

N° 2694.

ALLEMAGNE ET AUTRICHE

Traité de commerce, avec annexes et protocole final, et protocole relatif au régime douanier des machines, en vertu de la note 5 à la classe XXXVI du tarif douanier autrichien. Signés à Berlin, le 12 avril 1930.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Treaty of Commerce, with Annexes and Final Protocol and Protocol regarding the Customs Treatment of Machinery under Note 5 of Class XXXVI of the Austrian Customs Tariff. Signed at Berlin, April 12, 1930.

TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

N^o 2694. — HANDELSVERTRAG ¹ ZWISCHEN DEM DEUTSCHEN REICH
UND DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH. GEZEICHNET IN BERLIN
AM 12. APRIL 1930.

Texte officiel allemand communiqué par le consul général d'Allemagne à Genève. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 1^{er} mai 1930.

German official text communicated by the German Consul-General at Geneva. The registration of this Treaty took place May 1st, 1931.

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT und DER BUNDESPRÄSIDENT DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen den beiden Staaten weiter zu erleichtern und auszudehnen, haben beschlossen, einen Handelsvertrag abzuschliessen und haben zu diesem Zweck zu ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt :

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT :

Den Reichsminister des Auswärtigen, Herrn Dr. Julius CURTIUS, und
Den Vortragenden Legationsrat im Auswärtigen Amt, Herrn Joachim WINDEL ;

DER BUNDESPRÄSIDENT DER REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH :

Den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister der Republik Österreich in Berlin, Herrn Dr. Felix FRANK, und
Den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister im Bundeskanzleramt, Auswärtige Angelegenheiten, Herrn Dr. Heinrich WILDNER,

Die nach gegenseitiger Mitteilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten die nachstehenden Bestimmungen vereinbart haben :

Artikel I.

Die Angehörigen des einen vertragschliessenden Teils sollen, soweit nicht der gegenwärtige Vertrag Ausnahmen enthält, im Gebiet des anderen Teils in bezug auf Handel, Gewerbe und Schifffahrt dieselben Rechte, Befreiungen und Begünstigungen aller Art geniessen, die den Inländern und den Angehörigen des meistbegünstigten Landes zustehen oder zustehen werden, und volle Freiheit haben, unter den nämlichen persönlichen und sachlichen Bedingungen wie die Inländer und die Angehörigen des meistbegünstigten Landes einer beruflichen Tätigkeit nachzugehen, soweit nicht die Eigenschaft als Inländer nach den Landesgesetzen eine unerlässliche Bedingung für die Ausübung eines Berufs bildet.

Die Angehörigen des einen vertragschliessenden Teils können, vorausgesetzt, dass sie die Landesgesetze beobachten, das Gebiet des anderen Teils frei betreten, darin reisen, sich aufhalten und niederlassen sowie dieses Gebiet jederzeit frei verlassen. Sie werden dabei keinen anderen

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Vienne, le 19 janvier 1931.

Entré en vigueur le 2 février 1931.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Vienna, January 19, 1931.

Came into force February 2, 1931.

im Gebiet des anderen Teils als zu Recht bestehend anerkannt ; ebenso werden sie in Ansehung der Geschäftsfähigkeit und des Rechts, vor Gericht aufzutreten, nach den Gesetzen ihres Heimatlandes bertheilt.

Ihre Zulassung zu geschäftlicher Tätigkeit im Gebiet des anderen Teils richtet sich nach den dort jeweils geltenden Gesetzen und Vorschriften.

In jedem Fall sollen sie sowohl hinsichtlich der Voraussetzungen ihrer Zulassung, der Ausübung ihrer Tätigkeit als auch in jeder anderen Beziehung dieselben Rechte, Vorteile und Befreiungen wie gleichartige Unternehmungen des meistbegünstigten Landes genießen.

Artikel 6.

Unbeschadet der weiteren Vorteile, die sich aus der Meistbegünstigung ergeben, sollen Kaufleute, Fabrikanten und andere Gewerbetreibende des einen vertragschliessenden Teils, die durch eine von den Behörden ihres Landes ausgestellte Ausweiskarte nachweisen, dass sie in dem Land, in dem sie ihren Wohnsitz haben, zur Ausübung ihres Handels oder ihres Gewerbebetriebs berechtigt sind, und dass sie dort die gesetzlichen Steuern und Abgaben entrichten, befugt sein, selbst oder durch in ihren Diensten stehende Reisende unter Beobachtung der vorgeschriebenen Förmlichkeiten im Gebiet des anderen Teils bei Kaufleuten oder in offenen Verkaufsstellen oder bei Personen, welche die Waren erzeugen, Warenankäufe zu machen oder bei Kaufleuten oder bei anderen Personen, in deren Gewerbebetrieb Waren der angebotenen Art Verwendung finden, Bestellungen zu suchen, ohne hierfür einer Steuer oder Abgabe unterworfen zu sein. Sie sind berechtigt, Warenproben und Muster, jedoch keine Waren mitzuführen.

Die Ausweiskarten müssen dem Muster entsprechen, das in dem am 3. November 1923 in Genf unterzeichneten internationalen Abkommen über die Vereinfachung der Zollförmlichkeiten¹ aufgestellt ist. Ein konsularischer oder anderer Sichtvermerk wird für diese Ausweiskarten nicht gefordert.

Die Bestimmungen dieses Artikels finden keine Anwendung auf den Gewerbebetrieb im Umherziehen, auf den Hausierhandel und auf das Aussuchen von Bestellungen bei Personen, die weder Handel noch ein Gewerbe betreiben. Die vertragschliessenden Teile behalten sich in dieser Hinsicht die volle Freiheit ihrer Gesetzgebung vor.

Artikel 7.

Die vertragschliessenden Teile verpflichten sich, den gegenseitigen Verkehr durch keinerlei Einfuhr- oder Ausfuhrverbote zu behindern.

Ausnahmen hiervon können, soweit sie auf alle Länder oder auf die Länder anwendbar sind, bei denen die gleichen Voraussetzungen zutreffen, in folgenden Fällen stattfinden :

- a) aus Rücksicht auf die öffentliche Sicherheit ;
- b) aus Rücksicht auf die öffentliche Gesundheit oder zum Schutz von Tieren oder Pflanzen gegen Krankheiten und Schädlinge sowie von Pflanzen gegen Entartung und Aussterben ;
- c) in Beziehung auf Waffen, Munition und Kriegsgerät und unter ausserordentlichen Umständen auf anderen Kriegsbedarf ;
- d) in Beziehung auf Waren, die im Gebiet eines der vertragschliessenden Teile den Gegenstand eines Staatsmonopols bilden oder bilden werden, ferner zu dem Zweck, für fremde Waren alle anderen Verbote oder Beschränkungen durchzuführen, die durch die innere Gesetzgebung für die Erzeugung, den Vertrieb, die Beförderung oder den Verbrauch gleichartiger, einheimischer Waren im Inland festgesetzt sind oder festgesetzt werden ;
- e) zum Schutz des künstlerischen, historischen oder archäologischen Nationalbesitzes.

¹ Vol. XXX, page 371 ; vol. XXXV, page 324 ; vol. XXXIX, page 208 ; vol. XLV, page 140 ; vol. L, page 161 ; vol. LIV, page 398 ; vol. LIX, page 365 ; vol. LXIX, page 79 ; vol. LXXXIII, page 394 ; vol. LXXXVIII, page 319 ; vol. XCII, page 370 ; et vol. CXI, page 404. de ce recueil.

¹ Vol. XXX, page 371 ; Vol. XXXV, page 325 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 208 ; Vol. XLV, page 140 ; Vol. L, page 161 ; Vol. LIV, page 398 ; Vol. LIX, page 365 ; Vol. LXIX, page 79 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 394 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 319 ; Vol. XCII, page 370 ; and Vol. CXI, page 404, of this Series.

Der Vertrag¹ zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und Österreich-Ungarn, betreffend den Anschluss der österreichischen Gemeinde Mittelberg an das Zollsystem des Deutschen Reichs, vom 2. Dezember 1890 nebst Schlussprotokoll, das Übereinkommen zwischen Bayern und Österreich-Ungarn, den Anschluss der österreichischen Gemeinde Mittelberg an das System der Besteuerung des Bieres und Essigs in Bayern betreffend, vom 2. Dezember 1890, der Vertrag zwischen Bayern und Österreich über den Anschluss der zur Grafschaft Tirol gehörigen Gemeinde Jungholz an das Bayerische Zoll- und indirekte Steuersystem vom 3. Mai 1868 nebst Schlussprotokoll und die Übereinkunft zwischen Bayern, Württemberg, Baden und Österreich wegen gemeinsamer Überwachung der Bodenseegrenze vom 20. Februar 1854 sollen im Verhältnis zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und der Republik Österreich auch fernerhin Geltung haben.

Artikel 32.

Dieser Vertrag, der in doppelter Urschrift ausgefertigt ist, soll ratifiziert werden. Er tritt am vierzehnten Tag nach dem Tag des Austausches der Ratifikationsurkunden, der sobald als möglich in Wien erfolgen soll, in Kraft und bleibt zwei Jahre in Geltung. Wird er nicht drei Monate vor Ablauf dieser Frist gekündigt, gilt er als für unbestimmte Zeit verlängert. Er kann dann jederzeit unter Einhaltung einer Frist von drei Monaten gekündigt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diesen Vertrag unterzeichnet und mit ihren Siegeln versehen.

So geschehen zu Berlin in doppelter Urschrift am 12. April 1930.

CURTIUS.
WINDEL.
FRANK.
WILDNER.

¹ DE MARTENS, *Nouveau Recueil général de Traités*, deuxième série, tome XVII, page 597.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 82, page 48.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 2694. — TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE GERMAN REICH AND THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT BERLIN, APRIL 12, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH AND THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC, being desirous of further facilitating and extending the commercial relations between the two States, have decided to conclude a commercial Treaty and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

Dr Julius CURTIUS, Minister of the Reich for Foreign Affairs ; and
M. Joachim WINDEL, Councillor of Legation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC :

Dr Felix FRANK, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Austrian Republic in Berlin ; and
Dr Heinrich WILDNER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Federal Chancellery, Department of Foreign Affairs ;

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

Article 1.

The nationals of the one Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, subject to the exceptions laid down in the present Treaty, the rights, exemptions and favours of every description in the matter of commerce, industry and navigation which are accorded or may hereafter be accorded to the Party's own nationals or to nationals of the most favoured nation, and shall be at liberty to follow a trade or profession under the same personal and material conditions as nationals of the Party in question or nationals of the most favoured nation, provided that the status of a national of the country is not, under the laws of that country, an absolute condition for the exercise of the trade or profession.

The nationals of the one Contracting Party may, provided they comply with the laws of the country, freely enter the territory of the other, travel, reside or establish themselves therein, and leave it at any time, without being subject to general or local restrictions or charges of any nature other or more burdensome than those applicable to nationals of the most favoured nation.

It is agreed that the provisions of this Treaty shall not affect the right of either Contracting Party, in individual cases, to refuse nationals of the other Party permission to reside in its territory, in consequence of a conviction by the courts of law or for reasons relating to the internal or external security of the State, or for reasons based on regulations issued by the police authorities, particularly in regard to the poor law, public health and public morals.

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

The nationals of either Party shall have the same right as the nationals of the most favoured nation to acquire and possess, in the territory of the other Party, movable or immovable property and to dispose thereof by sale, exchange, gift, testament or otherwise, and also to receive legacies by testament or by operation of law.

Article 2.

The legal and judicial protection of the nationals of the one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Party shall be governed by the provisions of the Treaty regarding Legal Protection and Assistance between the German Reich and the Austrian Republic of June 21, 1923; the provisions of Articles 2 and 24 of the Austro-German Economic Agreement of September 1st, 1920, referred to in Article 36, paragraph 2, No. 2, of the aforementioned Treaty shall be replaced by the following stipulations :

Juristic persons and all companies designated in Article 5 of the present Treaty shall enjoy the rights conferred upon nationals of the Contracting States under Article 1, paragraph 4, of the present Treaty and under the Treaty regarding Legal Protection and Assistance concluded by the German Reich and the Austrian Republic on June 21, 1923.

Article 3.

The nationals of either Contracting party shall, as regards their person and their property rights and interests in relation to imposts (taxes and Customs duties), dues of the nature of taxes and other similar charges, be granted in the territory of the other Party in every respect the same treatment and protection by the financial authorities and financial courts as the nationals of the Party in question and nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 4.

The nationals of either Contracting Party shall be exempt from all military service in the territory of the other. Similarly they shall be exempt from all compulsory public service with the courts and administrative or communal authorities, from all requisitions or military contributions, from all contributions in money or kind that may be imposed in lieu of personal services, and from, forced loans and contributions.

These provisions shall not apply, however, to charges connected with the ownership, possession renting or leasing of landed property or to services or military requisitions which may be imposed upon nationals of the country in their capacity as owners, possessors, tenants or lessees of landed property. In respect of such charges, services or requisitions, they shall enjoy the same treatment as nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 5.

Joint stock companies and other commercial companies of every kind, including industrial, financial, insurance, traffic and transport companies, which have their seat in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and are legally constituted therein, shall also be recognised as legally constituted in the territory of the other Contracting Party; similarly, their legal capacity to contract and their right to appear before the courts shall be governed by the law of their country of origin.

Their right to carry on business activities in the territory of the other Party shall be governed by the laws and regulations in force in that territory.

In any case they shall enjoy, as regards the conditions of their admission and the exercise of their activities and in every other respect, the same rights, advantages and exemptions as are accorded to similar undertakings of the most favoured nation.

Article 6.

Without prejudice to such further advantages as may result from most-favoured-nation treatment, merchants, manufacturers and other traders of one of the Contracting Parties, who prove by the production of an identity card issued by the authorities of their country that they are authorised to exercise their trade or industry in the country in which they are domiciled and that they pay the taxes and charges imposed by law in that country, shall be entitled either in person or through commercial travellers in their employ and subject to compliance with the prescribed formalities, to purchase goods in the territory of the other Party from merchants, or in places of public sale, or from the manufacturers of the goods; they may also, without being required to pay taxes or dues therefor, solicit orders either from merchants or from other persons who utilise in their industry goods of the kind offered. They shall be entitled to carry with them samples and specimens, but not goods.

The identity cards must conform to the model laid down in the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva, November 3, 1923. No consular or other visa shall be required for such identity cards.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to itinerant trades, hawking or the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in commerce or industry. The Contracting Parties retain complete legislative freedom in this respect.

Article 7.

The Contracting Parties undertake not to hamper trade between the two countries by import or export prohibitions of any kind.

Exceptions, in so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries in which the same conditions prevail, may be made in the following cases:

- (a) For reasons relating to public security;
- (b) For reasons relating to public health or the protection of animals or plants against disease or pests or the protection of plants against deterioration and extinction;
- (c) In regard to arms, ammunition and implements of war and, in exceptional circumstances, other military supplies;
- (d) In regard to goods which form or may in future form the subject of a State monopoly in the territory of either Contracting Party and, further, with a view to extending to foreign goods all other prohibitions or restrictions which are or may in future be imposed by internal legislation on the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of native goods of the same kind within the country itself.
- (e) For the protection of the nation's artistic, historic or archaeological treasures.

Article 8.

The Contracting Parties shall grant each other freedom of transit through their territories.

Exceptions, in so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries in which the same conditions prevail, may be made in the following cases:

- (a) For reasons relating to public security;

- (b) For reasons relating to public health or the protection of animals or plants against disease or pests ;
- (c) In regard to military supplies in exceptional circumstances.

The Contracting Parties undertake not to levy any transit duties.

The present provisions shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods transhipped, unpacked and repacked or placed in bond in course of transit.

Article 9.

Products of the soil and industry of each of the Contracting Parties shall be treated, both on importation into the territory of the other Party and on exportation to that territory, in accordance with the most-favoured-nation clause in respect of the amount and collection of Customs duties and dues and security therefor, and in respect of all Customs formalities.

Article 10.

The products of the soil and industry of Austria enumerated in Schedule A shall not be subject, on their importation into Germany, to duties higher than those specified in the Schedule in question.

The products of the soil and industry of Germany enumerated in Schedule B shall not be subject, on their importation into Austria, to duties higher than those specified in the Schedule in question.

Article 11.

Products of the soil and industry of Germany imported into Austria through the territory of other countries and products of the soil and industry of Austria imported into Germany through the territory of other countries and, likewise, products of the soil and industry of other countries imported through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, shall not be subject on importation to any duty or charge other or higher than would have been applicable if they had been imported direct from the country of origin or through any other country.

This provision shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods transhipped, unpacked and repacked or placed in bond in course of transit.

Article 12.

Internal charges which are or may hereafter be levied in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties on behalf of the State or of a commune or other corporation, on the production, preparation or consumption of products, may not on any pretext be levied on products of the other Party at a higher rate or in a more burdensome form than on like national products or like products of the most favoured nation.

Article 13.

The articles enumerated below shall be exempted from all import and export duties by the respective Contracting Parties on condition that they are re-exported or re-imported and subject to compliance with the formalities required in respect of such temporary admission by the Customs legislation of the Contracting Parties.

- (a) Used sacks and wrappings of all kinds customary in trade, protective covers and other packing material, also cloth beams and cylinders of wood and cardboard which

are imported from the territory of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other for use in the export of goods or which are brought back from the territory of the other Party, if it is shown that they have been used for that purpose ;

(b) Articles for repair ;

(c) Tools, implements and mechanical appliances imported by a contractor or a firm of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other for purposes of mounting, testing or other similar work to be carried out therein by their employees, whether such articles are sent or are imported by the employees in person ;

(d) Parts of machinery for testing ;

(e) Goods (with the exception of articles of consumption) sent to markets, fairs or exhibitions ;

(f) Goods (with the exception of articles of consumption) other than those intended for markets, fairs and exhibitions, despatched on sale or return ;

(g) Removal vans and cases for the packing of furniture which cross the frontiers for the conveyance of objects out of the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, even if on the return journey they carry a different load and irrespective of the place where such new load is taken up, but not if they have been employed in the interval for purely internal transport ; in the case of both types of vehicles this provision shall apply to the accessories for use during the journey and the time-limit for re-exportation shall be fixed at six months ;

(h) Samples and specimens within the meaning of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva, November 3, 1923, subject to re-exportation within a time-limit of twelve months.

Goods made of precious metals which are temporarily imported by commercial travellers as samples shall on request be exempted from stamping, subject to the deposit of proper security. This security shall be forfeited if the samples are not re-exported within the prescribed time-limit, without prejudice to the penalties laid down by the law.

Article 14.

Products manufactured in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties under the temporary importation system shall, on importation into the territory of the other Party, be treated like products coming from the unrestricted traffic of the first-named Party.

Article 15.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall designate authorities whose right and duty it is, on application being made, to furnish official information concerning Customs duties and the rates applicable to specific goods.

Article 16.

In general, certificates of origin shall not be required for the importation of the products of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other.

If, however, one of the Contracting Parties should impose higher duties upon the products of a third country than upon the products of the other Party, or if it should subject the products of a third country to import prohibitions or restrictions to which the products of the other Party are not subject, it can, if necessary, make the application for the reduced duties to the products of the other Party or the permission to import those products conditional upon the production of certificates of origin.

The Contracting Parties undertake to ensure that trade will not be hampered by superfluous formalities in connection with the issue of certificates of origin.

Certificates of origin may be issued by the Customs authorities of the place of despatch within the country or at the frontier or by the competent Chambers of Industry, Commerce or Agriculture. The two Governments may by common agreement empower other authorities than those mentioned above, and also commercial or industrial associations, of either of the two countries, to issue certificates of origin. If the certificates are not issued by a governmental department authorised for that purpose, the Government of the country of destination may require that they should be legalised by its diplomatic or consular authority competent for the place from which the goods are despatched. Legalisation shall be given free of charge.

If products of third countries are imported through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, the Customs authorities of the latter Party shall accept the certificates of origin drawn up in the country of the first-named Party according to the provisions of this Article.

Article 17.

If one of the Contracting Parties makes the treatment of goods on importation dependent upon special conditions concerning composition, degree of purity, quality, sanitary condition, region of production or other similar conditions, the two Governments shall together consider whether the inspection formalities at the frontier for the purpose of ascertaining if the goods comply with the conditions prescribed, can be simplified by means of the production of certificates issued in due form by the competent authorities in the exporting country.

If the two Governments are agreed in the matter, that shall determine together the procedure to be followed for establishing the existence of the conditions prescribed. They shall further name the authorities competent to issue the certificates and shall determine the particulars to be given in the latter, the rules to be followed for their issue, the formalities required as proof of the identity of the goods and, if necessary, the procedure to be followed for the taking of samples.

It is understood that even when certificates are produced in virtue of the agreements mentioned in the present Article, the country of destination shall have the right to verify the accuracy of the statements and to prove the identity of the goods.

Article 18.

In order to give full effect to the present Treaty in the matter of commercial relations, the Contracting Parties shall take all possible steps in regard to railway traffic to promote the free development and security of their reciprocal relations dealt with in the said Treaty ; to this end they shall also refrain from all measures calculated to nullify, restrict or destroy the effect of the said Treaty either in whole or in part.

As regards the transport of passengers and baggage and express goods-traffic, no difference shall be made between the inhabitants of the territories of the two Parties in respect of the forwarding, transport, cost of transport and public charges connected with transport.

Goods consigned from Austria to Germany or through Germany to a third State shall not, if the conditions are the same, be subject on the German railways to less favourable treatment either as regards forwarding and transport, or cost of transport and public charges connected with transport, than like goods consigned in Germany in the same direction or over the same route. This provision shall also apply on the Austrian railways in respect of goods sent from Germany to Austria or through Austria to a third State.

This principle shall also be applied by both Parties to goods conveyed by other means of transport from the territory of the one Party over the frontier into the territory of the other Party and there consigned by rail.

Article 19.

In accordance with Article 18 neither Party shall be entitled to make the application of railway tariffs, reduced transport rates or other favours to like consignments from the territory of the other Party depend more particularly on the following conditions :

- (a) That goods must be of native origin or must be described in a manner impossible in the case of like goods produced in the territory of the other Party ;
- (b) That goods must arrive by specified railway lines ;
- (c) That the raw material or half-finished product used in the manufacture of goods admitted to favoured treatment must have been transported wholly or partly over the home railway system.

Either Party may, on the other hand, make the application of railway tariffs, reduced transport rates or other favours to like consignments from the territory of the other Party, depend more particularly on the following conditions :

- (a) That persons or goods must arrive by boat ;
- (b) That stated minimum quantities must be consigned within a fixed period ;
- (c) That quantities of goods sufficient to make up a whole train or specified groups of trucks must be consigned at the same time ;
- (d) That goods must arrive by haulage way, private connecting lines or road vehicles with the stipulation that they must not be transhipped — provided always that native goods are subject to similar treatment ;
- (e) The limitation of reduced fares to persons permanently resident in frontier localities.

The provisions of Article 18 shall not apply to reduced rates and other privileges granted with the approval of the supervisory authorities to the public administrative authorities, welfare organisations and the railway services.

Article 20.

Through tariffs and through rates between the territories of the two Contracting Parties shall, in so far as they are actually required, be introduced on the basis of the existing tariffs, for the transport of passengers, baggage and express goods and also for goods traffic between the territory of either Contracting Party and the territory of a third State in transit through the territory of the other Contracting Party.

At the request of either Contracting Party, the freight rates applicable in cases of breaking of bulk shall be included in the through tariffs.

Article 21.

The two Contracting Parties undertake to adopt all appropriate measures to remove any difficulties which may arise in individual cases in regard to the transport of passengers, baggage, express goods and goods between their respective territories.

The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to take account of the needs of traffic in transit between their territories by establishing through train connections for passengers and goods and also by showing the greatest possible consideration as regards the operating and forwarding services.

Waggons to be used for export traffic to the territories of the other Contracting Party shall not be allocated under conditions less favourable than those applicable to the allocation of waggons for inland traffic.

Article 22.

In traffic between the forwarding offices of the two Parties situated in the immediate vicinity of the frontier, charges due in respect of the transport of persons, baggage, express goods and goods may be paid in the legal tender of the Party in whose territory payment is to be made, even though the tariff is expressed in the currency of the other Party.

The present provision regarding the acceptance of currency shall in no wise prejudice the arrangements between the railways administrations concerning the settlement of accounts.

Article 23.

Tariffs, reduced transport rates and other favours the application of which is conditional upon the previous or subsequent conveyance of the goods or persons in vessels of a specified State or private shipping undertaking or over specified maritime or inland navigation routes shall also apply *ipso facto* on the railways in the territory of the Contracting Party in which they are in force, under the same conditions, to goods and passengers travelling in the same direction and over the same lines and arriving in a port in vessels of the other Party or reforwarded from a port to another place.

The provisions of Article 19 shall apply in other respects *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 24.

The vessels of each of the Contracting Parties together with their crews, passengers and cargoes shall enjoy, in the inland waters of the other Party and in the ports of that Party open to public navigation, the same treatment as the vessels of that Party, their crews, passengers and cargoes and as the vessels, crews, passengers and cargoes of the most favoured nation. Dues in respect of the use of navigation appliances and installations shall only be levied when such have actually been used.

The two Contracting Parties shall establish the nationality of vessels of either Party in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the territory of the Party concerned.

Article 25.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall grant the sea-going merchant vessels of the other Party, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, the same treatment in every respect as it grants to its own sea-going merchant vessels and their crews, passengers and cargoes or to those of other countries.

The same rule shall apply as regards all charges and dues and particularly as regards tonnage, port, pilotage, lighthouse and similar charges and dues of every description levied on behalf and for account of the State, public authorities, private corporations or institutions of any kind whatsoever.

The principle of equality of treatment with national ships and their cargoes shall not apply to privileges granted to national fisheries or to the coasting trade, in respect of which the vessels of each of the Contracting Parties in the territory of the other Party shall, subject to reciprocity, be granted most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 26.

The nationality of sea-going merchant vessels shall be recognised by both Parties on the basis of the documents issued by the competent authorities in each of the two countries.

The tonnage measurement certificates of German sea-going merchant vessels shall be recognised in Austria without further measurement of the vessels. The tonnage measurement certificates of Austrian sea-going merchant vessels shall be recognised in Germany without further measurement

of the vessels, and in particular with a view to the assessment of dues, provided always that the rules of measurement in force in the State in which the tonnage measurement certificate was issued are recognised as equivalent to the German rules of measurement.

Article 27.

Should a sea-going merchant vessel belonging to one of the Contracting Parties run aground, be wrecked or be in distress on the coasts of the other Party, it shall enjoy, together with the crew, passengers and cargo, assistance and relief and the same privileges and exemptions as are granted to national vessels and their crews, passengers and cargoes.

The consular authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall be entitled to supervise the repair, revictualling and sale of vessels of their country which have run aground or have been wrecked.

Salvaged goods shall not be liable to Customs duties unless they are admitted into the country as articles of consumption.

In all cases the charges for salvage and warehousing and other dues shall be the same as those imposed upon national vessels.

Article 28.

Concerns of either Contracting Party engaged in the transport of emigrants shall, in respect of the transport of emigrants leading, passing through and returning to the territory of the other Contracting Party, and also in respect of the establishment of agencies for their business, be granted the same treatment as similar national concerns ; they shall enjoy the same privileges and favours as similar concerns of the most favoured nation.

Article 29.

The provisions of the present Treaty relating to the reciprocal granting of most-favoured-nation treatment shall not apply :

(a) To any special privileges which are at present or may in future be granted by either Contracting State to neighbouring States for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic within a zone not exceeding as a rule fifteen kilometres in width on either side of the frontier ;

(b) To engagements already entered into or which may be entered into in future by either Contracting Party under a Customs union ;

(c) To privileges which either Contracting Party grants under an agreement to another State with a view to the adjustment of inland and foreign taxation and in particular for the prevention of double taxation, or for ensuring legal protection and assistance in matters of taxation or the punishment of fiscal offences ;

(d) To privileges which either Contracting Party grants to a third State solely in virtue of multilateral treaties of general concern to which all States have the right to accede and which are concluded after March 1, 1930, under the auspices of the League of Nations, unless the same privileges are granted by the other Contracting Party.

Article 30.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to appoint consuls in all trade centres of the other Party in which any third country is authorised to maintain consuls. Consuls shall not discharge official duties before they are granted the exequatur or receive provisional authorisation.

Consular officials shall enjoy the same official powers, rights, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed in the country to which they are accredited by the consular officials of the same category

and rank belonging to the most favoured nation. Neither Party may, however, claim for its consular officials rights more extensive than those which it grants to the consular officials of the other Party.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall, at the request of the other Party, instruct its consuls in foreign countries to give to nationals of the other Party, should the latter not be represented by a consul on the spot, protection and support in the same manner as for its own nationals and with no higher charges.

Either Contracting Party whose nationals have received protection and support from a consul of the other Party shall be bound to reimburse the outlay and expenses arising therefrom in accordance with the principles applied to its own nationals by the Party which has appointed the consul.

Article 31.

On the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Economic Agreement between Germany and Austria of September 1, 1920, together with the Additional Agreements of July 12, 1924 and May 21, 1926, and the Convention relating to the Settlement of certain Customs Questions, of October 3, 1925, shall be abrogated, with the exception of the provisions of Annex C (Agreement regarding Epizootic Diseases) to the Additional Agreement of July 12, 1924, which shall be deemed to be an integral part of the present Commercial Treaty. In addition, the provisions of Article 24, paragraphs 6 to 8, of the Economic Agreement of September 1, 1920, in so far as they refer to the taxation of maritime and river navigation shall remain in force temporarily until the coming into force of the Agreement provided for in No. 8 of the Final Protocol of the Treaty between the German Reich and the Austrian Republic for the Adjustment of Inland and Foreign Taxation and, in particular, for the Prevention of Double Taxation in the field of Direct Taxation, concluded on May 23, 1922.

The Treaty between the German Reich and Austria-Hungary concerning the incorporation of of the Austrian commune of Mittelberg in the Customs system of the German Reich concluded on December 2, 1890, together with the Final Protocol thereto, the Agreement between Bavaria and Austria-Hungary concerning the incorporation of the Austrian commune of Mittelberg in the Bavarian beer and vinegar tax system concluded on December 2, 1890, the Treaty between Bavaria and Austria concerning the incorporation of the commune of Jungholz, Grafschaft of the Tyrol, in the Bavarian Customs and indirect taxation system concluded on May 3, 1868, together with the Final Protocol thereto, and the Convention between Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden and Austria concerning the joint supervision of the Lake Constance frontier, concluded on February 20, 1854, shall also remain valid as between the German Reich and the Austrian Republic.

Article 32.

The present Treaty, which has been drawn up in two copies, shall be ratified. It shall come into force on the fourteenth day after the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place as soon as possible in Vienna, and shall remain in force for two years. Should it not be denounced three months before the expiry of this period it shall be deemed to have been renewed for an indefinite period. It may then be denounced at any time at three months' notice.

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

Done at Berlin, in two copies, April 12, 1930.

CURTIVS.
WINDEL.
FRANK.
WILDNER.

ANNEX A.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO GERMANY.

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 33 ex 76	Cucumbers, from April 16 to September 15	5
	Timber for building and industrial purposes not separately distinguished under the items immediately following in the General Tariff, sawn longitudinally or otherwise prepared, not planed, particularly fir, pine and larch, except boards cut to sizes over 2.5 up to 12 mm. in thickness and up to 1.25 metres in length	0.85 or 5.10 per cubic metre
ex 80	Railway sleepers, hewn with the axe, whether hewn on only one longitudinal side or not, not planed, of larch	0.32 per 100 kg. or 1.92 per cubic metre
	<i>Note</i> : Railway sleepers hewn with the axe, sawn on more than one longitudinal side, not planed and made of larch are also dutiable under No. 80 when imported for railway administrations or for impregnation works.	
ex 81	Wooden blocks for paving, of soft wood	per 100 kg. 0.80
	<i>Note</i> : Wooden paving blocks of soft wood, impregnated or otherwise chemically treated are liable to a surtax of 0.30 RM. per 100 kg.	
ex 89	Woodmeal, whether prepared or not for medical purposes	1
	<i>Notes to No. 100</i> :	
	(1) Horses imported for breeding purposes by or with the authority of the State may by special decision of the Government of the Reich be admitted at the rate of 10 RM. per head, if not more than two years old, and 20 RM. per head if over two years old.	
	(2) The reductions in duty granted by Germany for thoroughbred horses (<i>reines Kaltblut</i>) shall be applicable under the same conditions to horses of the Noric breed (<i>reines Kaltblut</i>).	
	In so far as no more extensive reductions of this kind are applicable, horses of the Noric breed shall be subject to an import duty not exceeding RM. 200 per animal in the case of horses worth up to RM. 1,000 each and RM. 250 for horses worth more than RM. 1,000 but not more than RM. 2,500 each.	
	In order to benefit by the reduced rates, importers must produce for each horse a certificate from a veterinary surgeon, officially authorised by the Austrian Government, testifying that the animal is of pure Noric breed. If the certificate issued by the veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the Austrian Government also states the value of the animals at the place of despatch, the German Customs office shall as a rule accept the certificate as a sufficient basis for the classification of the animals in the corresponding category of values, provided that the importer supplies, with the papers requisite for clearing the horses at the Customs, a statement concerning the cost of transport to the frontier and the charges for insurance and commission.	

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
	<p>The Austrian Government and the Government of the Reich shall arrive at an agreement concerning the appointment of the veterinary surgeons responsible for issuing certificates and the procedure to be adopted when drawing up the certificate. In doubtful cases, the German authorities reserve the right to ascertain whether the imported horse really shows the distinctive marks and qualities upon which a reduced tariff depends and whether its value has been accurately stated.</p> <p>(3) Reductions in duty granted by Germany for horses of Arab breed shall also be applicable under the same conditions to horses of Arab breed but of Austrian origin.</p>	
ex 103	Horned cattle imported from the Austrian frontier district into the German Reich by farmers of the frontier district in Bavaria or Wurtemberg, for use on their own farms as animals of utility or for breeding purposes, provided application is made for the special facilities granted for this traffic under the sanitary police autonomous regulations	per 100 kg. live weight 9
	<p><i>Note:</i> In this connection the conventional duties shall be assessed according to the following normal weights:</p> <p>Calves up to 6 weeks old 50 kg.</p> <p>Young cattle over 6 weeks up to 1½ years old:</p> <p>Male animals 175 kg.</p> <p>Female animals 150 kg.</p> <p>Young cattle over 1½ up to 2½ years old:</p> <p>Male animals 250 kg.</p> <p>Female animals 200 kg.</p> <p>Cattle more than 2½ years old:</p> <p>Male animals 400 kg.</p> <p>Female animals 300 kg.</p>	
ex 110	Poultry, killed, whether cut up or not, not prepared	20
ex 112	Game (feathered) dead, whether cut up or not, not prepared	30
	<i>Note to No. 135:</i> Cheeses similar to Emmenthal and Gruyère in the shape of drums and cheeses of the same kind in boxes and blocks shall be subject to the duties applicable to the aforesaid Swiss cheeses.	
ex 202	Confectionery and other sweetmeats not elsewhere specified, including non-baked articles with the addition of sugar, such as articles of bassorin or tragacanth-gum, mixed with sugar	100
ex 204	Chocolate products with the exception of articles made exclusively of chocolate	140
ex 216	Ginger, in sugar syrup, in casks weighing not less than 50 kg. including the cask	75
ex 224	Graphite, raw (in lumps) ground or washed	free
ex 227	Magnesite, dolomite, whether calcined or not (whether caustic or not)	free
ex 231	Talc, raw, whether ground or calcined	free
ex 252	Wax candles and tapers, including small tapers	23
ex 253	Articles of wax except candles, matches and beads, even combined with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become liable to higher rates of duty, finely moulded (wax flowers, figures, fruits, heads, masks and the like):	
	Wax figures permanently combined with glass cases	150
	Others	180

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 292 317 O	Peroxide of hydrogen Ferro silicium, with a silicium content of : Over 25% up to 50% Over 50% up to 80% Over 80%	I I 2 I
ex 317 R ex 317 V	Ammonium molybdate, molybdate acid Zircon dioxide and zircon silicates (for dulling glass and enamel)	I 150 free
ex 329	Micaceous iron ore, ground, with certificates of purity <i>Note</i> : The two Governments shall come to an agreement upon the authorities competent to issue such certificates and the particulars which the latter shall supply. In doubtful cases the German authorities may check the certificates.	0.75
376 ex 386	Sheets, spangles, capsules (empty or filled), wafers and other moulded articles of gelatine not mixed with sugar Dwarf-pine bath extract, not containing ether or alcohol	50 40
	<i>Note to No. 388</i> : Powdered iron in single wrappers, of a gross weight of 12 kg. and over, together with powdered iron intended not for pharmaceutical but for technical purposes, in the latter case subject to supervision of the manner in which the product is utilised, shall be dutiable under No. 798 of the general tariff.	
ex 409	Knitting and netted tissues and knitting and netted wares : Wholly of artificial silk : Knitted tissues and close-knitted upper garments Scarves, collar protectors and caps, close-knitted or cut out of knitted materials Partly of artificial silk without the admixture of natural silk : Knitted tissues, close-knitted upper garments, scarves, collar protectors and caps, close-knitted or cut out of knitted materials	I,200 I,800 I,000
ex 432	Tissues known as Loden weighing over 200 and up to 700 grammes per square metre of woven surface, of the same kind as the samples deposited <i>Note</i> : Permission to clear these tissues at the duty rate of RM. 180 shall be confined to such Customs offices as shall be determined by agreement between the two Governments.	180
ex 435	Cloths for presses, of yarn made of goat's hair and other coarse animal hair Close-knitted upper garments and scarves, collar-protectors and caps, close-knitted or cut out of knitted materials	60 210
ex 440	Cotton yarn, single, unbleached : Above No. 22 and up to No. 32 English Above No. 32 and up to No. 47 English (ex 440/2) Cotton yarn, imported from Austria up to a maximum quantity of 2,500,000 kg. per calendar year	25 32
ex 440	Single, unbleached : Up to No. 11 English Above No. 11 and up to No. 17 English Above No. 17 and up to No. 22 English	10.80 14.40 10.80

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 441	Single, bleached, dyed or printed :	
	Up to No. 17 English	+ 15
ex 442	Above No. 17 and up to No. 22 English	+ 16
	Two or more yarns, single twist :	
	Unbleached up to No. 22 English	+ 5
	Bleached, dyed, printed :	
	Up to No. 17 English	+ 20
	Above No. 17 up to No. 22 English	+ 21
	Dutiable as single yarn unbleached	
	<i>Note to Nos. 440-442 :</i> The yarn allowed in under quota may only be cleared at the above-mentioned rates through the three Customs offices designated by agreement between the two Governments.	
ex 445 and ex 457 ex 487	Woven ribbons not more than 17 cm. wide, weighing 80 grammes or more to the square metre of woven surface with patterns of several wound threads figuring weft threads	154
	Carpets and matting, made of loose, twisted or spun jute fibre, in the piece to be sold by measure, woven, dyed, printed, woven in colours, figured	60
ex 517	Handbags and pocket-books, no surtax chargeable	210
	<i>Note :</i> The assessment of handbags and pocket-books will not be affected by the fact that they are combined with ornaments or clasps of precious metal (except complete frames), ivory, tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, amber or its imitations, celluloid or similar plastic materials.	
	Women's and girls' clothing (including cloaks) :	
	Of lace or embroidery, wholly or partly of silk	5,000
	Of open-woven tissues, wholly or partly of silk :	
	Wholly or partly of artificial silk without addition of natural silk	4,000
	Other	4,200
	Of other spun wares, wholly of silk :	
	Wholly of artificial silk	3,000
	Other	3,500
	Of other spun wares or of felt, partly of silk :	
	Partly of artificial silk without addition of natural silk	2,000
	Other	2,300
	Ties of tissues :	
	Wholly of silk :	
	Wholly of artificial silk	2,500
	Other	3,000
	Partly of silk	1,800
	Women's and girls' underclothing (<i>lingerie</i>) of tissues :	
	Wholly of silk	4,000
	Partly of silk	2,500
	Women's clothing (including cloaks) made by cutting out and sewing, of knitted (<i>tricot</i>) material, whether trimmed or not :	
	Wholly of artificial silk	1,350
ex 518	Partly of artificial silk without addition of natural silk	1,000
	Clothing (including cloaks) made by cutting out and sewing, of knitted (<i>tricot</i>) material :	
	Untrimmed	210
	Trimmed	300
	Clothing (including cloaks) of tissues of wool or other animal hair, mixed or not with vegetable textile materials :	
	For women and girls, except of tulle	800
	For men and boys	700

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 519	Plastered dressings (bandages or tubes of open woven or knitted tissues, the voids of which are filled with plaster dust, for use in making bandages)	15
	Bath-shoes of cotton tissue with sewn-on soles made of hempen stuffs	120
	Corset-fasteners of woven ribbons not more than 4 cm. wide, with hooks and eyes of base metals or alloys thereof, neither gilt nor silvered, with or without needlework.	150
	Collars for men and boys	900
ex 517 to 520	Dressed mannequins for the industrial arts with heads of plaster and the other parts of wire, cork, paper, even of wood-wool and of spun wares, no surtax being chargeable	200
	<i>Note</i> : The assessment of mannequins will not be affected by the fact that they are combined with gilt or silvered base metals, with ivory, tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, amber and imitations thereof, celluloid or similar plastic materials.	
	<i>Note to Nos. 518 to 520</i> : Clothing (all clothing and underclothing, blouses, skirts, jackets and cloaks), if trimmed with lace or embroidery (including that partly or wholly made of silk), is liable to a surtax of 35%. Women's chemises, camisoles, drawers, combinations and underskirts, if trimmed with lace or embroidery (including that wholly or partly of silk), are subject to a surtax of 40%.	
	Knitted clothing (including cloaks), trimmed with lace or embroidery (including that wholly or partly of silk) is free from all surtax.	
ex 522	Clothes-belts of tissues, rubber-coated on both sides, other than those wholly or partly made of silk, with buckles of wood, horn, even artificial horn, or of base metals or alloys thereof, neither gilt nor silvered .	180
523	Flowers (blossoms, petals, buds) ready for use, made of spun wares or yarn, also of felt or cottonwool, alone or in combination with other materials, even if firmly fixed to other objects or under glass or in frames; parts of such artificial flowers, <i>e.g.</i> single leaves, stalks, stamens, pods, fruits, etc., not in combination with each other; also so-called tubes (<i>Stoffschläuche</i>) for stalks	1,500
ex 527	Footware of spun wares, wholly or partly of silk, having soles of other materials sewn-on :	
	For women :	
	The pair weighing not more than 500 grammes	600
	Other	700
	Other	800
ex 528	Human hair in the rough or boiled, even if hackled	free
	Human hair combed	3.50
ex 530	Yarn made of human hair	7.50
534	Press cloths made of human hair	40
	Women's hats of spun wares consisting wholly or partly of silk, of lace, embroidery or spun wares with sewn-on work	each
537	Men's hats of hair felt (except those varnished) :	3
	Not trimmed	1.30
	Trimmed	1.80
539	Women's hats of felt of all kinds :	
	Not trimmed	0.85
	Trimmed :	
	Merely bordered with ribbon	1.50
	Other	2.20

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
	Hat bodies of felt :	each
540	Of hair felt	0.85
ex 541	Of woollen felt	0.40
	Hats of straw or other vegetable plaiting materials, of hemp or horsehair plaits, of whalebone, cork, tinder, loof, paper or of sparterie ; hats not elsewhere mentioned :	
	Not trimmed :	
	Women's straw hats not modelled in the same way as men's hats	0.70
	Other	0.80
	Hats of straw, trimmed, for women, not modelled in the same way as men's hats	1.20
542	Women's hats of all kinds, ornamented	3.50
	<i>Notes to Part 5 of the General Tariff :</i>	
	(a) Clothes (including cloaks) and underclothes of lace materials, knitted by machine or by hand or crocheted, shall not be dutiable as lace wares but according to the other materials of which they are made.	
	(b) In the case of knitted or netted wares, the tariff classification shall not be affected by hemmings and sewings, borders of ribbon for preventing runs and ordinary accessories for wear ; in the case of machine-knitted gloves, by linings, trimmings, embroideries, wrist loops and other ornaments ; in the case of machine-knitted stockings, by embroidered or sewn clocks or other ornaments ; in the case of machine-knitted under-clothing, by lace embroideries or other trimmings knitted by machine or by hand or crocheted (but not woven, embroidered or bonelaced).	
	The term ordinary accessories shall apply more particularly to the following articles irrespective of the materials from which they are made : sewn button holes, buttons, button strips, loops, hooks and eyes, buckles, leather straps, bands, draw tapes, draw ribbons, plain tassels.	
ex 559	Clothing of leather lined with spun wares	per 100 kg.
ex 560	Purse or trunk-makers' wares, of leather of all kinds :	550
	Of a net weight of 2 kg. or over, each piece	150
	Of a net weight between 1 kg. and 2 kg., each piece	200
	Of a net weight of less than 1 kg., each piece	210
	In combination with mountings or fastenings (with the exception of complete frames) of precious metals without regard to the weight of the article	210
	<i>Notes :</i>	
	(1) Only the following articles are regarded as purse and trunk-makers' wares : despatch cases, portfolios, purses, banknote cases, handbags, travelling bags, satchels, card cases, cigar and cigarette cases, attaché cases and portmanteaux, sewing and travelling cases.	
	(2) Combinations with mountings or fastenings of gilt or silver base metals or alloys of base metals do not affect the tariff classification. The same applies to combinations with mounting or fastenings of celluloid or similar plastic materials.	
	(3) Purse and trunk-makers' wares when combined with mountings or fastenings (including complete frames) of ivory, tortoise-shell, mother of pearl, amber or imitations thereof, also pay the duty of 210 Reichsmarks chargeable on the purse and trunk-makers' wares referred to in sub-section 4.	

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 564	Fur coats, boas, neither covered nor lined	400
ex 565	Manufactures of fur, covered or lined : Of dog, hare, goat, kid, and wallaby skins, also of rabbit or sheep skins neither dyed nor otherwise worked (<i>e. g.</i> , by shaving or pluck- ing)	400
	Other	900
ex 577	Bath shoes of rubber, not combined with soles of other materials, un- varnished	100
ex 579	Inflatable single skinned balls (except bladders for foot, hand and punching balls), also inflated balls (so-called parlour balls) of soft rubber in one or more colours	60
	<i>Note</i> : Balls coloured in the mass (not painted) and having on two oppo- site sides a pasted-on star or other decoration are regarded as parlour balls.	
	Inflatable figures of soft rubber except such as have been clipped (seam- less) and such as are made out of cut sheet rubber (patent sheets) even combined with other materials	60
	<i>Note</i> : Representations of human beings, animals, plants, fruits and other objects of every kind intended for the amusement of adults and children are regarded as figures.	
	<i>Note to No. 579</i> : Artificial horn buckles for dress belts of soft rubber do not affect the tariff classification.	
ex 580	Spun wares coated or spread over on both sides with rubber for sanitary purposes (so-called bed or bandage materials)	100
paragraph 2 ex 586	Combs, mouth-pieces for tobacco pipes	45
602	Articles wholly or partly of ivory so far as they are not expressly ex- cepted or do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials : Sticks	250
	Other	600
604	Articles wholly or partly of tortoise-shell so far as they do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials : Sticks	250
	Other	600
	<i>Note to Nos. 601 to 604</i> : Imitations of ivory or tortoise-shell in celluloid or similar materials and manufactures thereof are dutiable as celluloid and similar materials and articles made thereof.	
ex 606	Articles wholly or partly of mother-of-pearl, provided they are not liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials, with the exception of buttons, mother-of-pearl in whole shells, ground or polished, with or without pearls : Sticks	250
	Other	600
ex 614	Walking-stick and umbrella handles, cigar and cigarette tubes, tobacco pipes, walking sticks, made of animal substances for carving, not included under No. 601 to 613 in the General Tariff : Not combined with other materials	45
	Combined with other materials, provided they do not come under sub-section 2 of No. 614 or are not liable to higher rates of duty owing to their being combined	45

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 615 A and ex 628 ex 615 A ex 621 ex 622	Solid and perforated tiles, perforated bricks, hollow bricks and shaped bricks of kieselgur, lime and sawdust, having cement as binding material, not baked Peg wood Wood pegs Walking sticks, fine (inlaid or carved or ornamented by pressing or stamping); walking sticks, combined with other materials, so far as they are not included in No. 568 of the General Tariff or do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination. <i>Note to No. 622.</i> Ferrules shall also be taken to mean the horn end-pieces or caps affixed to the lower ends of walking sticks.	1.50 6 10 60
ex 625	Furniture, coarse (not upholstered), not veneered, of cembra wood, with the exception of that made of solid bentwood : Rough Wrought	8 12
ex 628	Wooden boxes Cabbage slicers, made of malleable iron, with a wooden frame, provided with a small movable wooden box intended to receive the cabbage heads	8 6
ex 629	Wooden boxes Cabbage slicers, made of malleable iron, with a wooden frame, provided with a small movable wooden box intended to receive the cabbage heads	18 12
	<i>Note to Nos. 629 and 630.</i> Factory marks, trade marks, names of firms, dates, quality indications, descriptions of goods and the like, branded, stamped, painted or otherwise appearing on the wooden boxes, do not affect the tariff classification thereof, even if they are more or less ornamental. Similarly, small fittings of base metals or alloys thereof, such as handles, label frames, knobs, hinges, locks, and mountings, do not affect the tariff classification.	
ex 631	Fine manufactures of wood (except walking sticks), even combined with other materials, so far as they do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination : Furniture (except furniture made from solid bentwood) : With sculpture or carving; with fine carving; with fine turner's work, or imitations of fine carving, made by moulding, hot pressing, engraving or stamping; other fine furniture With inlaid work, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of the materials inlaid; finely painted, gilded, silvered or bronzed Walking-stick and umbrella handles, cigar and cigarette tubes, tobacco pipes : With carving; with fine carving; with fine turner's work, or with imitations of fine carving, made by moulding, hot pressing, engraving or stamping; other fine walking-stick and umbrella handles, cigar and cigarette tubes and tobacco pipes With inlaid work, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of the materials inlaid; finely painted, gilded, silvered or bronzed	35 50 45 54
ex 639 paragraph 3	Artificial resin in blocks or slabs, weighing 2 kg. or more each	25

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 640	Manufactures wholly or partly of celluloid, or similar moulding materials, not elsewhere mentioned in the General Tariff, so far as they do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials or cannot be considered as imitations of more highly taxed manufactures : Walking-stick and umbrella handles, cigar and cigarette tubes, tobacco pipes	280
ex 644	Walking-sticks Walking sticks of cane : Stained, varnished, lacquered, polished, with or without ferrules . Combined with other materials, so far as by reason of their combination they do not come under No. 568 of the General Tariff or are liable to higher rates of duty	200 40 72
<i>Note to No. 644</i> : Ferrules shall also be taken to mean the horn end-pieces or caps affixed to the lower ends of walking-sticks.		
660	Wallpapers, and borders for wallpapers, of all kinds	48
661	Playing cards, in any form and of any size (in addition to inland revenue tax)	200
667	Letter paper, letter cards and letter envelopes, in paper, cardboard or wooden boxes (stationery cases), to wit : In boxes, wholly or partly covered with leather, or spun wares, wholly or partly of silk, or trimmed with such materials In other boxes	88 40
<i>Note</i> : Small bands, laces and the like, of spun materials of every kind, used for tying up the letter paper, letter cards and letter envelopes, together with minor accessories of the boxes, combined with such small bands, laces and the like, shall not affect the tariff classification of the goods mentioned under No. 667.		
ex 668	Notebooks and account books, wholly or partly covered with spun wares, or trimmed therewith	32
ex 670	Addressograph stencils (<i>Adressierschablonen</i>); paper disks, stamped out in circles and crinkled radially, for covering corked bottles (chemists' bottle caps)	50
<i>Note to No. 671</i> . Wax-cloth shoes on papier-maché mannequins used for displaying ready-made clothing in shop windows or for advertising purposes, do not affect the tariff classification of such mannequins.		
ex 672	Writing pads with leather corners	36
<i>Notes to Nos. 670 to 672</i> :		
(1) The following articles are admitted free of duty :		
(a) Catalogues of editions and of auction-sales for book, art-object and music sellers ;		
(b) Catalogues of cash-dealing commission book-sellers (that is, stock lists offering works of other publishers only to book-sellers) ;		
(c) Catalogues of secondhand book-sellers.		
Ad (a) to (c) : All such publications, provided they are issued by publishers, book or art-object sellers domiciled in Austria.		
(d) Catalogues and price lists in single copies ;		
(e) Package slips accompanying packets of books or music sent by book or music sellers ;		

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
	(f) Book or music prospectuses for the book-selling or music trade, solely if sent by parcels' post or if accompanying consignments of duty-free books or music in quantities not exceeding 1 kg. per consignment.	
	(2) Patterns for cutting-out, annexed to and referring to any duty-free fashion journals, are admitted free of duty even in case they are imported separately, provided the number of the patterns corresponds with the number of the journals.	
ex 694	Grindstones of natural or artificial corundum	24
ex 695	Natural grindstones and whetstones combined with other materials . .	0.50
	Artificial defibring stones (grindstones with the shape of mill-stones or cylinders, of ground sandstone, having cement as a binding material and an iron core for the manufacture of wood pulp).	free
709	Articles wholly or partly of meerschaum arranged for attaching mouth-pieces or imitations thereof : Combined with natural or artificial amber ; cigar and cigarette holders of meerschaum	500
	Other, so far as they do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	400
712	Articles, wholly or partly of natural or artificial amber, so far as they do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials : Of natural amber Of artificial amber	500 400
ex 724	Magnesia bricks, glazed or not : Rectangular, each weighing nett less than 5 kg. Rectangular each weighing nett 5 kg. or more ; other than rectangular without regard to weight	0.70 1
ex 725	Tubes and blast pipes of magnesite, glazed or not	2
ex 763	Plaits and tissues of spun glass : Not coloured or opaque Coloured or opaque	30 40
ex 771	Articles partly or wholly of gold, so far as they do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials polished : Walking-stick and umbrella handles, cigar and cigarette tubes, tobacco pipes Walking-sticks	600 1,200
ex 776	Articles wholly or partly of silver, even gilt or covered with gold by a mechanical process, unless, by reason of their combination with other materials, they do not become liable to higher rates of duty : Walking-stick and umbrella handles, cigar and cigarette tubes, tobacco pipes Walking-sticks	1,200 600
ex 782	Moulds, weighing per piece more than 100 kg. nett weight	2.50
ex 785 A	Malleable iron, in bars, shaped or not : Not reeled (<i>gefrimmelt</i>) Forged, rough, even planed (smooth forged)	3 2.50

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
	<p><i>Note to Nos. 784 and 785 A :</i> Steel containing 0.8 % or more of carbon not alloyed ; steel whatever be the carbon content but alloyed with an addition of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.7 % up to 7 % of chromium, or 0.3 % up to 7 % of wolfram, or 0.3 % up to 7 % of nickel, or 1 % up to 7 % of manganese, or 1 % up to 7 % of silicium, or 0.3 % up to 1.5 % of molybdenum, or 0.15 % up to 0.5 % of cobalt, titanium, vanadium, boron or uranium, or <p>with an addition of several of such alloys up to a total maximum of 7 %, provided, however, that the addition of molybdenum does not exceed 1.5 % and the addition of cobalt, titanium, vanadium, boron or uranium does not exceed 0.5 %</p>	
	<p>Steel, whatever be the carbon content, but alloyed with an addition exceeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 % of chromium, or 7 % of wolfram, or 7 % of nickel, or 7 % of manganese, or 7 % of silicium, or 1.5 % of molybdenum, or 0.5 % of cobalt, titanium, vanadium, boron, or uranium, or <p>with an addition of several of such alloys up to a total maximum of 7 %, or less than 7 %, if the addition of molybdenum exceeds 1.5 %, or if the addition of cobalt, titanium, vanadium, boron or uranium exceeds 0.5 % :</p> <p>Goods belonging to No. 784 in the General Tariff</p> <p>Articles belonging to No. 785 A of the General Tariff.</p>	<p>Duties Nos. 784 and 785 A plus 1 Reichsmark</p> <p>Duty of No. 784 plus RM. 10 Duties of No. 785 A plus RM. 12.50</p>
ex 799	<p>Under no circumstances shall account be taken of any content of alloy materials inferior to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.7 % for chromium, 0.3 % for wolfram, 0.3 % for nickel, 1.0 % for manganese, 1.0 % for silicium, 0.3 % for molybdenum, 0.15 % for cobalt, titanium, vanadium, boron and uranium. <p>Teeth for scoop dredgers, casings (<i>Büchsen</i>), scoop meters (<i>Eimermesser</i>), sirup bolts, of malleable iron, wrought :</p> <p>Nett weight per piece { over 25 kg. 7 over 3 up to 25 kg. 10 3 kg. or less 13</p> <p>Steel-plate strap-wheels of a nett weight per piece of more than 3 up to 100 kg. 12</p> <p>Magnets of malleable iron, worked, of a nett weight per piece of 3 kg. or less 13</p>	

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 810	Scythes, sickles	15.60
ex 813	Drills with round, hexagonal or octagonal shaft, 50 cm. in length or more	20
ex 814	Ratchet drills 40 cm. long or more	20
ex 816	Cabbage-slicers and other domestic apparatus known as slicers (<i>Hobeln</i>) for cutting or grating potherbs or the like, of malleable iron, each weighing less than 3 kg. : With a rough wooden frame With finished wooden frame	8 12
ex 824	Cylindrical coil springs for railway carriages, of round iron, 2.5 cm. or more thick, rough, even with flattened ends	4
	Carriage springs, excluding railway carriage springs, with four or more laminae	22.50
838	Umbrella and parasol frames and parts thereof : Umbrella and parasol frames, ribs, sticks, handles Other	31.20 40
ex 830	Cylindrical coil springs of round iron 7 mm. or more thick : Rough Worked	14 18
ex 849	Apparatus of aluminium, iron and copper alloys with stirrers for the manufacture of artificial resin	30
868	Receptacles, apparatus and the like of malleable iron, coated with sheet nickel, for industrial purposes Other articles of nickel not mentioned in the previous numbers of Part 17 F of the General Tariff, combined or not with other materials so far as they are not included in the finely-worked, ornamental articles, etc., under No. 887 or do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials ; nickel foil	30 120
ex 869B	Ferro-chromium with a chromium content of 20 % or more : With a carbon content of : { up to 0.6 % over 0.6 up to 4 % over 4 %	free 6 4.50
ex 878	Furniture hinges of sheet brass	60
ex 880	Pipes of phosphor bronze Fine table utensils for the serving up of food and drink, knife-rests, table-napkin rings, plates, knives, forks, spoons, etc., made of alpaca, so far as they are not comprised in the class of finely worked ornamental articles, etc., under No. 887 or do not become subject to higher duties by reason of combination with other materials	30 120
ex 884	Articles entirely or partly made of base metals or alloys thereof, gilt, so far as they are not specially excepted or do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials : Walking-stick and umbrella handles, frames and mountings for purse and trunk manufacturers' goods ; buttons, clasps, buckles, tie clips and parts thereof Walking-sticks	350 175

Number in the German tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Reichsmarks
ex 885	Articles entirely or partly made of base metals or alloys thereof, silvered, in so far as they are not specially excepted or do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials :	240
	Walking-stick and umbrella handles ; frames and mountings for purse and trunk manufacturers' goods ; cigar and cigarette tubes ; tobacco pipes ; buttons, clasps, buckles, tie clips and parts thereof ; table utensils for the serving up of food and drink, knife-rests, table-napkin rings, plates, knives, forks, spoons, etc., made of alpaca .	120
ex 887	Ornamental, decorative and other articles of luxury entirely or partly made of base metals or alloys thereof, finely worked and either varnished in imitation of gilt or nickelled, or combined with alabaster, marble, serpentine stone, enamel, semi-fine stones or imitations of precious stones, gems or cameos of semi-fine stones or imitations of precious stones, vitrifications or the like :	
	Buttons and studs, clasps, buckles, needles, tieclips	350
	<i>General Note to Part 17 B-H of the General Tariff</i> : Sheets of less than 0.25 mm. thick in so far as they cannot be regarded as leaf-gold (tinsel, spangles) or as leaf silver, or generally, as sheets rolled or beaten to paper thinness :	
	Of copper or copper alloys	45
	Of nickel or nickel alloys	60
ex 904	Multiple-operation machine tools for working metal (adapted for turning, boring, planing and countersinking, also partly for grinding)	free
906 B	Pneumatic tools	100
ex 906 D	Lustring, velour-raising and turning machines (<i>Tour- oder Wischmaschinen</i>) for making felt hats	free
ex 912 C	Electric forage stewing apparatus	45
ex 912 E	Electric windscreen wipers for motor vehicles	250
ex 912 F	Zinc tubs for galvanic batteries	10
	<i>Note to Section 18 B</i> : Electro-magnetically operated couplings of simple or compound construction such as free-wheel de-couplings, free gear, reverse gear wheel, whether combined or not with other machine parts, electro-magnetic brakes and similar apparatus are dutiable not as electro-technical apparatus but according to the other materials entering into their composition.	
945	Strings (cut to length) : Of catgut, also imitation Wound round with wire of all kinds	200 50
	<i>Note</i> : Metal strings, with the exception of those wound round shall be treated as wire.	
ex 946	Picture books with text	free

ANNEX B.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO AUSTRIA.

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
ex 39 (a)	Horse-radish	2
ex 48 (a)	Indian azaleas, camellias	5
ex 48 (b)	Cultivated heather with bulbs	11
ex 48 (b) 3	Common heather (Freiland-Eriken)	11
74	Note : Edible fats of item 74 (b) for margarine factories for manufacturing margarine under licence	free
75	Note : Edible oils of item No. 75 (a) 2 for margarine factories for manufacturing margarine under licence	5
ex 88	German sparkling wine	150
ex 97 (b)	Liver sausage for sandwiches	60
	Bologna sausages (<i>Mettwürste</i>), saveloys (<i>Zerelatwürste</i>)	94.50
ex 98 (a) and (b)	Allgau cheeses in bars and Limburg cheese in slabs, soft cheese similar to Romadour in prismatic form	20
	Allgau round cheese, Camembert and other soft cheeses	30
ex 99 (b)	Herrings, marinated, in barrels	20
ex 104	Chocolate products, with the exception of articles made exclusively of chocolate	180
ex 107 (b)	Herrings, pickled, also fried and collared in vinegar, herrings in jelly, cod liver pâté, all in hermetically sealed containers	40
107 (f)	Sweetmeats and confectionery	120
ex 107 (g)	Ground rice, not packed for retail sale	10
	Small sausages (Frankfort, Halberstadt, Regensburg and the like), in brine, in hermetically sealed containers	50
139	Yarns, made up for retail sale	140
ex 145	(a) Upholstery materials, woven with or without pile, of textile materials belonging to Class XIX	310
	(b) Upholstery materials, other kinds, woven with pile	400
146	1. Velvet, tissues similar to velvet : (a) Printed or woven in several colours	230
	(b) Other	150
	2. Velvet ribbons	200
147	Ribbons (except velvet ribbons) : (a) Figured	240
	(b) Others	210
148	Tulle and netted materials resembling tulle, plain or simple designs (not lacelike) : (a) Unbleached : (1) Curtain tulle (pea tulle)	300
	(2) Other	490
	(b) Bleached, mercerised, dyed, printed or woven in several colours : (1) Curtain tulle (pea tulle)	360
	(2) Other	570
ex 153	Knitted wares and hosiery : (a) Knitted fabrics and hosiery in the piece (to be sold by the metre) : (1) Unbleached	220
	(2) Bleached, mercerised, dyed, printed, knitted or netted in colours	260

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
ex 153 (continued)	Knitted wares and hosiery : (b) Stockings and socks weighing, per dozen pairs : (1) 1 kg. or more (2) Less than 1 kg. : α) Of twisted yarn β) Of mercerised yarn γ) Other (c) Gloves	200 350 350 250 250
154 (b)	Drying felts, woven, endless, also teazled or combined with asbestos	130
ex 168	Floorcloths of cocoanut fibre (plaited)	18
ex 170 (a)	(1) Floorcloths of cocoanut fibre	18
ex 170 (b)	(2) Carpets of cocoanut fibre	45
ex 171 (b)	Floorcloths of cocoanut fibre	30
ex 180 (a)	Triple paper string for cable-making when supplied through cable factories	25
ex 180 (a)	Woollen tissues with plain cotton warp (not twisted) with wool or artificial wool weft, excluding blankets made from waste	100
ex 180 (b)	Woollen tissues with plain cotton warp (not twisted) with wool or artificial wool weft, excluding blankets made from waste	200
ex 180 (c)	Woollen tissues with plain cotton warp (not twisted) with wool or artificial wool weft, excluding blankets made from waste	185 plus 5 % ad valorem
ex 181	Furnishing stuffs, woven with pile :	
ex 187 (b)	(a) Moquettes, with borders	450
ex 187 (d)	(b) Other	490
ex 189 (b)	Stockings and socks, weighing per dozen pairs :	
ex 190 (c)	Stockings less than 1.5 kg. and socks less than 1 kg.	500
200	Knitted wares and hosiery, not specially mentioned	320
ex 204	Rifle wads	100
ex 204	Felt cloths, woven, endless or in the form of hose, teazled or not	200
ex 204	Furnishing stuffs woven with or without pile	1,400
ex 205 (b)	Plaited wares, passementerie and buttons of artificial silk, excluding hat plaits of artificial silk or artificial silk sparterie	1,100
ex 208	Gloves, entirely of artificial silk	1,000
ex 209	Furnishing stuffs, woven with or without pile	1,200
ex 211	Velvet, tissues similar to velvet and ribbons of velvet, embroidered or not	1,000
ex 225	Ribbons (except velvet ribbons) :	
ex 225	(a) Embroidered or of the tissues included in No. 206 or tulle included in No. 207	1,200
ex 225	(b) Ribbed ribbons, grey, brown, green or black, 6.5 cm. or less in width (men's hatbands)	550
ex 225	(c) Other	700
ex 225	Ladies' handbags and portfolios of silk (also artificial silk), with or without gilded or silver-plated fittings, clasps or frames	250
ex General Notes 4 and 5 to Classes XVIII-XXII	Garments and underwear made of woven, knitted or crocheted lace materials shall not be dutiable as garments made of lace materials but according to their other characteristics.	
ex General Notes 4 and 5 to Classes XVIII-XXII	In the case of woven gloves and stockings, gussets or clocks, embroidered or sewn on the articles, and other embroideries, including those made entirely or partly of silk, together with trimmings and ornaments of all kinds, are not taken into account.	

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
	In the case of woven or knitted underwear, trimmings, lace, embroidery and other ornamentation of all kinds except woven, tatted and embroidered lace, do not affect the Customs treatment.	
	In the case of woven or knitted outer garments (including cloaks), decorations with lace or embroidery, including such as are made entirely or partly of silk, do not cause either an increase in the Customs duty or clearance as half-silk goods.	
231	Carpets and mats, coarse, dyed or not	12
233 (b)	Wicker furniture, upholstered, with or without fine materials, also all other wicker furniture combined with fine materials	180
ex 237	Chromo-substitute cardboard	8
ex 240	Drawing paper	15
244	Chemical paper : (a) Photographic : (1) Heliographic paper (2) Other (b) Other	65 75 45
ex 246	Tissue paper, crêpe	28
250 (b)	Picture postcards, congratulation cards of all kinds : (1) Photographic postcards (2) Other	50 40
ex 250 (c)	Printed matter, advertisements and other printed papers, cards and cardboards, other : (1) Printed in one colour : calendars (2) Printed in several colours or illustrated, also pictures : α) Calendars and artistic colour prints β) Coloured transparent paper	40 80 65
ex 251	Fancy paper, paper collars, cuffs, etc. and paper flowers	65
ex 252 (c) 2	Thread cases	30
260 (a)	Tubing, wholly or partly of rubber, with or without layers of tissues or wire insertion	75
ex 260 (b)	Packing, with or without asbestos	80
ex 262	Dipped rubber goods (seamless) for hygienic purposes, excluding preservatives	60
262 Note	Note : Rubber tubing for the manufacture of artificial flowers, combined or not with textile materials	free
ex 264	Vulcanite goods, not specially mentioned : (a) Rough pressed, the pressing seams being visible (b) Other, combined or not with fine materials : (1) Pipe stems, penholders, razor cases, plates with impressed designs (2) Combs	60 70 100
ex 265 (c) 2	Rubber press cloths	40
271	Floor cloth of oilcloth, linoleum and similar materials : (a) Inlaid linoleum ; linoleum more than 2.2 mm. thick (b) Other	40 70
ex 273	Oilcloth not specially mentioned ; artificial leather	120
ex 274	Stamped linoleum tiles	70

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
ex 277	Cow and horse hide, not tanned like sole-leather, dyed or not, except lacquered and bronzed leather : (a) Mineral tanned (b) Otherwise tanned : (3) Other : Smooth bag-makers' leather, not more than 2 mm. thick, of one colour, but not black, in whole or half hides, with the exception of kips hides	55 20
ex 278	Calf leather except lacquered or bronzed leather : (a) Mineral tanned : Of some other colour than black	85
280	Glove leather of all kinds	50
286	Trunk makers' wares of leather, oil-cloth or textile material ; boxes and cases of hard pasteboard or fibre : (a) With clasps or fittings of iron (except those which are oxidised, nickelled or coated with other common metals), combined or not with fine materials (b) With clasps or fittings of common metals other than those enumerated under (a) and (d), combined or not with fine materials : (1) Of hard paste-board or fibre (2) Other (c) Leather fancy goods weighing less than 1 kg. each, except those designated under (d) (d) With gilt or silvered clasps or fittings, and all such wares combined with other very fine materials	90 140 215 250 250
ex 287	Footwear, wholly or partly made of leather, combined or not with very fine materials, weighing per pair : (a) 900 grammes or more (2) Other ex (b) Less than 900 grammes : Less than 900 grammes but not less than 600 grammes, also footwear for boys, girls and infants	150 300
288	Slippers and house-shoes without regard to the component materials, except " Hunja " shoes	155
ex 295 (c)	Wood flour	1.20
ex 299	Wood mouldings (for furniture, frames and the like) : (c) Veneered, inlaid, bronzed, silvered, gilt, finely painted ; also all those with hand-carved decorations : (1) Veneered (2) Other	50 70
ex 302 (b)	Wares, not specially mentioned, of common wood, whether or not planed (smooth or in profile) roughly turned or roughly carved, also glued, rabbeted, or otherwise joined together : Of hard wood or veneered with common wood : (1) In the rough : α) Clothes hangers β) Drawing boards 2) Dyed, stained, varnished, lacquered, polished, also all these combined with leather : α) Clock cases β) Shoe lasts, clothes hangers γ) Drawing materials	25 30 30 33 36
ex 303	Clock cases, drawing materials	50
ex 304	Clock cases	50
ex 306 (b) I	Celluloid, sellone, raw	20

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
ex 306 (b) 2	Artificial horn, artificial rosin, raw :	
	α) Artificial rosin which cannot be hardened, form	15
	β) Other	30
ex 307	Wares of turners and carvers materials, combined or not with fine materials :	
	(a) Of celluloid or cellone :	
	(2) Brush handles	Surtax of 150 kronen on the duty per 100 kg. for the raw material.
	(3) Other :	
	α) Cellulose capsules	60
	β) Other	Surtax of 180 kronen on the duty per 100 kg. for the raw material.
	(b) Of artificial horn or artificial rosin :	
	(1) Brush handles	Surtax of 150 kronen on the duty per 100 kg. for the raw material.
	(2) Other	Surtax of 170 kronen on the duty per 100 kg. for the raw material.
ex 325	Spectacle glasses and other optical glass, ground	100
ex 333 (a) 3	Stone slabs less than 16 cm. in thickness (except slabs of slate and lithographic stones) of calcareous slate (known as Kehlheim slabs).	free
ex 343	Natural stones for defibring.	free
ex 360 (a)	Crucibles	13
ex 363 (b)	Earthenware not specially mentioned, other :	
	(1) White (ivory white)	10
	<i>Note to No. 363 (b) (1).</i> Goods made of natural coloured clay but not glazed, painted, silvered or gilt, are also dutiable under this item.	
378	Pipes in coils, pipe joints (fittings) and flanges of malleable iron :	
	(a) Rough or ordinarily worked	30
	(b) Other	34

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
ex 396 (c)	Pins	100
ex 400	Locks, keys and other parts of locks : (a) Safety locks with or without locksmiths' artistic work (except padlocks) (b) Other locks, weighing each : (1) 300 grammes or more (2) Less than 300 grammes	65 38 50
ex 403 (b)	Beds, night tables, toilet tables	40
ex 405	Cutlery and parts thereof : (b) Other cutlery, whether or not nickelled or combined with fine materials : (1) Hair clippers (2) Pocket knives Manicure instruments (3) Shears and scissors (except large shears for industrial or agricultural purposes) : α) Large tailors' scissors β) Other (5) All other cutlery : α) Roughly ground with handles of rough or merely tinted wood, neither lacquered nor stained, or with common iron handles β) Other : Forks made of sheet iron, tinned Other	50 150 200 200 280 130 80 155
ex 410	Sheet iron signs for advertising purposes, coated with celluloid	80
ex 416	Bars, rods and wire of base metals : (c) Silvered, not rolled (d) Gilt, not rolled	70 250
ex 419 (b)	Tinfoil	70
423	Small wares of base metals and alloys thereof (needles, eyes, studs, buckles, hooks, thimbles, pen-nibs, penholders and other); forks, spoons and knives (<i>Bestecke</i>) of tinned steel; all combined or not with fine materials; metal beads, whether gilt or silvered or not : (a) Field flasks, tins, boxes, folding spoons and forks, pocket lamps, salt-boxes, pocket drinking tumblers, all of aluminium, combined or not with felt, glass, rubber, cork, mica or cellone; eyes, buckles and hooks, lacquered (b) Other, also combined with fine materials	100 120
428 (c) :	Goods, not specially mentioned, of copper or base metals and alloys thereof, not elsewhere mentioned, finely worked : α) Wooden crosses (<i>crucifixes</i>) with metal bodies β) Petroleum gas and spirit gas cookers; steatite burners for acetylene lamps γ) Hot water apparatus, nickelled or not	60 120 130
429	Goods, not specially mentioned, of nickel or nickel alloys, such as "Pack-fong", alpaca, argentane and the like : (a) Knives, spoons and forks (<i>Bestecke</i>) (b) Other : (1) Table utensils of alpaca (2) Other	140 150 180

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
430	Goods not specially mentioned, of aluminium or alloys of the nature of aluminium : (a) For technical purposes, except foil and tubes (b) Other : (1) Tourist requisites, combined or not with felt, glass, rubber, cork, mica or cellone (2) Foil (3) Other	100 100 180 160
434	Imitation wares (fabrics, galloons, braid, passementerie and the like) of base metals or alloys thereof : (a) Of wire, bullion, tinsel or metal thread, gilt (b) Of wire, bullion, tinsel or metal thread, silvered (c) Other	800 660 220
ex 438	Combustion motors weighing : (c) Less than 10,000 kg. but not less than 2,500 kg. (d) Less than 2,500 kg. but not less than 1,000 kg. (e) Less than 1,000 kg. but not less than 200 kg. (f) Less than 200 kg.	36 40 55 60
ex 439	Agricultural machinery and apparatus : (b) Threshing machines (c) Cream separators	15 35
ex 440	Machinery and apparatus for the preparation, working or finishing of woven or spun materials : (a) Sewing and knitting machines : (1) With stands : α) With tops for double back-stitch machines with one needle (long shuttle, oscillating shuttle, ring shuttle, central reel and round shuttle or round gripping sewing) machines with a displacement field of less than 32 cm. β) With tops for flat knitting machines, except those with horizontal needle bed (<i>Linkslinksmaschinen</i>) γ) With other heads (2) Tops and worked parts of tops : α) Shuttles, catchers, reel cases, bobbins β) Tops and other worked parts of tops for machines under tariff No. 400 (a) 1 α) and β) γ) Other (3) Stands, also dismantled	50 72 free free 100 free 30
ex 441	Machinery and apparatus, not specially mentioned : (c) Of iron, each weighing : (1) 10,000 kg. or more : α) Woodworking machines, metal working machines, mechanical printing presses β) Others, not including special machinery and apparatus for sugar factories, breweries and malshouses, mines, foundries and rolling mills and for the chemical industry (2) Less than 10,000 kg. but not less than 1,000 kg. : α) Wood working machines, metal working machines β) Others, not including special machinery and apparatus for sugar factories, breweries and malshouses, mines, foundries and rolling mills and for the chemical industry	24 26 28 40

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
ex 441 (continued)	Machinery and apparatus, not specially mentioned :	
	(c) Of iron each weighing :	
	(3) Less than 1,000 kg. but not less than 200 kg. :	
	α) Gearing	30
	β) Wood working machines, metal working machines, paper working machines (not including envelope making machines and shears for cardboard), book-binding machines	33
	γ) Others not including special machinery and apparatus for sugar factories, breweries and malshouses, mines, foundries and rolling mills and for the chemical industry	50
	(4) Less than 200 kg. :	
	α) Gearing	34
	β) Wood working machines, metal working machines	38
	γ) Others, not including special machinery and apparatus for sugar factories, breweries and malshouses, mines, foundries and rolling mills and for the chemical industry	60
ex 442	Dynamos and electric motors, whether or not permanently connected with mechanical devices and apparatus, weighing each :	
	(a) 8,000 kg. or more	28
	(b) Less than 8,000 kg. but not less than 3,000 kg.	36
	(c) Less than 3,000 kg. but not less than 1,000 kg.	44
	(d) Less than 1,000 kg. but not less than 500 kg.	48
	(e) Less than 500 kg. but not less than 200 kg.	60
	(f) Less than 200 kg. but not less than 25 kg.	73
	(g) Less than 25 kg.	
	(1) Direct current lighting dynamos for motor vehicles of all kinds and direct current electric motors for starting combustion motors:	
	α) Less than 25 kg. but not less than 5 kg.	110
	β) Less than 5 kg.	130
	(2) Vacuum cleaners and floor brushes for working electrically, together with their component parts :	
	α) Less than 25 kg. but not less than 5 kg.	93
	β) Less than 5 kg.	123
	(3) Others :	
	α) Less than 25 kg. but not less than 5 kg.	93
	β) Less than 5 kg.	123
443	Fixed transformers, weighing each :	
	(a) 3,000 kg. or more	50
	(b) Less than 3,000 kg. but not less than 500 kg.	70
	(c) Less than 500 kg. but not less than 25 kg.	95
	(d) Less than 25 kg.	125
	Note : Point, seam, joint, end and chain-welding machines	free
446	Electric measuring, recording, and registering apparatus, with or without clocks or attached to switchboards :	
	(a) Electric registering apparatus	150
	(b) Others	200
ex 448	Electric apparatus and appliances not specially mentioned, weighing each :	
	(a) 250 kg or more :	
	Switching apparatus	65
	(c) Less than 20 kg. but not less than 5 kg. :	
	Heating and cooking apparatus	110

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
ex 448 (continued)	Electric apparatus and appliances, etc. : (d) Less than 5 kg. but not less than 500 grammes : Heating and cooking apparatus	125
ex 452 (b) 1	(e) Less than 500 grammes : Heating and cooking apparatus	160
ex 457	Carbon electrodes for the manufacture of aluminium	free
ex 459	Cycles with or without auxiliary motors, cycle frames, in pieces or not	400
	(a) Motor cycles weighing each :	
	(1) 140 kg. or more	270
	(2) Less than 140 kg. but not less than 100 kg.	300
	(3) Less than 100 kg.	320
	(b) Motor lorries.	120
ex 475 (b)	Goods made wholly or partly of precious metals, combined or not with precious or semi-precious stones, real pearls, imitation precious stones or real or imitation corals :	per kg
	(1) Of gold or platinum, unless classed under No. 3	200
	(2) Of silver, also gold plated, and adornments of base metals with precious stones :	
	α) Dishes, tureens, sauceboats.	50
	β) Others	70
ex 477 (b)	Trunkmaker's goods of leather, also ladies' handbags and portfolios of silk (also artificial silk) with the addition of precious metals in small quantities	2.50
ex 479	Mathematical, physical, surgical and medical instruments and other fine mechanical products not specially mentioned :	
	(a) Sets of mathematical instruments	6
	(b) Others :	
	(1) Surgical instruments	1
	(2) Mathematical and physical instruments	2
480	Optical instruments and mountings thereof, except those of precious metals :	
	(a) Eye-glasses of all kinds.	4.50
	(b) Photographic cameras and optical glasses; opera glasses, telescopes and other optical instruments :	
	(1) Photographic cameras, opera glasses, telescopes	4.50
	(2) Cinematograph projection apparatus	2
	(3) Photographic glasses and other optical instruments	6
	(c) Mountings and cases for optical instruments :	
	(1) For eye-glasses of all kinds	4
	(2) For other optical instruments	6
481	Typewriters and calculating machines :	
	(a) Typewriters	3
	(b) Calculating machines	1
ex 482	Metre sticks and articulated measuring sticks of wood	per 100 kg.
ex 483	Weighing apparatus and parts thereof, excepting those classed under No. 479 :	60
	(a) Decimal and bridge balances	35
	(b) Inclination balances, also when combined with dish or cursor balances, weighing less than 80 kg. each.	300

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
ex 484	Grand pianos, upright pianos, harmoniums and mechanical playing devices for these instruments : (a) Grand pianos, upright pianos and keyboards belonging thereto . . (b) Mechanical playing devices worked by electricity or by pedals.	120 free
ex 486	(b) Accordeons (c) Musical instruments, not specially mentioned, talking machines :	85
488	(1) Guitars and mandolines (2) Other stringed instruments and wind instruments including mouth-organs (3) Talking machines for children Strings : (a) Not covered : (1) Of iron or metal (2) Of gut (3) Of silk (b) Covered : (1) Of iron, metal or silk (2) Of gut, combined or not with silk	30 30 40 40 240 240 40 60
ex 493	Black Forest clocks ; clock cases ; pinions with pins set in and rivetted rims	150
499 (e)	Nitric acid	2
499 (i) 1	Tartaric acid	35
499 (l)	Lactic acid	free
500 (c) 3	Sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt), crystallised or calcined	1.35
500 (h) 1	Potassium nitrate	10
ex 500 (h) 3	Leuna salpêtre for fertilising purposes	free
ex 500 (k) 1	Potassium permanganate	free
500 (k) 2	Chlorates of potash and of soda	10
500 (l) 3	Sodium formiate	free
ex 502 (b) 1	Chrome alum	7.50
502 (c) 2	Aluminium sulphate	5.50
503 (a) 2	Sulphate of zinc (white vitriol)	3.50
ex 508 (b)	Liquid chlorine	6
509 (b) 2	Formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde	24
509 (f) 1	Aniline oil, aniline salts	free
509 (d) 2	<i>Note</i> : Also includes chloroform in small packages.	
ex 511	Sodium, pyrophosphate, acid, for manufacturing baking powder under licence	10
511, Note 3	Artificial (synthetic) tanning materials, not elsewhere mentioned. . .	free
ex 520 (b)	White chalk	1
525	Tar dyes, pure, not containing more than 30 % of softening material . .	free
ex 526	Colours, not specially mentioned, not ground : (a) Iron oxide, black (b) Genuine mountain blue (basic copper carbonate), genuine Bremen blue (copper oxide hydrate), cadmium yellow, genuine mountain green (chrome oxide green), genuine Guignet green (chrome oxide hydrate), cadmium red, manganese violet ; cobalt and antiomny colours ; natural organic colours (excluding colouring lacs) ; melting colours, enamel colours and china colours	3 20

Number in the Austrian tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. Kronen
528	Colours put up for retail sale	70
531	Lead pencils, coloured pencils, chalks mounted on wood ; Indian ink ; (a) Lead pencils and grey copying pencils	80
	(b) Coloured pencils, chalk mounted on wood	240
	(c) Indian ink	150
534	Lac and lac varnishes with or without colours	80
538	Shaped articles of wax	215
ex 548	Toys, Christmas tree ornaments, and parts thereof :	
	(a) Of wood :	
	(1) Roughly worked, merely planed, carved or turned, in the rough	12
	(2) Finely worked, stained, coloured, lacquered, polished, painted	50
	(3) In combination with fine materials :	
	α) Scooters	80
	β) Other	100
	(b) Of glass, except of spun glass (glass wool), combined or not with fine materials :	
	Christmas tree ornaments	20
	(d) Of iron, combined or not with fine materials :	
	(1) Tin plate toys	40
	(2) Other	65
	(f) Made of or together with very fine materials :	
	Christmas tree decorations of hollow glass, covered with silver or gilt wires	90
	Note :	
	1. Pictures, picture books without text (excluding advertisement picture books), painting, drawing, modelling, fretsaw and other models, also in book form	30
	2. Picture books with short text	free

548,
Note 2

FINAL PROTOCOL

TO THE COMMERCIAL TREATY OF APRIL 12, 1930.

Ad Article I.

Article I shall not affect the regulations concerning passports or the regulations which the Contracting Parties have issued, or may in future issue, concerning the employment of foreign labour in general.

Ad Articles 3 and 4.

The provisions of Articles 3 and 4 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to juristic persons and to the companies specified in Article 5.

Ad Article 5.

With regard to the formation of joint stock companies and other commercial companies of the kind mentioned in Article 5, and with regard to participation in such companies, nationals

of either Contracting Party shall enjoy the rights and privileges of nationals of most-favoured countries in the territory of the other Party, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 4.

Ad Article 7.

The provisions of the present Article shall not affect the import and export prohibitions at present in force in the two countries. The Contracting Parties shall notify one another of such prohibitions, and these shall remain in force as regards the other Party so long as they are applicable to all other countries.

As soon as and so long as the Geneva International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions of November 8, 1927, and the Supplementary Agreement thereto of July 11, 1928, apply to the two Contracting Parties, the provisions of Article 7 and of paragraph 1 of the supplementary regulation thereto shall cease to apply.

Ad Article 8.

The provisions of this Article shall not affect the right of the Contracting Parties to ascertain by suitable means that the goods, especially those which are the subject of a State monopoly, are actually forwarded in transit.

Ad Article 12.

The tax on business turnover shall be included among internal charges.

Ad Article 16.

The following shall be assimilated to the Chambers of Agriculture mentioned in Article 16. The Bavarian State Chamber of Agriculture, the Bavarian District Chambers of Agriculture, the Saxon Technical Chamber for Forestry and the Saxon Technical Chamber for Horticulture.

Ad Article 31.

It is understood that the special agreement referred to in Article 31, paragraph 1, regarding the taxation of maritime and river navigation, shall be concluded in time to enter into force not later than on July 1, 1931.

Ad Annex A.

A number of Austrian sawmills near the frontier are compelled by their special geographical position to send their products principally to Germany. In order to take account of the specially difficult economic conditions of these sawmills, the German Government will admit timber for building and industrial purposes into Germany, namely fir, pine and larch (ex No. 76 of the German Customs Tariff) — except boards cut to sizes over 2.5 up to 12 mm. in thickness and up to 1.25 metres in length — up to a quantity not exceeding 25,000 metric tons in one calendar year, at the rate of 0.50 RM. per 100 kilogrammes or 3 RM. per cubic metre, provided the goods can be proved to have been prepared in sawmills in the Austrian Customs frontier zone at a distance of not more than 15 kilometres from the German Customs frontier, from timber grown within a radius of 25 kilometres from the sawmill and forwarded to the sawmill by horse wagon or motor lorry, or by drifting or floating. On the other hand, for the period during which the quota is allowed at reduced rates, the Austrian Government will not levy any export duty or tax on undressed

timber of the kinds in question exported to Germany and will not apply any export prohibition or restriction.

The Austrian and German Governments will come to an agreement regarding the distribution of the quota among the individual sawmills.

Authorisation to clear the quota assigned to any individual sawmill shall be restricted to one Customs office to be decided upon by agreement between the two Governments.

For the period down to December 31, 1930, the above-mentioned Customs rates shall apply to such part of the quota of 25,000 metric tons as corresponds to the period during which the Treaty is in force.

If individual Austrian frontier districts are joined up for Customs purposes to the German Customs territory, the total annual quota of 25,000 metric tons shall be reduced by the quotas of the frontier sawmills situated in these districts.

Ad Annex B.

Should the Austrian Government convert the rates of the Austrian Customs Tariff from gold crowns into schillings, it is agreed that the Customs rates mentioned in Annex B of this Treaty, which are given in gold crowns, shall be converted into schillings in accordance with the following principles :

(1) When converting Customs rates up to 1 K. inclusive into schillings, amounts up to 0.005 S. shall be ignored and amounts exceeding 0.005 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 0.01 S. ;

(2) When converting Customs rates exceeding 1 K. but not exceeding 10 K. into schillings, amounts up to 0.025 S. shall be ignored, amounts exceeding 0.025 S. but not exceeding 0.075 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 0.05 S. and amounts exceeding 0.075 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 0.1 S. ;

(3) When converting Customs rates exceeding 10 K. but not exceeding 50 K. into schillings, amounts up to 0.05 S. shall be ignored and amounts exceeding 0.05 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 0.1 S. ;

(4) When converting Customs rates exceeding 50 K. but not exceeding 100 K. into schillings, amounts up to 0.25 S. shall be ignored, amounts exceeding 0.25 S. but not exceeding 0.75 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 0.5 S. and amounts exceeding 0.75 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 1 S. ;

(5) When converting Customs rates exceeding 100 K. but not exceeding 300 K. into schillings, amounts up to 0.5 S. shall be ignored and amounts exceeding 0.5 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 1 S. ;

(6) When converting Customs rates exceeding 300 K. but not exceeding 500 K. into schillings, amounts up to 2.5 S. shall be ignored and amounts exceeding 2.5 S. but not exceeding 7.5 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 5 S. and amounts exceeding 7.5 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 10 S. ;

(7) When converting Customs rates exceeding 500 K. into schillings, amounts up to 5 S. shall be ignored and amounts exceeding 5 S. shall be rounded off to the nearest 10 S.

Ad Tariff No. 97.

The provisionally agreed rates of 60 and 94.50 K. per 100 kg. are based on the assumption that the rate applicable to cattle for slaughter weighing up to 500 kg. (Tariff No. 52 (a)) is 10 K. per 100 kg. and the rate for pigs for slaughter (Tariff No. 55 (c)) is 18 K. per 100 kg.

Every increase in duty of 1 K. in Tariff No. 52 (a) shall cause an increase of 1.50 K. in Tariff No. 97 (b) ; every increase of 1 K. in the duty under Tariff No. 55 (c) shall cause an increase

of 3 K. in Tariff No. 97 (b). If the rates under Tariff No. 52 (a) and under Tariff No. 55 (c) are both increased, the above-mentioned increases are to be added together.

Liver sausage for sandwiches is sausage ready for immediate consumption made of finely chopped veal or pork, liver (not including fowls' liver) and pork fat, with the addition of salt and spices and also of onions or anchovies according to the kind.

Bologna sausages (*Mettwürste*) are raw sausages made of finely chopped pork, one-third fat and two-thirds lean, with the addition of salt and spices, inserted in casings and smoked.

Saveloys (*Zerelatwürste*) are raw sausages made either exclusively or mainly of pork, in the latter case with the addition of beef and bacon finely chopped, seasoned with salt and spices and inserted in pigs' or cattle casings.

It is understood that any reduction in duty which is at present granted or may in future be granted by Austria to a third country for sausages produced in that country shall also apply to similar sausages of German origin.

Ad Tariff No. 98.

Cheese similar to Emmenthal and Gruyère in the shape of drums and also such cheese in boxes or blocks shall be subject to the duty applicable at the time to the aforesaid Swiss cheeses.

Ad Tariff No. 101.

Any Customs facility granted on roasted malt (caramel malt, coloured malt) for breweries for the manufacture of dark beer shall also be granted on such malt for the manufacture of light coloured beer.

Ad Tariff No. 107 g.

Preserved ham in tins weighing 2.5 kg. or less shall be subject to the same treatment as preserved ham in tins weighing over 2.5 kg.

Ad Tariff No. 148.

Curtain tulle (pea tulle) shall be held to include all tulle with hexagonal openings, weighing over 35 grammes per square metre and with 17 to 26 holes per English square inch. The number of holes is ascertained by means of a gauge with an opening measuring one English square inch (1 in. = 25.4 mm.) ; this gauge is laid on the material in the direction of the warp in such a manner that in the bottom left-hand corner there is a complete opening from which the holes are counted ; in the first place the holes are counted from left to right in the bottom horizontal row, and then the holes are counted in the diagonal row from the left upwards towards the right until the top edge of the gauge is reached, the bottom left-hand hole again being counted. The sum of the openings thus obtained gives the desired number of holes. Parts of holes are ignored.

Ad Tariff No. 237.

Chromo-substitute cardboard is double or triple cardboard consisting of several pressed layers, the upper layer consisting of a paper cover containing cellulose which, unlike the layer on painted cardboard, cannot be scratched off.

Ad Tariff No. 250.

The following are free from duty in accordance with Tariff No. 549 :

Publishers and auctioneers' catalogues for use of the book (or art) trade, together with lists of stocks of special agents (*i.e.* lists of stocks held by firms which deliver works by other publishers only to booksellers) and catalogues of secondhand booksellers' stocks, provided all these catalogues are published by publishers, book and art dealer established outside the Customs territory. The exemption from duty under No. 549 also extends to catalogues and price lists in single copies, packets of bills enclosed by booksellers in parcels of books, and book (or music) prospectuses for the use of book (or music) sellers, provided, however, that the last-named prospectuses are sent only in postal parcels or are packed together with parcels of duty-free books (or music) not exceeding one kilogramme in weight.

Ad Tariff No. 252.

Small ribbons, strings, etc. made of yarn of all kinds for tying up letter-paper, letter-cards and envelopes, and for facilitating the opening and holding in position of the open lid of notepaper boxes, shall not be taken into account in the Customs treatment.

Ad Tariff No. 262.

The Austrian general rate of duty of 120 K. on goods made of soft rubber, not specially mentioned, also in combination with fine materials and also on dipped (seamless) goods for hygienic purposes, including preservatives, may not be increased during the validity of the Commercial Treaty, but at the most for five years, above the existing German equivalent rate under the German Customs Tariff No. 579. This rule shall not apply to the Austrian Customs treatment of bathing-caps.

Ad Tariff No. 277 (b) (1).

Upholstering leather shall be held to include leather for covering the cushions of motor vehicles.

Ad Tariff No. 361.

In the Customs treatment of articles of grey stoneware, such as jugs, mustard-pots and the like, no account shall be taken of the names of firms, products or qualities, trademarks, etc., unicoloured or impressed or even ornamented.

Ad. Tariff No. 381 (b) (3) β.

If the existing rate of 66.5 K. per 100 kg. applicable to enamelled household and kitchen utensils is increased, the rate under Tariff No. 381 (b) (3) β shall be raised from 51.5 K. per 100 kg. by the amount of this increase.

Ad Tariff No. 388. Note.

This does not include tools, subject to various rates, packed in cases, cupboards, boxes, etc., which are not intended for workmen but for household use.

Ad Tariff No. 405 (b) (3).

Large tailor's scissors are scissors for the tailoring trade, the blade and handle of which have a joint length of more than 20 cm., with polished (*gepliest*) or nickelled blades and black lacquered or nickelled unequal handles, of which the lower handle (finger handle) is usually supplied with a slide and the thumb handle is placed obliquely.

Ad Tariff No. 430.

Tourist requisites shall be held to include : bottles, tins, boxes, egg-cups, lanterns, basins for eating, cooking apparatus, drinking tumblers, trays, plates, lemon presses and tea sieves.

Ad Tariff No. 463.

Super-heated steam compound plough locomotives and steam-plough locomotives on the two-machine system which are at present not manufactured in Austria shall be admitted duty-free subject to the agreed conditions and reservations.

Ad Tariff No. 477 (b).

The addition of precious metals in small quantities to trunk-makers' goods of leather and ladies' handbags and portfolios of silk (also imitation silk) shall be regarded as referring to buckles, locks, monograms, decorations on corners and edges, parts of fastenings, such as buttons, flaps, etc.

Ad Tariff No. 479 (b).

The following instruments and fine mechanical products of Tariff No. 479 (*b*), which are at present not manufactured in Austria, shall be free from duty subject to the conditions and reservations agreed upon :

- (1) Calorimeters.
- (2) Equalizers.
- (3) Hirth minimeters.
- (4) Indicators, viz.
 - (a) For recording the output and operations of motors and locomotives,
 - (b) Torsion indicators,
 - (c) Output meters,
 - (d) Maximum pressure indicators,
 - (e) Medium pressure indicators.
- (5) Precision meters for ascertaining and measuring changes of form, tensions, percussions, etc., viz.,
 - (a) Vibrometers, vibrographs,
 - (b) Torsiographs,
 - (c) Oscillation indicators,
 - (d) Tension meters, excepting manometers,
 - (e) Föppl-Busemann rotatory (*Drehschwingsmaschine*) oscillation machines.
- (6) Cash registers.
- (7) Registering apparatus for sounding devices in blast furnaces.

Machinery and apparatus for testing metals.

1. Measuring supports for testing the power consumption or work of machine tools.
2. Experimental boring tables for testing the power consumption or work of boring machines.
3. Twin hardening hammers.

Machinery and apparatus for testing building materials.

1. Machines for testing the fineness of grinding.
2. Machines for testing resistance to pressure.
3. Machines for testing the polishing of building materials, Böhme system.
4. Permeability testing apparatus.
5. Breaking machines, Frühling-Michaelis system.
6. Three-hammer apparatus, Boehme-Martens system.

Machinery and apparatus for testing textiles, paper, rubber, leather and other products not coming under building materials or metals.

1. Apparatus for determining the influence of dampness on the size of paper.
2. Apparatus for testing permeability to air and water.
3. Apparatus for gauging textile materials.
4. Revolution meters.
5. Dryness testers for steam, electric and gas heating.
6. Machines for testing the wearing of textiles by friction.

Ad Tariff No. 486.

Talking machines for children have a sound-box directly connected with the horn and a case of pressed sheet iron ; they are only suitable for playing records 15 centimetres in diameter.

Ad Tariff No. 493.

Black Forest clocks include all wall clocks with pendulum, weight or spring movements, the necessary component parts of which (except bells and chains holding the weights) are fitted into wooden cases with wooden back and sides.

Ad Tariff No. 511.

Calcium hyperchloride is to be classed under Tariff No. 511.

Ad Tariff No. 531.

Grey copying pencils are the so-called copying-ink pencils which, on account of their high content of graphite, when dry give a grey writing with a metallic glint ; when moistened, the writing has the appearance of being in violet ink.

Ad Tariff No. 548.

The expression "short text" shall be held to mean either the names of the objects or pictures or not more than two lines (verses) for each picture. If however the lines (verses) under each picture are part of a connected story contained in the book, the latter shall be admitted free of duty as a literary production.

Ad Tariff No. 549.

Paper patterns accompanying newspapers and referring to their contents are not taken into account in the Customs treatment of such newspapers, even if they are packed separately, but the quantities imported should correspond to the newspapers to which they belong and which pass through the Customs at the same time.

Done at Berlin, in duplicate, April 12, 1930.

CURTIUS.
WINDEL.
FRANK.
WILDNER.

PROTOCOL

REGARDING THE CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF MACHINERY UNDER NOTE 5 TO TARIFF CLASS XXXVI OF THE AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

In the negotiations regarding the Commercial Treaty signed to-day, agreement has been reached on the following points :

(1) In accordance with Note 5 to Class XXXVI of the Austrian Customs Tariff, Austria guarantees to Germany exemption from duty on machinery and apparatus mentioned in a list specially agreed upon (called hereinafter, for short, the "free list") and not at present manufactured in Austria, in so far as such machinery or apparatus is not already exempt from duty under the tariff.

(2) The machines mentioned in the free list shall be actually admitted free of duty only after identification in each particular case.

The German Government undertakes to supply the Austrian Government immediately with eighteen copies of the necessary sketches of all machines mentioned in the free list for the purpose of such identification, and notes that in each case the Austrian Customs office of clearance is to be provided with a sketch, a copy of the invoice and a detailed list of the machines which it is proposed to import free of duty. The sketches merely represent characteristic examples of the work performed by the machinery and apparatus included in the list, by means of pictures or also of verbal explanations. The question whether a machine or apparatus is of the kind mentioned in the list is therefore decided by the fact that it does the same kind of work, while unessential variations in the details of external construction are ignored. The following are examples of such unessential variations :

Variations in the form and material of the stand or casing, the arrangement or form of the working parts and the kind and form of the driving mechanism, always provided the exemption of the machine from duty is not expressly limited by the text of the free list to special forms or materials of the stand or casing, special arrangements and forms of the working parts and special kinds and forms of the driving mechanism.

Further sketches of the machinery and apparatus mentioned in the list may be added to the list according to requirements, by agreement between the two Governments.

(3) If the machines mentioned in the free list are driven by electric power, the general Customs exemption in no case extends to the electric equipment, but the question of exemption of such equipment is to be decided separately in each case in accordance with the general provisions in force in Austria.

(4) Armatures and measuring instruments when imported together with machinery which is exempt from duty under the general rules shall also be exempt when they form part of the original equipment of these machines. Armatures and measuring instruments, however, which are fixed in pipes leading from the machines in question to other machines or apparatus shall not be deemed to belong to such machines.

(5) Parts of machines included in the free list shall not be regarded as exempt from duty under the general rules, but a special application must be made in each case for the duty-free import of such parts.

(6) The free list may be amended during the validity of this Commercial Treaty under the following conditions :

The Austrian Government is entitled to apply for such an amendment if Austria begins the construction of a machine included in the free list or one which is to be regarded as competing with a machine included in the free list. A machine is regarded as a competing machine if it does the same kind of work. If such an application is made not later than December 31st in any year the machine is to be struck off the list as from December 31st in the following year. In order to prevent machines from being struck off the free list when an Austrian machine factory states its desire to begin such construction without actually carrying out its intentions, the Austrian Government guarantees that it will ascertain in a suitable manner, at latest two months before the item in question is definitely removed from the list, that the Austrian machine factory in question has actually produced such a machine or has, at any rate, prepared drawings, models and appliances for the complete manufacture of such a machine. The Austrian Government will communicate the result of these enquiries to the German Government not later than December 10th of the year in question. Should it be ascertained that the Austrian machine factory has not complied with the above conditions for the exclusion of the machine from the free list, or should it subsequently appear that, in spite of the notification of the Austrian machine factory, such a machine has not been actually manufactured, the Austrian Government will withdraw its application to have the machine struck off the free list. In this case, should an Austrian machine factory subsequently build such a machine, a fresh application for exclusion from the list must be made and the time-limits mentioned above must again be applied.

If the German Government has ascertained that a machine which has been struck off the free list is actually not constructed in Austria, it is entitled to apply for the re-inclusion of the machine in the free list. The Austrian Government undertakes to give immediate consideration to such an application by the German Government. It is agreed that if the Austrian Government, after reconsideration, grants the German application, the machine shall be re-inserted in the free list with effect from the date on which the German application was made to the Austrian Government.

Done in Berlin, in duplicate, April 12, 1930.

CURTIVS.
WINDEL.
FRANK.
WILDNER.