

N° 2861.

**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE
ET YOUGOSLAVIE**

Convention additionnelle au Traité
de commerce et de navigation du
14 novembre 1928, avec annexes.
Signées à Praha, le 30 mars 1931.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AND YUGOSLAVIA**

Additional Convention to the Treaty
of Commerce and Navigation of
November 14, 1928, with Annexes.
Signed at Prague, March, 30, 1931.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 2861. — ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF NOVEMBER 14, 1928, BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC AND THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA. SIGNED AT PRAGUE, MARCH 30, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF YUGOSLAVIA, being desirous of promoting as far as possible reciprocal commercial relations and economic co-operation between the two States, as expressed in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of November 14, 1928, have decided with this object in view to complete and amend the said Treaty by an additional Convention, and have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

M. Edouard BENEŠ, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF YUGOSLAVIA :

M. Juraj DEMETROVIČ ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

Article 1.

Czechoslovak Customs duties on the natural or manufactured products of Yugoslavia enumerated in Annex A to the present Additional Convention, and Yugoslav Customs duties on the natural or manufactured products of Czechoslovakia enumerated in Annex B, shall not exceed the rates indicated therein.

Article 2.

In order to regulate the transport and transit of animals and animal products, the Contracting States have concluded a special agreement which shall form an integral part of the Additional Convention (Annex C).

Article 3.

The provisions of the first paragraph of Article 30 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of November 14, 1928, shall be replaced by the following :

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Belgrade as soon as possible. It shall come into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain valid for a period of six months subsequent to its denunciation.

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

Article 4.

The present Additional Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Belgrade.

It shall come into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

As regards its duration and the period within which it may be denounced, the provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation as modified by Article 3 of the present Additional Convention shall apply.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two Parties have signed the present Additional Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Prague, March 30, 1931.

(L. S.) (Signed) Dr. Edouard BENEŠ,
On behalf of the Czechoslovak Republic.

(L. S.) (Signed) Juraj DEMETROVIČ,
On behalf of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

ANNEX A.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

Czechoslovak Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in kronen
ex 35	Grapes, fresh, also pressed grapes :	per 100 kg.
	Dessert grapes, packed, of a gross weight of not more than 11.5 kg., from August 1 to December 15	120.—
ex 36	Nuts and hazel nuts, ripe :	
	Nuts :	
	Not shelled	90.—
ex 37	Shelled	140.—
	Fruits not specially mentioned, fresh :	
	ex (b) Other fruit in bulk or sacks :	
	ex (1) Apples, pears and quinces in bulk (loose) :	free
	Quinces	
	ex (3) Plums and other fruit not mentioned under (1) and (2) :	8.—
	Plums	on the gross weight
	ex (c) Other fruits otherwise packed :	
	Apples in casks and cases weighing over 50 kg. gross, from July 15 to the end of February	25.—
	Plums in cases and baskets of a gross weight of not more than 20 kg., from August 15 to October 31	on the gross weight 15.— on the gross weight

Czechoslovak Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in kronen
		per 100 kg.
38	Plums, dried : (a) In barrels, cases, sacks or similar packing, weighing over 30 kg. gross, or in bulk : (1) In barrels, cases, sacks or similar packing weighing gross : Over 30 kg. and not more than 50 kg. Over 50 kg. (2) In bulk (b) Otherwise packed	48.— free free 48.—
ex 39	Fruit not specially mentioned, prepared (dried, pressed, cut up, powdered or otherwise reduced ; preserved in salt water or vinegar, in casks ; plum jam without the addition of sugar) : Plum jam without the addition of sugar Apples and pears dried and not cleaned, either whole or cut into pieces	100.— free
ex 43	Vegetables not specially mentioned and other kitchen garden products, fresh : ex (a) Vegetables for table use : French beans, with pods or otherwise, from June 1 to August 31 Green peas with or without pods from April 15 to June 15 . Aubergines from July 1 to September 30 Water melons	35.— 35.— 50.— free
59	Hops	700.—
ex 62	Plants and parts of plants not specially mentioned : (a) Fresh ex (b) Dried or prepared (powdered or otherwise reduced or coloured) : Dried or prepared (powdered or otherwise reduced or coloured) except wood pulp	free 20.—
63	Oxen	per 100 kg. live weight 160.—
64	Bulls	160.—
65	Cows	140.—
66	Young cattle	130.—
67	Calves	130.—
	<i>Note on No. 63 to 67.</i> If the average price per kg. live weight of cattle, specified in No. 63 (oxen), calculated for the calendar month in accordance with the Bulletin of the Prague Office for the collection of taxes on cattle and meat, is 16 % below the average price per kg. live weight of the same cattle calculated for the months of March and April 1930 according to the Bulletin of the said Prague Office (basis of comparison), the conventional duties mentioned below shall apply with a surtax of 44 kronen for Nos. 63 and 64 (oxen and bulls), 38 kronen for No. 65 (cows), and 37 kronen for Nos. 66 and 67 (young cattle and calves). These surtaxes shall cease to apply when the average price calculated as above is less than 8 % below the basis of comparison.	
ex 70	Swine : (b) Weighing more than 120 kg.	80.—

Czechoslovak Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in kronen
	<p><i>Note.</i> If the average price per kg. live weight of swine calculated for the calendar month in accordance with the Bulletin of the Prague Office for the collection of taxes on cattle and meat is below 10.60 kronen, the conventional duties mentioned above shall be increased: (1) for swine weighing over 120 and not over 130 kg., by 40 kronen per 100 kg. live weight; (2) for swine weighing over 130 kg. by 20 kronen per 100 kg. live weight. These surtaxes shall cease to apply as soon as the average price per kg. live weight, calculated as above for the calendar month, has reached a minimum of 10.60 kronen. If the average price per kg. live weight calculated as above for the calendar month is below 9.80 kronen, the conventional duty mentioned above shall be increased: (1) for swine weighing more than 120 and not more than 130 kg., by 60 kronen per 100 kg. live weight; (2) for swine weighing over 130 kg., by 30 kronen per 100 kg. live weight. These surtaxes shall be reduced to the level mentioned in the previous paragraph as soon as the average price per kg. live weight calculated as above for the calendar month has reached a minimum of 9.80 kronen.</p>	per 100 kg.
ex 71	Horses : ex (b) Up to 2 years old : Cold-blooded horses of Noric strain	per head 550.—
73	Poultry of all kinds but not feathered game : (a) Living : Geese and ducks Other kinds (b) Dead, also cleaned, plucked or with their extremities cut off : Geese and ducks Other kinds	per 100 kg. 33.60 56.— 131.25 125.—
ex 75	Fish, crayfish, land snails, scampi, fresh : (a) Sea fish ex (b) Others : Fresh water fish	free 110.—
ex 86	Bladders and guts, fresh, salted or dried, gold-beaters skin, gut strings : Bladders and guts, fresh, salted or dried ; gut strings	18.—
ex 108	Distilled spirituous liquors : ex (b) Liqueurs, punch essences and other distilled spirituous liquors, mixed with sugar or other substances, French brandy ; Maraschino from the Banat of the Littoral, in original bottles, accompanied by a certificate of origin ex (d) Other distilled spirituous liquors ; plum brandy, Marc brandy with a maximum alcohol content of 45 %, if accompanied by a certificate from the State laboratory indicating the alcohol content, and certifying that the plum brandy is obtained by the distillation of plums, and Marc brandy by the distillation of grape residue : In casks In bottles	1,500.— 1,640.— 1,000.—

Czechoslovak Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in kronen
		per 100 kg.
ex 109	Wine, fruit wine, wine and fruit must, juice of fruits and berries not inspissated ; mead :	
	ex (a) In casks :	
	Wine from the Banats of the Danube, of the Littoral, of the Drave, of the Save, of the Morava, of the Drina, of the Zeta and of the Vardar, coming from Yugoslavia and accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the competent Yugoslav authority	210.—
	ex (b) In bottles :	
	Wines from the Banats of the Danube, of the Littoral, of the Drave, of the Save, of the Morava, of the Drina, of the Zeta and of the Vardar, coming from Yugoslavia and accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the competent Yugoslav authority	420.—
ex 118	Meat sausages :	
	Petrinja Salami	850.—
ex 119	Cheese :	
	ex (a) Fine cheese for the table :	
	Trappists' cheese	294.—
	ex (b) Other :	
	Bohinja and Sombor cheese and " Kachkaval "	210.—
ex 121	Fish not specially mentioned, salted, smoked, dried :	
	ex (a) Salted :	
	Fish other than cod, salted	free
	ex (b) Other :	
	Fish, other than cod, dried.	free
ex 131	Comestibles in tins, bottles, and similar hermetically sealed receptacles (except those mentioned in Nos. 114, 126 and 127) :	
	Sardines in oil	360.—
	Rolled anchovies, in oil and with capers	360.—
	Fillets of anchovy in oil or in brine, in tins weighing over 5 kg. imported under special licence by fish-preserving factories for further treatment, under supervision	180.—
ex 162	Orchil, Persis, indigo, cochineal ; Chestnut wood extract, Quebracho-wood extract ; tanning extracts not specially mentioned :	
	ex (b) Chestnut wood extract or chestnut wood without the addition of other materials.	free
	Yellow wood extract.	8.—
	<i>Note on Nos. 298, 299 and 300.</i>	
	Prospectuses, posters and pamphlets for the purpose of encouraging visits to Yugoslav tourist centres and watering places, or generally of the nature of propaganda in favour of tourist traffic in Yugoslavia, shall be admitted free in accordance with No. 647 of the tariff, whatever the proportion devoted to publicity.	
	The Czechoslovak Government may subsequently grant the same privilege in respect of other tariff items.	
ex 329	Cow and horse hide, not worked like sole leather, dressed (finished or not) but not lacquered (patent) :	
	ex (a) Natural colour or dyed black :	
	Polished leather dyed black imported through Customs offices to be designated by common agreement between the Contracting States	700.—

Czechoslovak Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in kronen
ex 428	Pig-iron, old iron and steel scrap and waste for melting and for reheating and rolling : ex (c) Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon (with 50 to 90 % of silicon), ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, ferro-wolfram, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-vanadium, ferro-aluminium :	per 100 kg.
ex 546	Ferro-silicon (from 30 to 95 % of silicon) Electric carbons : ex (b) Others :	free
ex 600	(1) Weighing each not less than 3 kg. Calcium, strontium, barium and magnesium salts, specially mentioned (m) Calcium cyanamide	24.— 21.— on the gross weight

ANNEX B.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA.

Yugoslav Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in gold dinars
ex 9	Vegetables dried or otherwise simply prepared, even cut up but not ground ; pickled, in salt water or vinegar, in barrels or in similar receptacles weighing in the aggregate at least 5 kg. : ex (2) Cabbages, cucumbers, aubergines, unground or unpounded paprika, also all other unenumerated vegetables :	per 100 kg.
ex 42	Cucumbers in vinegar Sugar beet and chicory, whether or not cut up and pressed :	12.50
121	Chicory, whether or not cut up and pressed : (2) Dried	5.—
ex 143	Beer of every kind : (1) In barrels (2) In bottles	30.— 40.—
ex 143	Alimentary preserves not elsewhere enumerated, even in air-tight receptacles : ex (1) Plants and fruit conserves not mentioned or understood elsewhere :	40.—
277	Cucumber conserves in receptacles of an aggregate weight of over 5 kg. Plain cotton tissues : (1) Weighing more than 120 grammes per sq. metre and having in warp and weft in 1 sq. centimetre : (a) 50 threads or less (b) More than 50 and up to 80 threads (c) More than 80 threads	40.— 120.— 140.— 180.—

Yugoslav Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in gold dinars
		per 100 kg.
	(2) Weighing more than 60 and up to 120 grammes per sq. metre and having in warp and weft in 1 sq. centimetre :	
	(a) 50 threads or less	180.—
	(b) More than 50 and up to 80 threads	180.—
	(c) More than 80 threads	200.—
	(3) Weighing 60 grammes or less per sq. metre and having in warp and weft in 1 sq. centimetre :	
	(a) 50 threads or less	200.—
	Veils	180.—
	(b) More than 50 and up to 80 threads	200.—
	(c) More than 80 threads	240.—
ex 293	Yarns of jute, Manilla hemp, New Zealand hemp or other vegetable fibres included in No. 288, except those mentioned in No. 290, single strand :	
	ex (1) No. 7 (English) and below :	
	ex (a) Unbleached :	
	Yarns of Manilla hemp or sisal for binding sheaves	5.—
	ex (2) Above No. 7 :	
	ex (a) Unbleached :	
	Yarns of Manilla hemp or sisal for binding sheaves	6.—
ex 294	Yarns of jute, Manilla hemp, New Zealand hemp and other vegetable fibres included in No. 288, except those mentioned in No. 291, of several strands :	
	ex (1) No. 7 (English) and below :	
	ex (a) Unbleached :	
	Threads of Manilla hemp or sisal for binding sheaves	7.—
	ex (2) Above No. 7 :	
	ex (a) Unbleached :	
	Yarns of Manilla hemp or sisal for binding sheaves	8.—
ex 296	Tissues of flax, ramie, hemp and other vegetable fibres included in No. 288, except those specially mentioned :	
	(2) Having from 18 to 36 threads in warp and weft in 1 sq. centimetre	120.—
	(3) Having from 36 to 60 threads in warp and weft in 1 sq. centimetre	270.—
	Tissues of flax for the manufacture of mattresses	260.—
	(4) Having more than 60 threads in warp and weft in 1 sq. centimetre	350.—
	Tissues of flax for the manufacture of mattresses	340.—
306	Carpets :	
	(1) Woven in velvet style	160.—
	(2) Others	120.—
315	Carpets :	
	(1) Common	150.—
	(2) Fine :	
	(a) Woven in velvet style	600.—
	(b) Otherwise woven	350.—
ex 316	Coarse coverlets (<i>tchebads</i>) weighing more than 700 grammes per sq. metre :	
	Coverlets made with waste, weighing more than 700 grammes per sq. metre	120.—
	Tchebads, natural colour, weighing more than 700 grammes per sq. metre, with or without coloured stripes on the edges	200.—

Yugoslav Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in gold dinars
		per 100 kg.
317	Other woollen tissues not elsewhere enumerated, weighing per sq. metre :	
	(1) More than 700 grammes	180.—
	(2) More than 500 and up to 700 grammes	230.—
	(3) More than 300 and up to 500 grammes	280.—
	(4) 300 grammes or less	300.—
ex 339	Passenterie, trimmings, button-makers' wares with foundations of wood, bone, horn, common metals or common materials :	
	ex (2) Of half-silk :	
	Of artificial silk	800.—
ex 348	Articles of saturated or coated tissues, except saddlery and trunk-makers' wares :	
	(1) Combined or not with common or fine materials :	
	ex (b) Other :	
	Coverlets of tissue coming under No. 346, even if stitched, fitted with rings, straps, buckles, hooks and other articles	160.—
ex 365	Fez :	each
	(2) Without tassel	free
ex 370	Leather tanned or even further prepared :	
	(1) Sole leather and any leather tanned as sole leather :	per 100 kg.
	(a) Cruppers	130.—
	(b) Other	90.—
ex 435	Articles not elsewhere enumerated :	
	(1) Rough :	
	ex (a) Combined or not with common materials :	
	Spigots for casks	50.—
	(2) Lye-washed, stained, lacquered, polished, varnished :	
	ex (a) Combined or not with common materials :	
	Spigots for casks	90.—
	<i>Note to Nos. 455, 472, 473 of the Tariff.</i>	
	Prospectuses, posters and pamphlets for the purpose of encouraging visits to Czechoslovak tourist centres and watering places, or generally of the nature of propaganda in favour of tourist traffic in Czechoslovakia shall be admitted free, in accordance with No. 455 of the tariff, whatever the proportion devoted to publicity.	
ex 494	Bricks, tiles and squares :	
	(1) Of fireproof materials :	
	ex (b) Of chamotte, dinas, bauxite, magnesite and the like :	
	Bricks of dinas	1.—
504	Unenumerated articles :	
	(1) Of porcelain or similar materials :	
	(a) White or of a single colour without ornaments in relief	25.—
	(b) Of several colours, with designs, adorned with coloured lines or edges, gilt, silvered, bronzed, enamel coated, with ornaments in relief	40.—
	(2) Of other ceramic materials :	
	(a) White or of a single colour, without ornaments in relief	20.—
	(b) Of several colours, with designs, adorned with coloured lines or edges, gilt, silvered, bronzed, enamel coated, with ornaments in relief	35.—
ex 512	Wired glass and striated glass in slabs or sheets, glass roofing tiles, paving slabs and blocks :	
	(2) Other	10.—

Yugoslav Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in gold dinars
		per 100 kg.
521	Hollow glass articles : (i) Ordinary : (a) Green or brown (b) White or semi-white, transparent (c) White non-transparent, coloured in the pulp or covered with glass white, non-transparent or coloured in the pulp (d) With ornaments in relief and striated or grained surface obtained by the mould blast ; with stoppers in the form of crystals, with ground bottoms (2) Ground, polished, dulled, etched or otherwise engraved (3) Painted, gilt, silvered, of frosted or crackled glass (4) Of cut crystal	20.— 26.— 31.— 47.— 63.— 90.— 100.—
ex 523	Articles not elsewhere enumerated : (1) Artificial flowers, statuettes, figures and figurines and other luxury and fancy articles ex (3) Other : (b) Painted, gilt, silvered, of frosted or crackled glass ex (c) Of glass otherwise worked : Globes and lampshades ; plain lampshades and tulip-shades for electric bulbs, reflectors for lamps and electric bulbs ; screens of various types to be placed in front of or below the source of light as a protection against the direct rays of the light or against its mechanical effects	400.— 90.— 60.—
ex 560	Tableware of wrought or cast iron : (2) Of cast iron : (b) Unworked	35.—
ex 562	Tableware and articles of sheet iron not elsewhere enumerated : ex (5) Wholly or partly coated with nickel, copper or aluminium or their alloys, combined or not with fine materials :	
ex 585	Nickel plated trays Fancy articles, even if combined with common or fine materials : ex (2) Others : Combs, hairpins, safety pins, drawing-pins, thimbles, trouser buttons, press studs, hooks, buckles for trousers and waist- coats, clips for suspenders and braces, patent tin-openers, wire or tin fasteners	130.— 160.—
ex 686	Musical instruments : (6) Violins, tambourines, zithers and other like instruments (7) Brass instruments, clarionets, flutes, bassoons, oboes and similar wind instruments	150.— 150.—

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON EXPORTATION FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA.

Yugoslav Tariff number	Designation of Goods	Duties in gold dinars
ex 20	Scrap-iron : Tin scrap	per 100 kg. free

ANNEX C.

VETERINARY CONVENTION.

Article 1.

The import of animals (equines, ruminants, pigs and poultry) and raw materials and products of animal origin, and, in general, of all products or objects which might carry the agents of infection of epizootic diseases from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other Party, may be restricted to specially designated frontier stations, and may there be subjected to veterinary inspection by the State into which they are imported.

Article 2.

In order to secure admission for import, the animals mentioned in Article 1 must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health issued by the competent local authority, making clear the identity of the animals in question and their exact place of origin and of destination.

Furthermore, a veterinary officer of the Government or one specially authorised for this purpose by the Government shall inspect the animals immediately before their being put on train or boat, and shall state on the certificate of origin and health that he has found them healthy and free from suspicion, and that the commune of origin and any communes through which the animals may have passed on their way to the place of loading were, at the moment of despatch, free from all epizootic diseases communicable to the animals mentioned in this certificate, with the exception of tuberculosis.

In the case of animals liable to contract :

- (a) Cattle plague or contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;
- (b) Dourine of horses, swine-plague (infectious pneumo-enteritis of pigs) and sheep-pox ;

(c) Foot-and-mouth disease,

it must be certified that these epizootic diseases have not been prevalent in the commune of origin nor in the neighbouring communes, as follows :

In the case of the diseases mentioned under (a), during the last six months (except as regards pigs, for which the period is reduced to forty days) ;

In the case of the diseases mentioned under (b), during the last forty days ;

In the case of the diseases mentioned under (c), during the last thirty days at least.

Certificates shall be valid for a period of ten days. If this period expires during a journey across the territory of the country of origin, the validity of the certificate may, after inspection of the animals, be extended for an equal period by a veterinary officer of the government or one specially appointed for this purpose by the government. The result of the inspection and the grounds of the extension shall be noted on the certificate. If the period expires during the journey across the territory of a third State, the certificate shall be regarded as valid until arrival at the frontier of the country of destination.

Individual certificates shall be issued for equines and ruminants, and collective certificates for sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

Article 3.

An outbreak of rabies among dogs or cats shall not prevent the issue of certificates for other domestic animals. Similarly an outbreak of mange among sheep and goats shall not prevent the issue of certificates of origin and health in the case of equines, and *vice versa*.

Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax or swine fever, and vesicular exanthema in equines and ruminants in the communes of origin shall not prevent the issue of certificates, except in the case of animals from farms declared to be infected ; nevertheless, such outbreaks must be mentioned in the certificate.

Article 4.

For the purpose of import, raw materials and products of animal origin must be accompanied by certificates of origin and health making clear their identity and containing a declaration from a veterinary officer of the Government or one specially authorised for this purpose by the Government to the effect that the articles in question are, in virtue of their origin, free from contagious diseases.

This certificate shall not be required if the said products have been submitted to treatment regarded as adequate from the point of view of veterinary prophylaxis. Dairy produce (cheese, butter and eggs) shall also be admitted without certificate of origin and health and shall not be subject to any veterinary restriction.

Article 5.

Slaughtered animals, fresh meat, chilled or frozen meat, fats (lard, fat and melted fat) and all meat products intended for consumption, will be accepted for import only if accompanied by a certificate issued by a veterinary officer of the Government or one specially authorised for that purpose by the Government, to the effect that the animals from which the products in question were derived, were duly inspected by the veterinary officer before and after slaughter, and that the meat was declared sound and fit for consumption.

Article 6.

Animals which do not fulfil the conditions mentioned above and those which the frontier veterinary officer discovers to be suffering, or has reason to suspect are suffering, from contagious disease, and animals conveyed along with diseased or suspect animals, or which have been in direct contact with such animals, may, if this is possible, be sent back to the frontier of the country of origin. The frontier veterinary officer shall note on the certificate the reason of the return and shall testify thereto by his signature.

If the country of transit does not agree to the return of the animals across its territory, such animals shall in every case be admitted and slaughtered at the exporter's expense, either at the frontier station or at any other place appointed by the competent authority of the country of import. The utilisation of the meat and products from animals thus slaughtered shall be subject to the provisions in force for native animals slaughtered as suffering, or suspected of suffering, from contagious disease.

The frontier veterinary officer shall prepare a written statement giving the grounds for the return, slaughter or other veterinary measure taken at the frontier in the case of animals intended for import. This statement shall be forwarded to the competent authority of the country of destination, who will communicate it to the country of origin.

If the existence of one of the infectious diseases covered by the present Convention is detected after the animals have entered the country of destination, a statement to this effect shall be drawn up by a veterinary officer of the Government or one specially authorised for the purpose by the Government; a copy of this statement shall be forwarded without delay to the competent authority in the country of origin. In the cases mentioned in the present Article, direct and prompt notice shall be given to any delegate of the other Contracting Party nominated under Article 11.

Raw materials and products of animal origin concerning whose return no agreement has been concluded shall be admitted; and the competent veterinary officer shall, on arrival of such imports, take all necessary veterinary measures.

Article 7.

In the event of an outbreak of cattle plague in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled to prohibit or restrict, during the period in which there is a danger of infection, the import and transit of ruminants, pigs and animal products and, in general, of all products or articles which might carry the agents of infection.

Article 8.

If, as a result of the transport of the animals mentioned in Article 1, a notifiable epizootic disease has been introduced from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into that of the other, or if such a disease is so prevalent in the territories of either Party as to constitute a source of danger, the other Party shall, during the period of danger, be entitled to restrict or prohibit the import and transit of the animals to which the disease is communicable and of animals coming from infected areas or areas liable to infection. In such cases restriction and prohibition of import may be extended to cover products of animal origin and articles which might carry the agents of infection.

These restrictions and prohibitions shall only apply to the areas from which the animals come, or to the areas in which epizootic diseases are prevalent, or the neighbouring areas.

By areas are meant administrative districts ("srez" — "okres").

In the event of outbreaks of contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, dourine of horses and foot-and-mouth disease, the restrictions and prohibitions may be extended to cover larger areas.

Importation may not be prohibited on account of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, haemorrhagic septicæmia of cattle and wild animals, rabies, glanders, vesicular exanthema in equines and cattle, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera, chicken plague, or tuberculosis.

The period of danger of contagion in the case of epizootic diseases mentioned in Article 2 (a), (b) and (c), shall, with the exception of cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle and dourine of horses, be limited to the periods laid down in that Article. This period is reckoned from the date of the official declaration of the disappearance of the epizootic disease.

The prohibitions and restrictions mentioned in the present Article shall not apply to traffic in transit across the prohibited areas either in sealed and covered railway wagons, or in the closed and isolated holds of vessels; all loading, unloading or transshipment shall however be forbidden within the limits of the infected areas.

Article 9.

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to publish on the 1st and 15th of each month official bulletins of the position regarding epizootic diseases. These bulletins shall be forwarded immediately on publication direct to the Central Veterinary Office of the other Contracting Party and to the frontier veterinary stations referred to in Article 1.

The bulletins shall give precise indications of the regions, districts, communes and localities (villages) infected by notifiable epizootic diseases.

In the event of the outbreak on the territory of one of the Contracting Parties of acute forms of cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, dourine of horses, or foot-and-mouth disease, characterised by a high death-rate, the Central Veterinary Office of the other Party shall receive immediate direct and telegraphic information of the outbreak and of the area infected.

Article 10.

The disinfection of trucks, vessels, quays, loading platforms, accessories, etc., which have been used for transport of animals, shall, if carried out in accordance with the regulations in force in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, be recognised as adequate by the other Party. Loading platforms, quays and movable gangways shall be cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected each time after use.

Article 11.

The Contracting Parties shall grant each other the right, after due notice, to send permanent or temporary veterinary delegates to the territory of the other Party for the purpose of collecting information regarding the installation of cattle markets, loading stations, slaughter houses, fattening establishments, quarantine stations and other matters, the sanitary condition of domestic animals and the application of the veterinary regulations and of the provisions of the present Convention. The two Contracting States undertake to supply these representatives with full information and to give them the assistance necessary for the carrying out of their duties.

Article 12.

In the event of any dispute between the Contracting Parties as to the interpretation of the present Convention when it is put into effect, a mixed commission shall be appointed on the application of one of the Contracting Parties, and the opinion of this commission shall be taken into consideration when finally settling the dispute. Each of the Contracting Parties shall nominate two members of this commission and the commission shall be entitled to co-opt a fifth member if no agreement can be reached.

On the first occasion when it appears necessary to appoint such a fifth member, he shall be elected from among the nationals of one of the Contracting Parties, chosen by lot; on the next occasion the fifth member shall be chosen from among the nationals of the other Contracting Party and so on in rotation.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Convention additional to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of November 14, 1928, between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declaration, which shall form an integral part of the Convention :

Should one of the two Parties consider that the new Customs duties and taxes introduced by the other Party or that the supplements to taxes hitherto levied are such as to decrease the benefits mutually agreed upon, that Party may demand the immediate opening of negotiations. Should such negotiations not reach a successful issue within two months it may denounce the Convention so that its validity will cease two months later.

AD ANNEX A.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON IMPORTS INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

Ad No. 37 (c).

Apples and plums referred to in No. 37 (c) shall not be regarded as fine dessert fruits even if they are made up with an internal packing of paper or several layers of paper.

Ad No. 108 (d).

Certificates of quality for plum brandy or marc shall be issued by the offices for the inspection and supervision of wine and by other chemical laboratories designated by the Minister of Agriculture. The Yugoslav Government shall transmit to the Czechoslovak Government a list of such offices and laboratories.

Ad No. 109.

Consignments of Yugoslav wine shall be accompanied on import into the Czechoslovak Republic by a certificate of origin and an analyst's report.

The certificates of origin shall be issued by the Chambers of Commerce on production of attestations by the Departments of Agriculture in the Banats from which the wine comes, and the analyst's reports shall be issued by the offices for the inspection and supervision of wine or by other chemical laboratories designated by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Yugoslav Government shall communicate to the Czechoslovak Government a list of such stations and laboratories. The analyst's reports shall give the following information :

Specific gravity, alcoholic content, content of acid of all kinds, content of volatile acids, content of extract, sugar content, content of sugar free extract and content of ash (mineral materials).

The analyst's report must state that the analysis refers to the consignment of wine for which the corresponding certificate has been issued.

Ad No. 118.

Any salami prepared according to the Petrinja process wherever manufactured shall be regarded as Petrinja salami.

In the event of Czechoslovakia granting to Roumania or Hungary a lower tariff for salami manufactured by the same process as Petrinja salami, the latter shall be granted such lower rates.

Ad No. 119.

Sombor cheese is a cheese manufactured from ewes' milk ; it is yellowish in colour and is a soft cheese ; it is imported in wooden tubs of a total weight of over three kilogrammes.

Ad No. 329.

The Customs offices of Prague, Brno and Bratislava are appointed for the clearance, in accordance with the conventional rates, of polished leather dyed black.

AD ANNEX B.

CUSTOMS DUTIES FOR IMPORT INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA.

Ad No. 121.

No beer in any form or combination shall be sold or retailed in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia under the name of Plžen (Pilsen) except beer manufactured in the city of Plžen in Czechoslovakia.

Consignments of beer imported into the Kingdom of Yugoslavia must be accompanied by an official certificate showing the must content. The two Contracting Parties shall agree subsequently as to the bodies which shall have authority to issue these certificates.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ATTACHED TO PART V.

1. On application of the conventional tariff no surtax shall be levied for the make-up.

If the flax tissues for the manufacture of mattresses referred to in No. 296, Sections 3 and 4 of the tariff are half bleached or bleached, the duties to which they are subject shall be increased by 20 per cent ; if dyed or woven in two colours, the increase shall be 30 per cent ; if woven in several colours, the increase shall be 50 per cent. These increases shall be added to the conventional duty fixed for unbleached goods.

No account shall be taken, when applying the conventional tariff, of an admixture of mercerised threads if the proportion of such threads by weight is not more than 5 %.

Other articles containing mercerised thread shall be cleared, under the application of the conventional tariff, on payment of a surtax :

(a) Of 25 % if containing admixture of mercerised thread amounting to from 5 to 50 per cent, inclusive by weight ;

(b) Of 50 % if containing an admixture of mercerised thread of over 50 per cent by weight.

2. When the conventional tariff is applied to flax tissues decorated with designs and intended for the manufacture of mattresses referred to under No. 296, Sections 3 and 4 of the tariff, no surtax shall be levied in respect of the designs, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the General Observations attached to Part V.

NOTE ON NO. 374 OF THE TARIFF.

No surtax shall be levied on footwear decorated with perforations arranged parallel to the edges of the seams if these perforations do not form geometrical designs or figures.

Footwear ornamented with perforated designs shall be subject to a surtax of 15 per cent.

Ad No. 504.

It is agreed that when applying the conventional tariff to goods coming under the same paragraph and the same letter of the tariff, and imported by rail, packed in straw, hay, sawdust, or other similar material, a tare of 8 per cent. shall be deducted, but importers shall retain the right to have the goods weighed to ascertain the nett weight.

Ad No. 521. Section 4.

For Customs clearance purposes lead glass only shall be regarded as crystal.

Ad No. 538.

Iron wire annealed at the moment of manufacture and thus coated with a layer of oxide shall not be regarded as worked within the meaning of the general observations on base metals.

Iron wire which at the time of manufacture is dipped in a bath of copper sulphate and thus acquires a slight cupreous lustre shall not be regarded as copper-coated iron wire within the meaning of the general observations regarding base metals. This explanation also holds good for articles made from iron wire.

Ad No. 556. Section 1.

The articles covered by Section 1 of No. 556 of the tariff shall not be regarded as worked by reason of the fact that screw openings or holes have been pierced therein.

Ad No. 560.

Cast iron utensils shall not be regarded as worked by reason of the fact that the seams produced by the joins in the mould have been removed by chisel or hammer and have subsequently been filed or ground with emery for purposes of levelling.

Ad No. 584.

Articles in cast steel whose surface has been slightly trimmed down for the purpose of ascertaining whether the casting is free from fault shall not be regarded as worked. By a slight trimming down is understood the operation which consists in passing curved surfaces lightly under the lathe or, in the case of flat surfaces, in removing with the plane chisel the asperities due to casting, rolling or hammering. This operation can easily be recognised by the close parallel scratches, which are only removed by a subsequent finishing process.

AD ANNEX C.

VETERINARY CONVENTION BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC AND THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA.

1. The provisions of the Veterinary Convention apply only to produce originating in the territory of one of the two Contracting Parties and do not affect the conveyance of cattle, animal produce and articles likely to carry the agents of infection, originating in another country and conveyed across the territory of one of the Contracting Parties for import into the territory of the other Party, or for transit across such territory.

2. The animals and animal products or articles specified in Article 1 of the Veterinary Convention may be imported without previous authorisation.

Such health measures as each of the Contracting Parties considers it expedient to take with regard to live animals, including poultry, accompanied by a sanitary certificate and certified healthy on crossing the frontier, shall, in the territory, of the two Parties, be reduced to a strict minimum.

The above clause shall not modify in any way the provisions which are or may hereafter be enforced for the detection of glanders, tuberculosis or any other epizootic diseases. It is, however, understood that animals in transit shall not be subject to this diagnostic examination.

3. Live animals intended for slaughter and poultry, when imported from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and certified as healthy and conforming to the requirements of the Convention shall be despatched only to such markets and public slaughter houses in the territory of the other Party as are directly connected by branch lines to the railway and are reserved for the slaughter of animals for food. They shall there be governed by the regulations in force for such markets and public slaughter-houses.

The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall supply each other with lists of these slaughter-houses and markets.

4. The provisions of the Convention shall, if need arise, be applied to animals and meat, fresh or frozen, originating in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and passing in transit across the territory of one or other of the Parties on the way to a third State, provided that there is no doubt that those countries through which the consignments are to pass will authorise transit and that the countries of destination will accept them in every case.

The transport of prepared or preserved meat and animal products despatched either by railway in closed and sealed wagons or in closed bales or cases, or by ship, from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to the territory of the other, shall be authorised under the same conditions as importation, without production of a previous undertaking to accept such consignments either by the State across which the consignment is to be conveyed or by the country of destination.

5. The certificates issued by the Governments shall be drawn up in the language of the country of origin and shall, so far as possible, be accompanied by a translation in the language of the country of destination.

6. The provisions of the Convention may be extended, by a fresh arrangement between the Contracting Parties, to other recognised or unrecognised diseases in cases where there is reason to fear the extension of the diseases.

7. The Veterinary Offices of the two Contracting Parties, shall be simultaneously entrusted with the execution of the Convention, and shall have authority to correspond with one another direct when required, in order to ensure the concerted action provided for in the Convention. This correspondence shall be sent through the diplomatic channel.

Done at Prague, March 30, 1931.

(Signed) Edouard BENEŠ.

(Signed) Juraj DEMETROVIČ.