

N° 3856.

ESPAGNE ET FRANCE

Convention de commerce et de navigation, protocole et annexes; arrangement complémentaire avec annexes; et arrangement relatif aux transferts de fonds. Signés à Madrid, le 21 décembre 1935.

SPAIN AND FRANCE

Convention of Commerce and Navigation, Protocol and Annexes; Additional Arrangement, with Annexes; and Arrangement relating to the Transfer of Funds. Signed at Madrid, December 21st, 1935.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 3856. — CONVENTION OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION
BETWEEN SPAIN AND FRANCE. SIGNED AT MADRID, DECEMBER
21ST, 1935.

French official text communicated by the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne. The registration of this Convention took place March 13th, 1936.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC and THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, being equally desirous of promoting economic relations between Spain and France, have decided to conclude a Convention of Commerce and Navigation and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC :

Monsieur MARTINEZ DE VELASCO, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

Monsieur G. BONNET, Minister of Commerce and Industry ;

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

Article 1.

Such natural or manufactured products originating in or coming from Spain, the Balearic Islands, the Canaries or the Spanish possessions, as are enumerated in List A annexed to the present Agreement shall, on importation into France or the French colonies and possessions having the same Customs regime as the mother-country, be liable to the minimum tariff, *i. e.* the lowest rates both as regards the duties and charges on imports at present established, or which France may eventually substitute therefor, and as regards the surcharges, coefficients or other temporary increases which France has established or may in future establish.

The most-favoured-nation treatment implicit in the granting of the minimum tariff for the articles enumerated in the said List A shall not, however, justify Spain claiming the benefit of the preferences which France may grant to her protectorates or the special tariffs resulting from the economic agreements which she may eventually conclude or those which she may temporarily grant for certain products, the importation of which is intended to facilitate financial settlements

Article 2.

Such natural or manufactured products originating in or coming from France, the French colonies or possessions, protectorates or mandated territories, as are enumerated in List B annexed to the present Agreement shall, on importation into Spain and the Balearic Islands, enjoy the.

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

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

benefit of the most favourable rates and tariffs, autonomous or conventional, which the Spanish Government accords or may accord in future to any foreign country, provided that France shall not be entitled to claim the benefit of such preferential treatment as Spain has enacted, or may in future enact, in favour of Portuguese products or products originating in or coming from the Spanish zone of Morocco or the Spanish colonies.

Most-favoured-nation treatment shall, as regards the products enumerated in List B, be understood as implying immediate and unconditional admission to the benefit of any reduction or exemption in respect of the duties and charges of the Spanish tariff or of the regulations contained therein.

It shall be understood generally that the treatment accorded to France in all respects shall apply to French Customs territory generally.

Article 3.

Natural or manufactured products originating in or coming from France or the French colonies, protectorates, or possessions not included in List B shall, on importation into Spain or the Balearic Islands, be liable to the duties in the second Arancel tariff.

Article 4.

Spain, in the case of the products enumerated in List A, and France, in the case of the products enumerated in List B referred to in the above Articles, shall grant one another the benefit of the most favourable rates which may eventually follow modifications made in Customs nomenclature or special classifications introduced in the tariffs as a result of administrative or legislative measures or conventions concluded with other Powers.

Article 5.

Products originating in or coming from France or the French colonies or possessions shall, on importation into the Canaries or Spanish possessions in North Africa, be liable to the system of free ports and taxes or contributions then in force and shall, during the period of validity of the present Treaty, enjoy the benefit of all the advantages which Spain grants, or may in future grant, to a third country.

Products of French origin or provenance imported direct into the Canaries after paying the import duties in the free ports as laid down in the Decree of March 20th, 1900, shall be treated in the same way as Spanish goods in respect of local, provincial, or municipal charges and dues.

The same shall apply to goods of French origin or provenance imported into the free ports of North Africa.

Article 6.

Natural or manufactured products originating in or coming from the Balearic Islands or the Spanish possessions on the Moroccan coast imported through Spain shall be regarded as direct imports.

In order to be treated as direct transport, products originating in or coming from the Canaries but passing through a Spanish port may only have their bulk broken at such port under the supervision of the Customs authorities, who shall certify the identity of the goods, and they must reach France or the French colonies, possessions, or protectorates accompanied by a through bill of lading issued in the country of origin.

Article 7.

The High Contracting Parties shall grant one another most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the export dues and charges at present in force or which they may in future introduce.

Article 8.

The products of the soil or industry of either of the two countries imported into the territory of the other and intended to be warehoused or conveyed in transit to any destination whatsoever shall not be liable to any Customs duty or inland duty other than the charges existing in each of the two countries or any other duties and charges intended solely to defray the cost of supervision and administration due to transit, without prejudice, however, to any revenue charges that might be levied in respect of transactions relating to such goods during their warehousing or transport.

Article 9.

The High Contracting Parties shall, in their overseas territories which have a special Customs regime, grant one another most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of import and export tariffs and, generally, all Customs facilities.

Article 10.

Each High Contracting Party undertakes to give the other the benefit, immediately and without compensation, of any privilege, favour, or reduction it accords, or may in future accord, to any other Power in the matter of *octroi*, excise, and all accessory or local dues on the import, export, re-export, transit, or warehousing of goods, whether mentioned or not in the present Convention.

Most-favoured-nation treatment is also guaranteed to each High Contracting Party in respect of the transhipment of goods and the observance of Customs formalities.

Goods originating in or coming from the territories, possessions, colonies, protectorates or mandated territories of either High Contracting Party shall, in the territories, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories of the other Party be granted reciprocal national treatment in respect of any internal dues and charges whatsoever (consumption, *octroi*, registration, and transport dues, local dues, etc.).

French pharmaceutical products and specialities imported or manufactured, prepared or packed in Spain shall be liable to the same duties, dues, charges and regulations as Spanish pharmaceutical products. Conversely, Spanish pharmaceutical products shall in France enjoy the same privileges.

Sulphated must, table wines including mellow wines, "mistelle" wines, and Spanish liqueur wines shall be liable, apart from the Customs duties, only to the same inland duties and charges as similar French wines.

Article 11.

All products originating in or coming from Tunisia shall be treated in Spain, the Balearic Islands, the Canaries and Spanish possessions in the manner laid down by the present Convention for products originating in or coming from France.

All products originating in or coming from Spain, the Balearic Islands, the Canaries or Spanish possessions shall, on import into Tunisia, be accorded the benefit of the most favourable rates which Tunisia accords or may in future accord to any foreign Powers, provided always that they shall not be entitled to the benefit of the tariff privileges reserved for France, her colonies, possessions, protectorates, or mandated territories.

Products originating in or coming from the territories over which France exercises a mandate conferred by the League of Nations shall, on importation into Spain and the Balearic Islands, enjoy all the advantages laid down in the present Convention for French products.

Article 12.

Each High Contracting Party may, in order to determine the origin of the products imported, insist on the importer submitting an official declaration certifying that the article imported is a national product or manufacture or is to be regarded as such in view of the transformation which it has undergone in the country from which it arrives.

Certificates of origin, drawn up on the lines of the specimen form No. 1 annexed to the present Convention, shall be issued either by the Chamber of Commerce of the forwarding country and of that country's nationality or by any other organisation or association which the country of destination has approved ; the visa of a consular representative of the country of destination may be insisted on. The certificates of origin issued by the Customs authorities shall not require such a visa, provided they bear indelible stamps, specimens of which shall be communicated to one another by the respective countries.

Nevertheless, products bearing national marks or collective or special marks, guaranteed by the exporting country and previously approved of by the country of destination, may be exempted from proof of origin. To this end the said marks shall be communicated by the diplomatic representatives of the exporting country to the Government of the country of destination which shall notify its approval.

No proof of origin shall be required in the case of postal packets.

When a certificate of origin is required for products coming from territories, colonies, possessions, protectorates or mandated territories, this document may be visaed, if necessary, either in a port of the home country or in any other port situated on the normal route taken by the consignment, in which a consular agent of the importing country resides.

Goods coming from the Canaries or from the free ports of North Africa must, on importation into France, be accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by the French consular authorities. Certificates of origin issued by the Spanish Customs shall be legally valid if they bear indelible stamps, a specimen of which shall be communicated to the French Government by the Spanish authorities.

Article 13.

(a) Each High Contracting Party undertakes effectively to safeguard the natural or manufactured products originating in the territory of the other High Contracting Party against unfair competition in commercial transactions, more particularly by prohibiting or suppressing, by seizure and all other suitable penalties, the importation and exportation as well as the manufacture, transport, warehousing, sale and offer for sale of all products designated by marks, names, inscriptions or signs of any kind either on the products themselves, their immediate make-up or outside packing, or in the invoices, waybills, bills of lading, advertising matter or other trade literature, and constituting either directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, kind, nature or specific qualities of the said products.

(b) Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to adopt or continue to take all necessary measures to prevent in its territory the improper use of geographical appellations of origin of all the products, including the products of the grape, of the other Contracting Party, provided such appellations have been notified and are duly protected in the country of production. Notification shall include the official documents accompanying the products forwarded and proving their right to the said appellations.

Steps shall in particular be taken, by seizure or other suitable forms of penalty, to prohibit and forbid the import, export, warehousing, manufacture, transport, sale or offer for sale of the aforesaid products when any marks, names, inscriptions or signs equivalent to false appellations

of origin appear either on the casks, bottles, packages or cases containing them or in the invoices, waybills, bills of lading, advertising matter or other trade literature relating thereto.

The aforesaid measures shall be taken in the territory of each High Contracting Party either on the initiative of the administrative authorities or on the motion of the Public Prosecutor, in accordance with the law of the High Contracting Party concerned or on the initiative of an interested party, private individual, trade union or association belonging to one of the High Contracting Parties.

The prohibition to use an appellation of origin to describe products, including products of the grape, other than those properly entitled to it, shall continue to apply even when the real origin of the products is stated or the false appellations are accompanied by such qualifying expressions as "kind", "type", "manner", "rival", etc., or other specific local description.

(c) Each High Contracting Party shall, in its own territory, protect the appellations of origin notified by it to the other High Contracting Party in such a manner as to guarantee the quality of the products exported under such appellations.

The undertakings specified in the above Articles are given on an entirely reciprocal basis. Accordingly, the fact of one High Contracting Party not giving legislative protection to appellations of origin, as laid down in the said Articles, shall justify the other Contracting Party in considering itself *ipso facto* released from its obligations in respect of such appellations.

Article 14.

The High Contracting Parties respectively undertake to recognise the certificates of analysis issued by official laboratories of the other country as evidence that the natural products, originating in the country issuing the certificate of analysis and imported into the territory of the other country, comply with the provisions of the latter country's domestic legislation.

Each High Contracting Party retains the right, where abuse is suspected, to have any necessary investigations made, even though the aforesaid certificate of analysis is produced.

When the certificate of analysis further certifies that the natural products therein referred to are entitled to an appellation of origin recognised by the legislation of their own country, such products, on importation into the other country, shall not require the certificate of origin referred to in Article 12 of the present Convention. The High Contracting Parties agree to take all necessary precautions to guarantee the identity of the goods exported and the sample submitted for analysis.

The procedure laid down by each Government for the taking of samples, in the conditions above described, and the specimen forms of certificates, shall be notified to, and approved by, the other country.

The list of official laboratories responsible in each country for issuing certificates of analysis shall be notified by each Government to the other as soon as possible after the present Convention comes into effect.

Article 15.

The merchants, manufacturers and other business men of either country who, by submitting a commercial identity card on the lines of the specimen annexed to the present Convention, issued by the competent authorities of their country, prove that they are authorised to carry on their trade or industry in that country and that they pay the taxes and dues laid down by its laws, shall have the right, personally or by means of travellers in their employ, to make purchases in the territories of the other Contracting Party from merchants or producers or in public places of sale. They may also accept orders, on the strength of samples or otherwise, from merchants or

other persons who, for the purpose of their trade or industry, use goods corresponding to those samples. In neither case shall they be liable to pay a special tax.

French and Spanish commercial travellers holding identity cards shall be entitled to carry with them samples or specimens but not goods.

The Contracting Parties shall notify one another as to the authorities responsible for issuing the identity cards and of the regulations with which travellers must comply in the exercise of their trade.

Objects liable to Customs duty or any other similar charge, except goods not allowed to be imported, which are imported as samples or specimens by commercial travellers, shall, in both countries, be admitted free of import and export duty, provided such articles are re-exported within the statutory time-limit, and provided there is no doubt as to the identity of the articles imported and re-exported, through whatever office they are exported.

The re-exportation of samples or specimens shall, in both countries, be guaranteed either by depositing at the import Customs office the (cash) amount of the duty payable or by giving a proper bond, always provided that any formalities for guaranteeing articles made of platinum, gold, or silver are complied with.

As soon as the statutory time-limit has expired, the amount of duty, whether deposited or guaranteed, shall revert to the Treasury or be collected for its account, unless it is proved that the samples or specimens have been re-exported within that time-limit.

If, before the expiry of the statutory time-limit, the samples or specimens are submitted to a Customs office open for the purpose in order to be re-exported, such office must see that the articles submitted to it are really those in respect of which the import permit has been issued. If there is no doubt on this point, the office shall certify the re-export and refund the amount of the duty deposited on importation or take the necessary steps to release the bond.

No charge shall be made to the importer, apart from stamp duties, for the issue of the certificate or permit or for the affixing of marks to check the identity of the samples or specimens.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party travelling to fairs or markets in the territory of the other Party in order to carry on their business or market their goods shall in both cases be treated as nationals and shall not be liable to higher dues than those levied on the latter.

The above provisions shall not apply to travelling salesmen nor to peddlars or persons canvassing for orders from parties not engaged in industry or trade, each High Contracting Party reserving full freedom for its own legislation in respect of such salesmen, peddlars and canvassers.

Article 16.

Merchandise sent by fast or slow goods train which is not intended for Spain but has, by mistake, arrived at Irun, Canfranc, Puigcerda or Port-Bou, must be sent back free of all duty at the earliest possible moment. The same shall apply conversely to goods not intended for France which have, by mistake, arrived at Hendaye, Canfranc, la Tour-de-Carol or Cerbère.

Pending their return, such goods shall be reported to the Customs authorities of the two countries and kept in premises freely accessible to, and supervised by, the Customs Department.

When goods sent from France to Spain which are left under the orders or supervision of the Spanish Customs authorities have not been taken up by the consignee, they may be sent back to France at the request of the consignor without having to pay Customs duties in Spain. When goods sent from Spain which are left under the control or supervision of the French Customs have not been claimed by the consignee, they may be sent back to Spain at the request of the consignor without having to pay Customs duties in France.

Article 17.

The Spanish Government shall take the necessary steps to grant French companies, and Spanish companies with French shareholders, the same treatment as is given in France to Spanish companies and French companies with interests in Spain.

It shall meanwhile examine the concrete cases laid before it with a view to extending to the French companies concerned the privileges already granted to other foreign companies.

A Franco-Spanish Commission, which shall meet at the earliest possible moment, shall lay down the regulations applicable to companies under civil law and to private persons, traders and manufacturers.

Article 18.

Subject to reciprocity, each High Contracting Party shall extend to the vessels of the other Party in the maritime ports under its sovereignty, authority or protection, and in its territorial waters, the same treatment in all respects as to the vessels of the most-favoured nation. This equal treatment shall more particularly apply in respect of free access to harbours, their utilisation, the full use of the conveniences extended to shipping, commercial operations affecting the vessels, their goods or passengers, facilities of all kinds as regards the allocation of berths, loading and discharging, any dues and charges applicable to vessels, their goods or passengers (such as Customs or similar duties, *octroi* or consumption dues, subsidiary charges) whether levied or not on behalf of the Government, public authorities, holders of concessions, or institutions of any kind.

The provisions of the above paragraph shall in no way affect the liberty of the competent authorities of a seaport to take such steps as they think desirable for the proper administration of the harbour, provided that such measures are consistent with the principle of equality of treatment as above defined.

Article 19.

The High Contracting Parties shall grant one another national treatment in respect of vessels trading between Spanish and North African ports as regards the transport of all classes of passengers including emigrants.

In the case of the transport of passengers and emigrants to other destinations, they shall grant one another most-favoured-nation treatment. Nevertheless, in the case of returning transatlantic passengers, French vessels transporting repatriated Spanish emigrants shall not be obliged to have a Spanish crew on board, with the exception of a nurse in the case laid down in Article III of the current Emigration Regulations.

To obviate any difficulties arising between them in respect of shipping, the High Contracting Parties undertake to open, within two months from the signature of the present Convention, further negotiations of a technical nature for the conclusion between the two countries of an agreement based on strictly reciprocal treatment.

Should the aforesaid negotiations not be successful within three months after their opening, each High Contracting Party reserves the right to take, in its own territory, the necessary steps to ensure equal treatment of its vessels with those of the other Party.

Each Government further undertakes to make the necessary representations to its own shipping companies trading with North Africa and the Canaries with a view to regulation by the latter of the conditions of such traffic by joint agreement and in the most advantageous manner.

Article 20.

The High Contracting Parties undertake within the framework of their respective laws to instruct their authorities to co-operate in suppressing smuggling when there is any evidence or suspicion of fraud.

Article 21.

The present Convention shall come into force on December 23rd, 1935, and shall remain in force until December 31st, 1936.

It shall be prolonged by tacit consent from quarter to quarter. It may be denounced at any moment at two months' notice, after the expiry of the first period of one year.

Done at Madrid, in duplicate, this 21st day of December, 1935.

(Signed) Georges BONNET.

(Signed) MARTINEZ DE VELASCO.

PROTOCOL.

I.

Medicinal plants of French origin or provenance shall be imported into Spain without other formality than that required under Customs regulations. Medicinal plants of Spanish origin or provenance shall be imported into France without other formality than those required under Customs regulations.

II.

The use of the descriptions "flowers of sulphur", "sulphur flowers", "sublimated sulphur" shall, both in France and in Spain, be reserved for "distilled sulphur" and shall in no case be used for powdered sulphur.

LIST A.

French tariff No.	Designation of goods	French tariff No.	Designation of goods
1	Horses of all kinds.	17 <i>ter</i>	Pork-butchers' wares.
1 <i>bis</i>	Horses intended for slaughter.	18	Poultry, dead, and pigeons, dead.
2	Mules.	18 <i>bis</i>	Game, dead, rabbits and tortoises, dead.
3	Ass-stallions.	18 <i>ter</i>	
4	Oxen.	18 <i>quater</i>	Guts.
5	Cows.	20 <i>bis</i>	
6	Bulls.	23	Wool, in the mass and on the skin.
14	Game, live.	24	Horse-hair, raw, prepared or curled.
14 <i>bis</i>	Tortoises, live.	25	Hair.
14 <i>ter</i>	Poultry.	26	Feathers.
14 <i>quater</i>	Pigeons, live.	27	Bristles.
14 <i>quinquies</i>	Domestic rabbits, live.	29	Worm gut.
15	Animals not specially mentioned.	30 A and E	Animal fat, other than fish oils ; tallow, other.
17 and 17 <i>bis</i>	Meat, salted or prepared.		

French tariff No.	Designation of goods	French tariff No.	Designation of goods
ex 33	Beeswax, crude.	110	Fixed oils, including olive oil.
34 <i>bis</i>	Silkworms' eggs.	ex 112	Volatile oils or essences of bergamot, lemon, orange and mandarine, thymol, resinoids, eugenol, safrol, isosafrol, terpened carbides.
ex 36	Cheese, soft, possessing an appellation of origin.	114	Gums in the natural state.
38	Honey.	115	Gums, resins, etc.
39	Organic nitrogenous fertilisers.	115 <i>bis</i>	Tar.
40	Bones, calcined, white.	115 <i>ter</i>	Oil of resin.
41	Bone-black (animal black).	115 <i>quater</i>	Exotic resins, other than of pine and fir, etc.
42	Parings and gluestock.	116	Essence of turpentine.
43	Other raw animal products and wastes.	124	Liquorice juice.
ex 45	Fish, sea water.	ex 126	Roots, other.
46	Fish, dried, salted or smoked.	ex 126 <i>bis</i>	Herbs, flowers and leaves, not specially mentioned.
47	Fish, preserved.	126 <i>ter</i>	Peels and barks.
48	Oysters.	127	Fruits and seeds.
49	Lobsters, prawns and shrimps.	128 and 128 <i>bis</i>	Logs, rough, not squared, squared, sawn.
50	Mussels and other shellfish.	129	Paving blocks.
51	Fish oils.	130	Stave wood.
52	Spermaceti.	131	Splints.
53	Roe of cod and of mackerel.	132	Hoop wood and poles.
54	Whalebone, rough.	133	Perches, props, etc.
61	Other animal substances in the rough.	Miscellaneous	Impregnated wood, etc.
62	Elephants' tusks.	134	Cork, crude, rasped or in slabs.
64 <i>bis</i>	Casein, hardened.	135	Logs, brush and firewood (the same wood transported by draught animals, if it comes direct from the forest).
65	Shells.	141	Cotton.
66	Bones and hoofs of cattle.	141 <i>bis</i>	Waste of cotton and cotton yarns.
ex 67	Horns of cattle, rough.	142	Flax, raw.
ex 68	Wheat, spelt and meslin, in the grain.	145	Canes and reeds, raw, etc.
ex 69	Oats, in the grain.	147	Lime bark for rope-making.
ex 70	Barley, in the grain.	148	Coconut shells and empty calabashes.
ex 71	Rye, in the grain.	149	Hard seeds for carving purposes.
ex 72	Maize, in the grain.	150	Madder.
ex 73	Buckwheat, in the grain.	151	Turmeric.
76 <i>bis</i>	Millet.	152	Quercitron.
ex 77	Alimentary pastes.	153	Dye lichens.
79	Rice.	154	Tan barks.
80	Pulse.	155	Sumac, fustic, barberry.
81	Chestnuts.	156 <i>bis</i>	Saffron.
82	Dari, millet and canary seed.	158	Vegetables.
83	Potatoes.	164	Fodder.
84	Table fruits, fresh, etc.	164 <i>bis</i>	Yeast.
85	Fruits, dried or drained.	170 <i>bis</i>	Vegetable products and refuse not specified.
86	Table fruits, candied or preserved.	171	} Wines.
ex 87	Aniseed, fruits for distillation; myrtleberries and red bilberries, sloes and prickly pears.	171 <i>bis</i>	
ex 88	Ground-nuts.	171 <i>ter</i>	
93 and 93 <i>bis</i>	Syrups, bonbons, confectionery.	172	Vinegar.
95	Preserves.		
95 <i>bis</i>	Fruit stews (<i>cuites de fruits</i>), fruit pulp (including parings).		
100	Pimento.		
109	Tobacco.		

French tariff No.	Designation of goods	French tariff No.	Designation of goods
173	Mead.	218	Filings and scales of iron.
173 bis	Beverages of raisins and all other beverages not specified.	219	Waste, scrap-iron.
174	Spirits, brandy and other.	219 bis	Iron scrap.
174 bis	Liqueurs.	220	Dross and slag.
174 quater	Mineral waters.	ex 221	Copper ore.
ex 175	Marble, rough or sawn.	ex 222	Galena, non-argentiferous, lead, argentiferous and non-argentiferous, in pigs.
178 bis	Abrasives.	ex 223	Tin ore.
178 ter		ex 224	Blende, calcined calomine, zinc in pigs and rolled.
178 quater	Sharpening-stones.	ex 225	Nickel ore.
179	Kaolin	226	Mercury, native.
179 ter	Stones and earths for arts and crafts, not specially mentioned, including dolomite.	ex 227	Antimony ore, antimony grey ore, smelted.
179 quinquies	Pumice-stone.	228	Arsenic.
180 and 180 bis	Slates.	230	Bismuth (tin-glass).
181 and 181 bis	Bricks.	231	Manganese.
181 ter	Tiles, common.	232	Cobalt (ore).
182	Building stone, rough.	233	Ores not specially mentioned.
183	Paving-stones.	011	Nitrate of potassium, natural.
183 bis	Broken stones.	012	Nitrate of potassium, transformed.
184	Plaster.	014 to 016	Ammonia.
184 bis	Lime.	038 to 042	Cyanides, ferricyanides and ferrocyanides, and sulphocyanides of potassium and sodium.
185	Cement.	046 to 047	Chlorates and perchlorates.
187	Other materials.	059 and 060	Compressed oxygen and peroxide of hydrogen.
188	Marl.	066 to 068	Phosphates and glycerophosphoric acids.
188 bis	Ice.	069	Silicate of potassium or sodium.
ex 189	Iron pyrites.	073 to 074	Sulphuric and sulphurous acid.
190	Coal.	083 to 084	Alumina, anhydrous, and hydrate of alumina.
ex 191	Graphite, other.	087 to 088 bis	Sulphate of alumina and alums.
192	Coal tar.	094	Silver compounds.
193	Bitumen.	0104 and 0105	Salts of bismuth.
ex 193 bis	Bitumen (rock and cement, "mastic").	0117 and 0118	Oxides of cobalt.
195	Jet.	0121 to 0125	Salts of copper.
ex 200	Gold ; crude ore.	0130	Oxides of iron.
ex 201	Silver, crude, in lumps, etc.	0131	Sulphate of iron.
202	Goldsmiths' dross.	0141 and 0142	Bioxide of manganese.
203	Aluminium.	0146 bis	Nitrate of thorium, cerium and other salts of rare earths.
204	Iron ore.	ex 0151	Minium and litharge.
205	Cast-iron.	0160	Ashes, vegetable.
205 bis	Ferro-alloys.	0161	Salts of beetroot.
206	Iron and steel, in ingots.	0162	Kelp ashes.
207	Blooms, billets, etc.	0164 and 0165	Chloride of sodium.
207 bis	Iron and steel, rolled.	0173 to 0178	Salts of zinc, titanium and lithopone.
207 ter	Fine steel for tools.	0179	Coal oil.
207 quater	Special steel.	0180	Benzols.
and quinquies		0160	Glycerine.
208	Machine iron or steel.	0200	Acetone.
209	Hoop iron, hot-rolled.	0214	Formic acid and formiates.
209 bis	Hoop iron, cold-rolled.		
210	Sheet-iron.		
210 bis	Steel or nickel sheets.		
210 ter	Bands, hot-rolled.		
213	Rails.		
215	Axles.		
216			
217			

French tariff No.	Designation of goods	French tariff No.	Designation of goods
0215 and 0216	Tartaric acid and tartrates.	420 to 420 <i>ter</i>	Lace and trimmings.
0230 to 0233	Citric acid and citrates.	430 and 431	Oilcloth.
0376	Casein, hardened.	432 to 435	Mixed tissues (cotton predomi- nating).
0377	Extracts of gallnuts, etc.	438 to 441 <i>ter</i>	Tissues of wool.
0378	Extracts of guebbracho.	442	Carpets of wool.
0379	Phosphated fertilisers.	443 to 444	Hosiery and trimmings of wool.
0380	Nitrogenous fertilisers.		
ex 0381	Carvacrol-Eucalyptol.		
283 to 292	Prepared dyes.	447	Shawls.
301 <i>ter</i>	Serpentine earths.	451	Blankets, woollen.
307	Talc, pulverised.		Carpets of mixed wool.
303 and 304	Ochres.	454	Tissues of mixed wool, other than carpets.
308	Colours.		Tissues of silk.
311	Perfumery.	459	Clothing, underclothing.
312	Soaps, other than perfumed.	460	Paper or paper board (cigarette paper).
314	Spices, prepared.	461 A	Paper not specified, made in moulds or by hand.
316	Compound medicines, not speci- fied.	461 F	Lincrusta and the like.
321 to 323	Candles, wax, stearic acid, and tallow candles.	464 <i>quater</i>	Books in French or in foreign lan- guages.
331 to 332	Fire-proof pottery and other fire- proof products.	466 and 466 <i>bis</i>	Newspapers and periodicals.
333	Drain-pipes.	468	Engravings of one colour.
334	Flowerpots.	ex 469	Photographs.
335	Tobacco pipes of clay.	469 <i>bis</i>	Photo-engravings.
342	Ceramic paving-tiles and blocks.	469 <i>ter</i>	Printed matter of all kinds.
347	Porcelain.	470	Maps.
347 <i>bis</i>	Articles for electricity.	471	Music, engraved or printed.
349 to	Glass, rough-cast, and articles for electricity.	472	Skins and hides, prepared.
349 <i>quater</i>	Window glass.	476	Footwear.
351 and 351 <i>bis</i>	Glass beads.	480 to 483	Gloves.
ex 358	Bottles.	484	Wares of Morocco leather ("ma- roquinerie").
359 to	Yarns of flax, hemp, ramie.	491	Valises, handbags.
359 <i>quinquies</i>	Glazed yarn, twine and cordage.	ex 492	Fur skins, worked or made up.
363 to 364	Yarns of pure cotton.	494	
367 to 367 <i>bis</i>	Alpaca yarns.	495	Gold or silversmiths' wares, jewellery.
368 to 371	Yarns of animal hair.		Coins.
376	Silk yarns.	495 <i>bis</i>	Articles, gilt or silvered.
377 to 378	Linoleum.	496	Agricultural machines.
379 to 381	Velvets and mixed tissues of linen.	522	Sewing machines, frames and transmission gear, machine heads, including the nickelled parts weighing less than 25 kg.
385 and 385 <i>bis</i>	Sacks, empty.	ex 523	Electro-technical apparatus (te- lephones).
393 and 393 <i>bis</i>	Sacks imported full.	526 and	Boilers, etc.
ex 398	Tissues of unbleached cotton.	526 <i>quinquies</i>	Steel springs for carriages.
398 <i>bis</i>	Tissues of bleached cotton (mini- mum tariff for the duty and surtax).	534	
404	Dyed cotton tissues.	537	Tools, with or without handles.
405	Printed cotton tissues.	539 and 540	Stereotype blocks, plates for printing.
406	Cotton velvets.		Knitting needles, punches, etc.
407	Dimity, damask and table-linen.	545 to 546 <i>bis</i>	Razor blades.
409 and 410	Blankets.	ex 549	Anchors, etc.
414	Hosiery of cotton, so-called hosi- ery of thread ("dite de fil"), Persian thread, Scotch thread, pure or mixed.	560	
418			
419			

French tariff No.	Designation of goods	French tariff No.	Designation of goods
563	Nails and cramps.	ex 604	Guitars and other stringed instruments, castanets.
567 and 567 bis	Tubes of iron or steel.	606 to 612	Sparterie wares : plaits, matting, etc.
568	Household wares.	613	Cordage of esparto.
578	Zinc manufactures.	614 ter	Automobile vehicles.
580 and 581	Arms of war and arms of commerce.	620	Rubber manufactures.
590 to 594 bis	Furniture.	625 to 627	Felt, other, and felt hats.
595	Casks, empty, fitted together or not.	ex 627 bis	Hats and caps of cloth and silk.
596 and 596 bis	Brooms.	629	Coral, cut.
597	Builders' wood.	631 and 631 bis	Whale fins and busks of horn.
599	Wooden shoes.	632, 633 and 633 bis	Cork.
600	Wood, planed, grooved, etc.	643	Fans.
601	Doors, windows, etc.	ex 644	Brushmakers' wares, common.
601 bis	Wood thread.	646 and 646 bis	Toys.
603 ter	Handles for agricultural implements of wood.	649	Hair (human) worked up.
603 quinquies	Cylinders or plates of wood for printing wallpaper.	654	Articles for collections.

LIST B.

Class I. — 5 to 13 inclusive, 16 to 19 inclusive, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32; 45 to 48 inclusive; 50, 54; 57 to 63 inclusive, 64, 65 to 68 inclusive, 70; 71; 72; 74 to 77 inclusive, 83 to 89 inclusive, 90 to 95, inclusive.

Class II. — 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101; 102 to 109 inclusive; 111 to 113 inclusive; 115 to 122 inclusive; 123 to 130 inclusive; 131 to 150 inclusive.

Class III. — 151 to 160 inclusive, 161, 162 to 171 inclusive, 175 to 181 inclusive, 182; 183; 184 to 199 inclusive; 202 to 206 inclusive, 207; 211, 212, 213, 214 to 216 inclusive, 218.

Class IV. — 223 to 225 inclusive, 226, 227, 228, 229, 233 to 237 inclusive, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249; 250; 251; 252 to 258 inclusive; 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270 to 287 inclusive, 288; 289 to 300 inclusive; 301; 302 to 308 inclusive; 309, 310, 311 to 314 inclusive, 315 to 328 inclusive, 329, 330, 331 to 342 inclusive, 343 to 362 inclusive, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 373 to 376 inclusive, 377, 378 to 380 inclusive, 381, 382 to 394 inclusive, 398 to 444 inclusive, 445, 452 to 454 inclusive, 456, 457, 458 to 460 inclusive, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468 to 471 inclusive, 477, 478, 479, 483, 488 to 492 inclusive.

Class V. — 493 to 501 inclusive, 502 to 502 bis, 503 to 505 inclusive, 506, 507, 508, 509 to 519 inclusive, 520, 521, 522, 523 to 530 inclusive, 531 to 536 inclusive, 537 to 544 inclusive, 548 to 560 inclusive, 563, 566 to 576 inclusive, 577, 578 to 606 inclusive, 615 to 623 inclusive, 624 to 651 inclusive, 654 to 665 inclusive; 669 to 696 inclusive, 699, 700 to 711 inclusive, 713, 716, 717, 720 to 724 inclusive, 726 to 733 inclusive, 738 to 748 inclusive, 756, 766 to 782 inclusive, 784.

Class VI. — 785 to 787 inclusive, 789 to 801 inclusive, 803, 804, 806 to 810 inclusive, 815 to 852 inclusive, 854, 855, 856, 857, 859 to 884 inclusive, 886, 887, 889, 890, 892 to 903 inclusive, 905 to 915 inclusive, 919 to 923 inclusive, 925 to 930 inclusive, 931, 932 to 944 inclusive, 946, 948 to 952 inclusive, 954 to 976 inclusive, 979, 981 to 989 inclusive, 992 to 994, 996, 1000, 1001, 1006, 1008, 1012 to 1020.

Class VII. — 1025 to 1035 inclusive, 1047 to 1050 inclusive, 1060, 1061, 1069 to 1073 inclusive, 1076 to 1082 inclusive, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1098 to 1101 inclusive.

Class VIII. — The whole class.

Class IX. — 1181 to 1210 inclusive, 1212.

Class X. — 1220 to 1226 inclusive, 1227, 1228, 1231 to 1261 inclusive, 1263 to 1277 inclusive.

Class XI. — 1278 to 1283 inclusive, 1284, 1285 to 1288 inclusive, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1296 to 1298 inclusive, 1299, 1302, 1303, 1306 to 1320.

Class XII. — 1321 to 1327, 1329 to 1331 inclusive, 1333, 1337 to 1345 inclusive, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1354, 1356, 1364, 1374 to 1377 inclusive, 1379, 1380, 1382 to 1384 inclusive, 1387, 1389 to 1392 inclusive, 1395, 1396 to 1399 inclusive, 1401 to 1405 inclusive, 1407 to 1417 inclusive, 1418, 1420 to 1432 inclusive, 1434, 1435.

Class XIII. — 1442 to 1447 inclusive, 1458 to 1466 inclusive, 1469, 1470 to 1477 inclusive, 1479 to 1483 inclusive, 1485, 1486, 1489 to 1516 inclusive, 1518 to 1530 inclusive 1532, 1537, 1538, 1539.

SPECIMEN FORM NO. I.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

We (the authority issuing the certificate) (1) certify that M..... (Producer or manufacturer (2). Authorised representative of M..... domiciled at (2) Licensed merchant (2).) domiciled at, has declared before us on his responsibility that the under-mentioned goods are of (French or Spanish) origin or manufacture, as stated in the certified documents submitted to us by the consignor (3). These goods are sent to for M..... merchant or manufacturer at by land or by water

Table with 4 columns: Number and category of packages, Marks and numbers, Gross and net weight in kilogrammes and in value, Description of the goods.

Certified on my responsibility.

..... (Signature of the person making the declaration.)

Confirmed by us (the authority issuing the certificate), who further declare that the above-mentioned goods have actually been sold in this country.

(Date and signature of the authority issuing the certificate.)

Seen at the Consulate of for the legalisation of the present signature.

(Date, signature and seal of the Consulate.)

(1) The certificates will be issued either by the diplomatic or consular authority or by the Ministries of Commerce or Agriculture or by the Chamber of Commerce within whose area the consignor resides, or by any other organ or group approved of by the country of destination.

(2) Words which do not apply should be struck out.

(3) When the certificate is taken out by the producer or manufacturer or by his authorised representative, the words "as stated in the certified documents submitted to us by the consignor" should be deleted.

SPECIMEN FORM NO. 2.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

NAME OF LABORATORY

Certificate of analysis of a consignment of..... { wine }
 { must } for export to French territory.
 { mistelas..... }

Name and domicile of consignor	No., class, mark and numbering of the various receptacles and packages	Gross weight in kilo-grammes	Provenance (province, commune, etc.), colour, year, etc.	Description or copy of official seal

The undersigned establishment, duly authorised :

Certifies :

- (1) That it has analysed, in accordance with the conventional provisions, a sample of taken from (casks, hogsheads, tank wagons, etc.).
- (2) That the liquid contained in the various receptacles or packages from which the sample analysed was taken is of the same nature as the said sample
- (3) That immediately after the sample was taken the receptacles were closed and sealed with the above-mentioned seal.
- (4) That the analysis shows, having regard to its characteristics and provenance, that the has not been either watered or fortified and complies with the other requirements of French legislation.
- (5) (For table wine only.) That the quantity of sulphuric acid per litre of liquid does not exceed the acid contained in two grammes of neutral potassium sulphate.
- (6) That the quantity of alcohol contained in the is degrees (2) (actual) anddegrees (potential), and that the corresponding alcohol extract is (3)

..... 19...

(Signature and official status of the person issuing the certificate.)

(Stamp.)

- (1) State type of wine (table wine, red or white, or liqueur wine).
- (2) State degree of alcohol in tenths of a degree for wines over 12 degrees.
- (3) To be filled in for table wine only.

SPECIMEN FORM No. 3.

IDENTITY CARD.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF

Identity Card for Commercial Travellers.

Valid for the year 19...

VALID FOR SPAIN.

Number of the card.....

It is hereby certified that the holder of this card, M..... born at
 residing at street No. owns (1)
 at name of firm
 is a commercial traveller in the service of the firm at.....
 which owns (1) at name of firm

As the holder of this card intends to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and to make purchases for the firm in question, it is certified that the firm is authorised to carry on its industry and its business at and pays there the taxes prescribed by law for this purpose.

.....
(Signature of the head of the firm) (2).

Description of holder.

Age.....
 Height
 Colour of hair
 Special peculiarities

(Photograph of holder.)

(Signature of holder.)

This document must be made out in duplicate.

N. B. — Only heading 1 of this form should be filled up in the case of the head of a commercial or industrial establishment and heading 2 in the case of a commercial traveller.

(1) Name of the factory or business.

(2) Signature to be legalised.

ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN. SIGNED AT MADRID, DECEMBER 21ST, 1935.

The object of the present Additional Arrangement between France and Spain is to determine the import quotas and application thereof, the method of clearing certain goods through the Customs, the reductions of duties, the purchase of tobacco, the treatment of postal packages, etc. It has been established on the basis of the Customs and fiscal regime at present in force in France and Spain. Each country retains the right to adopt such general measures as it may consider necessary to safeguard its essential economic interests. It is understood that in the event of any change

in the regime resulting from the present Agreement, or of any modification in the result of its application likely to bring about a drastic alteration in the general commercial relations between the two countries, the Party which considers that its interests have been injured reserves the right to ask for the opening of negotiations with a view to setting forth its claims and, if these are justified, obtaining equitable compensation.

If no agreement is reached within fifteen days of the date of the request submitted by the Party in question, the latter shall be entitled of its own initiative to adopt general measures to the same effect.

As the present Agreement is based on existing conditions in respect of the currencies of the High Contracting Parties, any change in these conditions shall give the Party which considers that its interests have been injured the right to resume its freedom of action after getting into touch with the other Party.

Article I.

The following percentages of the aggregate quotas shall be reserved for Spanish imports into France for such time as the present Arrangement is in force.

Tariff No.	Designation of goods	Annual percentage
<i>i bis</i>	Horses intended for slaughter	4
9	Sheep	3.3
<i>14 quater</i>	Pigeons, live	3
<i>ex 17 ter</i>	Pork-butchers' produce, not including liver pâtés or sausages	2.5
<i>ex 45</i>	Products of foreign fisheries, freshwater fish, fresh ; trout :	
	Up to 30 centimetres	3
	Over 30 centimetres	11.3
<i>ex 45</i>	Fresh fish, fine	9.5
	Fresh fish, common	4.59
<i>ex 46</i>	"Other" fish, dried, salted, smoked	45.87
<i>ex 47</i>	Fish, preserved, pickled or otherwise prepared ; sardines	19.84
<i>ex 47</i>	"Other" preserved fish	4.97
<i>ex 80</i>	Lentils	3
84 A	Bananas	95
115	Gum-resins, turpentine	36
116	Essence of turpentine	6.6
128	Woods	0.16
<i>ex 158 C</i>	Tomatoes, seasoned or not	2.3
<i>ex 314</i>	Pimentos	59
369 and 371	Cotton yarns, twisted, up to 81,000 metres	22.27
369 and 371	Cotton yarns, twisted, over 81,000 metres	22.28
419	Stockings and socks of cotton, weighing more than 1 kg. per dozen pairs	9.5
419	Stockings and socks, weighing 1 kg. or less per dozen	8.8
<i>ex 459 D</i>	(1) Tissues of silk or floss silk (artificial silk hosiery weighing more than 500 grammes with or without ornamentation)	13
	(2) Weighing 500 grammes or less per dozen pairs with or without ornamentation	16
<i>ex 460</i>	Clothing, underclothing and other accessory articles for clothing, etc., for women, girls and children	0.5
461 F	Paper, not specified, etc.	0.41
476 A	Tanned goat and kid skins	5
476 A	Tanned sheepskins	57
476 <i>ter</i>	Curried goat and kid skins	10
481 C	Leather footwear for women	9
634 <i>ter</i> A	Drawing instruments, component parts	50

The following quarterly percentages of the aggregate quotas shall be reserved for Spanish imports into France during the period of validity of the present Agreement :

		1	2	3	4
ex 84 A	Apples and pears.	0.2	0.1	8.3	2.6
ex 84 A	Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, table grapes, cherries, strawberries, quinces, almonds, red currants, black currants .	35	82.5	41.6	76.5
	Oranges	96.2	97.2	86.5	84.1
	Mandarines and satsumas (1)	98	37.3	—	99.85
ex 158	Onions	0.6	0.1	11.5	1.6
ex 158	Fresh vegetables	57.8	80.1	14.7	43
170 A	Live hothouse plants	—	0.5	—	—
170 F	(a) Nursery plants with uncovered roots	1.5	3.4	—	0.3
170 F	(b) Nursery plants covered with balls of earth	8.9	2.5	2.5	0.4
158 A	Fresh tomatoes.	A quota of 40,000 metric quintals to be imported from January 1st, 1936, to May 1st, 1936.			

(1) It is understood that 5 per cent of the quota for mandarines may be used for imports of clementines.

Article 2.

The importation into France of bananas, sweet and bitter oranges, mandarines, clementines and satsumas (ex 84 A of the Customs tariff), originating in and coming from Spain, shall be allowed on production of a quota certificate issued by the Spanish authorities and visaed by the French Commercial Attaché's office at Madrid.

The Spanish Administration agrees to keep to the normal currents of trade.

The licence duty of fr. 75 per 100 kg. established on April 27th, 1935, on bananas in bunches or loose (No. ex 84 A of the French tariff) shall be reduced to fr. 20, if those products are imported in French crates, and to fr. 25 in other cases.

Article 3.

As regards No. ex 45 of the French tariff (Sea-water fish, fresh, or fish preserved in a fresh state by a freezing process) and No. 46 ("Other" dried, salted or smoked fish), the quotas accorded to Spain shall be administered by the Spanish authorities in accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex X to the present Arrangement.

The quota accorded to Spain shall be allocated in accordance with the following table :

Percentage of Quotas of Sea-water Fish.

Tariff number	Category	Month					
		January	February	March	April	May	June
ex 45	Fish, fine	9.45	9.45	9.92	9.72	9.2	9.3
"	Fish, "other kinds"	4.85	1.98	2.42	5.67	5.4	7.07
46	"Other" dried, salted or smoked fish	26.88	26.67	25.40	28.25	31.84	46.08

Tariff number	Category	Month					
		July	August	September	October	November	December
ex 45	Fish, fine	9.4	9.12	9.5	9.6	9.54	9.54
»	Fish, " other kinds "	7.57	8.59	7.28	4.18	3.82	6.8
46	" Other " dried, salted or smoked fish	63.95	65.93	64.51	55.81	54.40	47.12

Article 4.

As regards No. 47 (Fish, preserved, pickled or otherwise prepared), up to 50 % of the quota accorded to Spain shall be administered by the Spanish authorities in accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex Y to the present Arrangement.

The period of validity of the licences to import preserved fish into France is fixed at ninety days.

When the Customs office concerned finds that the licences, whether those issued by the Spanish Government or those issued by the French Government, have not been utilised by the end of that period, the said licences shall within sixty days at the latest from the date of their expiry, be returned to the Ministry of Merchant Marine, and the quantities specified therein shall be carried forward to the following quarter with a view to their re-allotment. It is understood that the foregoing clause shall apply solely to licences issued either by the French Government or by the Spanish Government on or after January 1st, 1936.

The Spanish Government shall be responsible for distributing unused French import licences and the French Government for distributing unused Spanish import licences.

Nevertheless, the percentage which may be carried forward from one quarter to the next shall not exceed ten per cent of the total quota for the quarter to which it is carried forward.

Article 5.

Products in respect of which Spain is accorded a quota shall be imported direct into France.

Quota products imported into Spain or France must originate in and come from France (French Customs territory, colonies, protectorates and mandated territories) or Spain (Peninsular territory, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, colonies and protectorates), respectively.

Article 6.

Liqueur wines legally entitled to a Spanish appellation of origin (Malaga, Sherry, Alicante, etc.) originating in and coming from Spain shall be accorded the most favourable treatment which France grants, or may in future grant, to liqueur wines (*vinos generosos*) from other countries.

Article 7.

The quota of wines, wines the fermentation of which has been arrested by the use of sulphur and musts granted to Spain shall be fixed for each wine harvest at 70 % of the total quota and allocated according to the following percentages, the licences being administered by the Spanish authorities :

October-December 30 %.
 January-March 35 %.
 April-June 25 %.
 July-September 10 %.

Quantities not imported during one quarter shall be carried forward to the following quarters.

Grape-musts or imported wines which can be used for the preparation of mistelas, medicinal wines, liqueur wines and appetisers with a wine base shall not be included in calculating the quota.

If in the future the French Government introduces a bill to authorise the dilution of wines of a third country with French wines, it undertakes at the same time to introduce a bill providing for their dilution under the same conditions with wines of Spanish origin and provenance.

Article 8.

The High Contracting Parties agree that in virtue of the equal treatment provided for by Article 1 of the Consular Convention¹ of January 7th, 1862, Spaniards residing in France and Frenchmen residing in Spain may not, as regards applications for, and the granting of, import licences be subjected to different conditions from those imposed on nationals, but shall enjoy the same advantages.

Article 9.

As regards clearance through the Customs of fruit stews and pulp (item ex 86 C of the French tariff), the French Government declares that the existing legislation provides that fruit stews and pulp may be imported in tins of any weight ; as regards the sugar content of these products, the present limit is in principle 10 % ; in practice, however, this is increased to 20 % whenever the get-up of the product or the documents produced show that it is obviously intended as raw material for jam manufacture.

Article 10.

So long as the present prohibition to export scrap iron remains in force in France, the French Government shall endeavour, when granting licences, to take account as far as possible of the requirements of Spanish industry.

To this end, and having regard to present circumstances, it fixes at 20,000 tons the quota applicable to Spain during the year starting from the date of the entry into force of the present Arrangement.

Article 11.

It is understood that in general as regards both the items in the French tariff and the items in the Spanish tariff covered by the present Arrangement, in cases where they are not preceded by the word " ex ", the concession specified covers the whole of those articles without any restriction. On the other hand, as regards tariff items preceded by the word " ex ", it is understood that the privileges granted are confined to the products specifically mentioned.

Article 12.

During the period of validity of the present Arrangement, the following products originating in and coming from Spain shall on their importation into France be liable to the minimum tariff duties.

French tariff number	Description of goods
ex 89	Beet seeds.
ex 112	All other volatile oils or essences (rosemary, thyme, etc.).
ex 175	Marble (carved, polished, moulded or otherwise worked).
212	Iron and steel wire.
222	Lead.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 52, page 139.

Article 13.

The following percentages shall be reserved for imports of French goods mentioned below :

Tariff number	Description of goods	Percentage
132	Charcoal.	100 % of the average French imports for the last three years.
211	Tallow, unmanufactured	100 %.
212	Other animal fats	100 %.
804	Crude oils of animal origin	80 %.
ex 996	Palm kernels	25 % of the aggregate quota for item 996.

Article 14.

The following provisions have been agreed upon between the High Contracting Parties for the administration of quotas for fruit other than fruits of the citrus kind and bananas, and vegetables other than tomatoes coming from the Canaries and imported from Spain into France on the one hand, and charcoal (No. 132), tallow, unmanufactured (No. 211), other animal fats (No. 212), crude oils of animal origin (No. 804) on the other, imported from France into Spain.

Importation of fruit and vegetables into France. — The competent organ of the Spanish Administration shall notify the French Administration of the percentages for each kind of fruit and vegetables allotted to each Spanish centre of production out of the Spanish share of the aggregate quotas.

On receipt of this notification, the French Administration shall allot the quota assigned to Spain and shall communicate the list of authorised French importers.

None of the above-mentioned goods may be imported unless certificates of quality issued by the Spanish authorities and bearing the relevant particulars are submitted at the same time as the licence issued by the French Administration.

Importation of charcoal, etc., into Spain. — The Spanish Administration shall communicate to the office of the French Commercial Attaché at Madrid the list of authorised Spanish importers and the quantities allotted to each.

Article 15.

As regards the following goods, the importation of which into Spain is restricted, the proportion of French imports shall be fixed according to the following percentages of the aggregate quotas for the year 1936 :

Tariff number	Description of goods	Percentage of aggregate quota
1327	Godfish	15 %.
1432	Fresh eggs	15 %.
1418	Cheese.	50,000 kg.

As regards all other products in respect of which quotas are at present, or may hereafter be, imposed, France's share shall be at least equal to the percentage of the aggregate quota represented by her imports in 1934.

Article 16.

Administration of quotas :

(a) The following quotas shall be administered by France, which shall issue licences for their importation into Spain :

Spanish tariff number	Description of goods
729-30 729-30 <i>bis</i> 729-30 <i>ter</i>	Automobiles.

Licences to import the goods above mentioned shall be visaed by the office of the Spanish Commercial Attaché in Paris.

Spanish tariff number	Description of goods
1327	Codfish.
98	Railway sleepers.
99	Undressed timber and pit-props.
101	Planks exceeding 40 mm. in thickness.
102	Planks not exceeding 40 mm. in thickness.
1329, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334 1432	Fish, fresh and salted, shell-fish.
	Fresh eggs.

(b) The following quotas shall be administered by Spain :

Spanish tariff number	Description of goods
132	Charcoal.
211	Tallow, unmanufactured.
212	Other animal fats.
804	Crude oils of animal origin.
ex 996	Palm kernels.
1418	Cheese.

Article 17.

A quota of 60 % for railway sleepers (item 98), 50 % for undressed timber and pit-props (item 99), 15 % for planks exceeding 40 mm. in thickness (item 101), 15 % for planks not exceeding 40 mm. in thickness (item 102) shall be reserved for France out of the aggregate quota for imports of the said articles.

The aggregate quotas shall be calculated on the basis of the average imports during the years 1931 to 1933 in respect of items 98, 99 and 102 and the average imports during the years 1932 to 1934 in respect of item 101.

Article 18.

The following goods may be imported into Spain at the reduced duties specified hereunder, which shall not, however, be regarded as consolidated :

Tariff number	Description of goods	Unit	Duty
ex 76	Optical glass	kg.	22.50
ex 88	Insulators of faience or porcelain weighing 1 kg. or more each	100 kg	32
ex 151	Horses, thoroughbred stallions more than 3 years' old . . .	each	20
ex 153	Draught-horses (<i>percherons</i>) and Breton post-horses more than 3 years' old, the latter for a quota of 300 units . .	each	180
157	Mules more than 2 years' old	each	34.50
158	Mules up to 2 years' old	each	12
ex 256	Ferro-tungsten	100 kg.	6.50
ex 363	Saws and saw-blades included in this item	100 kg.	47.60
ex 684	Spectacles	kg.	22.50
ex 1016	Oak and chestnut extracts	100 kg.	15
ex 1252	Fabrics of pure wool, weighing from 70 to 100 grammes per square metre, not exceeding 85 cm. in width without the selvages, known as muslins, natural, dyed or printed . .	kg.	16
1306	Silk velvets	kg.	40.50
ex 1331	Pibales (eels)	100 kg.	20
1392	Cognac and Armagnac	hectolitre	245
1395	Champagne	litre	2.50
(1) 1418	Cheese made exclusively from sheeps' milk, mouldy inside, ripened in naturally cold cellars, the weight varying between 2 kg. and 2.500 kg., as for instance Roquefort . .	kg.	1

(1) Within the limits of the quota of 50 tons fixed for French cheese.

Article 19.

1. The importation of motor vehicles (items 729-730, 729-730 *bis*, 729-730 *ter*) shall be subject to quotas.

The weight of the aggregate quota to be imported during 1936 shall be equal to the weight of the vehicles imported during 1934.

No imports shall be allowed outside the quota. Nevertheless, the Spanish Government reserves the right, in the event of 90 % of the 1936 quota being exhausted two months before the end of that year, to open a supplementary quota. The sum of the supplementary quota and the balance of the principal quota shall be at least equal to the figure resulting, for the remainder of the period, from the normal application of the principal quota alone.

2. The proportion of the aggregate quota for the remainder of 1935 and of the aggregate quota for 1936, reserved for imports of vehicles of French origin, provenance, construction and make shall be equal to the imports of the said vehicles during the corresponding periods of 1934.

France's share of the aggregate supplementary quota shall be fixed under the same conditions as the share of the principal aggregate quota reserved for her.

3. The French Administration or such other body as it may appoint for the purpose shall be responsible for allotting the quota and issuing the licences, which shall be visaed by the Commercial Attaché's office at the Spanish Embassy in Paris.

4. The duties laid down for items 729-730, 729-730 *bis*, 729-730 *ter*, in the Additional Arrangement of October 23rd, 1931, shall apply to French imports, which shall not, however, be regarded as consolidated.

With the exception of the Customs rebates provided for by the Decree of the Spanish Government of July 3rd, 1931 (Law of September 16th, 1931), and the Decree of December 10th, 1931, the charges of every kind on motor vehicles of French origin, provenance, construction and make, levied directly or indirectly on the said vehicles either at the time of their import or subsequently, may not be other or higher than those levied on vehicles or parts of vehicles enjoying most favourable treatment, irrespective of the conditions under which such vehicles or parts thereof were imported.

No discrimination of any kind may be exercised against vehicles of French origin, provenance, construction and make, as compared with the treatment of vehicles of any other origin and provenance, irrespective of the conditions under which the latter were imported.

5. Motor vehicles fitted with an engine of French origin, provenance, construction and make, imported through the Customs offices of Irun or Port Bou, other than those fitted with engines for which light liquid fuel is used and included in item 731 of the Customs tariff, shall be liable, during the period of validity of the present Arrangement, to the same duty as item ex. 731 at the rate of 0.50 gold peseta per kilogramme, within the annual limit of 150 units.

Article 19 *bis*.

As the Spanish Government has decided of its own accord to standardise the conditions for the Customs clearance of motor vehicles so that inner tubes and outer covers affixed to the vehicles imported may be liable to the duties applicable to the said vehicles, it is agreed that these new provisions shall apply to vehicles and frames of French origin, provenance, construction and make (items 729-730, 729-730 *bis*, 729-730 *ter*).

The clearance procedure shall be as follows :

(a) The classification of vehicles into one of the categories (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) of the relevant item of the Spanish tariff shall be effected according to the actual weight of the complete vehicle, including the spare wheel and also the five inner tubes and outer covers.

(b) The inner tubes and outer covers shall then be weighed separately and their weight multiplied by the coefficient fixed for each of the categories (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the relevant tariff item in accordance with the following list :

Items 729 and 730. — Frames with engine :

(a)	Coefficient for outer covers	6
	» inner tubes	4
(b)	» outer covers	5
	» inner tubes	3
(c)	» outer covers	4
	» inner tubes	2
(d)	» outer covers	3
	» inner tubes	2
(e)	» outer covers	2
	» inner tubes	1
(f)	» outer covers	1
	» inner tubes	1

Item 729 and 730 *bis*. — Automobiles with open bodies :

(a)	Coefficient applicable to outer covers	5
	» » inner tubes	4
(b)	» outer covers	4
	» inner tubes	3
(c)	» outer covers	4
	» inner tubes	2

(d)	Coefficient applicable to outer covers	3
	» » » inner tubes	2
(e)	» » » outer covers	2
	» » » inner tubes	1
(f)	» » » outer covers	1
	» » » inner tubes	1

Items 729 and 730 *ter.* — Automobiles with closed bodies.

(a)	Coefficient applicable to outer covers	5
	» » » inner tubes	3
(b)	» » » outer covers	5
	» » » inner tubes	3
(c)	» » » outer covers	4
	» » » inner tubes	2
(d)	» » » outer covers	3
	» » » inner tubes	2
(e)	» » » outer covers	2
	» » » inner tubes	1
(f)	» » » outer covers	1
	» » » inner tubes	1

(c) The weight thus obtained shall be added to the actual weight of the vehicle as defined in paragraph (a), and the total weight shall constitute the legal weight on which the sum payable according to the relevant tariff shall be calculated.

Article 20.

The Tobacco Monopoly Company shall purchase from Algerian producers an annual quantity of 2,500 tons of leaf tobacco. One half of this quantity shall be purchased before the month of May, and the other half before the month of November.

50 % of this tobacco shall be carried under the Spanish flag and 50 % under the French flag.

The conditions of application of the present Article and the measures which the two Governments may have to take to suppress smuggling on the land frontier and in the Mediterranean ports shall form the subject of a special arrangement between the High Contracting Parties to be concluded before January 1st, 1936.

Article 21.

Postal packages of French origin and provenance weighing up to 20 kg. sent to Madrid or Barcelona shall be despatched direct to Madrid or Barcelona where they can be cleared either by the consignors or by their duly authorised agents. They shall be subject to the rules and conditions laid down in the international conventions now in force which govern the matter, and shall enjoy all the advantages and facilities provided for therein. They shall be exempted from the import registration formalities (*registro de importaciones*), from the charges in respect of such registration, and from all special charges or duties. The provisions regulating the export of capital shall not apply to the payment of goods imported in postal packages, up to the amount of 1,000 pesetas or 2,000 francs per package. No proof of origin shall be required in respect of postal packages.

The Government of the Spanish Republic shall authorise the temporary admission and circulation on its railways of containers and wagons with interchangeable axles, and any rolling-stock used for the purpose of facilitating the transport of goods between France and Spain without the changing of wagons at the frontier.

In the case of postal packages transported in this way, as the guarantees and formalities required at the frontier are to be the same as those at present required in France for the importation of postal packages, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Spanish Republic shall make the necessary representations to the railway companies concerned with a view

to the conclusion of an agreement for the construction and use of wagons with interchangeable axles and containers.

Until such time as the above-mentioned rolling-stock is able to be brought into use, the removal of goods from one wagon to another at the frontier shall take place without any delay.

Article 22.

It is understood that the duties included in List "B" of the Arrangement of October 23rd, 1931, for items 691, 691 *bis*, 692, 721, 722, 723, 729 and 730, 729 and 730 *bis*, 729 and 730 *ter*, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1325, 1325 *bis*, 1500 and 1501 of the Spanish Customs tariff shall apply to French exports during the whole period of validity of the present Arrangement.

It is further understood that List "A" annexed to the Convention of Commerce and Navigation dated this day, shall be supplemented by the addition of items 476 A, 476 B, 476 C, 476 *bis* and 476 *ter*, and that item ex. 461 in the said List "A" shall apply not only to items 461 A and 461 F included in the said List, but also to items 461 C, 461 G and 461 I. Items 359 *quinquies* and 363 *bis* shall also be included in List "A".

Article 23.

Sera and vaccines of French origin and provenance fulfilling the conditions required for sale in France may be imported into Spain without any special restriction.

Sera and vaccines of Spanish origin and provenance fulfilling the conditions required for sale in Spain may be imported into France without any special restriction.

It is understood that the provisions laid down for pharmaceutical products both in the Convention and in the Additional Arrangement shall apply to veterinary products.

Article 24.

The present Arrangement shall come into force provisionally on December 23rd, 1935. It shall remain in force until December 31st, 1936. It shall be renewed by tacit consent unless either of the High Contracting Parties one month before the date of its expiry signifies its intention of denouncing it.

Done at Madrid, in duplicate, this 21st day of December, 1935.

(Signed) G. BONNET.

(Signed) MARTINEZ DE VELASCO.

ANNEX X.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY SPAIN

for the Administration of its Quota of Fresh Sea-water Fish (No. ex 45) and "Other" Dried, Salted or Smoked Fish (No. ex 46).

The importation into France of sea-water fish, fresh or preserved by a freezing process (No. ex 45 of the French Customs tariff) and of "Other" dried, salted or smoked fish (No. ex 46 of the French Customs tariff) shall be allowed only if accompanied by an export certificate issued by the Spanish Government.

This certificate, a specimen of which is attached, shall bear a serial number and shall specify the nature of the goods, the quantity (gross weight), the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, and the French Customs office at the frontier or place of destination through which the goods will be cleared. After clearing the goods, this Customs office shall keep the export certificate and compare it with the copy sent direct by the Spanish administration to the French

Customs office in question on the day of issue. Any irregularity discovered by the said Customs office shall at once be communicated by it to the French Ministry of Merchant Marine which, in its turn, shall notify the Spanish Embassy in Paris.

A return of the certificates issued by the Spanish Administration shall be transmitted at the end of each month by the Spanish Administration to the Ministry of Merchant Marine.

The export certificates shall be signed by an official of the Spanish Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

A specimen of this signature and the list of Customs offices through which the quota goods are to be imported shall be communicated to the competent French service.

The Spanish Government undertakes not to issue export certificates for quantities in excess of the monthly quota fixed by the French Administration.

The latter also reserves the right to state that the said quotas are exhausted when the quantities allotted to Spain have been used up.

The Spanish Government likewise undertakes not to utilise for the export of sardines and tunny-fish the quantities allotted to it over and above the quotas for "other" fresh sea-water fish so far granted to Spain.

SPANISH REPUBLIC.

MINISTRY FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

QUOTA CERTIFICATE

FOR THE IMPORTATION INTO FRANCE OF FRESH SEA-WATER FISH AND "OTHER" DRIED, SALTED OR SMOKED FISH OF SPANISH ORIGIN.

Name or name of firm
 residing at
 is authorised to export to France, consigned to
 residing at the under-mentioned fresh, dried, salted or smoked sea-water fish
 of Spanish origin the importation of which into France is subject to quota, the which will be imported
 through the Customs office at

Tariff number	Kind of fish according to the French Customs tariff	Quantities in kg.		Marks
		Gross weight	Net weight	
ex 45	Brill	} fine fish, fresh }	.....	.....
	Bass .....		.....	.....
	Sturgeons .....		.....	.....
	Mullet or grey mullet ...		.....	.....
	Red mullet .....		.....	.....
	Soles .....		.....	.....
	Surmullet .....		.....	.....
ex 45	Turbot .....		.....	.....
ex 45	Other kinds .....		.....	.....
ex 46	Other dried, salted or smoked fish .....		.....	.....

Total number of packages in units
 The Ministry for Industry and Commerce certifies that the above-mentioned quantities come within the limits of the quota allotted to Spain.

Madrid 1935.

Valid on the day of issue and the following days.

ANNEX Y.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY SPAIN

for the Administration of 50 % of its Quota of Preserved Fish.

Requests for authorisations must be made out in four copies in accordance with the attached specimen form. This specimen form is similar to that adopted for licences issued by the French Government, but contains two extra divisions, one for the visa of the Spanish organ responsible for allotting the proportion of the quota to be administered by Spain, and the other for the visa of the Spanish authorities (in this particular case, the Spanish Embassy in Paris).

After visaing this document, the Spanish Embassy in Paris shall transmit the four copies to the Ministry of Merchant Marine which shall check the quantities, and shall register, number and visa the import authorisations up to the total quantities which can be freely administered by Spain. One copy of this document shall be kept in the Ministry of Merchant Marine, the other three being transmitted to the General Directorate of Customs. The three copies received by the latter shall be dealt with as follows :

One copy shall be kept by it for checking purposes. A second copy shall be sent to the Customs office responsible for clearing the goods. A third copy shall be transmitted to the Spanish Embassy, which shall be requested to forward it to the person concerned.

REQUEST FOR AN AUTHORISATION TO IMPORT

PRESERVED SARDINES FROM SPAIN.

M
 Residing at (full address)
 Country of origin : Spain.
 Nature of goods : Preserved sardines.
 Gross weight and net weight (in words)
 Place at which the goods will enter France (Customs clearing office)
 Name of consignor
 Name of consignee
 Name of transit agent

(Date, signature and seal of the applicant.)

Visa

 (Insert the name of the Spanish authority responsible for issuing licences.)

Visa of the Spanish authorities.

Visa of the French authorities.

FRENCH EMBASSY,
MADRID.

MADRID, *December 21st*, 1935.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In the course of the negotiations instituted between our two Governments, the Government of the Spanish Republic expressed the desire that a phytosanitary inspection station should be established at Canfranc with a view to facilitating the importation into France of fruit and vegetables coming from Spain.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the French Government, being anxious to accede to the Spanish Government's request, proposes to establish a phytosanitary inspection station at Canfranc during the period from April 1st to September 30th inclusive.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) Georges BONNET.

His Excellency
Monsieur Martinez de Velasco,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Spanish Republic.

ARRANGEMENT

RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF FUNDS. SIGNED AT MADRID, DECEMBER 21ST, 1935.

1. Companies, traders and private individuals shall be authorised to remit to France the funds required for their transactions (purchase of goods, utilisation of patents, industrial or commercial charges, freights, insurance, technical assistance, etc.) on production of vouchers; certificates issued by the Registro de Importaciones service (registration of imports with a view to the supervision of applications to export funds) and visaed by the importing Customs offices for the purchase of goods; production of contracts in all other cases.

2. Remittances of funds not exceeding 500 pesetas or 1,000 francs may be sent without any formality by international postal order or by cheque.

3. Remittance of funds for the payment of goods imported on consignment shall be authorised on presentation by a bank operating in Spain selected by the consignor or the consignee of the funds, of a certificate issued by the Registro de Importaciones service (registration of imports with a view to the supervision of applications to export funds) and visaed by the importing Customs offices, testifying to the import of the said goods. One remittance may be made for the total value of the said goods, or the sum may be split up.

4. As regards the insurance of exchange rates, the conditions in force on the date of signature of the present Arrangement shall apply to imports from France for the whole period of its validity.

5. Capital imported on or after June 13th, 1935, by French nationals may be freely re-exported at any time in a lump sum or in instalments. In order to benefit by this provision, the persons concerned must notify or have notified the competent authorities of the amount and object of the remittance and the method by which it will be effected.

6. If the remittances are intended for the settlement of debts incurred prior to the entry into force of the present regulations or in respect of which the requisite vouchers cannot be produced, they may be authorised if the invoices are presented to the competent service. In doubtful cases the Spanish Administration, in addition to the vouchers which it may require the debtor to produce, may ask him for a certificate drawn up by the competent Chamber of Commerce of the country in which the creditor resides testifying to the existence of the debt as proved by its examination of the creditor's accounts.

7. The transfer to France of the amount of coupons, dividends, rents, profits and any other income shall be authorised ; in doubtful cases the competent Administration may require proof of the income and of the domicile of the consignee of the funds.

8. All applications for the export of funds to France for the settlement of commercial transactions may be submitted to the Spanish Administration on behalf of the consignee domiciled in France by a financial establishment operating in Spain.

9. The measures taken to stop, restrict or control the export of funds, whether they apply directly to the said export of funds or to the commercial transactions to which they relate, shall not give rise to the collection of any special charge, tax or duty other than the remuneration which is strictly necessary for the performance of the service. No special charge, even of this latter character, may be levied on postal packages.

10. In addition to sums the export of which is authorised for travellers going abroad, tourists proceeding to France and also persons intending to stay at a French spa or health resort shall be authorised to take with them in any form (cheques, letters of credit, etc.) an additional sum of 1,000 pesetas per month per person for a period of three months. Persons benefiting by these provisions shall give proof of the length of their sojourn in France.

11. French nationals settled in Spain who leave Spanish territory for good may transfer their assets to France on giving proof of their rights.

Article 12. — The present Arrangement shall remain in force during the whole period of validity of the Additional Commercial Arrangement between France and Spain dated this day.

Done at Madrid, in duplicate, this 21st day of December, 1935.

(Signed) G. BONNET.

(Signed) MARTINEZ DE VELASCO.