

N° 3400.

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**ALLEMAGNE ET BULGARIE**

Traité de commerce et de navigation,  
avec annexes et protocole final.  
Signés à Sofia, le 24 juin 1932.

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**GERMANY AND BULGARIA**

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,  
with Annexes and Final  
Protocol. Signed at Sofia, June  
24th, 1932.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

No. 3400. — TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN  
THE GERMAN REICH AND BULGARIA. SIGNED AT SOFIA,  
JUNE 24TH, 1932.

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HIS MAJESTY THE TSAR OF THE BULGARS and THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH, being desirous of facilitating and extending commercial relations between the two States, have agreed to conclude a Treaty of commerce and navigation, and for that purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE TSAR OF THE BULGARS :

M. Konstantin WATSCHOFF, Head of the Consular and Economic Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

Dr. Wilhelm SEIDEL, Ministerial Counsellor at the Reich Ministry of Finance ;

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

*Article I.*

The nationals of either Contracting State in the territory of the other State shall, as regards trade, industry and navigation, enjoy within the territory of the other State the same privileges, immunities and favours of every kind as are or may in the future be granted to nationals of the most-favoured nation.

The nationals of either Contracting State may, provided that they comply with the laws of the country, freely enter, travel, reside and establish themselves in the territory of the other State and leave it freely at any time. They shall not be subject in this respect to any general or local restrictions or taxes of any kind whatever, other or more onerous than those imposed on nationals of the most-favoured nation. Furthermore, in the territory of the other State they shall, in the same manner as nationals and within the limits fixed by the laws of the country, be free to pursue any commercial, industrial or professional activities, provided that the status of a national of the State is not, under the laws currently in force, an absolute condition for the exercise of a profession.

It is agreed that the present Treaty shall not limit the rights of one Contracting State, in individual cases, to prohibit nationals of the other State from remaining in the country after having been sentenced by a court or for reasons relating to the internal or external security of the State or to indigence, public health or public morals. In such cases, however, expulsion shall not take place solely on the ground that the person concerned has no fixed abode or is without work.

Nationals of either Contracting State shall in the territory of the other State be authorised, in the same measure as nationals of any third State, to acquire and possess movable or immovable

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

property, to dispose of such property by sale, exchange, gift or will or in any other way and to inherit property by will or by law.

*Article 2.*

Nationals of either Contracting State shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same treatment as nationals of the other State and as nationals of the most-favoured nation as regards the judicial and administrative protection of their persons and property.

Accordingly, nationals of either Contracting State, whatever their domicile, and the legal persons and companies mentioned in Article 5, shall be authorised in the territory of the other State to appear before courts of law as plaintiff or defendant, in their own name or in the name of their firm.

They may for that purpose choose their counsel or other legal adviser from among persons authorised by the law of the country to practise.

As regards the right to plead *in forma pauperis* and as regards exemption from security for costs of proceedings, the provisions of the German-Bulgarian Treaty of December 22nd, 1926, in regard to judicial proceedings shall apply.

*Article 3.*

In the matter of taxation (taxes and Customs duties), dues in the nature of taxes, and other similar charges, the nationals of either of the Contracting States shall enjoy in every respect, in regard to their persons, property, rights and interests, in the territory of the other State, the treatment and protection accorded by the revenue authorities and tribunals to that State's own nationals and to the nationals of the most-favoured nation.

*Article 4.*

Nationals of either Contracting State shall, in the territory of the other State, be free from all compulsory labour for the State, save in defence against a natural catastrophe. They shall also be exempt from all military service in the army, navy, air force and national militia, and from any public compulsory service under judicial, administrative or communal authorities, from all forced military labour or requisitions and from all compulsory contributions in money or in kind leviable in lieu of personal service.

There shall, however, be excepted charges connected with the possession, renting or leasing of real estate and as regards forced military labour and requisitions to which nationals of the country may be subject as owners, tenants or lessees of real estate. In respect of such charges, services or requisitions, they shall be accorded the same treatment as nationals of the country and nationals of the most-favoured nation.

Similarly, nationals of either Contracting State in the territory of the other State shall be exempt from forced loans and contributions.

*Article 5.*

Joint-stock companies and commercial companies of every kind, including industrial, financial, insurance, traffic and transport companies, which have their seat in the territory of either of the Contracting States and are legally constituted there, shall also be recognised as legally constituted in the territory of the other Contracting State. Similarly, they shall be judged, as regards their

legal capacity to contract and their right to appear before the courts, in accordance with the legislation of their country of origin.

Their right to carry on their business activities in the territory of the other State shall be governed by the laws and provisions in force in that State. In any case, they shall enjoy as regards the conditions for their admission and the exercise of their activities, and in every other respect, the same rights, advantages and exemptions as are accorded to similar undertakings of the most-favoured nation.

The nationals of either Contracting State shall enjoy in the territory of the other State the same rights and advantages as are accorded to nationals of the most-favoured nation as regards the founding of joint-stock companies or other commercial companies.

#### *Article 6.*

Without prejudice to such further advantages as may arise out of most-favoured-nation treatment, merchants, manufacturers and other traders of either of the Contracting States who prove by the production of an identity card issued by the authorities of their country of origin that they are authorised to exercise their trade or industry in the State in which they are domiciled, and that they pay the legal taxes and charges in that State, shall be authorised, either personally or through commercial travellers in their employ, subject to compliance with the prescribed formalities, to purchase goods in the territory of the other State from merchants or in places of public sale or from the manufacturers of the goods. They may also solicit orders from merchants or from other persons who utilise in their industry goods of the kind offered ; they shall be entitled to carry with them samples and patterns but not goods, and shall be subject to no tax or duty in respect of the activities mentioned in this paragraph.

Identity cards shall be made out in accordance with the model shown in the International Agreement for the Simplification of Customs Formalities signed at Geneva on November 3rd, 1923. No consular or other visa shall be required for identity cards, unless one of the Contracting States declares that special or exceptional circumstances compel it to demand a visa for identity cards ; in such a case, the visa shall be given gratis.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to itinerant industries, itinerant trades or the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in commerce or industry. In that respect, the Contracting States retain their full freedom of legislation.

#### *Article 7.*

The Contracting States undertake not to hinder trade between the two countries by means of import or export prohibitions or restrictions.

Exceptions to this rule may be made in the following cases, in so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries in an identical situation :

- (a) For reasons of public safety ;
- (b) For reasons of public health or to protect animals or plants against diseases and harmful parasites, and similarly to protect plants against degeneration and extinction ;
- (c) In the matter of arms, ammunition or implements of war, and, in case of emergency, for other war supplies ;
- (d) In the matter of goods which form or may hereafter form the subject of State monopolies in the territory of either of the Contracting States, and with a view to the application to foreign goods of any other prohibitions or restrictions which are or may hereafter be established by internal legislation on the production, sale, transport or consumption of like goods produced within the country itself ;

- (e) For protection of the national patrimony in artistic, historic and archæological objects ;  
(f) In the matter of gold, silver, specie, paper currency and securities.

*Article 8.*

The Contracting States shall grant one another freedom of transit through their respective territories and undertake to apply the provisions of the International Convention on Freedom of Transit signed at Barcelona on April 20th, 1921.

*Article 9.*

The Contracting States guarantee each other unconditional and unlimited most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters relating to Customs duties and any subsidiary taxes and the manner of their collection, and likewise as regards the regulations, formalities and charges to which Customs measures are subject.

Accordingly, natural and industrial products of either of the Contracting States, in the circumstances referred to, shall be subject to no other or higher Customs duties, taxes or charges, nor to any other or more onerous regulations and formalities than those to which similar products of any third State are or may hereafter be subject.

Similarly, natural or industrial products exported from the territory of one Contracting State to the territory of the other State shall, in the circumstances referred to, be subject to no other or higher Customs duties, taxes or charges, nor to severer regulations or formalities, than those to which similar products destined for the territory of another State are subject.

Any advantage, favour, privilege or exemption which is or may be granted, in the above-mentioned circumstances, by one Contracting State to the natural or industrial products coming from or destined for any other country shall be applied immediately and without compensation to similar products coming from or destined for the territory of the other Contracting State.

*Article 10.*

The Bulgarian natural or manufactured products designated in Annex A shall not, on importation into Germany, be subject to rates of duties higher than those fixed in that Annex.

The German natural or manufactured products designated in Annex B shall not, on importation into Bulgaria, be subject to rates of duties higher than those fixed in that Annex.

*Article 11.*

German natural and industrial products imported into Bulgaria through the territory of other countries, and Bulgarian natural and industrial products imported into Germany through the territory of other countries, and likewise natural and industrial products of other countries imported through the territory of either of the Contracting States into the territory of the other, shall not be subject on importation to any Customs duty or charge other or higher than would have been applicable if they had been imported direct from the country of origin or through another country.

This provision shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods which during transit have been reloaded, repacked or warehoused.

*Article 12.*

Internal charges which are or may hereafter be levied in the territory of either of the Contracting States on behalf of the State or of a commune or other corporation on the production, preparation or consumption of a product shall not, on any pretext, be levied on products of the other Contracting Party to a greater extent or in any more onerous form than on national or most-favoured-nation products of a like nature.

*Article 13.*

No import or export duties shall be levied by either of the Contracting States on the articles mentioned below, provided such articles are re-exported or re-imported and subject to the necessary measures of supervision :

(a) Tubs and barrels of wood, iron, earthenware or other materials, wicker bottles, steel cylinders for compressed gases, bags and sacks, baskets, chests and other similar containers, which are imported from one Contracting State into the other for use in the export of goods, or which are brought back from the other State, if it is proved that they have been used for that purpose;

(b) Articles for repair;

(c) Tools and implements, instruments and mechanical apparatus, imported by an individual or firm of one of the Contracting States into the territory of the other for the purpose of fitting, testing or other similar work to be carried out by employees of the individual or firm, whether such articles are sent or are brought in by the employees in person;

(d) Parts of machinery sent for testing;

(e) Goods sent to exhibitions or fairs, except foodstuffs;

(f) Removal vans and pantechnicons brought across the frontier for the conveyance of objects from the territory of either of the Contracting States to the territory of the other, even if on the return journey they carry a different load and irrespective of the place where such new load was taken up, but not if they have been employed in the interval for purely internal transport ; in the case of both types of vehicles, this provision shall apply to the accessories for use during the journey, and the time-limit for re-export shall be fixed at six months;

(g) Samples and patterns within the meaning of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3rd, 1923, subject to re-export within a limit of six months ; this period may be extended to twelve months.

Goods made of precious metals which are temporarily imported by commercial travellers as models shall, on request, be exempted from compulsory stamping, subject to the deposit of proper security, which must not, however, exceed the amount of the Customs duty plus the charge for stamping. This security may be given in the form of a caution. The security shall be forfeited if the samples are not re-exported within the prescribed time-limit, without prejudice to the penalties laid down by law.

*Article 14.*

Each of the Contracting States shall appoint authorities empowered and bound on application to furnish official information concerning Customs duties on and the rates applicable to specific goods.

*Article 15.*

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

If, however, either of the Contracting States should impose higher duties upon the products of a third State than upon the other State, or if it should subject the products of a third State to import prohibitions or restrictions to which the products of the other State are not subject, it may, if it thinks fit, make the application of the reduced duties to the products of the other State, or the permission to import these products, conditional upon the production of certificates of origin.

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

Certificates of origin may be issued by the Customs authorities of the place of despatch within the country, or at the frontier or by the competent chambers of industry, commerce or agriculture. The two Governments may, by common agreement, empower other authorities than those mentioned above, or economic associations of either of the two countries, to issue certificates of origin. If the certificates of origin are not issued by a Government department authorised for the purpose, the Government of the country of destination may require that they should be authenticated by its diplomatic or consular authority for the district from which the goods were despatched. The certificate shall be granted free of charge.

Certificates of origin may be drawn up either in the language of the country of destination or in that of the country of export ; in the latter case, the Customs offices of the country of destination may demand a translation.

When products of third countries pass through the territory of either of the Contracting States into the territory of the other, the Customs authorities of the latter Contracting State shall accept the certificates of origin issued in the country of the first Contracting State in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

*Article 16.*

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

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

It is understood that even if the production of certificates is decided upon, in virtue of the Agreement mentioned in the present Article, the country of destination shall have the right to verify the correctness of the certificates and the identity of the goods.

*Article 17.*

In the transport of travellers and their luggage on the railways of the Contracting States, no difference shall be made, in like circumstances, between the nationals of

either State as regards rates or mode of transport, or the charges or taxes connected therewith.

*Article 18.*

In all questions of the regulation of international railway transport, the two Contracting States shall in their relations with one another apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute of Barcelona on Freedom of Transit, dated April 20th, 1921, and of the Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways signed at Geneva on December 9th, 1923.

*Article 19.*

The Contracting States shall endeavour to secure the establishment, in so far as is actually required, of through rates for passenger, baggage and goods traffic between the territories of the Contracting States and for traffic between the territory of either Contracting State and that of a third State in transit through the territory of the other Contracting State.

*Article 20.*

Direct negotiations shall begin at once between the railway administrations of the two States in regard to the conditions of operation of passenger and goods traffic into, out of and in transit through the respective railway systems.

*Article 21.*

Tariffs, reductions on transport rates, and other favours, the application of which is conditional upon the previous or subsequent transportation of the goods or passengers by vessels of a specified State or private shipping undertaking or by specified maritime or inland navigation routes, shall also apply *ipso facto* in the territory of the Contracting State in which they are in force, in the same direction and over the same route, to goods and passengers arriving in a port or sent on elsewhere from a port, on vessels of the other State.

*Article 22.*

German seagoing vessels and their cargoes in Bulgaria and Bulgarian seagoing vessels and their cargoes in Germany shall in every respect be accorded the same treatment as national vessels and vessels of the most-favoured nation, irrespective of their port of departure or of destination, or of the place of origin or destination of their cargoes.

Any privilege, exemption or other favour granted by either of the Contracting States to vessels of a third country or their cargoes shall also be granted to the other State.

The provisions of this Article shall not affect any general or special provisions in force from time to time as regards all vessels entering specified foreign ports, provided such measures be applied to all vessels in the same circumstances.



*Article 23.*

Vessels of either of the Contracting States entering or leaving the ports of the other State in ballast or loaded shall in every respect be treated like national vessels and vessels of the most-favoured State, irrespective of the place of departure or destination. They shall not, either on entering or leaving or during their stay, be subjected to any other or higher lighthouse, tonnage, pilotage, port, towage, quarantine or other duties of any kind which may be levied in the name or on behalf of the State, public officials, communes or corporations of any description, than those levied now or that may hereafter be levied on national vessels and vessels of the most-favoured nation.

As regards the mooring of vessels, their loading and unloading in ports, roadsteads, bays or docks, and generally with regard to all the formalities and other regulations applicable to merchant vessels, passengers, crews and cargoes, no privileges or favours shall be granted to national vessels or vessels of the most-favoured nation which are not also accorded to vessels of the other State.

*Article 24.*

Seagoing vessels of either of the Contracting States arriving at ports of the other State for the purpose of completing there their cargoes for abroad or discharging part of their cargo taken on abroad, and being authorised at any time to tranship goods directly or in and out of bond, may, subject to observance of the laws and regulations of the country, keep on board and re-export the part of the cargo destined for another port of the same country or a port of another country, without payment of charges other than those due according to the current tariff for loading, unloading and trans-shipment, and without having to pay dues other than inspection dues for the part of the cargo remaining on board.

Such dues shall not be higher than those leviable on vessels of the home country or of a third State.

Under the same conditions, vessels may ply between one port and another of the other Contracting State to land passengers from abroad or to embark passengers for abroad.

*Article 25.*

The assimilation of shipping to that of the country or of the most-favoured nation shall not apply as regards :

- (1) Rights and privileges granted to fisheries of the home country ;
- (2) Special measures for the promotion of the shipping industry of the home country by the granting of subsidies ;
- (3) Privileges granted to aquatic sports clubs of the home country ;
- (4) The port and harbour services, including pilotage, towage, salvage and lifeboat services.

*Article 26.*

The nationality of seagoing vessels shall be recognised by both the Contracting States in accordance with the documents on board issued by the competent authorities in each of the contracting countries.

Except in the case of a compulsory sale by auction, vessels of either Contracting State shall not become nationalised in the territory of the other Contracting State without a declaration by the competent authority of the home country in regard to removal from the register of ships.

Pending the conclusion of a special agreement in regard to mutual recognition of certificates of tonnage measurement, seagoing vessels of either of the Contracting States shall not be subject to any further measurement in the ports of the other State. Navigation charges and taxes shall be based on tonnage measurement certificates issued by the competent authority of the country whose flag the ship flies, provided the certificates are made out in accordance with the regulations of the European Commission of the Danube or those prescribed for the Suez Canal.

The regulations and provisions of the national legislation concerning the fitting out, equipment and seaworthiness of vessels of either of the Contracting States shall be recognised as valid in the ports of the other.

*Article 27.*

If a vessel of either Contracting State is stranded or wrecked on the coasts of the other State, the vessel and her cargo shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as are accorded in a similar situation by the laws of the country in question to national vessels or to those of the most-favoured nation. Assistance and relief shall be afforded to the master, crew and passengers, both for themselves and for the vessel and her cargo, to the same extent as they would be afforded to the country's own nationals.

The Contracting States agree further that goods salvaged shall not be subject to any Customs duties, unless they are used for consumption within the country.

*Article 28.*

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not apply to coastal traffic, which shall remain reserved for vessels of the home country. Nevertheless, either of the Contracting States may claim for its vessels all favours and privileges granted or to be granted by the other State to vessels of a third country, provided it grant the same favours and privileges within its territory to the vessels of the other State.

*Article 29.*

Vessels of either Contracting State and their crews and cargoes on the inland waterways and at ports open to public inland waterborne traffic in the other State, shall enjoy the same treatment as vessels, crews and cargoes of the other State and vessels, crews and cargoes of the most-favoured nation. A vessel's status as possessing the nationality of either of the Contracting States shall be reciprocally recognised by the Contracting States in accordance with the laws and regulations of the State concerned.

*Article 30.*

In each State the enterprises which deal with the transport of emigrants shall, as regards the transport of emigrants travelling from or passing through or returning to the territory of the other State, and likewise as regards authorisation to transport emigrants and to set up agencies for the

transaction of their business, enjoy the same privileges and favours as similar undertakings of the most-favoured nation.

*Article 31.*

In so far as the provisions of this Treaty relate to the reciprocal granting of most-favoured-nation treatment, they shall not apply :

(a) To any special favours granted now or in the future by either of the Contracting Parties to neighbouring States for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic within a zone not as a rule exceeding 15 kilometres in breadth on either side of the frontier ;

(b) To engagements which have already been or may hereafter be entered into by either of the Contracting Parties under the terms of a Customs Union ;

(c) To privileges which either of the Contracting Parties grants under an agreement to another State for the adjustment of inland and foreign taxation and especially for the prevention of double taxation, or for granting legal protection and assistance in matters of taxation or of prosecution for fiscal offences ;

(d) To favours which a Contracting State grants to a third country solely in virtue of treaties of general importance open for signature by all States and concluded after the coming into force of the present Treaty, unless the same favours are granted by the other Contracting State.

*Article 32.*

Any dispute as to the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, including the Final Protocol, which cannot be settled within a reasonable time through the diplomatic channel, shall, at the request of either of the Contracting States, be submitted for decision to an arbitral tribunal. This shall also apply to the preliminary question whether the dispute relates to the interpretation or application of the present Treaty. The decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be binding.

The arbitral tribunal shall be constituted for each individual dispute as follows : each State shall appoint one of its nationals as arbitrator and the two States shall select a national of a third State as umpire. Should the Contracting States fail to agree on the choice of an umpire within four weeks after the request for an arbitral decision has been made, they shall jointly request the President of the Governing Body of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague to appoint the umpire.

The Contracting States reserve the right to agree beforehand for a specified period on the person of an umpire.

The arbitration procedure shall be governed by an arbitration agreement to be concluded for each case by the Contracting States. If within two months after the convening of the arbitral tribunal the Parties have not concluded an arbitration agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall itself determine its procedure.

*Article 33.*

The present Treaty, drawn up in duplicate in the German and Bulgarian languages, shall be ratified. It shall enter into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Berlin as soon as possible. The Contracting States reserve the right to limit the entry into force to a part of the Treaty, and also to apply it provisionally,

either wholly or partly, prior to the exchange of ratifications, as from a date to be agreed upon.

The Treaty shall remain in force for one year from the date of provisional or final enforcement of the whole or part of the Treaty. Unless denounced three months prior to the expiration of that period, it shall be regarded as prolonged for an unlimited period. It may be denounced at any time at three months' notice.

At the same time as the Treaty is provisionally applied or, failing such provisional application, on the coming into force of the Treaty or a part thereof, the *de jure* situation established by the Exchange of Notes of February 19th-September 8th, 1921, shall cease to exist.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

SOFIA, *June 24th*, 1932.

Constantin WATCHOFF.

Dr. Wilhelm SEIDEL.

## ANNEX A.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO GERMANY.

Number in the German Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in RM.
ex 2	Bulgarian wheat . . . . .	Preferential tariff 75% of the current general tariff.
ex 3	Bulgarian barley for cattle fodder, under Customs security : On proof of the purchase of an amount of German barley, potato-flour or other agricultural products or by-products or several of such products proportionate to the quantity of barley to be imported ; the proportion to be fixed by the Reich Minister of Food and Agriculture in agreement with the Reich Minister of Finance, and in conformity with further regulations to be issued by the Reich Minister of Finance. . . . .	Preferential tariff 50% of the current general tariff.
	Other barley. . . . .	Preferential tariff 50% of the current general tariff.
ad 6	<i>Note</i> : Millet to be hulled under Customs security . . . . .	3
ex 7	Bulgarian maize . . . . .	Preferential tariff 40% of the current general tariff.
ex 12	Vetches . . . . .	4
ex 13	Rape . . . . .	5
ex 14	Sunflower seed . . . . .	free
ex 16	Cotton seed . . . . .	free
ex 21	Vegetable seed . . . . .	free
ex 22	Aniseed and fennel, fresh or dried . . . . .	4
ad 29	<i>Note</i> : Lower rates granted by Germany to a third country on tobacco leaves of a particular kind and origin shall also be granted to similar tobacco leaves of Bulgarian production.	
ex 33	Kitchen vegetables, fresh : Melons . . . . . Garlic : Between July 1st and January 31st . . . . . Between February 1st and June 30th . . . . .	3  2 7
ex 45	Grapes, fresh (dessert grapes) : Consignments by parcel post not exceeding 5 kg. gross weight, between August 1st and November 30th . . . . . Consigned otherwise, weight with container not exceeding 15 kg., between August 1st and November 30th . . . . .	5 7

Number in the German Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in RM.
ex 46	Walnuts . . . . .	2
ex 47	Cherries, mahaleb cherries, fresh . . . . .	4
ex 66	Strawberries, fresh . . . . .	15
ex 94	Paprika, fresh . . . . .	free
ex 107	Sumach, ground or not . . . . .	free
	Fowls of all kinds and other live poultry, except geese . . . . .	6
ex 110	Fowls of all kinds (including guinea fowl and turkeys) and ducks, slaughtered, cut up or not, unprepared . . . . .	20
ex 151	Bristles . . . . .	free
152	Silk-worm cocoons . . . . .	free
ex 153	Lamb, sheep, goat and kid skins for the preparation of leather, raw (green, salted, limed, dried), also with the hair taken off and split but not further worked, as well as parts of such hides . . . . .	free
154	Skins of hares and rabbits, raw . . . . .	free
155	Skins to be prepared for furriers' work, with the exception of those mentioned in No. 154, raw . . . . .	free
ex 157	Guts and stomachs of cattle, fresh or dried, salted or not, not for consumption . . . . .	free
ex 193	Residuum, solid, from the manufacture of fatty oils from sunflower seeds or cotton seeds, whether ground or in the form of cakes (oilcakes) . . . . .	free
ex 237	Lead and copper ores, treated or not . . . . .	free
ex 353	Attar of roses . . . . .	free

## ANNEX B.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO BULGARIA.

Number in the Bulgarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in gold levas
ad 33	<i>Note</i> : Any reductions of duty accorded by Bulgaria to a third country on any fish or fish preparations, in air-tight containers, shall also apply to Bismarck herrings, broiled herrings, herrings in jelly and rollmops of German production, in air-tight containers.	
48 (a)	Starch of all kinds for starching clothes . . . . .	50
ad 85 (a) I	<i>Note</i> : Any reductions of duty accorded by Bulgaria to a third Power on all living ornamental rooted plants shall also apply to living ornamental rooted plants of German production.	

Number in the Bulgarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in gold levas
ad 86	<i>Note</i> : Rose trees without clods are dutiable under this number.	
ex 128 (c) 2 174 (b)	Igepon . . . . . Aniseed, eucalyptus, cajuput, cinnamon, cedar, lavender, citron, nutmeg, mint, orange peel, rosemary, rue, savin, sage, sandalwood, fennel and juniper oils and vanillin . . . . .	50 4,500
174 (c)	Menthol . . . . . Thymol . . . . . Other ethereal oils and aromatic preparations, natural or artificial, not falling under (a) and (b) of this number, also aromatised oils and greases, fruit essences and others . . . . .	500 200 4,500
ex 177 (e) 2 178 (c) 180	Titanium white, lithopone . . . . . Indigo . . . . . Artificial organic colours, not prepared . . . . .	15 200 80
ex 183 (b) and (c) 187 (a) 192 (k) 2	Cellulose lacquers . . . . . Pencils, black . . . . . Sodium sulphide . . . . . Silicate of potash . . . . . Sulphurified oils of all kinds . . . . .	100 100 15 50 50
ex 192 (m) 193 (p) ex 194	Carbon tetrachloride and other solvents and softening substances, croton aldehyde, hydrosulphic, collodion fibres, acetylcellu- lose and other esters and ethers of cellulose . . . . .	10
ad 194	<i>Note</i> : Aromatic solvents and softening substances, containing esters, are classified under No. 194 only if officially denatured.	
ex 195 (b)	Chrome tanning substances, mordants for tanning works, artificial resins for the manufacture of lacquers . . . . .	10
ex 213 (g)	Artificial carving materials, unworked, in blocks, slabs, plates, rods, tubes, in powder, flakes or grains or in the form of blanks (rough cast) . . . . .	free
	<i>Note</i> : Artificial carving materials, polished, dulled or with designs, in blocks, slabs, sheets, rods, tubes or in the form of blanks, are classified not under No. 236 but under No. 213 (g), when the surfaces polished, dulled or with designs are directly due to manufacture but not to any further process.	
ad 227 and 228	<i>Note</i> : Planes, polished or not, combined or not with iron or other common materials ; taps, polished or not . . . . .	100
ex 236 (e) 1	Furniture-, window- and door-fittings, of artificial horn, combined or not with common materials . . . . .	500
ex 273 (a) 283	Sanitary wares of faience . . . . .	25
ex 289 (a)	Sensitised plates for photography . . . . .	100
	Preserving jars and lids for preserving jars . . . . .	40
	<i>Note</i> : This number also includes preserving jars and lids for preserving jars with ground bottoms, with ground edges (with or without flashed edges), with or without impressed, blown or engraved inscription or trade-mark.	

Number in the Bulgarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in gold levas
ex 292 (f)	Felt-board impregnated with tar, for floor covering, colour printed ( <i>e.g.</i> , stragula), to be sold by the metre . . . . .	25
ex 293 (g)	Photographic paper sensitive to light, put up or nor for retail sale . . . . .	150
	Heliographic paper . . . . .	100
ex 293 I	Paper coated with chalk, whitelead, baryta and the like . . . . .	50
294 (c) I	Envelopes with writing paper in small boxes or wrappings of common materials . . . . .	200
298 (b)	Office books, notebooks, copybooks, etc., combined with common materials or wholly or partly covered therewith . . . . .	150
ex 299 (a)	Felt-board impregnated with tar, for floor covering, colour printed ( <i>e.g.</i> , stragula), cut to size . . . . .	50
ex 300 (a) and (b)	Pamphlets, catalogues, price-lists, prospectuses and posters, for trade advertisement, also advertising articles, all these combined with common materials . . . . .	150
	<i>Note</i> : Advertising pamphlets, catalogues, price-lists, prospectuses and posters are entitled to the conventional duty of 150 gold leva per 100 kg. only in the case of pamphlets, catalogues, etc., of business firms established in Germany, and bearing printed thereon the name of the German firm. As regards pamphlets, etc., for touring advertisement, the conventional duty of 150 gold leva per 100 kg. applies only if the advertisement refers to German means of transport, bathing resorts, etc.	
ex 300 (c)	Books in the German language, also musical compositions, unstitched, stitched or bound, combined or not with common materials . . . . .	2
303 (a) 3	Pictures on paper, linen, wood, etc., framed in common materials or not, other than photographic enlargements . . . . .	200
ex 305 B 4	Varnished leather, other than that obtained by mineral tanning	1,000
ex 305 B 5 (a)	Tanned skins (leather), worked, leather not dutiable under No. 305 (f), 1-4, not specially mentioned, produced by mineral tanning :	
	1. Varnished kid-skin . . . . .	2,200
	2. Kid-skin and velvety calf-skin . . . . .	1,600
ad 305	<i>Note</i> : Leather having acquired a bright surface by the application of a solution of nitrocellulose or of similar materials, is not regarded as varnished leather.	
308	Driving belts, flat, of leather, combined with other materials or not . . . . .	200
ex 318 (b)	All kinds of footwear, with leather, canvas or felt uppers and leather soles :	
	2. Weighing more than 600 grammes but not more than 1,200 grammes gross per pair . . . . .	1,000
	3. Weighing 600 grammes per pair and less . . . . .	1,500
ex 325 (a)	Articles of soft rubber, not specially mentioned, combined or not with common materials, except inner tubes, tyres and outer covers for fitting on vehicle wheels . . . . .	400
346 (a)	Woollen tissues, weighing over 500 grammes per square metre	900



Number in the Bulgarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in gold levas
ad 346	<i>Note</i> : An addition of silk not exceeding 10 % does not affect the assessment.	
360	Velvet, plush and other velvety tissues, with wholly or partly cut pile . . . . .	600
364	Woven curtains, covers and carpets by the piece or by the metre :	
	(a) Embroidered . . . . .	1,850
	(b) Not embroidered . . . . .	1,000
ex 365 (b)	Turkish towels and bath towels . . . . .	600
ex 366 (a)	Knitted or netted gloves, embroidered . . . . .	1,200
ex 366 (b)	Gloves and stockings, knitted or netted, not embroidered . .	1,000
ad 366 (a) and (b)	<i>Notes</i> : 1. In the assessment, no regard is paid to fancy stitching on the back of the gloves or of other trimmings, whatever the material of which made and however produced. The back of the gloves means the surface finishing at the level of the thumb base towards the entrance. 2. In the assessment of stockings, no regard is paid to sewn or embroidered clocks or of openwork seams.	
367	Tulle, lace cloths, lace and embroidery not specially mentioned	2,000
388	Linoleum and similar materials, of any thickness, to be sold by the metre or cut to size, lined with tissue or not . . .	90
ex 389	Tissues of textile materials, of all kinds, impregnated or coated with various substances excepting rubber, called oil-cloths :	
	(a) For covering tables, furniture or for binding . . . . .	150
	(c) For other purposes, not medical :	
	1. Rough . . . . .	150
ex 390 A	Articles made of tissues not specially mentioned, dutiable in Clause XXV of the General Tariff, sewn or not, combined with common materials or not :	
	1. Tarpaulins for goods, vehicles, buildings, etc., of coarse oil-cloth . . . . .	200
	2. Other :	
	(b) Weighing more than ½ kg. each . . . . .	400
396	Clothing and other sewn articles of wool not enumerated elsewhere . . . . .	
		Double the conventional duty leviable on the tissue.
ad 410	<i>Note</i> : Iron pilings slightly assembled in pairs are assessed as single articles of the same kind.	
413	Wire rope, roughly or commonly worked . . . . .	20
ex 419 (a)	Pipes, pipe joints and inodorous traps, of cast iron, tar-coated, for house drain-piping, not more than 20 cm. in diameter	13
ex 423 (a) and (b)	Stoves and ranges of cast iron and other, combined or not with common materials :	
	1. Roughly worked . . . . .	25
	2. Simply worked . . . . .	30
	3. Finely worked . . . . .	40

Number in the Bulgarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in gold levas
ad 423	<i>Note</i> : Boilers, radiators and pipes for steam and hot water heating . . . . .	10
ex 427 (b)	Door-, window- and furniture-fittings, of iron, combined or not with common materials, except locks and padlocks :	
	2. Black lacquered or brass coated . . . . .	75
	3. Nickelled . . . . .	120
429 (b) 3	Wire nails, finely worked or not, of a diameter of 3-6 mm. inclusive . . . . .	13
435 (a)	Knives, common small knives and razors with handles of common material . . . . .	300
436	Scissors and shears, including those finely worked, combined or not with common or fine materials, except shears for shearing animals, for gardeners or for tin- or iron-workers.	200
ex 446 (b) 4	Spoons and forks of sheet-iron, tinned, unpolished . . . . .	80
ex 446 (c) 5	Spoons and forks of sheet-iron, tinned, polished . . . . .	120
ex 447	Iron wire goods, not specially mentioned, whether combined with common materials or not :	
	(a) Roughly worked :	
	1. Made of wire 1.5 mm. in diameter or more . . . . .	50
	2. Made of wire less than 1.5 mm. in diameter . . . . .	70
	(b) Commonly worked . . . . .	120
ex 448 (b)	Cast-iron articles, not specially mentioned, combined or not with common materials, simply worked, namely : armatures, transmission shaft bearings, transmission shaft brackets, pulleys, coupling and gearings, also parts of these articles ; W. C. cisterns ; surface boxes ; meat mincing machines, enamelled ware for sanitary purposes — all these weighing each :	
	1. 100 kg. and upwards . . . . .	25
	2. 40-100 kg. . . . .	35
	3. 5-40 kg. . . . .	45
	4. Up to 5 kg. . . . .	60
ex 449 (b)	Armatures of malleable iron, combined or not with common materials, simply worked, weighing each :	
	1. 25 kg. and upwards . . . . .	30
	2. 3-25 kg. . . . .	40
ad 452	<i>Note</i> : Number 452 includes metal for type-writing and type-setting machines, consisting of an alloy of lead with antimony and tin, provided the tin content does not exceed 5 % by weight.	
ex 460 (b)	Furniture fittings, of zinc, brass coated . . . . .	150
ex 460 (c)	Furniture fittings, of zinc, nickel coated . . . . .	200
469 (a)	Wire of copper, brass or bronze 1.5 to 6 mm. thick inclusive :	
	1. Roughly or commonly worked . . . . .	50
	2. Finely worked . . . . .	70
ex 475 (c)	Door, window, and furniture fittings, of brass, finely worked	200
ex 484 (c) 4	Table forks and spoons of white metal, also if chrome-plated	400
ex 485	Sheets of aluminium and of aluminium alloys, of a thickness not exceeding 0.25 mm., also finely worked . . . . .	100

Number in the Bulgarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in gold levas
ex 489	Metal thread for adornment or embroidery or for other fancy purposes, flattened or not, spun or not on textile or other materials :	1 kg.
	(a) Neither gilt nor silvered . . . . .	10
	(b) Gilt or silvered . . . . .	15
498 (a)	Articles not specially mentioned made of silver or silver alloy, gilt or not, whether combined with other materials or not	30
ex 500 (c)	Optical instruments and parts thereof, except eyeglasses, with mountings . . . . .	100 kg
	Measuring rods, drawing compasses and tape-measures for professional use . . . . .	300
501	Scales and parts thereof, except precision, decimal and centesimal balances and weigh-bridges . . . . .	100
502 (b) 3		100
ex 503 (a)	Dynamos, including parts thereof, weighing each from 12 to 25 kg. inclusive . . . . .	50
ex 505 (a)	Electrical devices for wireless telegraphy and telephony, including parts and accessories thereof . . . . .	400
505 (b-d)	Electrical apparatus and parts thereof :	
	(b) For measuring, counting and registering, such as electrometers, ammeters, voltmeters, numerators, etc. . . . .	200
	(c) For heating :	
	1. Stoves, laundry irons and hot plates . . . . .	100
	2. Other . . . . .	300
	(d) Other :	
	Electrical surgical and medical instruments, also parts thereof . . . . .	100
	Other . . . . .	150
506 (b) 2	Electric conductor wire, covered with textile substances other than silk . . . . .	100
507	Materials for electric installations, not mentioned elsewhere, and parts thereof, such as cut-outs, switches, junctions, branching boxes, sockets and the like . . . . .	100
509 (b)	Pumps for wells . . . . .	45
512 (a)	Turbines . . . . .	15 % of the value
	<i>Note</i> : Turbine parts are dutiable as turbines.	
		each
ex 515 (c)	Upright pianos . . . . .	150
ex 516 (e)	Guitars, mandolines, tambourines and balalaikes . . . . .	10
519 (a)	Hand harmonicas (accordions) and arisons . . . . .	4
524 (a) 2	Hanging and table clocks in cases or frames, made of common materials and not combined with fine materials . . . . .	per 100 kg. 200
	<i>Note</i> : For the assessment of hanging or table clocks, the silvering of the dial is not taken into account.	
ad 524	<i>Note</i> : Electric clocks of all kinds are classified under No. 524.	
567 (b) 2	Jewellery of gold or platinum or alloys thereof, without precious stones . . . . .	per kg. 1,000

Number in the Bulgarian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty per 100 kg. in gold levas
567 (d)	Jewellery of common metals or alloys thereof, combined or not with non-precious stones, gilt or not, silvered or not . . .	per kg 80
ad 567	<p><i>Notes :</i> 1. The term "jewellery" includes all objects worn on the person, viz. both those for adornment and those for the pocket or for personal use.</p> <p>2. Articles of jewellery combined with synthetic, imitation or semi-precious stones are also classified under No. 567 (b).</p>	
ex 569 (a)	<p>Toys of common materials :</p> <p>1. Not combined with fine materials . . . . .</p> <p>2. Combined with fine materials . . . . .</p>	per 100 kg. 300 400
cx 576	Plaster bandages (bands or tubes of loosely woven or knitted fabrics, the interstices of which are filled with powdered gypsum, used for making plastered dressings) . . . . .	20
ex 584	<p>Transparent viscose paper . . . . .</p> <p>Articles of transparent viscose paper . . . . .</p>	10 % of the value 15 % of the value

## FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the time of signing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded to-day between Bulgaria and the German Reich, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following reservations and declarations, which shall form an integral part of the said Treaty.

## Ad Article 1.

1. Article 1 shall not affect passport regulations or any provisions which have been or may hereafter be issued in general by the Contracting States in regard to the employment of foreign labour or personnel.

2. The Contracting States declare that they are prepared to enter as speedily as possible into negotiations for the abolition of the compulsory visa and for the conclusion of a treaty of settlement and an agreement concerning the treatment of the nationals of either State in the labour market.

## Ad Articles 3 and 4.

The provisions of this Article shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to legal persons and to the companies referred to in Article 5.

The Contracting States propose to conclude treaties to prevent double taxation and to ensure legal assistance in the assessment and collection of taxes, and to exchange drafts of these treaties as soon as possible.

## Ad Article 7.

The provisions of the present Article shall not affect the import and export prohibitions at present in force in the two countries. The Contracting States shall notify these prohibitions to one another and shall apply them to each other as long as they apply them to all other countries.

The provisions of Article 7 shall in no way affect the right to take such import and export measures to protect the vital economic and financial interests of the country as may be necessitated by a prolongation of the present depression or by other exceptional and abnormal circumstances in the future.

In view of the great inconvenience caused by prohibitions and restrictions, recourse shall be had to such measures only in circumstances of special difficulty, and they shall in no way form a deliberate means of protecting the production of the country or discriminating against the other Contracting State. Their duration shall be limited to the continuance of the reasons or conditions that give rise to them.

The Contracting States agree that, in the event of one of them issuing, for urgent economic reasons and contrary to the principle laid down in Article 7, import or export prohibitions, in respect of which no reservation is made in the said Article, most-favoured-nation treatment as provided for in Article 9 shall be extended to the promulgation of such prohibitions and to the whole procedure of issuing special licences and granting quotas. Further, if one of the Contracting States issues import prohibitions in respect of which no reservation is made in Article 7, and the other State is of opinion that such prohibitions seriously prejudice its trade, the latter shall be entitled at any time to demand that negotiations be opened without delay to remove the cause of the prejudice to its trade. In such a case, the negotiations shall commence within two weeks after the submission of the application. If no agreement has been arrived at within a further period of one month, the State which applied for the negotiations to be opened shall be entitled to denounce the Treaty at any time at three months' notice, even before the expiry of the period laid down in Article 33.

In the event of a State monopoly for the trade in or the preparation of tobacco being introduced in Germany during the period of validity of the present Treaty and the Bulgarian Government being of opinion that such monopoly seriously prejudices exports of Bulgarian tobacco to Germany, the Bulgarian Government reserves the right to demand that negotiations be opened without delay to remove the prejudice to its tobacco export trade. In such a case, the negotiations shall begin within two weeks after submission of the application. If no agreement has been reached within a further period of one month, the Bulgarian Government shall be entitled to denounce the Treaty at any time, at three months' notice, even before the expiry of the period of validity laid down in Article 33.

#### *Ad Article 10.*

In virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause, Bulgaria shall be entitled at the present time to benefit by the import tariff of 5 RM. per 100 kg. of eggs of poultry, raw, provided for in No. 136 of the German tariff contained in the German-Yugoslav Commercial Treaty of October 6th, 1927. In the event of the abolition of this duty, should the Bulgarian Government consider that the export of Bulgarian goods to Germany is thereby prejudiced, it shall be entitled to ask for the immediate opening of negotiations with a view to an agreement. Should such negotiations not take place, or should they not lead to a result within one month of the day on which the German Government received the Bulgarian Government's request, the Bulgarian Government may denounce the Treaty by anticipation on giving at least one month's notice.

#### *Ad Article 12.*

The turnover tax is also an inland revenue tax.

As regards communal taxes and excise leviable on imported goods in Bulgaria, German natural and industrial products shall in no case be subject to higher duties than those imposed on the most-favoured nation.

*Ad Article 13.*

The measures of supervision shall include the fixing of a time-limit for re-export or re-import.

The Bulgarian duty of 1 % *ad valorem* on goods imported or exported temporarily, and the Bulgarian duty of 15 % *ad valorem* on the temporary import of hemmed or otherwise sewn textiles for wrapping tobacco shall remain unchanged.

No security for the payment of the stamping charges shall be required on the import of samples of precious metals.

*Ad Article 15.*

The following are assimilated to the Chambers of Agriculture mentioned in Article 15 :

The Bavarian State Chamber of Farming (*Landesbauernkammer*) ;  
The Bavarian Local Chambers of Farming (*Kreisbauernkammern*) ;  
The Saxon Chamber of Forestry (*Fachkammer für Forstwirtschaft*) ;

The Saxon Chamber of Horticulture (*Fachkammer für Gartenbau*).

*Ad Article 16.*

The Governments of the two Contracting States shall agree as to the measures to be taken to carry out the provisions of Article 16 as regards the import of Bulgarian wines into Germany.

*Ad Article 18.*

The Bulgarian Government shall put into force the Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways signed at Geneva on December 9th, 1923, as soon as these agreements have been ratified by Bulgaria ; they will be ratified in the near future.

*Ad Article 25.*

Notwithstanding the right reserved by the competent authorities of the Contracting States to establish a public towage, salvage and lifeboat service in ports, vessels of the Contracting States may call for assistance from or render help to any other vessel of whatever nationality in case of damage, shipwreck or stranding. They shall herein observe the orders and regulations issued in the public interest by the port authorities, provided that such orders do not treat vessels of other countries more unfavourably than their own vessels or vessels of the most-favoured nation.

*Ad Article 30.*

The journeys of emigrants of either Contracting State returning to or passing through the ports of the other shall not be subject to any more stringent conditions than the journeys of such persons through the ports of their own country.

Each of the Contracting States shall recognise the vessels of a shipping line of the other State as suitable for the transport of emigrants, provided such vessels fulfil the conditions prescribed by that Contracting State as regards the installation and equipment of emigrant ships.

The certificates issued by the competent authorities of either Contracting State to the effect that the installation and equipment of a particular emigrant ship conforms to the regulations shall be recognised by the other Contracting State.

## AD ANNEX A.

Should the German Government raise the Customs duty on wholly or partly dressed skins of sheep and goat (including lamb and kid), without the hair, not dyed or further prepared, split or not, in No. 544 of the German Customs tariff, the new duty shall not exceed 12 RM. per 100 kg.

*Ad No. 2 of Tariff.*

The agreed preferential duty on Bulgarian wheat shall not apply to the duties leviable under No. 2 of the German Customs tariff.

*Ad No. 7 of Tariff.*

The German Government undertakes to ensure that the Reich Maize Office, when acquiring imported maize, shall not accord Bulgarian maize treatment less favourable than maize of other producing countries.

*Ad Nos. 2, 3 and 7 of Tariff.*

The German Government reserves the right to grant also to Yugoslavia, Roumania and Hungary the preferential concessions accorded in the present Treaty to the Bulgarian Government, on wheat, barley for cattle fodder and maize. Any more liberal advantages as regards wheat, barley for cattle fodder and maize that may be granted by Germany to the above-mentioned States shall also be granted simultaneously to Bulgaria. Germany shall not grant a preference on wheat, barley for cattle fodder or maize to other States than Yugoslavia, Roumania and Hungary.

In accordance with the directions contained in the Annex to the Final Act of the Second International Convention on Concerted Economic Action (League of Nations Document A.E.C.17/1 of November 28th, 1930), the Bulgarian Government has undertaken to ensure that the preferential duties granted by Germany on Bulgarian wheat, barley for cattle fodder and maize shall not be claimed on greater quantities in any one calendar year than Bulgaria requires to export to Germany, in view of the area in Bulgaria at present producing these crops.

The Customs administrations of the Contracting States shall if necessary arrange measures to prevent any abuse — to the prejudice of both or either of the Contracting States — of the preferential treatment granted in this Treaty to Bulgarian wheat, barley for cattle fodder and maize.

*Ad No. 12 of Tariff.*

The term "vetches" includes both ordinary vetches for fodder (*Vicia Sativa*) and also lentil vetches (*Vicia Ervilia*).

## AD ANNEX B.

*Ad No. 273 (a) of Tariff.*

Sanitary wares of faience shall include, *inter alia*, baths, urinals and water-closet pans and their fittings, spittoons, *bidets*, with or without flushing apparatus, bed-pans and urine bottles.

*Ad No. 448 (b) of Tariff.*

Cast-iron articles for sanitary purposes shall include, *inter alia*, baths, waste-pipes, wash-basins water-closet pans for sitting or squatting, urinals, bed-pans, urine bottles, towel rails, water-glass, holders, sponge trays, soap dishes, bath rails, W. C. cisterns.

Done at Sofia, in duplicate, this twenty-fourth day of June, 1932.

Constantin WATCHOFF.

Dr. Wilhelm SEIDEL.