

N° 2815.

FRANCE ET TURQUIE

Convention de commerce et de navigation, avec protocole de signature. Signés à Angora, le 29 août 1929.

FRANCE AND TURKEY

Convention of Commerce and Navigation, with Protocol of Signature. Signed at Angora, August 29, 1929.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2815. — CONVENTION ² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND TURKEY. SIGNED AT ANGORA, AUGUST 29, 1929.

French official text communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic. The registration of this Convention took place September 12, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC and THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, being desirous of promoting commercial exchanges between the two countries and of thus strengthening the ties of friendship uniting them, have decided to conclude a Convention of Commerce and Navigation and have appointed for this purpose as their respective Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

His Excellency Monsieur Louis-Charles Pineton DE CHAMBRUN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Angora, Commander of the Legion of Honour ;

Monsieur Jean LOUYRIAC, Assistant of the Director of Commercial Agreements at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

His Excellency ZEKAI Bey, Former Minister, Ambassador of Turkey and Deputy of Diyaribekir ;

His Excellency Mustapha SEREF Bey, Deputy of Burdur ;

His Excellency Menemenli NUMAN RIFAT Bey, Minister Plenipotentiary and Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

Article 1.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Customs territory of Turkey shall, on importation into France, be accorded the rates of the minimum tariff and most-favoured-nation treatment, that is to say, the lowest rates that France grants or may hereafter grant to any third Power in virtue of tariff measures or commercial conventions, both as regards import duties and as regards any surtaxes, coefficients or increases to which these duties are or may be subject.

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

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

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Paris, August 24, 1931.

Article 2.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from French Customs territory shall, on importation into Turkey, be entitled to the most favourable tariff rates which the latter grants or may hereafter grant to any third Power in virtue of tariff measures or commercial conventions, both as regards import duties and as regards any surtaxes, coefficients or increases to which these duties are or may be subject.

Article 3.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 1 and 2, natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Customs territory of Turkey imported into France and enumerated in the List (A) annexed hereto, and natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from French Customs territory imported into Turkey and enumerated in the List (B) annexed hereto, shall be entitled to the duties or percentages of reduction provided for in the said lists.

Should there be an increase in the tariff applied to any of the articles in List (B) to which the percentages of reduction relate, the tariff rate resulting at the date of signature of the present Convention from the advantages provided therein shall be kept unchanged in respect of the said article until the expiration of a period of nine months dating from the coming into force of the above-mentioned increase.

This stipulation shall not affect the possibility of denunciation provided for in Article 28.

Article 4.

Products or goods exported from the Customs territory of either High Contracting Party to the Customs territory of the other shall be granted, as regards export duties and taxes, the most favourable treatment that either High Contracting Party grants or may hereafter grant to any third Power.

Article 5.

In the case of the products enumerated in the annexed lists, each of the High Contracting Parties shall grant or continue to grant to imports from the Customs territory of the other the benefit of the most favourable treatment in the event of modifications being made in the Customs nomenclatures or in the methods of assessing duty introduced into the tariffs in virtue of administrative or legal measures or of conventions concluded with other Powers.

Article 6.

The High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of all matters connected with import and export prohibitions and restrictions or other limitations of freedom of trade.

Exceptions shall only be made to this treatment :

- (a) For reasons of public security or for reasons connected with the defence of the territory ;
- (b) As a sanitary police measure for the purpose of protecting the health of men, animals and plants ;
- (c) For the purpose of controlling the importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war and all supplies intended for war ;
- (d) In respect of the exercise of State monopolies ;
- (e) For the purpose of preventing practices constituting unfair competition ;
- (f) In order to carry out international conventions.

The above provisions shall in no way affect the right of the High Contracting Parties at the time of importation to adopt any measures which may be necessary to protect the vital economic interests of the country, provided that such measures are of a temporary character and are applied without discrimination.

Should either High Contracting Party set up a system for controlling imports by means of permits, it shall apply, as regards the issue of permits for the products of the other Party, provisions as favourable as those to which the natural or manufactured products of any other country are subject.

In virtue of these provisions the conditions to be fulfilled and the formalities to be completed for obtaining such permits shall be immediately brought to the notice of the public in the clearest and most precise form. Applications shall be examined as speedily as possible.

The same shall apply to the issuing of permits, the method for which shall be as simple and as regular as possible and shall be such as to prevent traffic in these documents. For that purpose such permits, when granted to individuals, should bear the name of the holder and may not be used by any other person.

Any exemption from a prohibition granted temporarily by either High Contracting Party in respect of the products of a third Power shall immediately and unconditionally be extended to identical or similar products originating in and coming from the territory of the other Party.

Should either High Contracting Party establish prohibitions or restrictions, the quotas shall be fixed and the exceptions, if any, allowed in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with the commercial relations between the two countries.

Article 7.

The High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the determination of the origin of goods imported by either of them from the territory of the other.

Article 8.

Either High Contracting Party may, in order to establish the country of origin of imported products, require the production by the importer of a certificate of origin stating that the imported article was produced or manufactured within the exporting country or that, in accordance with the laws of the said country, it must be regarded as having been produced or manufactured in the exporting country in view of the labour expended on it therein. It may also require that the said certificate should bear the visa of its consular authorities.

Certificates of origin shall be issued either by the Customs authorities or by the competent Chambers of Commerce of each of the High Contracting Parties. They shall be drawn up in accordance with the forms adopted by the Customs Administration or the officially recognised Chambers of Commerce of the consigning country, either in the language of the country of origin or in the language of the country of destination. In the former case, the two countries reserve the right to require a translation.

Certificates of origin bearing the visa of the consular authorities and giving the value of the goods may be accepted in lieu of a consular invoice.

The following shall not require a certificate of origin should the value of the goods not exceed 50 Turkish pounds or the equivalent of that sum in French currency :

- (1) Postal parcels ;
- (2) Postal consignments ;
- (3) Parcels of five kilogrammes and under sent by air.

The same shall apply to commercial travellers' samples whatever be their value. This last provision shall not, however, apply in the case of the sale of the samples.

Article 9.

The High Contracting Parties shall guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the carrying out of Customs formalities relating to the transit, warehousing, re-exportation and transshipment of goods, and all other operations to which goods imported, exported or in transit are subject, and also in respect of charges connected therewith.

Article 10.

Within the territory of each of the High Contracting Parties, the natural and manufactured products of the other Party shall not be liable in respect of their production, preparation, handling, sale, circulation, consumption, etc., to internal taxes other or higher than those imposed on similar products of the country.

Should no similar articles be produced in the country, the said taxes shall be applied, without discrimination of any kind, to all identical or similar foreign products irrespective of their origin and the place from which they come.

Article 11.

When the governmental or local authorities interfere with the free exercise of trade by means of legislative or administrative provisions, either for the purpose of fixing sale prices or in order to determine the conditions regarding the offering for sale, the circulation or the consumption of goods and, more generally, when the said authorities in any way limit the rights of the vendor, warehouseman, purchaser or consumer in the home market, no distinction shall be made between products of the country and those of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 12.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes effectively to protect natural or manufactured products originating in the territory of the other Contracting Party from unfair competition in commercial transactions, and more particularly to prevent and prohibit by seizure or by any other appropriate penalties the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, warehousing, sale and offering for sale of any products bearing upon themselves or their immediate get-up or outer wrappings, or on invoices, waybills and commercial papers, any marks, names, devices or descriptions whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such products or goods.

It is understood that the reciprocal undertaking provided for above by the High Contracting Parties can in no circumstances result in giving a right to claim compensation from the Government in whose territory the case of unfair competition has been discovered.

Article 13.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to adopt all necessary measures to prevent in its territory an improper use of geographical appellations of origin in respect of the products of the wine industry of the other Party in so far as such appellations are duly protected in the country of production and have been notified to it. Such notification shall indicate precisely the territories to which the said appellations of origin apply and the procedure for the issue of the certificate of origin.

The importation, exportation, warehousing, manufacture, distribution, sale and offering for sale of the products mentioned above, when the casks, bottles, packings or cases containing

them head marks or names which represent false appellation of origin knowingly employed, shall in particular be repressed by seizure or prohibition or by other appropriate penalties in accordance with the law on of each country.

The seizure of the products complained of, or the other penalties, shall be enforced either at the instance of the Administration or on the application of the Public Prosecutor or an interested party, in accordance with the respective laws of each of the High Contracting Parties.

The prohibition to employ a geographical appellation to designate products of the wine industry other than those which are really entitled thereto shall continue to apply even when the real origin of the products is mentioned or when the false appellations are accompanied by certain rectifications such as (*nature*), (*character*), (*type*), etc.

No geographical appellation of origin in respect of products of the wine industry of either High Contracting Party, if duly protected in the country of production and regularly notified to the other Party, may be regarded as possessing a generic character.

Definitions and specifications relating to such appellations shall be recognised in the same manner.

Article 14.

The High Contracting Parties, with a view to protecting in their respective territories the rights of authors of literary and artistic works, undertake to apply in their relations with each other the provisions of the International Convention¹ signed at Berne on September 9, 1886 and revised at Berlin² on November 13, 1908, and the Berne Additional Protocol³ of March 20, 1914.

Article 15.

The High Contracting Parties, both of which are parties to the Convention and Statute⁴ on Freedom of Transit adopted by the Barcelona Conference on April 20, 1921, and are also parties to the Convention and Statute⁵ on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern adopted by the said Conference on April 20, 1921, shall facilitate the application thereof in the relations between the two countries.

Article 16.

In the case of transport by rail, the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally apply most-favoured-nation treatment as regards both the transport of persons and the transport of goods, whatever be the place from which the said persons or goods come or whatever be their destination.

Article 17.

Ships and boats flying the flag of either High Contracting Party and entering or leaving the waters and ports of the other Party in ballast or with cargo, whatever may be their place of departure

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 77, page 22.

² Vol. I, page 217 ; Vol. III, page 259 ; Vol. XI, page 359 ; Vol. XXIV, page 139 ; Vol. XLV, page 95 ; Vol. LIX, page 342 ; Vol. LXIII, page 375 ; vol. LXIX, page 64 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 434 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 372 ; Vol. C, page 150 ; Vol. CVII, page 456, and Vol. CXVII, page 43, of this Series.

³ Vol. I, page 243 ; Vol. III, page 259 ; Vol. XI, page 359 ; Vol. XXIV, page 139 ; Vol. XLV, page 95 ; Vol. LIX, page 342 ; Vol. LXIII, page 375 ; Vol. LXIX, page 69 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 372 ; Vol. XCVI, page 180 ; Vol. C, page 153 ; Vol. CVII, page 459 ; and Vol. CXVII, page 46, of this Series.

⁴ Vol. VII, page 11 ; Vol. XI, page 407 ; Vol. XV, page 305 ; Vol. XIX, page 279 ; Vol. XXIV, page 155 ; Vol. XXXI, page 245 ; Vol. XXXV, page 299 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 166 ; Vol. LIX, page 344 ; Vol. LXIX, page 70 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 373 ; vol. XCII, page 363 ; Vol. XCVI, page 181, and Vol. CIV, page 495, de ce recueil.

⁵ Vol. VII, page 35 ; Vol. XI, page 407 ; Vol. XV, page 307 ; Vol. XIX, page 281 ; Vol. XXIV, page 157 ; Vol. L, page 160 ; Vol. LIX, page 344 ; Vol. LXIX, page 71, and Vol. XCVI, page 182, of this Series.

or destination, shall be accorded within these waters and ports the same treatment in all respects as national vessels, and shall not be liable therein to any duty or tax of any nature whatsoever levied in the name and on behalf of the State, provinces, communes or any bodies whatsoever authorised by the Government, other than those which are or may hereafter be levied on national vessels.

Cargoes, whatever the place from which they come or their destination, shall not be subject to other or higher duties or charges or to other treatment than goods imported or exported under the national flag. Passengers and their baggage shall be treated in the same manner as if they were being conveyed under the national flag.

Article 18.

The nationality of seagoing vessels shall be determined reciprocally by each of the High Contracting Parties in accordance with the law of the flag.

Article 19.

Vessels of either High Contracting Party may proceed to a port or ports of the other Party for the purpose either of unloading therein all or part of their cargo, goods and passengers coming from foreign countries, or of taking on board all or part of their cargo, goods and passengers consigned to foreign countries.

Article 20.

The benefit of national treatment granted reciprocally by each High Contracting Party to the other shall not extend :

(1) To the coasting trade, which shall continue to be governed by the laws which are or may hereafter be in force in the territories of each of the High Contracting Parties;

(2) To fishing in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties, or to the special advantages which products of national fisheries receive or may hereafter receive ;

(3) To the advantages that each of the High Contracting Parties grants or may hereafter grant to its nationals for the purpose of promoting the development of its mercantile marine either by bounties or subsidies for the building or purchase of merchant vessels or by bounties or encouragements of any kind given to the mercantile marine ;

(4) To the advantages granted by the State to its own vessels wholly or partly managed by the Government ;

(5) To privileges granted to yacht clubs ;

(6) To maritime services in ports and roadsteads and on beaches, and to the exercise of life-saving and maritime assistance and to pilotage and towing services.

Furthermore, the benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment granted subject to reciprocity by one of the High Contracting Parties to the other shall not extend to the special advantages which are or may hereafter be accorded to products coming from or consigned to the French protectorates in North Africa.

Article 21.

The masters of French merchant vessels in Turkish ports and, reciprocally, the masters of Turkish merchant vessels in French ports, whose crews are short of men as a result of sickness or for other reasons, may engage the seamen necessary to continue the voyage provided they comply with the local laws and police regulations.

Article 22.

Any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties which has been obliged by stress of weather or by *force majeure* to put in to a port of the other Party may be repaired and take on all necessary supplies therein, and may put out to sea again without being required to pay any duties or taxes other than those which are levied on national vessels under the same circumstances.

Should, however, the master of a vessel belonging to one of the High Contracting Parties that has been compelled to put in to a port of the other High Contracting Party under the circumstances referred to in the preceding paragraph be obliged to sell part of the cargo in order to meet his expenses, he must comply with the local regulations and tariffs.

Article 23.

Should a vessel flying the flag of one of the High Contracting Parties run aground or be wrecked on the coasts of the other country, the local authorities shall ensure that the vessel receives relief and assistance, and shall take all necessary steps for the protection of persons and for the safeguarding of articles which may be salvaged. They shall immediately inform the nearest competent consular authority. The respective consular authorities shall be authorised to give assistance to their nationals.

In such cases the action of the local authorities shall not give rise to the levying of any charges whatsoever, save those made necessary by salvage operations and by the safeguarding of articles salvaged, and also such charges as would be levied in similar cases on vessels of the country.

The vessel or its wreckage, including engines, gear, tackle, furniture, accessories of all kinds and papers which have been salvaged, shall be handed over to the owner or his duly authorised representative should he submit an application within the period laid down by the local law. The same shall apply to goods salvaged. In the case of sale, the proceeds derived therefrom shall be paid to the owner, the expenses being deducted.

The consular authority of the High Contracting Party to which the owners belong may, in the absence of the owners, request the handing over of the articles salvaged or, if the latter have been sold, of the proceeds derived therefrom.

Goods and articles of all kinds which have been salvaged shall not be subject to any Customs duty unless they are placed on the market within the country.

Article 24.

The provisions of the present Convention shall apply to Algeria.

Article 25.

Subject to the special provisions laid down in the Protocol of Signature, the present Convention shall apply to the French colonies, to the countries under French protectorate, and to Camerouns and Togo.

Article 26.

The most-favoured-nation treatment provided for in the preceding Articles shall not apply :

(a) To privileges which are or may hereafter be granted by one of the High Contracting Parties for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic with contiguous countries within an area not exceeding 15 kilometres on each side of the frontier ;

(b) To the special Customs régime established by France in favour of the Saar Territory ;

(c) To any special régime which France may establish in tariff matters in respect of imports intended to facilitate financial settlements resulting from the state of war in which she was placed from 1914 to 1918 ;

(d) To the special privileges which Turkey has granted or may hereafter grant in respect of Customs tariffs to the territories detached from the Ottoman Empire in 1923 ;

(e) To the preferential advantages which France grants or may hereafter grant in her Customs territory to the colonies, protectorates and countries placed under the authority of France or which her colonies or protectorates grant or may hereafter grant to France or to the other colonies, protectorates and countries placed under the authority of France.

Article 27.

Subject to such provisions as may result from an Arbitration Convention between the two countries, disputes which may arise between the two High Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation of the present Convention and which it has not been possible to settle through the diplomatic channel shall be submitted to arbitration by common consent by means of a special agreement.

Article 28.

The present Convention is concluded for a period of one year. It shall be ratified and shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Paris.

It shall be extended by tacit agreement if not denounced by either High Contracting Party at least six months before the expiry of the period of one year, and shall remain in force until the expiry of a period of six months after it has been denounced by one or other of the High Contracting Parties.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Angora, August 29, 1929.

Charles DE CHAMBRUN.

J. LOUYRIAC.

ZEKAI.

Mustapha SEREF.

Menemenli NUMAN.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

At the moment of signing the Convention of to-day's date, the High Contracting Parties have decided to indicate more precisely certain of its clauses and the conditions of application thereof, as follows :

Ad Article 1.

Smyrna (Izmir) raisins imported from Turkey into the Customs territory of France shall be granted the treatment applicable to currants at the date of signature of the present Convention.

The reduction of the duties in the Minimum Tariff provided for in respect of the said raisins, when used for pastry and confectionery, is reserved exclusively :

(1) For consignments sent in postal parcels ;

(2) For consignments coming under the definition and complying with the conditions laid down in the explanatory notes of the table of duties (in cases of not more than 50 kilogrammes, or in barrels of not more than 80 kilogrammes).

It is understood that raisins originating in and coming from Turkey, other than those entitled to the reduction provided for above, shall be regarded as "*for the table*" if they comply with the definitions and conditions laid down in the explanatory notes attached to the table of duties.

Ad Articles 1 and 2.

As regards any increases that may be made in Customs duties, the Turkish Government declares that the provisions of Article 2 cannot, in its opinion, affect the right conferred upon it by Article 3 of the Turkish Law, No. 1499 of June 8, 1929.

The French Government likewise declares that the provisions of Article 1 cannot, in its opinion, affect the right conferred upon it by Article 3 of the French Law of March 27, 1910.

Ad Article 3.

In accordance with Article 15 of the Customs Law, No. 1499 of June 8, 1929, no increase in the Turkish tariff may be put into force till three months have passed from the date on which it has been published in the Official Journal.

It is understood that, should Turkey increase the rates of her Customs tariff, as provided for in Article 3, the two High Contracting Parties hereby agree to set negotiations on foot, during the term of the Convention, with a view to finding a remedy for such increases and seeking a solution by compromise on a new basis.

Ad Articles 1 and 9.

For the purpose of the application of the present Convention, no distinction shall be made between the various parts of Turkish territory ; all Turkish products imported into France through Constantinople shall therefore be entitled to the same treatment as if they came direct from any other Turkish port.

Ad Article 6.

The provisions of Article 6 concerning export prohibitions shall not apply to exceptions which are contained in bilateral conventions or which are subject to conditions relating to replacement or compensation.

Subject to this reservation, it is understood that the clause in Article 6 which provides for an exception to most-favoured-nation treatment as a result of the application of international conventions cannot lead to discrimination against either High Contracting Party should the régime adopted by that Party, in respect of the prohibitions dealt with in international conventions, be in practice as liberal as the privileged treatment provided for in the said conventions.

It is understood that the exceptions to the export prohibitions referred to in Ad Article 6 relate, so far as France is concerned, exclusively to the prohibition in respect of which an explicit reservation was made by the French Government at the Geneva Conference of 1927.

Ad Article 8.

Should either High Contracting Party hereafter grant to a third Power any exemptions or facilities whatsoever in respect of certificates of origin, such advantages shall be immediately extended to the imports of the other Party, subject to reciprocity.

Ad Article 13.

The provisions of this Article expressly refer to the use of geographical appellations of origin in the form of trade marks or names of products of the wine industry.

Other uses which may lead to confusion shall be dealt with by the respective laws of the two countries.

It is, however, understood that deliberate fraud must be proved by the competent courts of the place in which the improper use has been made.

The French Government declares that for a period of ten months from the coming into force of the present Convention, it will not claim the application of the provisions of this Article. During that period and at latest before the first renewal of the present Convention, the two High Contracting Parties shall consider in common the conditions under which the said Article shall be applied.

Ad Article 14.

The French Government declares that for a period of two years, it will not claim the application of the provisions of the international conventions referred to under Article 14 so far as concerns the right of translation into Turkish, which is at present reserved by Turkey.

Ad Article 17.

It is understood that should Turkey put into force in her relations with a third Power the Convention and Statute¹ of Geneva of December 9, 1923, on the International Régime of Maritime Ports (including the Annexes and Protocol attached thereto), the application of these instruments would be immediately extended to the relations between France and Turkey and would take the place of the Recommendations of the Barcelona Conference, the application of which has been maintained in force between these two countries.

Ad Article 21.

It is understood that the contract of engagement, provided always that it is freely entered into, may be concluded, to meet the convenience of the Parties, according to a model which complies with the laws of one or the other country.

Ad Article 25.

1. The treatment provided for in Articles 1 and 2 shall apply to products originating in and coming from the French colonies, French protectorates and the territories of Camerouns and Togo, whether these products have or have not been transhipped in a port of the home country.

¹ Vol. LVIII, page 285 ; Vol. LXIX, page 102 ; Vol. LXXII, page 485 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 416, Vol. CVII, page 491 ; Vol. CXVII, page 184 ; and Vol. CXXII, page 349, of this Series.

2. Articles 6, 13, 17, 19 and 21 shall not apply to relations concerning commerce and navigation between Turkey, on the one hand and the French colonies, French protectorates and the territories of Cameroons and Togo, on the other hand.

Nevertheless, the French Government declares that it does not intend to resort in its colonies or protectorates, or in Cameroons or Togo, to measures of prohibition or restriction of such a nature as to establish differential treatment to the detriment of Turkey.

Similarly the Turkish Government declares that it does not intend to resort in Turkish territory to measures of prohibition or restriction of such a nature as to establish differential treatment to the detriment of the French colonies and protectorates, or Cameroons and Togo.

3. As regards the application of Article 9, the Turkish Government declares that it will not avail itself of the preferential tariffs or the regulations granted in respect of transit in the territory of Indo-China to countries contiguous to that colony.

4. The provisions of Articles 14, 15 and *ad* 17 shall apply to relations concerning commerce and navigation between Turkey, on the one hand and the French colonies and protectorates and Cameroons and Togo, on the other, only in so far as the international conventions to which these Articles refer have been put into force in the said colonies and protectorates and in Cameroon and Togo.

5. Although the Franco-Turkish Convention ¹ of November 1, 1927, and Articles 17 and 19 of the present Convention concerning navigation in maritime ports do not apply to the French colonies and protectorates, or to Cameroons and Togo, the High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the matters dealt with therein.

Charles DE CHAMBRUN.

J. LOUYRIAC.

ZEKAI.

Mustapha SEREF.

Menemenli NUMAN.

¹ Vol. XCII, page 249, of this Series.

LIST A.

No. in the French tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff
20 bis	Guts :	
	Fresh, unprepared	10.—
	Dried or salted	25.—
21	Hides, raw, green or dry, large or small	free
22	Peltries, raw	free
ex 23	Wool in the mass and on the skin, other	free
ex 25	Hair :	
	Raw	free
	Combed or carded Mohair goat's hair	free
ex 27	Silk :	
	In cocoons, fresh	free
	In cocoons, dried	free
	In cocoons, in the mass	free
	In scraps or sheets, in pure condition, floss	0.26
ex 33	Crude beeswax, including sediments of	12.—
ex 34	Eggs of poultry, birds or game :	
	(a) In the shell, fresh or preserved by cold or by any other process recognised by law	24.—
ex 70	Barley : grain	15.—
ex 80	Pulse :	
	Beans and horse beans in the grain	7.—
	Whole haricot beans in the natural state	15.—
	Whole lentils	20.—
	Whole peas	15.—
ex 84 a	Carob-beans	3.—
ex 85	Table or other fruit, dried or drained :	
	Figs for the table	6.—
	Hazel-nuts shelled	20.—
	Hazel-nuts in the shell	12.—
	Pistachio nuts	125.—
ex 88	Dried sultanas for pastry	40.—
	Oleaginous seeds and fruits :	
	Cotton, decorticated	free
	Other, including sesame and olive linseed	free
ex 110 a	Fixed oils, pure, of olives, intended for the manufacture of soap	12.90
ex 112	Volatile oils or essences :	
	Of rose	65.—
ex 114	Gum tragacanth	free
123	Opium	free
ex 126	Roots :	
	Liquorice, raw	free
ex 141	Cotton :	
	Ginned in the mass, unbleached	free
141 bis	Cotton waste	free
156	Gall nuts, buckthorn berries (yellow seeds) and valonia nuts, whole, broken or ground	free
157	Other roots, herbs, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds and fruits fit for dyeing or tanning	1.70
165	Bran from any kind of cereal	0.80
ex 179	Meerschaum	free

No. in the French tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff
ex 221	Cement-copper, copper cast in rough lumps, granulated, in ingots, slabs, anodes	free
231	Manganese (ore)	free
ex 233	Chromium ore	free
ex 442	Carpets (ex (a)) made with knotted or twisted pile :	
	From 201 to 300 rows	100.—
	From 301 to 400 rows	125.—
	From 401 to 500 rows	190.—
	501 rows and over	250.—
ex 459 bis	Embroideries :	
	Ex 6. A	35.—
	Ex 6. C	40.—
	Ex 7. A	80.—
ex 493	Peltries, prepared or in sewn pieces :	
	Sea lions and sea otters ; seals and bluebacks ; grey squirrel and pouches of grey squirrel ; hamsters and white rabbits ; astrakhan, clouded and curled, in skins and "touloupes" ; white hares and pouches of white hares ; goats, in skins and covers ; Asiatic sheep and mouflons, in skins and covers ; beaver ; nutria ; Chinese badger ; lynx ; American opossum, fox ; rat ; skunk ; American marten	free
640 (4ter)	Cigar- and cigarette-holders in amber, etc.	87.—
ex 0377	Valex (extract of valonia)	17.50

LIST B.

No. in the Turkish tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff rate fixed by the Law of June 8, 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
33	Fish oils :		
	(a) Used in medicine (including weight of inner receptacles)	(See Article 3.)	
	(b) Used in industry	15.—	25 %
ex 60	Ornamental feathers, prepared, wares made up with such feathers (combined or not with other materials) :	6.—	17 ½ %
	(b) Other ornamental feathers (including fans and powder puffs)	p,k, 75.—	17 ½ %
ex 75	Hides and skins, wrought :		
	(a) 2. Calf, young cow and telatine	175.—	12 ½ %
	(b) 1. Sheep, lamb, goat and kid	255.—	12 ½ %
	(c) Skins of sheep, lamb, goat, kid, snake, crocodile, seal and all others, varnished, patent, shagreened (sablées), embossed, imitation velvet (Suède), moroccoed, gilt, ornamented with designs, with hair or with any other material (including skins cut out for glove-making)	400.—	15 %
ex 78	Leather, artificial leather :		
	(a) Leather, artificial leather and pieces thereof not smaller than a heel	80.—	12 ½ %

No. in the Turkish tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff rate fixed by the Law of June 8, 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
ex 84	Shoes of dyed or undyed skin, soled with leather or with other materials (including tchariks made of skin with or without the hair on) :		
	(c) 1. Weighing per pair up to 400 grammes	1,600.—	20 %
	(c) 2. Weighing per pair 401 and up to 800 grammes .	1,360.—	20 %
	(c) 3. Weighing per pair 800 grammes or more	1,120.—	20 %
85	Shoes soled with leather or with any other materials (rubber excepted), wholly or partly made up with certain other materials :		
	(a) 1. Weighing per pair up to 400 grammes	1,500.—	20 %
	(a) 2. Weighing per pair 400 grammes or more	1,050.—	20 %
	(b) 1. Weighing per pair up to 400 grammes	480.—	20 %
	(b) 2. Weighing per pair 400 grammes or more	360.—	20 %
ex 87	Wares of skin or leather :		
	(a) 1. Plain or combined with common materials	880.—	20 %
	(a) 2. Combined with silk fabrics, ivory, tortoise shell or precious metals	9,600.—	25 %
89	Driving belts, hose and other articles of leather or skin, used in connexion with machinery	60.—	17½ %
91	Other articles of leather or skin not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff (combined or not with other materials) .	600.—	17½ %
102	Yarn of wool and hair of all kinds (including knitting or weaving yarn on reels) containing per kg. :		
	(a) 1. Up to 10,000 metres	80.—	25 %
	(a) 2. More than 10,000 metres	75.—	25 %
	(b) 1. Up to 10,000 metres	92.50	25 %
	(b) 2. More than 10,000 metres	80.—	25 %
	(c) 1. Not dyed	162.50	25 %
	(c) 2. Dyed } whatever be the length per kg. .	175.—	25 %
103	All kinds of wool or hair yarn put up for retail sale (skeins, balls, reels, tubes and other forms) [including weight of reels, paper and tubes]	162.50	25 %
ex 106	Other tissues of pure wool not elsewhere specified (including knitted stuffs) [combined or not with other materials], weighing per sq. metre :		
	(a) Up to 200 grammes	360.—	30 %
	(b) From 201 to 600 grammes	270.—	25 %
ex 107	Tissues of wool with the warp entirely of cotton, weighing per sq. metre :		
	(a) Up to 200 grammes	212.50	25 %
	(b) From 201 to 600 grammes	162.50	25 %
ex 125	Hats and other head gear of tissues or felt of wool pure or mixed with other textile materials, except natural or artificial silk, combined or not with other materials (for ladies, men and children) :		
	(a) 2. Other hats each	1.—	10 %
	(b) 1. Trimmed each	6.30	20 %
	(b) 2. Untrimmed each	1.—	10 %
ex 132	Yarn and twist (<i>ibrichim</i>) :		
	(a) Of silk, dyed or undyed (including that put up for retail sale)	1,050.—	20 %

No. in the Turkish tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff rate fixed by the Law of June 8, 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
ex 133	Gauze, tulle and stamin of natural or artificial silk, alone or mixed with other materials (including that combined with metal threads or other materials): (a) Gauze and tulle, plain (including that with points or patterns)	4,200.—	20 %
134	(b) Curtain nets (bobbinet)	3,600.—	20 %
135	Other tissues and ribbons of natural or artificial silk, including those combined or mixed with metallic threads, embroidered or figured (knitted stuffs being regarded as tissues).	3,600.—	30 %
	Tissues and ribbons of natural or artificial silk mixed with other textile materials:		
	(a) If containing over 10 % and up to 20 % inclusive of silk	600.—	20 %
	(b) If containing more than 20 % and up to 50 % inclusive of silk	1,000.—	20 %
	(c) If containing more than 50 % and up to 75 % inclusive of silk	1,600.—	20 %
136	Velvets, plushes and velvety tissues and ribbons:		
	(a) Of natural or artificial silk	2,400.—	20 %
	(b) Of silk mixed with other textile materials (those containing over 70 % of silk are included in paragraph A above)	880.—	20 %
137	Lace, trimmings and lacelike materials, of natural or artificial silk	4,200.—	20 %
139	Passenterie, such as: galloons, tapes, edgings, cords, buttons, tassels, chenilles (combined or not, trimmings embroidered or not):		
	(a) Of natural or artificial silk	2,100.—	20 %
	(b) Of natural or artificial silk mixed with other textile materials	1,200.—	20 %
143	Hosiery and knitted ware of natural or artificial silk:		
	(a) Of pure silk	6,000.—	20 %
	(b) Of mixed silk	3,600.—	20 %
145	Kerchiefs, face veils, shawls, etc.:		
	(a) Of pure silk	4,800.—	20 %
	(b) Mixed or combined with other materials and textiles	3,300.—	20 %
	(c) Embroidered or with applications	5,400.—	20 %
146	Neckties of woven stuffs (all forms):		
	(a) Of natural or artificial silk	4,200.—	20 %
	(b) Mixed with other textile materials	3,000.—	20 %
147	Tissues, sewn or merely cut out for umbrellas or parasols:		
	(a) Of natural or artificial silk	4,800.—	20 %
	(b) Mixed with other textile materials	3,000.—	20 %
149	Ladies' hand bags, pocket books, purses, powder puffs:		
	(a) Of natural or artificial silk	3,000.—	20 %
	(b) Mixed with other textile materials	1,800.—	20 %
157	Rice:		
	(a) With the husk	7.50	25 %
	(b) Husked	15.—	20 %
212	Chocolate, cocoa prepared with sugar (in any form) [including weight of inner receptacles] (mixed or not with other materials)	150.—	20 %

No. in the Turkish tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff rate fixed by the Law of June 8, 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
215	Wines :		
	(a) In casks or other large receptacles	120.—	25 %
	(b) In bottles, demijohns, jars (including weight of receptacles)	150.—	25 %
216	Sparkling wines (including weight of inner receptacles) . .	500.—	25 %
218	Raki, rum, cognac, vermouth, whisky, vodka, gin, amer Picon, Fernet-Branca and other like non-sugared beverages (including those with fruit) :		
	(a) In casks	225.—	20 %
	(b) In other receptacles (including weight of inner receptacles)	240.—	20 %
219	Maraschino, curaçao, chartreuse, crème de cacao, crème de mandarine, crème de menthe and other sugared bever- ages (including weight of inner receptacles)	450.—	20 %
222	Aerated lemonade, sugared, and other like beverages (including weight of inner receptacles)	30.—	20 %
ex 223	Seeds :		
	(d) Of vegetables, flowers and trees of any kind, also all other seeds of plants not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff	10.—	20 %
225	Sesame oil	36.—	20 %
ex 233	Vegetable oils used in industry :		
	(a) Cocoanut and earthnut oils	25.—	20 %
236	Pepper (white and black), all-spice :		
	(a) Not ground	48.—	20 %
	(b) Ground (including weight of inner receptacles) . .	90.—	20 %
ex 276	Vegetable materials and extracts thereof used for tanning purposes :		
	(b) Gallnuts, sumac, roedul, fustic and other	4.50	20 %
	(c) Dry extracts (quebracho, chestnut, linden, mimosa and other)	24.—	20 %
ex 281	Celluloid, galalith and the like, and articles of these materials :		
	(c) Articles combined or not with other materials . .	360.—	20 %
325	Tarred or asphalted packing paper or paper combined with textile materials	6.—	20 %
335	Sensitized paper (of any thickness) [including weight of inner packing] :		
	(a) Sensitized paper for photography (including sensitized cards)	62.50	25 %
	(b) Sensitized paper for geometrical drawings and other, transparent tracing paper	30.—	25 %
369	Cotton yarn :		
	Dyed, printed (one or more strands) :		
	(a) Up to No. 14 English (inclusive)	62.50	20 %
	(b) More than No. 14 up to No. 24 English (inclusive)	67.50	20 %
	(c) More than No. 24 English	60.—	20 %
370	Mercerised, whether bleached or not or dyed (one or more strands) :		
	(a) Up to No. 14 English (inclusive)	52.50	20 %
	(b) More than No. 14 up to No. 24 English (inclusive)	65.—	20 %
	(c) More than No. 24 English	62.—	20 %
371	Yarns made up for retail sale :		
	(a) On wooden reels	65.—	25 %
	(b) In other forms	125.—	25 %

No. in the Turkish tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff rate fixed by the Law of June 8, 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
378	Cotton tissues, bleached :		
	(a) Mulls, tanjip	137.50	20 %
	(b) Cambrics, Victoria's salachpours, mermechahis	95.—	20 %
	(c) Batistes, madapolams, flannelettes, piqués	50.—	20 %
ex 380	(d) Sail-cloth, tent-cloth, hangings cloth	52.50	20 %
	Bobbinet (curtain net), canvas (all kinds) :		
	(b) Bleached or dyed	315.—	15 %
381	Woven or knitted tissues of cotton, bleached, dyed, printed, embroidered, figured (<i>brochées</i>) not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff (including those mixed or combined with metallic threads), weighing per sq. metre :		
	(a) Up to 50 grammes inclusive	180.—	20 %
	(b) More than 50 up to 100 grammes inclusive	135.—	20 %
	(c) More than 100 up to 150 grammes inclusive	80.—	20 %
	(d) More than 150 grammes	62.50	20 %
390	Cotton wicks :		
	(a) Lamp, lighter and candle wicks (combined or not with other materials)	50.—	20 %
	(b) White flame wicks (mantles) [including those manufactured with other materials, combined or not with other materials, made up or not]	112.50	20 %
414	String, cordage and rope :		
	(a) Up to 5 mm. in diameter	37.50	20 %
	(b) 5 mm. or more in diameter	25.—	20 %
ex 421	Linen tissues of all kinds (including knitted stuffs) [even combined with metallic threads, spangles and the like] :		
	(a) 1. Of pure linen	625.—	25 %
	(a) 2. Of linen mixed with other vegetable textile materials	450.—	25 %
	(b) 1. Of pure linen	300.—	25 %
	(b) 2. Of linen mixed with other vegetable textile materials	225.—	25 %
	(c) 2. Of linen mixed with other vegetable textile materials	187.50	25 %
ex 445	Outer covers, inner tubes and tyres for bicycles, automobiles, carriages and other conveyances (combined or not with other materials) :		
	(a) 1. For automobiles, vans, motor-omnibuses, and other like vehicles	75.—	25 %
	(a) 2. For bicycles	100.—	25 %
446	Elastic tissues, tissues dipped in rubber, coated with rubber on one side or inside, or glued on rubber :		
	(a) Of natural or artificial silk or of mixed silk	1.050.—	20 %
	(b) Of woollen tissues, pure or mixed with textile materials other than silk	240.—	20 %
	(c) Of other tissues	135.—	20 %
447	Footwear of any kind (combined or not with materials other than leather) :		
	(a) Wholly of rubber, the vamp of tissue being wholly or partly waterproofed with rubber	62.50	20 %
	(b) With rubber soles, the vamp being of other tissues	156.00	25 %

No. in the Turkish tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff rate fixed by the Law of June 8, 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
ex 481	Wares of terra cotta or baked clay :		
494	(a) Roofing tiles	1.20	30 %
	Bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns and the like (coloured or natural shade) :		
	(a) 1. Plain	3.—	20 %
	(a) 2. Combined with other materials (including those with wickerwork)	6.25	20 %
	(b) 1. Combined or not with common materials	57.50	20 %
	(b) 2. Combined with precious metals or with fine materials (including those gilt)	240.—	20 %
ex 498	Mirror glass, plate glass for shop windows (including concave and convex) :		
	(a) 1. Up to 2.50 square metres in area	7.50	20 %
	(a) 2. 2.50 square metres and more in area	12.50	20 %
ex 500	Mirrors (framed) [with or without bevel] :		
	(a) With frame of celluloid, of gilt or silvered metals, of nickel and the like	45.—	20 %
	(b) With frame of wood, of plaster, of cardboard or other materials, or base metals	33.—	20 %
	(c) With frame combined with ivory, tortoise-shell, mosaic, marquetry-work or other similar materials	90.—	20 %
505	Incandescent lamps (electric bulbs)	87.50	10 %
522	Railway sleepers	1.75	30 %
ex 532	Iron nails, having a length of :		
	(a) 1. Up to 25 millimètres	5.—	20 %
	(a) 2. 25 millimètres and over	3.50	20 %
	(c) Horseshoe nails	6.25	20 %
	(d) Rivets } irrespective of length	6.75	20 %
ex 535	Stoves, grates, braziers, of iron :		
	(a) Petroleum, electric and gas stoves, wick or compression petroleum stoves (combined or not with other materials)	12.50	10 %
	(b) 1. Plain	5.50	10 %
	(b) 2. Varnished or combined with other materials	8.—	10 %
ex 538	Hand tools of all kinds, of iron (with or without handle) :		
	(a) Saws of all kinds, toothed or not (including pit saws)	18.—	10 %
	(b) Files, having a length of :		
	1. Up to 16 centimetres	16.—	10 %
	2. 16 centimetres and more	10.—	10 %
	(e) Gimlets, rulers, squares, rules for measuring circumferences, augers, screw-drivers, pliers, hammers weighing up to 250 grammes, cutting or chasing chisels, hand drills and centre-bits of all kinds	27.—	10 %
	(f) Other tools, not specially mentioned, weighing each :		
	1. Up to 150 grammes	30.—	10 %
	2. 150 grammes and more	18.—	10 %
ex 569	Aluminium and aluminium alloys :		
	(e) Articles of aluminium or aluminium alloys (combined or not with other materials) :		
	1. Kitchen and table ustensils and other like rough articles	75.—	20 %
573	Articles of lead or of lead alloys, not elsewhere mentioned :		
	(a) Plain	24.—	20 %
	(b) Coated with other base metals or coloured	36.—	20 %
	(c) Silvered	75.—	20 %

No. in the Turkish tariff	Designation of goods	Tariff rate fixed by the Law of June 8th, 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
579	Articles of tin and of tin alloys : (a) Plain (b) Coated with other base metals, varnished or painted	150.— 180.—	20 % 20 %
582	Other articles of nickel or nickel alloys (combined or not with other materials) : (a) Plain (b) Silvered (including those plated) (c) Gilt (including those plated)	315.— 195.— 450.— 750.—	20 % 20 % 20 % 20 %
ex 667	Automobile vehicles : (a) Motor cars for carrying persons, weighing : 2. 900 to 1,300 kg. 3. 1,300 to 1,750 kg. (e) Parts of passenger automobile chassis, not elsewhere mentioned 35.— 45.— 110.— 10 % 10 % 5 %
ex 669	Motor vehicles for carrying goods (lorries, vans) :
ex 704	Mineral paints prepared for industry : (a) Complete (b) With oil (without varnish) [including weight of inner receptacles], in packages weighing : 1. Up to 1 kg. 2. 1 kg. and up to 5 kg. (c) With varnish, in packages weighing : 1. Up to 1 kg. 2. 1 kg. and up to 5 kg.	30.— 22.50 20.— 25.— 22.50	5 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 %
854	Mineral waters and aerated waters (natural or artificial) [including weight of inner receptacles]	16.—	25 %