

TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

LETTER

FROM THE

CHAIRMAN OF THE
UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TRANSMITTING IN PARTIAL RESPONSE TO

S. Res. 325

SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

CERTAIN INFORMATION RELATIVE TO TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES, LIST OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES—NOW IN FORCE, AND LIST OF TREATIES OF ALL NATIONS IN FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1933, PLEDGING MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT IN REGARD TO IMPORT DUTIES

(Part IV of report under S. Res. 325)



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LETTER OF TRANSMITT

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, March 29, 1933.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report in answer to paragraphs 10 and 11 of Senate Resolution 325, Seventy-second Congress. Section I deals with tariff bargaining under conditional and unconditional most-favored-nation treaties. Section II contains an annotated list of the commercial treaties and agreements of the United States now in force. Section III lists all international treaties in force on January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment in the matter of customs duties.

The Commission's report on other phases of the same Senate resolution has been submitted under the title, "An Economic Analysis of the Foreign Trade of the United States in Relation to the Tariff", Senate Document No. 180, Seventy-second Congress, second session.

Respectfully,

ROBERT L. O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

▼

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MATERIAL PREPARED IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 325

On January 28, 1933, the United States Senate adopted a resolution (No. 325) directing the United States Tariff Commission, with such cooperation as it might request of the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor, to provide the Senate with certain information and statistics relative to the trade of the United States with other countries and as to conditions and methods of tariff bargaining.

The resolution consists of a preamble and 11 paragraphs indicating the nature and scope of the information desired. The preamble is given in full below, followed by a brief summary of each of the 11 paragraphs. The full text of each paragraph precedes that section of the report prepared in response to it.

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission (as provided under section 334 of the tariff act of 1930, and so far as deemed advisable by said Tariff Commission, with the cooperation of the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and other departments or independent establishments of the Government, as and when requested by the United States Tariff Commission to cooperate) is hereby directed under section 332 (g) of the tariff act of 1930, and for the purposes of that section, to investigate, particularly by resort to available files and records, and to report thereon to the Senate assembled data (including tariff rates, foreign-trade statistics, production statistics, and other pertinent facts) successively on or before February 1, 1933, February 15, 1933, and, finally, March 1, 1933, on the following subjects:

(1) Any and all tariff classifications * * * with respect to which * * * imports have * * * substantially lessened or have ceased * * *.

(2) Any and all dutiable articles of which imports * * * have represented less than 5 per cent of the domestic production * * *.

(3) Any and all articles on which the tariff rates exceed 50 per cent ad valorem * * *, and * * * separate lists showing for agricultural products * * * carrying tariff rates exceeding 50 per cent * * *, the equivalent ad valorem of present rates based on average prices from 1920 to 1929 * * *.

(4) Dutiable articles the imports of which have increased in quantity or value since 1929 * * *.

(5) Statistics * * * of all articles important in export trade, the exports of which have decreased * * *, together with information on the extent of resulting unemployment * * *.

(6) The extent of exports of capital from the United States * * * to build or buy factories and employ labor in * * * foreign countries, together with the number of employees * * *.

(7) The range and variety of costs * * * for each industry investigated by the Tariff Commission since 1920 * * *.

(8) * * * articles * * * which are produced in the United States with advantages, including trade and market conditions, which were factors in causing such articles * * * to be exported in substantial quantities * * *.

(9) * * * Imports * * * of more or less noncompetitive dutiable articles * * * in which foreign countries possess advantages in production * * *.

(10) The extent to which existing * * * most-favored-nation clauses in commercial treaties * * * may affect tariff bargaining with foreign countries, * * *.

(11) Generally to advise such ways and means for tariff bargaining as may appear relevant for most advantageously promoting expanded trade between the United States and foreign countries, * * *.

(The material in this volume deals only with the last two paragraphs above.)

The Commission's report in response to Senate Resolution 325, is, for convenience, printed in four parts. Part I includes the material prepared in response to paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9 calling for information on imports into the United States. Part II includes the material called for in paragraphs 5, 6, and 8, all of them relating to exports. Part III presents data on the range and variety of costs as called for in paragraph 7. Part IV¹ (herewith) gives, mainly in textual form, the information with respect to tariff bargaining called for in paragraphs 10 and 11. All the material for Parts I and III was prepared by the Tariff Commission. In preparing the material for Part II the Tariff Commission had the cooperation of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture; and in preparing that for Part IV the cooperation of the Department of State.

¹ Published under the title, "Tariff Bargaining Under Most-Favored-Nation Treaties." (S. Doc. No. 7, 73d Cong., 1st sess.) Other parts published as Senate Document No. 180, Seventy-second Congress, second session, "Economic Analysis of Foreign Trade of the United States in Relation to the Tariff."

TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

INTRODUCTION

Paragraph 10 of S.Res. 325 calls upon the Tariff Commission for information concerning—

The extent to which existing conditional and unconditional most-favored-nation clauses in commercial treaties, listed for convenient reference, may affect tariff bargaining with foreign countries, having in view early and reciprocal reductions in tariff rates in the United States and foreign countries and increased trade and commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

Paragraph 11 calls upon the Tariff Commission—

Generally to advise such ways and means for tariff bargaining as may appear relevant for most advantageously promoting expanded trade between the United States and foreign countries, with the purpose of increasing employment in the United States and markets abroad for products of farms and factories of the United States.

The report under these paragraphs of the Senate resolution is divided into three sections: Section I, dealing with the position of the United States with respect to tariff bargaining under conditional and unconditional most-favored-nation treaties; Section II, containing a list of the commercial treaties and agreements of the United States now in force; and Section III, containing a list of the most-favored-nation treaties of all foreign countries.

SECTION I

TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

The subjects in section I are treated in the following order:

Relevant ways and means of tariff bargaining.

Lists of countries entitled by treaty or agreement to conditional or unconditional most-favored-nation treatment from the United States.

Definition of conditional and unconditional most-favored-nation obligations, with illustrations.

Use of conditional and unconditional forms by the United States.

Use of conditional and unconditional forms by foreign countries.

Respective advantages of the two forms.

Methods of bargaining under conditional most-favored-nation treaties compared with methods under the unconditional form.

The padding of tariff rates in preparation for bargaining.

Summary of reciprocity experiences of the United States.

RELEVANT WAYS AND MEANS OF TARIFF BARGAINING

The Senate resolution did not request the opinion of the Tariff Commission concerning the advantage or propriety of adopting a policy of entering into tariff bargaining. But the Commission was asked to "advise such ways and means for tariff bargaining as

may appear relevant for most advantageously promoting expanded trade between the United States and foreign countries." Accordingly, if Congress adopts a bargaining policy, the Tariff Commission directs attention to the following points:

1. On grounds set forth by the Tariff Commission in its report on Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties in 1919 in favor of a policy of equality of tariff treatment for foreign countries, the bargaining should be as far as practicable on the basis of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. (The discussion below describes this treatment.)

2. In bilateral bargaining with any country, the concessions granted by the United States should be confined generally to articles of which that country is a principal supplier of the United States.

3. The Congress should by law extend the concessions so made, immediately and unconditionally, not only to all countries which have unconditional most-favored-nation treaties or agreements with the United States, but likewise to all other countries which the President shall find do not maintain unreasonable burdens on the commerce of the United States.

4. The Congress, in framing the tariff bargaining law, might define a minimum tariff for the United States and prescribe that any change in rate or classification should become effective only as proclaimed from time to time, in whole or in part, by the President, each proclamation being to the effect that he had found the concessions made by a foreign country to be reciprocal and equivalent to concessions made by the United States. Alternatively the Congress might frame a law for bilateral tariff bargaining which would authorize the President, when he had arranged a tariff bargain with a certain foreign country (the concessions by the foreign country being a reasonable return for the concessions by the United States) to issue a proclamation stating those facts and naming the reduced rates of duty on specified articles imported into the United States.

5. If the Congress enacts a minimum tariff, or if alternatively in a more general tariff bargaining law it desires to limit the extent of the reductions in rates which may be proclaimed by the President, this may be done in either of two ways: (1) By a uniform percentage limitation applicable alike to all articles (for example, that no rate should be reduced by more than 50 per cent); or (2) by specifying two or more different percentage limitations applicable under different circumstances. For example, under the latter plan the largest reductions in rates might be permitted in the case of (a) articles of which there is little or no domestic production, (b) articles of which the imports are very small in comparison with domestic production, and (c) articles now bearing exceptionally high rates of duty.

Since it can not be presumed that bilateral bargaining will result in a uniform reduction of all duties, if a single uniform percentage of permissible reductions be specified by law, either this percentage if large will confer upon the President a wide discretionary power most of which he will presumably not use, or else this percentage if small will greatly restrict his bargaining power. Foreign countries will attach value to concessions only in proportion to the increase in trade reasonably to be expected therefrom. By specifying two or more definite percentage limitations, if these are properly established, the Congress might limit the President's discretion without greatly curtailing his bargaining power.

6. The preceding paragraphs relate to methods of bilateral tariff bargaining. In addition the Congress may desire the United States to participate in a multilateral agreement with some or all foreign countries for a general and simultaneous reduction of tariffs. If so, it must be remembered that tariffs are so complicated that multilateral bargaining on individual articles must be regarded as impossible; no multilateral bargaining can be envisaged unless the nations can agree on some simple uniform formula applicable to all tariffs. For multilateral bargaining, if that be desired, the law should authorize the President to proclaim a general reduction in all tariff rates within certain limits (e. g., a uniform 10 per cent limit) if he finds a sufficient number of other countries willing to do the same. A multilateral agreement raises the question of the extension of rates so reduced to imports from countries not parties to the agreement but parties to bilateral most-favored-nation treaties. The answer to the question might depend on a general acceptance of a new exception to, or a new interpretation of, the most-favored-nation obligation.

7. The Congress should formulate restrictions designed to prevent the inclusion in reciprocity agreements of illusory concessions; that is, the removal of trade barriers or the reduction of tariff rates when such barriers and rates had been raised in anticipation of tariff bargaining, the amount of the concessions being smaller than or not greater than the previous increases of barriers and rates. Specifically, it is suggested that the Congress prescribe that all concessions included in reciprocity agreements, on both sides, be made from the rates and relating to the barriers in effect at a date which shall be fixed by the Congress.

8. The tariff agreements should specify that rates or other changes fixed in any arrangement shall continue throughout the term of the agreement and should not specify merely percentages of reduction from base rates themselves subject to change.

LISTS OF COUNTRIES ENTITLED BY TREATY OR AGREEMENT TO CONDITIONAL OR UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES

The United States has given conditional or unconditional most-favored-nation pledges, now in effect, to the following countries:

UNCONDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Treaties:

Europe—

- Germany.
- Austria.
- Norway.
- Estonia.
- Latvia.
- Hungary.
- Yugoslavia.
- Turkey.

America—

- Honduras.
- El Salvador.

Asia—

- China.
- Stam.

Executive agreements:

Europe—

- Spain.
- Czechoslovakia.

Executive agreements—Continued

Europe—Continued

- Poland.
- Finland.
- Lithuania.
- Rumania.
- Bulgaria.
- Greece.
- Albania.

America—

- Brazil.
- Chile.
- Nicaragua.
- Guatemala.
- Haiti.
- Dominican Republic.

Asia—

- Persia.

Africa—

- Egypt.

CONDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS**Treaties:**

Europe—
 United Kingdom.
 Italy.
 Belgium and Luxemburg.
 Denmark.
 America—
 Argentina.
 Paraguay.
 Bolivia.
 Colombia.
 Costa Rica.

Treaties—Continued

Asia—
 Japan.
 Borneo.
 Africa—
 Ethiopia.
 Liberia.
 Executive agreements:
 Europe—
 Portugal.

The convention of commercial reciprocity with Cuba is not classed as a most-favored-nation treaty in the above list. If included, it would go in the unconditional list.¹

DEFINITION OF CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION OBLIGATIONS, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

Briefly defined, the most-favored-nation clause is simply a pledge of nondiscrimination against the commerce of the other party to the treaty, or a pledge to make the other party equally favored with any third country. The customary wording, however, has been a pledge to grant to the other party treatment not less favorable than may be granted to the "most favored" among other countries.

The unconditional form of the obligation is simply a promise to refrain from any discrimination, and to apply to all products² of the other treaty country every advantage that may be granted to the like product of any other foreign country. For instance, article 7 of the treaty with Germany reads in part:

Any advantage of whatsoever kind which either high contracting party may extend to any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other high contracting party.

Similar sweeping language is found in the other recent treaties and agreements of the United States.

In contrast, although conditional most-favored-nation treaties also obligate this Government to extend to the other party to the treaty every concession made to any third country, this obligation is qualified by the very important condition that if the concession to the third country was granted in exchange for an equivalent, it will be extended under the treaty only for an equivalent concession. A typical wording of the conditional clause is that of the treaty of October 3, 1824, with Colombia, as follows:

¹ The convention of reciprocity with Cuba was made at a time when the general policy of the United States was to conclude only conditional most-favored-nation treaties. None the less, it is unconditional in its obligations. An ordinary reciprocity treaty of the conditional type would allow either party to extend the same concessions to third parties (for equivalent compensation), but article 8 of the treaty with Cuba specifies that the reductions therein granted "shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries." When the United States under the Argol agreements made certain reductions in rates in favor of European countries, a like import from Cuba was conceded a reduction of 20 per cent below the rates granted to the European countries. (See the Tariff Commission's publication entitled "The Effects of the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty of 1902," pp. 34-35.)

² Or, in the case of a limited treaty, the most-favored-nation treatment is promised only for specified articles.

[The contracting parties] desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

Two points may be stressed regarding most-favored-nation treatment generally: First, neither the conditional nor the unconditional type of most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties makes any promise which in itself limits the height of import duties; and second, both forms of the clause promise equality of tariff rates only for the same or similar articles. Both forms allow the utmost diversity of tariff rates; they forbid only discriminations resulting in a higher rate on the product of one country than on the like product of another country. Accordingly, if the exports of two countries were wholly dissimilar, a government, though it had pledged most-favored-nation treatment to both countries, might impose high duties on all imports from the one and leave all imports from the other free of duty, since the most-favored-nation clause promises equality of tariff treatment only for "like" articles; e.g., articles within the same tariff classification.

USE OF CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL FORMS

BY THE UNITED STATES

Prior to 1922, the commercial treaties of the United States contained (with only three exceptions) conditional rather than unconditional pledges of most-favored-nation treatment on the part of this country; but beginning with 1923, the treaties and agreements made by the United States have all contained the unconditional form of the most-favored-nation pledge.

Among the older treaties were some which contained a general pledge of most-favored-nation treatment, neither conditional nor unconditional in express terms. In these treaties the clause is generally to be interpreted in the conditional sense, in accordance with the prevailing policy of the United States at the time these treaties were signed.

With or without the accompaniment of a general promise of most-favored-nation treatment, some of our treaties contain pledges that "no higher or other duties" shall be imposed on the products of the other party to the treaty than are imposed on the products of any other country. In the case of *Bartram v. Robertson* (122 U.S. 116, decided in 1887) the Supreme Court reasoned that such a pledge of "no higher or other duties" must be interpreted in the same sense as a conditional most-favored-nation clause contained elsewhere in the same treaty; and in the case of *Whitney v. Robertson*, in 1888 (124 U.S. 190), the Court extended this reasoning to a treaty in which there was no general statement concerning conditional most-favored-nation treatment. These decisions would seem to have little or no bearing on recent unconditional treaties.

BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

As may be seen from the lists of treaties of foreign countries pledging most-favored-nation treatment in regard to import duties, European countries use the unconditional form of most-favored-nation

pledge almost exclusively, and this form predominates in the treaties of nearly all foreign countries. For example, out of 46 existing treaties of the United Kingdom, only 4 are conditional; out of 47 French treaties, only 1 is conditional; out of 52 Italian treaties, only 4 are conditional; out of 42 Belgian treaties, only 1 is conditional; out of 42 treaties of Japan, only 7 are conditional; out of 33 Norwegian treaties, only 2 are conditional; out of 39 Spanish treaties, only 8 are conditional; and out of 48 German treaties, only 1 is conditional and 1 is in part conditional. It will be observed further from these lists that there are almost no conditional treaties in force between European countries, and that such as there are were signed before the middle of the last century. Out of more than 300 commercial treaties now in force between European countries, there are only 2 in which the most-favored-nation pledge is of the conditional type: a treaty of 1837 between Great Britain and the Netherlands and a treaty of 1842 between Denmark and France.³ Existing European treaties containing the conditional form of the most-favored-nation clause are almost exclusively treaties with the United States prior to 1922 or with some Latin American country which has pursued the same policy.

The World Economic Conference of 1927 recommended the continued use of the unconditional form of the clause; so also does the preparatory commission of experts for the World Economic Conference of 1933.

RESPECTIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE TWO FORMS

The outstanding advantage of the unconditional form of most-favored-nation agreement is that it, and it alone, assures the export trade of the country entitled to its benefits against discriminations in foreign tariffs,⁴ at least, in respect of "like" articles. Under this form the contracting parties undertake to apply not only their lowest tariff rates in effect at the time but the lowest rates which they may concede during the term of the treaty to any third country.⁵ This is of great importance in view of the bargaining tariff policies pursued by certain countries. On the Continent of Europe general tariff revisions are usually followed by a series of bargaining treaties by which rates are reduced in return for what are called, or accepted as, equivalent concessions by other countries. Tariff bargaining is likely to produce widespread discrimination and irritation unless the revised rates and other concessions are generalized so as to apply equally to the like imports from all countries.

In contrast to the unconditional form of most-favored-nation treaty, the conditional form of the pledge contains no assurances that exports will be entitled to the lowest tariff rates in foreign countries. As far as any foreign government rests on the letter of its treaty, every concession which it makes to any third country must be separately bargained for, and there is no assurance that other countries can secure the same or similar concessions, since that government may refuse to

³ There is also a treaty of 1851 still in force between Germany and the Netherlands in which most-favored-nation treatment on the part of Germany is limited and partly conditional, and a treaty of 1925 between Austria and Greece in which the most-favored-nation pledge on the part of Greece is not wholly unconditional.

⁴ The clause has proved ineffective as a safeguard against discriminations in quota systems and governmental control of foreign exchange.

⁵ That is, any third country not specifically excepted from the most-favored-nation obligation, as the United States excepts its concessions to Cuba.

accept what is offered by the other countries as an equivalent. For example, none of the countries which had (and still have) conditional most-favored-nation treaties with the United States ever obtained the concessions made in the nineteenth century to Canada or Hawaii, or in the twentieth century to Cuba.⁶

The conditional form of most-favored-nation clause avoids all grants of gratuitous favors by the simple process of renouncing all right to receive gratuitous favors. On the other hand, the unconditional form of the most-favored-nation pledge is based on the policy of granting equal treatment to foreign countries, without too close an examination of their tariff rates or of the concessions made, or to be made, on either side. A country which has many unconditional treaties and which does not pursue a bargaining policy appears to be obtaining many concessions without making any concessions in return, and a country pursuing an active tariff bargaining policy appears to be extending many concessions, without compensation, to countries which do not bargain. But these appearances are to a large extent illusory.

International relations are not governed solely by treaties. Some of the tariff-bargaining countries have pursued that policy only defensively and, as a matter of principle, they have carefully avoided discriminations against any country. In the absence of an unconditional most-favored-nation treaty, it may be said that a country has a legal right to discriminate against the trade of another country; but it may be very poor policy to provoke the other country to reprisals. To certain of the bargaining countries the United States was and is bound by conditional most-favored-nation treaties, which would seem to estop it from retaliating against discriminations arising from reciprocity treaties abroad. Yet, even in such cases, the foreign countries may well have judged that this quiescent attitude of the United States would not long continue in the face of serious discriminations. Even if the treaties were not subject to denunciation, means of reprisal could be found either within their terms or in other spheres of Government action. Accordingly, and because the United States has had in effect no reciprocity treaty which caused serious discriminations against European countries, those countries (except France) have generally been content to accord to the United States all their lowest rates of duty, even when not under treaty obligation to do so.

If tariff bargaining with a number of countries leads to serious discriminations against other countries, the latter are likely to feel themselves driven to open retaliation or to selective increases of those tariff rates which will best serve the purpose of bargaining with the country which is discriminating. This forcing of other states into retaliation or into bargaining may prove to be less advantageous than extending certain concessions to them under the general rule of equality of treatment.

There is a second reason why the United States has been allowed to share in concessions to which under its conditional form of treaty it may not have been entitled. The so-called concessions in European tariffs, after the development of the protectionist movement of the

⁶ The unconditional treaties of the United States make specific exception of any favors granted by the United States to Cuba.

late seventies, soon became largely illusory. The tariffs were successively revised upward, and the revision of rates was made with a view to including in the revised rates bargaining margins which could be conceded to foreign countries without reducing the rates below those which were considered desirable from the point of view of national policy. Since no bargaining was expected to take place with the United States, it was not considered necessary thus to "pad" the tariff rates on products originating exclusively in the United States. If a product was imported both from the United States and from one of the bargaining countries, the purpose of the padding of the tariff rate was to obtain a concession from the other bargaining country, and when this purpose had been realized there was no longer reason to maintain the padded rate of duty against the American product. Indeed, whether the rate had been padded or not it was generally to the advantage of the country which had conceded a reduction to extend that concession to other countries also. If Germany, for instance, granted a reduced rate of duty to Rumanian wheat, it was to Germany's advantage to extend the same reduction to other countries, since otherwise the German consumer might have had to pay to the Rumanian exporter of wheat a price premium equivalent to the concession in the German duty.⁷

METHODS OF BARGAINING UNDER CONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES COMPARED WITH METHODS UNDER THE UNCONDITIONAL FORM

As the United States is at the present time bound by a number of unconditional most-favored-nation treaties which have several years yet to run, it may be assumed that any tariff bargaining which takes place in the immediate future must be of a type which is compatible with such treaties. As is proved by the general use of the unconditional pledge by the bargaining countries of continental Europe, there is no incompatibility between tariff bargaining and unconditional most-favored-nation treaties.⁸

There is, however, considerable difference between bargaining under a conditional and under an unconditional treaty policy. Under the conditional policy the United States in 1902 made a treaty with Cuba granting simultaneously concessions on every product produced in Cuba or there producible in the future. In doing so it was not necessary, as it would have been under the unconditional treaty policy, to consider whether and to what extent similar products were imported or might be imported from other countries. With unconditional treaties in force, necessitating the extension of every concession to a considerable number of other countries, it has been the common practice of European countries during the last half century to confine each tariff negotiation to a limited list of articles which are of primary importance to the country with which the negotiation is taking place. It is to be presumed that if the United States, with its existing unconditional treaties, now adopts a policy of bargaining, few concessions

⁷ See the Tariff Commission's "Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties," 1919, or "The Effects of the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty of 1902," for the price premium paid on Cuban sugar in the early years of the reciprocity treaty before Cuba was able to supply the whole quantity imported into the United States.

⁸ In France and Spain, especially there has been considerable criticism of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy. In so far as this criticism has affected the policy of the governments it has led them not to the conditional form of most-favored-nation pledge but to efforts to confine unconditional pledges to restricted lists of articles.

will be made to any foreign country except on articles of which that country is the chief source of imports into the United States.

An examination of the trade of the United States discloses hundreds of products which are imported predominantly from single countries. Frequently the bulk of the dutiable imports from a given country is composed of articles predominantly imported from that country. A recent tabulation shows that the United States dutiable imports in 1931 from 29 countries were composed to the extent of from 48 percent to 93 percent of articles of which each country respectively was the chief source of supply for the United States. These 29 countries supplied over 96 percent of our dutiable imports, so that it can be readily seen that the list includes the more important trading nations. From the 29 the total dutiable imports were \$671,000,000, and taking for each country only those articles in which it was the leading source of imports to the United States, the value was found to be \$480,000,000, or 71 percent of the value of total dutiable imports from the 29 countries. Further, the trade statistics contain some headings which comprise classes of articles rather than individual articles, and in making reciprocity treaties these classifications might be subdivided (as is done in European treaties) so as to give a higher percentage of articles each of which is imported predominantly from a single foreign country.

These figures indicate the feasibility of bargaining under a system of confining the concessions made to any country primarily to articles of which that country is the leading source of imports; that is, they indicate this feasibility on the assumption that concessions on wide ranges of articles are feasible.

THE PADDING OF TARIFF RATES IN PREPARATION FOR BARGAINING

Unless a reciprocity policy is handled with skill it may succeed in obtaining no concessions other than removal of those high rates, trade barriers, and discriminations which foreign countries have erected or maintained for the very purpose of bargaining them away. In summing up its examination of the results of German tariff bargaining the United States Tariff Commission wrote in 1919:

The considerations which rendered impossible an accurate appraisal of the success of German policy in connection with the Caprivi treaties * * * apply likewise to an inquiry with regard to the later developments. In the interval, however, a new element of difficulty had been injected. The rates in the statutory tariffs of other countries had ceased to be what they had once been, those thought best for purposes of revenue or protection. Under the compelling influence of the German policy they had become bargaining rates. They were made, not to be maintained, but for purposes of negotiation. The States of Europe were no longer following the business principle of a "fixed price." Each had now for favors to be granted its "asking price" and a "selling price", the latter more or less definite and considerably lower. Because of this fact, it is impossible to estimate in figures the success of German policy. An index is given neither by the number of rates agreed to by foreign States in response to German representations, nor by the number of rates reduced or the extent of the reductions. The success of a policy can not be estimated on the basis of its removal of obstacles which it has itself created.⁹

Since 1919 there is evidence that the increasing of tariff rates and the erection of barriers, principally for use in bargaining, has grown

⁹ Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties, p. 485.

rather than diminished.¹⁰ Accordingly, the difficulty of making a reciprocity policy yield net reductions in foreign tariffs has increased rather than diminished as the bargaining countries have attained greater experience.

At this moment when so many countries are maintaining emergency tariff rates and trade barriers, care must be taken to avoid the possibility that the United States would obtain in return for its tariff concessions only the abandonment of measures too cumbersome and oppressive, and of tariff rates too high, to outlast the depression. For example, the tariff rates imposed by certain European countries on wheat as measures of price stabilization and to save their producers from the effects of the abnormally low price of the commodity will inevitably be reduced if and when there is a substantial increase in the world price for cereals; and reciprocal tariff agreements by which concessions were made in return for the reduction of such temporary duties might mean the grant of valuable concessions in return for totally illusory concessions.

In fact a worse result might follow from a reciprocity policy announced but not rapidly executed. It might be the cause of prolonging the existence of emergency rates which foreign countries desired in their own interests to reduce. An incident of this kind which occurred in 1891 is thus narrated in *Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties* (p. 473):

* * * The German harvest had been bad, times were hard, and there was sore need of an increase in the supply of breadstuffs, but the high duties on grain prevented the importation of food in the quantities needed. The Government was urged from all sides, even by Count Kanitz, one of the leaders of the agrarian party, to reduce the grain duties for the relief of the people. It refused to make the reduction, because this action, desirable as it might be from the standpoint of the German consumer, was also desired by other countries which had a surplus of breadstuffs to export; and the Government would have lost an advantage in bargaining with foreign producers if it had framed its policy solely with respect to the immediate interest of domestic consumers.

SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY EXPERIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECIPROCITY TREATIES

The United States Tariff Commission published in 1919 a volume of some 500 pages, entitled "Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties". This volume reviewed and analyzed the experiences of the United States with the policy of reciprocity. No attempt is made in this memorandum to review the field, but it may be useful to enumerate the successful and unsuccessful attempts at reciprocity negotiations made during the last century.

The reciprocity treaties which were actually completed by the United States have been only three in number, in spite of the fact that throughout the whole period prior to 1922 the United States was making only conditional most-favored-nation treaties of which the logical concomitant is an active policy of tariff bargaining. The three¹¹ reciprocity treaties which were carried to completion were as follows: With Canada and Newfoundland, 1854, effective 1855-66;

¹⁰ See, for example, "European Bargaining Tariffs", published as a preparatory document for the World Economic Conference of 1927; written by Benjamin B. Wallace and transmitted by T. W. Page.

¹¹ In addition to these three reciprocity treaties, two special reciprocity provisions of 1831 and 1871 may be mentioned.

The treaty with France, signed July 4, 1831, provided for the settlement of claims of citizens of the two countries; the French Government agreeing to pay 25,000,000 francs and the American Government agreeing to pay 1,500,000 francs. Incidental to this settlement of claims it was provided that for 10 years the

with Hawaii, 1875, effective 1876-1900; and with Cuba, 1902, effective December 27, 1903. The treaty with Cuba alone continues in force. The treaty with Hawaii continued until after the annexation of that Territory.¹² The treaty with Canada was denounced by the United States, though it would appear from Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties that political reasons were largely responsible. We quote from page 73:

During the interim the ill feeling against Canada and Great Britain was greatly stimulated by the lawless acts along the Canadian border of sympathizers with the Confederacy, acts which had become so menacing that President Lincoln had deemed it necessary to address a note on the subject to the British Government. * * *

Profoundly exasperated by these "assaults and depredations," the House reversed its vote of the previous May and passed, on December 13, 1864, by a vote of 85 to 57, Mr. Morrill's joint resolution for unconditional notice of abrogation.

The fruitless attempts at reciprocity treaties have been much more numerous. The following list includes the treaties negotiated under the general treaty-making powers of the Executive:

Date	Country and scope of treaty ¹	Result
1844	German Zollverein: Free entry of American cotton, no increase in the duty on rice, and reduced duties on lard and tobacco, in exchange for reduced rates on a numerous list of manufactured articles.	Rejected by the Senate.
1855	Hawaii: Free exchange of certain products.....	Do.
1867	Hawaii: Free exchange of products; larger Hawaiian concessions than in the previous treaty; somewhat less than in the treaty of 1875.	Do.
1875	Canada: Exchange of free lists (Canadian free list to be extended to Great Britain).	Do.
1883	Mexico: Exchange of extensive free lists.....	Ratified by the Senate, but Congress failed to enact necessary legislation.
1884	Spain (for Cuba and Puerto Rico): Free sugar and 50 percent reduction on tobacco versus reductions or remissions on a considerable number of American products.	Withdrawn by President Cleveland.
1884	Dominican Republic: Very similar to above.....	Do.
1888	Canada and Newfoundland: Free exchange of fish.....	Rejected by the Senate.
1890	Newfoundland: Free fish versus various concessions.....	Not ratified by Great Britain.
1902	do.....	Amended by the Senate and made unacceptable to Newfoundland.

¹ In 1857 the American Minister in Mexico negotiated a treaty providing for an extensive list of articles to be freely exchanged across the land frontier only. This negotiation had not been authorized by the President and was not submitted by the President to the Senate. It has not been included in the list.

It appears therefore that in a period of some 60 years, 10 reciprocity treaties were negotiated under the general treaty powers which did not become effective. Out of the 10, 2 were rejected by the foreign

wines of France should be admitted to the United States at the rate of 6 cents a gallon for red wines in casks; 10 cents a gallon for white wines in casks; and 22 cents a gallon for wines of all sorts in bottles; and that if the general rates of the tariff effective Jan. 1, 1829, should be reduced the rates on French wines should be reduced in proportion. In consideration of this stipulation, the French Government abandoned the "reclamations which it had borne in relation to the eighth article of the Treaty of Louisiana" and engaged to establish on long staple cotton of the United States, brought directly to France by the vessels of the United States or by French vessels, the same duties as on short staple cottons.

The Treaty of Washington, 1871, settled many outstanding issues with Great Britain. It contains 43 articles covering the disposition of the *Alabama* claims, fishery rights on both sides, navigation of the St. Lawrence and of Lake Michigan, transit trade through the United States or Canada, and the arbitration of the disputed boundary through Vancouver Strait. In addition to the matters just enumerated, the treaty provided for the exchange, free of customs duties, of the fish of the United States and of Canada and Newfoundland. The treaty was proclaimed July 4, 1871, and the article relating to the free exchange of fish was terminated on July 1, 1885, by notice previously given in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress of Mar. 3, 1883.

¹² The original treaty was extended in 1884-1887, and largely for political reasons, including the acquisition by the United States of Pearl Harbor as a coaling and repair station. "Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties", pp. 114-116.

country, 2 were negotiated by one President but not accepted by his successor, and the other 6 were suppressed by congressional action or inaction—4 were rejected by the Senate, 1 failed for lack of the necessary legislation, and 1 because amendment by the Senate had made it unacceptable to the other country.

The Tariff Act of 1897 contained a direct authorization to the Executive to negotiate reciprocity treaties, with the limitation that no concession exceeding 20 percent of the rates contained in said tariff act should be made, except that natural products of the foreign country not produced in the United States might be transferred to the free list. Such explicit authorization of course adds nothing to the constitutional right of the President to negotiate treaties, but it would seem to indicate an intention on the part of Congress to make effective treaties negotiated within these limitations. Within this authorization the 11 Kasson treaties were negotiated with France, Argentina, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Denmark for St. Croix, Great Britain for Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad.¹³ These treaties conceded reductions which in many cases were much less than 20 percent of the statutory tariff rates and which covered limited sections of the tariff, but none of them came to a vote in the Senate, in spite of the recommendations of President McKinley and President Theodore Roosevelt.

It may be seen that it has been a matter of some difficulty and delicacy to obtain reciprocity treaties which would satisfy both parties to the treaty. During the last century with three exceptions all attempts on the part of the United States to complete reciprocity treaties have been abortive. The scattered successes have been with near neighbors and have been enacted perhaps as much for political as for economic reasons. Out of 21 abortive treaties, 16 failed because of opposition in the Senate (a two-thirds majority being required for ratification), being either rejected or allowed to die without a vote.

RECIPROCAL EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

In marked contrast to the fate of the attempted reciprocity treaties is the record of Executive agreements under specific authorization by Congress. Under the Tariff Act of 1890, 13 such agreements were negotiated and only 1 failed to become effective, due to nonratification by the other country. Under the Tariff Act of 1897, Executive agreements were made with nine countries. These agreements under both acts were all of limited scope, as briefly set forth below.

The Tariff Act of 1890 included in the free list sugar and molasses, tea and coffee, hides and skins. The President, however, was empowered to negotiate for concessions from countries producing these articles, and, if dissatisfied with the concessions offered, was authorized to proclaim rates of duty specified in the tariff act on such articles produced by countries whose tariffs remained "reciprocally unequal and unreasonable." This method constitutes a threatening or penalizing approach to reciprocity.

¹³ The treaty with Great Britain for Trinidad was not submitted to the Senate. The earlier treaties of the series had not been ratified and Trinidad refused to extend the time for ratification. This treaty is therefore included among those killed by the Senate.

Under this provision 13 agreements were negotiated between January 31, 1891, and May 25, 1892, and they became effective on signature or shortly thereafter, except in the case of Costa Rica which failed to ratify the agreement. The agreements were made with the following countries and for the concessions indicated:

	Concessions
Austria-Hungary-----	Most-favored-nation treatment.
Germany, France-----	Selected minimum tariff rates.
Great Britain, for Jamaica, and for British Guiana, Barbados, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands.	Numerous reductions of tariff rates.
Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Brazil.	Exclusive concessions on numerous American products.

These agreements were terminated abruptly when the United States imposed a general duty on sugar by the Tariff Act of August 27, 1894.

The Tariff Act of 1897 authorized the Executive to apply reduced rates of duty specified in the act, on argols, spirits, wines, paintings, drawings, and statuary, in return for concessions deemed by the President to be reciprocal and equivalent. The agreements required no congressional action, and agreements or supplementary agreements were made in two series as follows:

	Earlier	Later		Earlier	Later
France-----	1898	1908	Spain-----		1906
Do-----	1902		Do-----		1909
Portugal-----	1899		Bulgaria-----		1906
Italy-----	1900	1909	Great Britain-----		1907
Germany-----	1900	1907	Netherlands-----		1908
Switzerland-----		1906			

Portugal, Germany, Spain, and Bulgaria conceded most-favored-nation treatment, other countries conceded for the most part unimportant and nominal concessions. These agreements were terminated by the Tariff Act of 1909.

The United States has had one other reciprocity experience. In 1911 a reciprocity agreement was concluded with Canada, but it was not put in the form of a treaty. It remained a purely informal agreement to be put into effect by concurrent legislation in the two countries. The necessary legislation was enacted by the American Congress but failed of enactment in Canada.

The past experience of the United States with respect to the difficulty of obtaining reciprocal tariff concessions by means of treaties and the greater success in negotiating Executive agreements under previous authorization by the Congress may be significant as a guide to future policy regarding methods of tariff bargaining.

The tariff law of 1930 confers upon the President no special powers in regard to tariff bargaining. It confers upon the President certain powers in the so-called "flexible tariff" provision, as also in the sections relating to unfair competition and to foreign discriminations against American exports, but these powers are not adapted to the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. Decisions made under the Tariff Acts of 1890 and 1897 show that it is constitutional for Congress to define either specific reductions to be made or maximum reductions

not to be exceeded, or higher duties to be applied, and that the application of the specified rates may be left to the President with only such general directions as that he shall proclaim the changes in rates when satisfied that the concessions offered, or the resulting heights of foreign tariffs, are reciprocally equal and reasonable. This principle has been extended by decisions under later acts.

SECTION II

**LIST OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS OF
THE UNITED STATES IN FORCE APRIL 1, 1933**

This tabulation includes all the treaties and Executive agreements now in force between the United States and other countries which contain provisions relating to customs tariffs. These international contracts are classified as treaties when they are ratified with the consent of the Senate; as Executive agreements when they are acts of the Executive without reference to the Senate. Unless otherwise indicated in the table, all these treaties and agreements provide for reciprocal and unrestricted most-favored-nation treatment with reference to customs duties.

The type of most-favored-nation treatment stipulated in the different treaties and Executive agreements is described briefly as "conditional" or "unconditional." It is called unconditional when its application is automatic and independent of any act of the country entitled to it, and it is conditional when the favorable treatment in question, say a reciprocal tariff preference or other favor granted by one of the parties to the treaty to some third country in exchange for a like or equivalent favor, cannot be claimed by the other party to the treaty unconditionally as a right, but only on condition of granting a corresponding or equivalent compensation.

Commercial treaties and agreements of the United States in force April 1, 1933

Country	Treaty or Executive agreement	Date signed	Date in force	Notice required for termination ¹	Most-favored-nation treatment	Official text reference ²
Albania	Executive agreement	June 22-25, 1922	July 28, 1922	No provision	Unconditional	Not printed.
Argentina	Treaty	July 27, 1853	Dec. 20, 1854	do	Conditional	I:20.
Austria	do	June 19, 1928 Jan. 20, 1931	May 27, 1931	12 months, but not before Feb. 11, 1935	Unconditional*	T.S. 838-9.
Belgium	do	Mar. 8, 1875	June 11, 1875	12 months	Conditional	I:90.
Bolivia	do	May 13, 1858	Nov. 9, 1862	do	do	I:113.
Borneo	do	June 23, 1850	July 11, 1853	No provision	do	I:39.
Brazil	Executive agreement	Oct. 18, 1923	Oct. 18, 1923	do	Unconditional*	T.S. 672.
Bulgaria	do	Aug. 18, 1932	Aug. 18, 1932	3 months ³	do.*	E.A. 41.
Chile	do	Sept. 28, 1931	May 22, 1931 Sept. 23, 1931	15 days	do.*	E.A. 26.
China	Treaty	July 25, 1928	June 20, 1929	No provision	do	T.S. 773.
Colombia	do	Dec. 12, 1846	June 10, 1848	12 months	Conditional	I:302.
Costa Rica	do	July 10, 1851	May 26, 1852	No provision	do	I:341.
Cuba ⁴	do	Dec. 11, 1902	Dec. 27, 1903	6 months	do	I:353.
Czechoslovakia	Executive agreement	Oct. 29, 1923	Nov. 5, 1923	1 month	Unconditional*	T.S. 673A; T.S. 705.
do	do	Dec. 5, 1924	Dec. 5, 1924	do	do	do
Danzig. (See Poland.)	do	do	do	do	do	do
Denmark ⁵	do	Apr. 26, 1826 Apr. 11, 1857	Aug. 10, 1826 Jan. 12, 1858	12 months	Conditional	I: 373. I: 380.
Dominican Republic	Executive agreement	Sept. 25, 1924	Sept. 25, 1924	1 month ³	Unconditional*	T.S. 700.
Egypt	do	May 24, 1930	May 24, 1930	3 months ³	do.*	E.A. 5.
Estonia	Treaty	Dec. 23, 1925	May 22, 1926	12 months, but not before May 22, 1936	do.*	T.S. 736.
Ethiopia	do	June 27, 1914	Sept. 19, 1914	12 months, but not before Sept. 19, 1938	Conditional	III: 2579.
Finland	Executive agreement	May 2, 1925	May 17, 1925	1 month ³	Unconditional*	T.S. 715.
France	do	Nov. 2, 7, and 16, 1927.			(⁶)	Separate pamphlet. ⁶
Germany	Treaty	Dec. 8, 1923	Oct. 14, 1925	12 months, but not before Oct. 14, 1935	Unconditional*	T.S. 725.

¹ When different parts of a treaty or agreement in this list may be terminated by different periods of notice, the period indicated in this column refers to the most-favored-nation clause.

² Numbers preceded by "T.S." refer to United States treaty series; those preceded by "E.A." refer to United States Executive agreement series; and the others indicate pages in volumes I, II, or III of United States treaties, conventions, etc.

³ This agreement lapses automatically if either party enacts legislation inconsistent therewith.

⁴ Reciprocity treaty, with mutual tariff reductions; no most-favored-nation provision respecting tariffs.

⁵ This treaty does not apply to Iceland, Greenland, the Faroe Islands, and places "beyond the Cape of Good Hope".

⁶ France accords its lowest tariff rates to certain specified United States products (list A of the French law of Mar. 29, 1910, as amended by the *modus vivendi* of 1927). See Western European series, No. 1, U. S. State Department.

*Most-favored-nation provisions are subject to exceptions as noted on p. 17.

Commercial treaties and agreements of the United States in force April 1, 1933—Continued

Country	Treaty or Executive agreement	Date signed	Date in force	Notice required for termination	Most-favored-nation treatment	Official text reference
Great Britain	Treaty	July 3, 1815	July 3, 1815	12 months	Conditional	I:624
		Aug. 6, 1827	Aug. 6, 1827			
Greece	Executive agreement	Dec. 9, 1924	Dec. 9, 1924	1 month ¹	Unconditional*	I:643 T.S. 706
Guatemala	do.	Aug. 14, 1924	Aug. 14, 1924	1 month ¹	do.*	T.S. 696
Haiti	do.	July 8, 1926	Oct. 1, 1926	1 month ¹	do.*	T.S. 746
Honduras	Treaty	Dec. 7, 1927	July 19, 1928	12 months, but not before July 19, 1933	do.*	T.S. 764
Hungary	do.	June 24, 1925	Oct. 4, 1926			12 months, but not before Oct. 4, 1936
Irish Free State. (See Great Britain.)						
Italy	do.	Feb. 26, 1871	Nov. 18, 1871	12 months	Conditional	I:969
		Feb. 25, 1913	July 3, 1913			
Japan	do.	Feb. 21, 1911	July 17, 1911	6 months	do.	III:2699 III:2712
Latvia	do.	Apr. 20, 1928	July 25, 1928	12 months, but not before July 25, 1938	Unconditional*	T.S. 765
Liberia	do.	Oct. 21, 1862	Feb. 17, 1863	No provision	Conditional	I:1050
Lithuania	Executive agreement	Dec. 23, 1925	July 10, 1926	1 month ¹	Unconditional*	T.S. 742
Morocco	Treaty	Sept. 16, 1836	Jan. 28, 1837	12 months	do.*	I:1212
Muscat. (Applies also to Zanzibar.)	do.	Sept. 21, 1833	Sept. 30, 1835	No provision	do.*	I:1224
Nicaragua	Executive agreement	June 11/July 11, 1924	July 11, 1924	1 month ¹	do.*	T.S. 697
Norway	Treaty	June 5, 1925	Sept. 13, 1932	12 months, but not before Sept. 13, 1935	Unconditional*	T.S. 552
Paraguay	do.	Feb. 4, 1859	Mar. 7, 1860	12 months	Conditional	II:1364
Persia	Executive agreement	May 14, 1928	May 14, 1928	1 month ¹	Unconditional*	E.A. 19
Poland. (Applies to Danzig.) ¹⁰	do.	Feb. 10, 1925	Feb. 10, 1925	do.	do.*	T.S. 557
Portugal	do.	June 28, 1910	June 28, 1910	No provision	Conditional*	III:2905
Rumania	do.	Aug. 20, 1930	Sept. 1, 1930	1 month ¹	Unconditional*	E.A. 8
El Salvador	Treaty	Feb. 22, 1925	Sept. 5, 1930	12 months, but not before Sept. 5, 1940	do.	T.S. 827
Siam	do.	Dec. 16, 1920	Sept. 1, 1921	12 months	do. ¹¹	III:2829
Spain	Executive agreement	Aug. 1, 1906	Nov. 27, 1927	3 months	do.*	II:1718 T.S. 758A
Turkey	Treaty	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr. 22, 1930	12 months, but not before Apr. 22, 1933	do.*	T.S. 813
Yugoslavia ¹²	do.	Oct. 14, 1881	Nov. 15, 1882	12 months	do.	II:1613
Zanzibar. (See Muscat.)						

¹ This agreement lapses automatically if either party enacts legislation inconsistent therewith.

² Most-favored-nation provisions regarding customs duties are limited by Great Britain to its European territories.

³ Most-favored-nation treatment is pledged by Morocco but not by the United States.

⁴ This treaty was accepted by Zanzibar after separation from Muscat, Oct. 20, 1879.

¹⁰ A commercial treaty with Poland, signed June 15, 1931, was ratified by the United States Senate on Apr. 5, 1932, but has not yet been brought into force. (U. S. Cong. Rec., 72d Cong., 1st sess., Apr. 5, 1932, p. 7692.)

¹¹ Most-favored-nation treatment respecting customs duties pledged by Siam but not by the United States.

¹² Treaty with Serbia, extended to Serb-Croat-Slovene State in 1919 (art. 12 of the peace treaty of St. Germain, signed Sept. 10, 1919. U. S. T. III: 3731).

* Most-favored-nation provisions are subject to exceptions as noted on p. 17.

EXCEPTIONS PROVIDED IN THE TREATIES

A large proportion of the treaties and agreements in the preceding list contain most-favored-nation provisions subject to certain exceptions. These treaties have been marked with an asterisk (*) in the column headed "Most-favored-nation treatment". In most of these treaties the United States has made a reservation excepting from its most-favored-nation pledge United States commerce with Cuba, the Panama Canal Zone, and any territory or possession of the United States. To save repetition this reservation is referred to as "Exception A" in the following summary of exceptions to most-favored-nation treatment:

Austria: Exception A; and purely border traffic with frontier zones in neighboring countries.

Brazil: Exception A.

Bulgaria: Exception A.

Chile: Exception A.

Czechoslovakia: Exception A; and special arrangements between Czechoslovakia and Austria or Hungary, imposed by the treaties of peace.

Dominion Republic: Exception A.

Egypt: Exception A; and Egypt's commerce with the Sudan and with certain neighboring countries by virtue of regional conventions.

Estonia: Exception A; and Estonia's commerce with Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia and/or States in customs or economic union with Estonia.

Finland: Exception A; and Finland's commerce with Estonia or with France under article 6 of the treaty of commerce between Finland and France of July 13, 1921 (wines and alcoholic beverages).

Germany: Exception A; and purely border traffic with frontier zones in neighboring countries.

Greece: Exception A.

Guatemala: Exception A; and Guatemala's commerce with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and/or El Salvador.

Haiti: Exception A; and Haiti's commerce with the Dominican Republic.

Honduras: Exception A; and Honduras' commerce with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and El Salvador.

Hungary: Exception A.

Latvia: Exception A; and Latvia's commerce with Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, or Russia; also border traffic of either party with frontier zones in neighboring countries.

Lithuania: Exception A; and Lithuania's commerce with Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and/or Russia.

Nicaragua: Exception A; and Nicaragua's commerce with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, or El Salvador.

Norway: Exception A; and Norway's commerce with Denmark, Iceland, or Sweden; also border traffic of either party with frontier zones in neighboring countries.

Persia: Exception A.

Poland: Exception A; and, on the part of Poland, its commerce with frontier zones in neighboring countries and with the German portions of Upper Silesia.

Portugal: Special concessions by Portugal to Spain and Brazil.

Rumania: Special favors of either contracting party to bordering countries to facilitate frontier traffic; rights and privileges to bordering states in economic or customs union with either party; exception A; and the special system of importation intended to facilitate the financial settlements arising from the war of 1914-1918.

El Salvador: Exception A; and El Salvador's commerce with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and/or Panama.

Spain: United States commerce with Cuba; and, on the part of Spain, its commerce with Portugal. (E.A. of Oct. 6/22, 1923 (T. S. 693A), proroguing E.A. of Aug. 1, 1906; E.A. of May 2, 1925 (T. S. 716) and of Oct. 26, Nov. 7, 1927 (T. S. 758A), which prorogued and modified the E.A. of 1923.) By the terms of the 1927 agreement the most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Spain was limited to her conventional tariff rates in effect May 26, 1927, all of which

(with some modifications) were merged with second column rates, effective January 1, 1929, such action being contemplated under the agreement. Spain has since granted special tariff preferences to other countries, without extending their applications to the United States.

Turkey: Exception A; and, on the part of Turkey, its commerce with countries detached from the former Ottoman Empire in 1923, and with frontier zones in neighboring countries.

SECTION III

LIST OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF ALL NATIONS IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1933, PLEDGING MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT WITH RESPECT TO CUSTOMS DUTIES

Below are listed, for convenient reference, the existing commercial treaties and agreements of all nations (as of January 1, 1933) ¹ which contain provisions for most-favored-nation treatment in regard to customs duties, with dates indicating the year when the treaty was signed.

Most-favored-nation treatment pledged in different treaties with respect to import duties may be either "conditional" or "unconditional." Such a provision in treaties is called unconditional when its application is automatic and independent of any act of the country entitled to it, and is known as conditional when the parties are not obligated to grant to each other gratuitously the most favorable tariff treatment or other concessions which they may grant to another country, unless such favors or concessions are granted without compensation; when granted in exchange for equivalent favors or concessions, the same treatment must be accorded to the other party in return for the same or equivalent compensation.

In the great majority of tariff treaties most-favored-nation treatment is pledged unconditionally, and in the following list it is understood to be of that type unless otherwise indicated.

In many recent treaties the most-favored-nation pledge, whether conditional or unconditional, is limited in scope, either as regards the countries or territories to which it shall apply, or as to its application to products of the respective parties. Either of the parties to such a treaty may grant its lowest rates of duty, not on all products of the other party but only on certain articles listed or otherwise specified in the treaty. In such cases the most-favored-nation treatment is said to be "limited", on one or both sides, as distinguished from full or complete most-favored-nation treatment.

Most treaties also make express provision for certain customary exceptions from the most-favored-nation treatment pledged in the treaty in order that the respective governments may have a free hand to act in the public interest under exceptional circumstances. Such excepted matters include sanitary regulations for the protection of persons, livestock, or useful plants; special customs treatment for products of certain countries maintaining special relations with one of the parties, or united in a customs union with the importing country; border traffic with neighboring countries within a limited zone on either side of the frontier; supplementary duties to offset bounties; and rights or obligations of either party under general international conventions.

¹ Except a few treaties known to have expired or to have come into force before going to press.

TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES 19

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties

ABYSSINIA (SEE ETHIOPIA)

ALBANIA

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	² 1925	Hungary.....	1927
France.....	³ 1929	Yugoslavia.....	1926
Italy.....	1924	Rumania.....	1930
Belgium and Luxemburg..	1929	Bulgaria.....	1926
Switzerland.....	1929	Greece.....	1926
Austria.....	1927	America: United States..	1922
Czechoslovakia.....	1926	Asia: Japan.....	1930
		Africa: Egypt.....	1930

ARABIA (SAUDI ARABIA)

(Formerly Hejaz and Nejd)

Europe:		
France.....		1931
Italy.....		1932
Germany.....		1929

Treaties of the Arabian State of Muscat (Oman) are noted under "United Kingdom", and in the separate list of treaties of the United States under "Muscat".

ARGENTINA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Irish Free State, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India.....	⁴ 1825	Europe—Continued	
Europe:		Norway.....	⁵ 1885
France.....	1892	Sweden.....	⁶ 1885
Italy.....	1894	America:	
Spain.....	⁵ 1863	United States.....	⁵ 1853
Germany.....	⁶ 1857	Brazil.....	⁵ 1856
		Bolivia.....	1868
		Peru.....	1874
		Asia: Japan.....	⁶ 1898

AUSTRALIA (SEE UNDER BRITISH EMPIRE)

AUSTRIA

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁷ 1924	Sweden.....	1873, 1924
France.....	⁸ 1928	Denmark.....	1928
Italy.....	1923, 1932	Poland.....	1922
Spain.....	1925, 1928	Finland.....	1927
Portugal.....	⁹ 1925	Estonia.....	1928
Germany.....	1930	Latvia.....	1924
Belgium and Luxemburg..	1923	Lithuania.....	1928
Netherlands.....	1929	Hungary.....	1922, 1932
Switzerland.....	1926	Yugoslavia.....	1925, 1932
Czechoslovakia.....	1921	Rumania.....	1931
Norway.....	1924	Bulgaria.....	1921-22

¹ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to a list of British colonies and territories noted in British Handbook of Commercial Treaties, etc., 1931, p. 14. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, and protectorates and mandated territories are granted most-favored-nation treatment on terms of reciprocity.

² Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to articles listed.

³ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

⁴ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁵ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded to any European country or to the United States.

⁶ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the British colonies and mandated territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 31. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, possessions, protectorates and mandated territories are granted most-favored-nation treatment, on the basis of reciprocity.

⁷ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is unlimited, except as to Austrian products listed.

⁸ Portugal grants the rates of its minimum tariff but remains free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

20 TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

AUSTRIA—continued

Europe—Continued		Asia:	
Turkey.....	1930	Japan.....	1930
Greece..... ¹⁰	1925	Persia.....	1928
Albania.....	1927	Africa:	
America:		Egypt.....	1930
United States.....	1928	Ethiopia.....	1926
Brazil.....	1932	Liberia..... ⁶	1866

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom..... ¹¹	1898	Rumania.....	1930
Canada..... ¹²	1924	Bulgaria.....	1926
Newfoundland. ¹¹		Turkey.....	1927
Irish Free State. ¹¹		Greece.....	1926
India. ¹¹		Albania.....	1929
Europe:		America:	
France.....	1892	United States..... ⁶	1875
Italy.....	1882	Brazil.....	1932
Spain.....	1928	Chile.....	1931
Portugal..... ¹³	1897	Bolivia.....	1912
Germany.....	1925	Ecuador.....	1887
Netherlands.....	1863	Venezuela.....	1884
Switzerland.....	1929	Nicaragua.....	1858
Austria.....	1923	Honduras.....	1909
Czechoslovakia.....	1925	El Salvador.....	1906, 1932
Norway.....	1910	Guatemala.....	1924
Sweden.....	1895	Asia:	
Denmark.....	1895	China.....	1928
Poland.....	1922	Japan.....	1924
Finland..... ¹⁴	1924	Siam.....	1926
Estonia.....	1926	Persia.....	1929
Latvia.....	1925	Africa:	
Lithuania.....	1928	Egypt.....	1930
Hungary..... ¹⁴	1924	Liberia.....	1885
Yugoslavia.....	1926		

BOLIVIA

Europe:		America:	
United Kingdom..... ¹⁵	1911	United States..... ⁶	1858
Spain.....	1847, 1879	Argentina.....	1868
Germany.....	1908, 1924	Chile..... ⁶	1904
Belgium and Luxemburg..	1912	Peru.....	1905
Netherlands.....	1929	Ecuador.....	1911
		Colombia.....	1912

⁶ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

¹⁰ On the part of Greece, the pledge of most-favored-nation treatment is partly of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

¹¹ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries above noted, and also to Malta, Cyprus, Ceylon, and Nigeria.

¹² Separate treaty between Belgium and Canada.

¹³ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed.

¹⁴ Most-favored-nation treatment mutually pledged by this treaty in regard to customs duties is subject to special exceptions on both sides, if circumstances require.

¹⁵ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the Irish Free State and Newfoundland (but not to the other self-governing British dominions), and also to Malta and a long list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb., 1931, p. 49. Products of colonies, possessions, and protectorates are granted most-favored-nation treatment on terms of reciprocity.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

BRAZIL

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	16 1931	Poland.....	1932
Canada.....	17 1931	Finland.....	1931
South Africa.....	17 1932	Estonia.....	1932
Irish Free State.....	17 1931	Latvia.....	1932
India.....	17 1932	Lithuania.....	1932
Europe:		Hungary.....	1931
Franco.....	1900	Yugoslavia.....	1932
Italy.....	1931	Rumania.....	1931
Spain.....	18 1925	America:	
Germany.....	1931	United States.....	1923
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1932	Mexico.....	1931
Netherlands.....	1931	Argentina.....	5 1856
Switzerland.....	1931	Uruguay.....	5 1851
Austria.....	1932	Colombia.....	1932
Czechoslovakia.....	1931	Asia and Africa:	
Norway.....	1931	Japan.....	6 1895
Sweden.....	1931	Egypt.....	1930
Denmark.....	1931		

BRITISH EMPIRE

In the commercial treaties of the United Kingdom and of other British countries mutual most-favored-nation treatment in regard to customs duties is defined to mean the most favorable treatment which either party may grant to any foreign country. This permits special tariff preferences to other British countries within the Empire, and leaves both parties free to give more favorable customs treatment to products of their own colonies.

In many of the treaties of Great Britain, particularly those made since the World War, the other party undertakes to extend complete and unconditional most-favored-nation treatment to all British countries or territories (whether acceding to the treaty or not), on condition of reciprocity, and provision is also made for separate termination of the treaty by either party as regards its application to any British country or territory to which it may have been applicable.

The treaties of foreign nations with the United Kingdom and other British countries are listed below, the figures indicating the year when the treaty was signed.

The extent to which treaties with the United Kingdom are applicable to other parts of the British Empire is noted in this compilation under the foreign country concerned. For that purpose frequent reference is made to the British "Handbook of Commercial Treaties, etc., with Foreign Powers", fourth edition, 1931, abbreviated conveniently as Hdb. 1931.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
Italy.....	1883	Sweden.....	1826
Spain.....	1928	Denmark.....	1670
Portugal.....	1914	Russia.....	20 1930
Germany.....	1924	Poland.....	1923
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1898	Finland.....	1923
Netherlands.....	5 1837	Estonia.....	1926
Switzerland.....	1855	Latvia.....	1923
Austria.....	1924	Lithuania.....	1922, 1929
Czechoslovakia.....	1923	Hungary.....	1926
Norway.....	1826	Yugoslavia.....	1927

¹ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

¹⁶ This treaty with the United Kingdom has been extended to New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. Products of British colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are granted most-favored-nation treatment on the basis of reciprocity.

¹⁷ Separate treaty between this country and Brazil.

¹⁸ Spain grants the rates of its second-column tariff but remains free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries. Spain also concedes exemption from depreciated currency surtax for specified products of Brazil as long as the Brazilian tariff is not changed unfavorably to Spain compared with other countries.

¹⁹ The extent to which any of these treaties with the United Kingdom applies to other parts of the British Empire is noted under the foreign country concerned.

²⁰ This treaty is to terminate in April 1933.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

BRITISH EMPIRE—continued

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Continued

Europe—Continued		America—Continued	
Rumania.....	1930	Costa Rica.....	⁵ 1849
Bulgaria.....	1925	Nicaragua.....	1905
Turkey.....	1930	El Salvador.....	1931
Greece.....	1926	Guatemala.....	1928
Albania.....	1925	Haiti.....	1928
America:		Asia and Africa:	
United States.....	^{5 21} 1815	China.....	1928
Argentina.....	1825	Japan.....	1911
Brazil.....	1931	Siam.....	1925
Chile.....	1931	Persia.....	1857, 1928
Bolivia.....	1911	Muscat.....	²² 1891
Colombia.....	1866	Egypt.....	1930
Venezuela.....	1825, 1834	Ethiopia.....	²² 1897
Panama.....	1928	Liberia.....	⁵ 1848
		Canada ²³	
Europe:		Europe—Continued	
Italy.....	²⁴ 1923	Estonia.....	1926
Spain.....	1928	Latvia.....	1923
Portugal.....	²⁴ 1928	Lithuania.....	1922, 1929
Germany.....	²⁴ 1932	Hungary.....	1926
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	²⁴ 1924	Yugoslavia.....	1927
Netherlands.....	²⁴ 1924	Rumania.....	1928, 1930
Switzerland.....	1855	America:	
Czechoslovakia.....	²⁴ 1928	Argentina.....	1825
Norway.....	1826	Brazil.....	1931
Sweden.....	1826	Colombia.....	1866
Denmark.....	1670	Venezuela.....	1825, 1834
Finland.....	1923	Asia: Japan.....	1911
		Australia ²⁵	
Italy.....	1883	China.....	1928
Argentina.....	1825	Persia.....	1857, 1928
Venezuela.....	1825, 1834	Egypt.....	1930
		New Zealand ²⁶	
Europe:		America—Continued	
Italy.....	1883	Colombia.....	1866
Switzerland.....	²⁷ 1855	Venezuela.....	1825, 1834
Norway.....	²⁷ 1826	Costa Rica.....	⁵ 1849
Sweden.....	²⁷ 1826	Nicaragua.....	1905
Denmark.....	²⁷ 1670	Asia:	
Greece.....	²⁸ 1926, 1927	China.....	1928
Finland.....	1923	Japan.....	²⁸ 1928
America:		Africa:	
Argentina.....	1825	Egypt.....	1930
Brazil.....	1931	Liberia.....	⁵ 1848
		Union of South Africa ²⁹	
Europe:		Europe—Continued	
Italy.....	1883	Germany.....	³⁰ 1928
Portugal (for Mozambique only).....	³⁰ 1928	Switzerland.....	1855
		Norway.....	1826

¹ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

² The mutual most-favored-nation pledge is limited on the part of Great Britain to its European territories.

³ This treaty contains no pledge of most-favored-nation treatment on the part of Great Britain.

⁴ Except as otherwise noted, all the treaties here listed are in force with Great Britain and have been made applicable to Canada and certain other British countries.

⁵ Separate treaty between this country and Canada.

⁶ All the treaties here listed are in force with Great Britain and have been made applicable to Australia and certain other British countries.

⁷ Unless otherwise noted, all these treaties are in force with Great Britain and have been made applicable to New Zealand and certain other British countries.

⁸ New Zealand is withdrawing from this treaty, effective in April 1933.

⁹ Separate agreement between this country and New Zealand under a treaty in force with Great Britain.

¹⁰ Unless otherwise noted, all the treaties here listed are in force with Great Britain, and have been made applicable to the South African Union and certain other British countries.

¹¹ Separate treaty between this country and the South African Union.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

BRITISH EMPIRE—continued

Union of South Africa—Continued

Europe—Continued		America—Continued	
Sweden.....	1826	Brazil.....	1932
Denmark.....	1670	Asia:	
America:		China.....	1928
Argentina.....	1825	Persia.....	1857, 1928
Brazil.....	1931	Africa:	
Colombia.....	1866	Egypt.....	1930
Venezuela.....	1825, 1834	Liberia.....	⁶ 1848
Costa Rica.....	⁶ 1849		

Irish Free State ³¹

Europe:		America—Continued	
Italy.....	1883	Brazil.....	1931
Portugal.....	³² 1929	Bolivia.....	1911
Germany.....	³² 1930	Colombia.....	1866
Belgium and Luxemburg...	1898	Venezuela.....	1825, 1834
Netherlands.....	⁶ 1837	Costa Rica.....	⁶ 1849
Switzerland.....	1855	Nicaragua.....	1905
Norway.....	1826	Guatemala.....	³³ 1930
Sweden.....	1826	El Salvador.....	1931
Denmark.....	1670	Asia:	
Lithuania.....	1922, 1929	China.....	1928
Rumania.....	1930	Japan.....	1911
Turkey.....	³² 1929	Persia.....	1857, 1928
Greece.....	³² 1930	Africa:	
America:		Egypt.....	³² 1930
Argentina.....	1825	Liberia.....	⁶ 1848

Newfoundland ³³

Europe:		America—Continued	
Italy.....	1883	Bolivia.....	1911
Portugal.....	1914	Colombia.....	1866
Belgium and Luxemburg...	1898	Venezuela.....	1825, 1834
Switzerland.....	1855	Costa Rica.....	⁶ 1849
Norway.....	1826	Asia:	
Sweden.....	1826	China.....	1928
Denmark.....	1670	Japan.....	1911
America:		Persia.....	1857, 1928
Argentina.....	1825	Africa: Liberia.....	⁶ 1848

India ³⁴

Europe:		America—Continued	
France.....	³⁵ ³⁶ 1903	Brazil.....	³⁵ 1932
Italy.....	1883	Colombia.....	1866
Belgium and Luxemburg...	1898	Venezuela.....	1825, 1834
Switzerland.....	1855	Costa Rica.....	⁶ 1849
Norway.....	1826	Asia:	
Sweden.....	1826	China.....	1928
Denmark.....	1670	Japan.....	³⁵ 1904
Poland.....	³⁵ 1931	Siam.....	1925
Turkey.....	³⁵ 1930	Persia.....	1857, 1928
Greece.....	³⁵ 1926	Africa:	
America:		Egypt.....	1930
Argentina.....	1825	Liberia.....	⁶ 1848

⁶ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty with reference to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

³¹ Unless otherwise noted, all the treaties here listed are in force with Great Britain, and have been made applicable to the Irish Free State and certain other British countries.

³² Separate agreement between this country and the Irish Free State.

³³ All treaties here listed are in force with Great Britain, and have been made applicable to Newfoundland and certain other British countries.

³⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all the treaties here listed are in force with Great Britain, and have been made applicable to India and certain other British countries.

³⁵ Separate agreement between this country and India.

³⁶ The most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to Indian products listed.

24 TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

BULGARIA

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	³⁷ 1925	Denmark.....	1921-22
France.....	³⁸ 1925	Poland.....	1925
Italy.....	1925	Estonia.....	1928
Spain.....	³⁹ 1922	Latvia.....	1928
Germany.....	⁴⁰ 1921	Hungary.....	1921
Belgium and Luxemburg..	1926	Rumania.....	1930
Netherlands.....	1922	Turkey.....	1930
Switzerland.....	1924	Albania.....	1926
Austria.....	1921-22	America: United States.....	1932
Czechoslovakia.....	1925	Asia and Africa:	
Norway.....	1924	Japan.....	1927
Sweden.....	1923	Egypt.....	1930

CANADA (SEE UNDER BRITISH EMPIRE)

CHILE

Europe:		America:	
United Kingdom.....	1931	United States.....	1931
Belgium and Luxemburg..	1931	Bolivia.....	⁵ 1904
Italy.....	1898	Asia and Africa:	
Spain.....	⁶ 1844	Japan.....	⁶ ⁴¹ 1897
Denmark.....	1899	Persia.....	1903
Netherlands.....	1931	Egypt.....	1930
Norway.....	1927		
Switzerland.....	1897		

CHINA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Irish Free State, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India.....	⁴² 1928	Europe—Continued	
Europe:		Belgium and Luxemburg..	1928
France.....	⁴³ 1928	Netherlands.....	1928
Italy.....	1928	Czechoslovakia.....	1930
Spain.....	1928	Norway.....	1928, 1929
Portugal.....	1928	Sweden.....	1928
Germany.....	1928	Denmark.....	1928
		Poland.....	1929
		America: United States.....	1928
		Asia: Japan.....	1930
		Africa: Egypt.....	1930

COLOMBIA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Irish Free State, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, India..	⁴⁴ 1866	Europe—Continued	
Europe:		Spain.....	⁵ ⁴⁵ 1881, 1894
France.....	1892	Germany.....	1892
Italy.....	1892	Netherlands.....	1829
		Switzerland.....	1908
		Sweden.....	1928
		Denmark.....	1929

¹ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

² This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to a list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 54. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

³ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to articles listed.

⁴ Spain grants the rates of its second column tariff, but remains free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

⁵ See footnote 93, p. 29.

⁶ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded to any European country or to the United States.

⁷ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to all the British countries here listed; also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all nonself-governing colonies and protectorates.

⁸ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to articles listed.

⁹ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to all the British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

¹⁰ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in the treaty of 1881 is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded by Spain to any American country, and by Colombia to any European country. Products of Colombia are admitted under Spain's second column tariff, leaving Spain free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

COLOMBIA—continued

America:		America—Continued	
United States.....	⁵ 1846	Ecuador.....	^{5 46} 1905
Brazil.....	1932	Asia: Japan.....	^{5 47} 1908
Bolivia.....	1912		

COSTA RICA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, India.....	^{5 48} 1849	Europe:	
		Spain.....	⁵ 1850
		Germany.....	⁴⁹ 1932
		America: United States.....	⁵ 1851

CUBA

France.....	⁵⁰ 1929	Portugal.....	⁵³ 1931
Italy.....	1903	United States.....	⁵³ 1902
Spain.....	⁵¹ 1927	Japan.....	1929

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁵⁴ 1923	Estonia.....	1927
Canada.....	⁵⁵ 1928	Latvia.....	1922
Europe:		Lithuania.....	1923
France.....	⁵⁶ 1928	Yugoslavia.....	1928
Germany.....	1920	Rumania.....	1930
Italy.....	1921	Bulgaria.....	1925
Spain.....	1925, 1928	Turkey.....	1931
Portugal.....	1922	Greece.....	1932
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1925	Albania.....	1926
Netherlands.....	1923	America:	
Switzerland.....	1927	United States.....	1923, 1924
Austria.....	1921	Brazil.....	1931
Poland.....	1925	Asia:	
Norway.....	1923	China.....	1930
Sweden.....	1925	Japan.....	1925
Denmark.....	1925	Persia.....	1929
Finland.....	1927	Africa: Egypt.....	1930

⁵ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁶ This treaty also provides for reciprocal exemption from import and export duties on natural or manufactured products (subject to certain exceptions) passing land frontiers.

⁷ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded to any European country or to the United States.

⁸ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

⁹ Provisionally effective Mar. 1, 1933.

¹⁰ France's pledge of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment is limited to a list of Cuban products; for other articles Cuba is promised most-favored-nation treatment of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

¹¹ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Spain is limited to articles listed; all other Cuban products are entitled to the rates of Spain's second column tariff, leaving Spain free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

¹² Portugal grants the rates of its minimum tariff, but remains free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

¹³ This is a reciprocity treaty providing for mutual tariff preferences and other exclusive concessions not subject to generalization.

¹⁴ This treaty is applicable to the United Kingdom and other British territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 142. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are, with certain reservations, accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

¹⁵ Separate treaty between Czechoslovakia and Canada.

¹⁶ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is unlimited only so long as France accords like treatment to Germany.

26 TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

DENMARK ⁵⁷

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom, Canada,		Lithuania.....	1930
Newfoundland, New Zealand, ⁵⁸		Hungary.....	1887
South Africa,		Yugoslavia.....	1909
India.....	⁵⁹ 1670	Rumania.....	1930
Irish Free State.....	1670	Bulgaria.....	1921, 1922
Europe:		Turkey.....	1930
France.....	⁵ 1842	Greece.....	1928
Italy.....	1864	America:	
Spain.....	1928	United States.....	⁵ 1826
Portugal.....	⁶⁰ 1896	Brazil.....	1931
Germany.....	⁶¹ 1818, 1846	Chile.....	1899
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1895	Colombia.....	1929
Netherlands.....	1701	Dominican Republic.....	⁵ 1852
Switzerland.....	1875	Asia and Africa:	
Austria.....	1928	China.....	1928
Czechoslovakia.....	1925	Japan.....	1912
Russia.....	1923	Siam.....	1925
Poland.....	1924	Persia.....	1928
Finland.....	1923	Egypt.....	1930
Estonia.....	1923	Liberia.....	⁵ 1860
Latvia.....	1924		

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Europe:		America:	
France.....	1882, 1886	United States.....	1924
Italy.....	1886, 1889, 1903	Mexico.....	1890
Denmark.....	⁵ 1852		

ECUADOR

Europe:		America:	
France.....	1898	Mexico.....	1888
Italy.....	1900	Bolivia.....	1911
Spain.....	⁶² 1861, 1888	Colombia.....	⁵ ⁶³ 1905
Germany.....	1887, 1924	Asia:	
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1887	Japan.....	⁵ ⁶⁴ 1918
Switzerland.....	1888		

EGYPT

British Empire:		Europe:	
United Kingdom, Australia,		France.....	1930
New Zealand, South Africa,		Italy.....	1930
India.....	⁶⁵ 1930	Spain.....	1930
Irish Free State.....	⁶⁶ 1930	Germany.....	1930

⁵ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty with reference to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁵⁷ Of Denmark's treaties here listed, those concluded prior to the act of union (Dec. 1, 1918) apply ipso facto to Iceland; those concluded after that date apply only with Iceland's consent, in the absence of a separate agreement.

⁵⁸ New Zealand is withdrawing from this treaty, as of Apr. 11, 1933.

⁵⁹ The treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

⁶⁰ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on the part of Portugal to articles listed; all other Danish products are admitted at the rates of the minimum tariff.

⁶¹ These treaties were made with Prussia; treaties of 1841 and 1845 with other German States are also in force.

⁶² Products of Ecuador are admitted under Spain's second column tariff, leaving Spain free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

⁶³ This treaty also provides for reciprocal exemption from import and export duties on natural or manufactured products (subject to certain exceptions) passing land frontiers.

⁶⁴ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded to any European or American country.

⁶⁵ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the British Dominions here listed, and to a long list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 180. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

⁶⁶ Separate agreement between Egypt and Irish Free State.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

EGYPT—continued

Europe—Continued

Belgium and Luxemburg	1930
Netherlands	1930
Switzerland	1930
Austria	1930
Czechoslovakia	1930
Norway	1930
Sweden	1930
Denmark	1930
Poland	1930
Finland	1930
Hungary	1930
Yugoslavia	1930
Rumania	1930

Europe—Continued

Bulgaria	1930
Turkey	1930
Greece	1930
Albania	1930
America:	
United States	1930
Brazil	1930
Chile	1930
Asia and Africa:	
China	1930
Japan	1930
Persia	1930
Ethiopia	1930

ESTONIA

British Empire:

United Kingdom	⁶⁷ 1926
Canada	⁶⁸ 1928

Europe:

France	1929
Germany	1928
Italy	1928
Portugal	⁶⁹ 1929
Belgium and Luxemburg	1926
Netherlands	1924
Switzerland	1925
Austria	1928
Czechoslovakia	1927
Poland	1927
Russia	1929
Norway	1925

Europe—Continued

Sweden	1923
Denmark	1923
Finland	1931
Latvia	1928
Lithuania	1931
Hungary	1929
Yugoslavia	1928
Rumania	1930
Bulgaria	1928
Turkey	1929
Greece	1927
America:	
United States	1925
Brazil	1932

ETHIOPIA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, India. ⁷⁰ 1897

Europe:

France	1908
Germany	1905
Italy	1906

Europe—Continued

Belgium and Luxemburg	1906
Netherlands	1926
Austria	1927
Greece	1922
America: United States	⁸ 1914
Asia: Japan	1930
Africa: Egypt	1930

⁶⁷ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁶⁸ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to a long list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 192. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

⁶⁹ Reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment under the treaty of 1926 with the United Kingdom was made effective as to Canada in 1928.

⁷⁰ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Portugal is limited to articles listed; all other Estonian products are entitled to Portugal's minimum tariff rates, leaving Portugal free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries. Estonia is also entitled to the tariff favors which Portugal subsequently accorded to Finland, Lithuania, and Poland, and which these countries and Latvia may receive from Portugal by future treaties.

⁸ Most-favored-nation treatment in respect of import duties, etc., is pledged on the part of Ethiopia, but not by Great Britain. This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

28 TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

FINLAND

British Empire:		Europe--Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁷¹ 1923	Sweden.....	1927
Canada.....	⁷² 1925	Denmark.....	1923
New Zealand.....	⁷² 1932	Estonia.....	1931
Europe:		Latvia.....	1924
France.....	1921	Lithuania.....	1932
Germany.....	1926	Hungary.....	1925
Italy.....	⁷³ 1924	Yugoslavia.....	1920
Spain.....	⁷⁴ 1925	Rumania.....	1930
Portugal.....	1930	Turkey.....	1920
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	⁷⁵ 1924	Greece.....	1926
Netherlands.....	1923	America:	
Switzerland.....	1927	United States.....	1925
Austria.....	1927	Brazil.....	1931
Czechoslovakia.....	1927	Asia: Japan.....	1924
Poland.....	1923	Africa: Egypt.....	1930
Norway.....	1930		

FRANCE

Europe:		Europe--Continued	
Italy.....	⁷⁶ 1927, 1932	Latvia.....	1924
Spain.....	⁷⁶ ⁷⁶ 1922	Lithuania.....	⁸¹ 1928
Portugal.....	⁷⁷ 1925	Hungary.....	1925, 1920
Germany.....	⁷⁶ 1927, 1932	Yugoslavia.....	1920
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1892	Rumania.....	1930
Netherlands.....	1892	Bulgaria.....	⁸¹ 1925
Switzerland.....	1920	Turkey.....	1920
Austria.....	⁷⁸ 1928	Greece.....	1920
Czechoslovakia.....	⁷⁹ 1928	Albania.....	⁸¹ 1920
Norway.....	1881	America:	
Sweden.....	1881	Cuba.....	⁸² 1920
Denmark.....	⁸ 1842	Mexico.....	1930
Poland.....	⁸⁰ 1924	Argentina.....	1892
Finland.....	1921	Brazil.....	1900
Estonia.....	1929	Uruguay.....	1892

⁶ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁷¹ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to a list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 212. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, possessions, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

⁷² The reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment provided for in the treaty of 1923 with the United Kingdom was made effective as to Canada and New Zealand in the years above indicated.

⁷³ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed.

⁷⁴ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed; other articles are granted the rates of Spain's second column tariff but Spain remains free to concede to other countries special reductions from second column rates.

⁷⁵ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed.

⁷⁶ French products not listed are granted the rates of Spain's second column tariff, leaving Spain free to concede to other countries special reductions from second column rates. Such reductions have been accorded to France by the supplementary agreement of Oct. 23, 1931.

⁷⁷ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in 1911 and 1922 was renewed and modified in 1925 and amended in 1932, so that Portugal grants specially reduced duties (by lowering of surtax) to French products listed, and the benefits of its minimum tariff to all others (remaining free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries); on the part of France most-favored-nation treatment is unlimited except that it applies only with quantity limitations to Portuguese nonliqueur wines in bulk, and is subject to special exceptions as to other ordinary wines.

⁷⁸ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is unlimited, except as to Austrian products listed.

⁷⁹ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is unlimited only so long as France accords like treatment to Germany.

⁸⁰ France's pledge of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment is limited to lists of Polish products; for certain other articles Poland is promised most-favored-nation treatment of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁸¹ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to articles listed.

⁸² France's pledge of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment is limited to a list of Cuban products; for other articles Cuba is promised most-favored-nation treatment of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

FRANCE—continued

America—Continued

Paraguay.....	1892
Ecuador.....	1898
Colombia.....	1892
Venezuela.....	1902
Panama.....	1892
Nicaragua.....	1902
Honduras.....	1902
El Salvador.....	⁸¹ 1901
Guatemala.....	⁸¹ 1926
Haiti.....	⁸¹ 1930
Dominican Republic.....	1882, 1886

Asia and Africa:

China.....	⁸¹ 1928
Japan.....	1911, ⁸² 1932
Siam.....	⁸⁴ 1925
Persia.....	1928
Saudi Arabia (Hojaz and Nejd).....	1931
Egypt.....	1930
Ethiopia.....	1908

GERMANY

British Empire:

United Kingdom.....	⁸⁵ 1924
Canada.....	⁸⁶ 1932
South Africa.....	⁸⁶ 1928
Irish Free State.....	⁸⁶ 1930

Europe:

France.....	⁸⁷ 1927, 1932
Italy.....	1925
Spain.....	⁸⁷ 1926
Portugal.....	⁸⁸ 1926
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1925
Netherlands.....	⁸⁹ 1851
Switzerland.....	1932
Austria.....	1930
Czechoslovakia.....	1920
Norway.....	⁹⁰ 1841
Denmark.....	⁹¹ 1818, 1846
Russia.....	1922, 1925
Finland.....	1926
Estonia.....	1928
Latvia.....	1926
Lithuania.....	1928
Hungary.....	1931
Yugoslavia.....	⁹² 1927
Rumania.....	1930
Bulgaria.....	⁹³ 1921
Turkey.....	1930

Europe—Continued

Greece.....	1928
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America:

United States.....	1923
Argentina.....	⁸ 1857
Brazil.....	1931
Paraguay.....	⁹⁴ 1929
Bolivia.....	1908, 1924
Ecuador.....	1887, 1924
Colombia.....	1892
Venezuela.....	1909
Panama.....	1927
Nicaragua.....	1896, 1924
Honduras.....	1926
El Salvador.....	1908
Guatemala.....	1924
Haiti.....	1930
Costa Rica.....	⁹⁵ 1932

Asia and Africa:

China.....	1928
Japan.....	1927
Siam.....	1928
Persia.....	1929
Saudi Arabia (Hojaz and Nejd).....	1929
Egypt.....	1930
Ethiopia.....	1905

⁸ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty is of the "conditional" type as explained on p. 18.

⁸¹ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to articles listed.

⁸² In the commercial arrangement of 1932 for the regulation of trade between Japan and French Indo-China, most-favored-nation treatment is limited to specified Japanese and French Indo-Chinese products.

⁸⁴ Pending negotiation of a special customs convention between the parties, this treaty provisionally continues the most favorable customs treatment on both sides for all articles then enjoying such treatment. In addition, France pledges most-favored-nation treatment for certain French wines and spirits.

⁸⁶ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to a long list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 311. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

⁸⁷ Separate treaty between this Dominion and Germany.

⁸⁸ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed.

⁸⁹ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Portugal is limited to a list of articles specified in other Portuguese treaties; all other German products are granted the benefit of Portugal's minimum tariff rates (leaving Portugal free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries), but Germany is entitled to any tariff favors which Portugal may accord by future treaties to the United States, the United Kingdom, or France.

⁹⁰ On the part of Germany, the pledge of most-favored-nation treatment in regard to customs duties is not wholly unconditional, as explained on p. 18.

⁹¹ Treaties of 1843, 1846, and 1852, are also in force.

⁹² These treaties were made with Prussia; treaties of 1841 and 1845 with other German States are also in force.

⁹³ This treaty denounced by Germany to terminate Mar. 6, 1933.

⁹⁴ This agreement has been replaced by a treaty signed in 1932 and provisionally put into force (with important exceptions) on Feb. 17, 1933, which provides mutual most-favored-nation treatment in regard to customs duties. The preferential concessions and special provisions concerning them are not in force, pending the approval of countries entitled to most-favored-nation treatment in Germany.

⁹⁵ This date refers to an exchange of notes which, upon expiration of the most-favored-nation treaty of 1887, continued such treatment de facto on both sides.

⁹⁶ Provisionally effective Mar. 1, 1933.

30 TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

GREECE

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁹⁶ 1926	Denmark.....	1928
New Zealand.....	⁹⁷ 1926-27	Finland.....	1926
Irish Free State.....	⁹⁷ 1930	Estonia.....	1927
India.....	⁹⁷ 1926	Latvia.....	1927
Europe:		Hungary.....	1930
France.....	1929	Yugoslavia.....	1927
Germany.....	1928	Rumania.....	1931
Italy.....	1926	Turkey.....	1930
Belgium and Luxemburg...	1926	Albania.....	1926
Netherlands.....	1926	America: United States.....	1924
Switzerland.....	1926	Asia:	
Austria.....	⁹⁸ 1925	Japan.....	1925
Czechoslovakia.....	1932	Persia.....	1929
Poland.....	1930	Africa:	
Russia.....	1929	Egypt.....	1930
Norway.....	1927	Ethiopia.....	1922
Sweden.....	1926		

GUATEMALA

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁹⁹ 1928	Germany.....	1924
Irish Free State.....	¹ 1930	Belgium and Luxemburg...	1924
France.....	² 1926	Netherlands.....	1927
Italy.....	1926	America: United States.....	1924
Spain.....	⁶ 1863		

HAITI

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	1928	Germany.....	1930
France.....	² 1930	Netherlands.....	1926
Italy.....	1927	America: United States.....	1926

HEJAZ AND NEJD (SEE ARABIA)

HONDURAS

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
France.....	1902	Belgium and Luxemburg...	1909
Italy.....	1868, 1875	America: United States.....	1927
Germany.....	1926		

HUNGARY

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁹⁹ 1926	Netherlands.....	1924
France.....	1925, 1929	Switzerland.....	1906
Italy.....	1928	Austria.....	1922, 1932
Spain.....	1925, 1929	Norway.....	1924
Portugal.....	1929	Sweden.....	1928
Germany.....	1931	Denmark.....	1887
Belgium and Luxemburg...	⁴ 1924	Poland.....	1925

⁹⁶ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 338.

⁹⁷ Separate treaty between Greece and this country.

⁹⁸ On the part of Greece, the most-favored-nation treatment pledged by this treaty in regard to customs duties is partly "conditional" as explained on p. 18.

⁹⁹ These treaties with the United Kingdom are applicable to the British colonies and territories listed in Hdb. 1931, pp. 356 and 365. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

¹ Separate agreement between Guatemala and Irish Free State.

² Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to articles listed.

³ Most-favored-nation treatment mutually pledged by this treaty in regard to custom duties is subject to special exceptions on both sides, if circumstances require.

⁴ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty with reference to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES 31

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

HUNGARY—continued

Europe—Continued		America:	
Finland.....	1925	United States.....	1925
Estonia.....	1929	Brazil.....	1931
Latvia.....	1923	Asia:	
Lithuania.....	1929	Japan.....	1929
Yugoslavia.....	1926	Persia.....	1929
Rumania.....	1931	Africa: Egypt.....	1930
Bulgaria.....	1921		
Turkey.....	1930		
Greece.....	1930		
Albania.....	1927		

INDIA (SEE BRITISH EMPIRE)

IRISH FREE STATE (SEE UNDER BRITISH EMPIRE)

ITALY

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁶ 1883	Turkey.....	1929
Canada.....	⁷ 1923	Greece.....	1926
Newfoundland.		Albania.....	1924
Australia. ⁸		America:	
New Zealand.		United States.....	⁹ 1871
South Africa. ⁹		Cuba.....	1903
Irish Free State.		Argentina.....	1894
India.		Brazil.....	1931
Europe:		Chile.....	1898
France.....	¹⁰ 1927, 1932	Paraguay.....	1893
Germany.....	1925	Peru.....	1874
Spain.....	¹¹ 1932	Ecuador.....	1900
Portugal.....	¹² 1911	Colombia.....	1892
Belgium and Luxemburg..	1882	Venezuela.....	⁵ 1861
Netherlands.....	1863	Panama.....	1929
Switzerland.....	1923	Nicaragua.....	1906
Austria.....	1923, 1932	Honduras.....	1868, 1875
Czechoslovakia.....	1921	El Salvador.....	⁶ 1860
Poland.....	1922	Guatemala.....	1926
Russia.....	¹⁰ ¹³ 1924	Haiti.....	1927
Norway.....	1862	Dominican Republic..	1886, 1889, 1903
Sweden.....	1862	Asia and Africa:	
Denmark.....	1864	China.....	1928
Finland.....	¹⁰ 1924	Japan.....	¹⁴ 1912
Estonia.....	1928	Siam.....	1926
Latvia.....	1925	Persia.....	1928, 1931
Lithuania.....	1927	Hejaz.....	1932
Hungary.....	1928	Egypt.....	1930
Yugoslavia.....	1924	Ethiopia.....	1906
Rumania.....	1930	Liberia.....	⁵ 1862
Bulgaria.....	1925		

⁵ The most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁶ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed (subject to regional limitations indicated), and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all colonies not possessing responsible government.

⁷ Separate treaty between Italy and Canada.

⁸ Except South Australia.

⁹ Except the Cape Provinces.

¹⁰ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed.

¹¹ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed, and Spain grants her second column tariff rates to all Italian products not listed.

¹² Most-favored-nation treatment is unlimited on both sides, except as to certain wines.

¹³ But in case either party grants tariff reductions to any third country affecting important products not listed in the treaty, it is bound to give favorable consideration to applications for the same concessions to the other party.

¹⁴ Most-favored-nation treatment is unlimited on both sides, except as to certain silk textiles.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

JAPAN

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	¹⁵ 1911	Yugoslavia.....	1923
Canada, Newfoundland, Irish Free State.		Rumania.....	1930
New Zealand.....	¹⁶ 1928	Bulgaria.....	1927
India.....	¹⁶ 1904	Turkey.....	1929
Europe:		Greece.....	1925
France.....	1911, ¹⁷ 1932	Albania.....	1930
Italy.....	¹⁸ 1912	America:	
Spain.....	1900, 1929	United States.....	⁵ 1894, ⁵ 1911
Portugal.....	1932	Cuba.....	1929
Germany.....	1927	Mexico.....	1924
Belgium and Luxemburg...	1924	Argentina.....	^{5 19} 1898
Netherlands.....	1912	Brazil.....	⁵ 1895
Switzerland.....	1911	Chile.....	^{5 19} 1897
Austria.....	1930	Paraguay.....	1919
Czechoslovakia.....	1925	Peru.....	^{5 20} 1924
Norway.....	1911	Ecuador.....	^{5 21} 1918
Sweden.....	1911	Colombia.....	^{5 19} 1908
Denmark.....	1912	Asia and Africa:	
Poland.....	1922	China.....	1930
Finland.....	1924	Siam.....	1924
Latvia.....	1925	Persia.....	1929
Lithuania.....	1930	Egypt.....	1930
Hungary.....	1929	Ethiopia.....	1930

LATVIA

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	²² 1923	Poland.....	1929
Canada.....	²³ 1928	Finland.....	1924
Europe:		Estonia.....	1928
France.....	1924	Lithuania.....	1930
Italy.....	1925	Hungary.....	1923
Portugal.....	²⁴ 1929	Yugoslavia.....	1928
Germany.....	1926	Rumania.....	1930
Belgium and Luxemburg...	1925	Bulgaria.....	1928
Netherlands.....	1924	Turkey.....	1928
Switzerland.....	1924	Greece.....	1927
Austria.....	1924	America:	
Czechoslovakia.....	1922	United States.....	1928
Norway.....	1924	Brazil.....	1932
Sweden.....	1924	Asia: Japan.....	1925
Denmark.....	1924		

¹⁵ The most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

¹⁶ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to Canada, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, and to a long list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 391.

¹⁷ Separate agreement between this country and Japan.

¹⁸ In the commercial arrangement of 1932 for the regulation of trade between Japan and French Indo-China most-favored-nation treatment is limited to specified Japanese and French Indo-Chinese products.

¹⁹ Most-favored-nation treatment is unlimited on both sides, except as to certain silk textiles.

²⁰ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded to any European country or to the United States.

²¹ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded to any European or North American country.

²² Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded to any European or American country.

²³ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to a list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 407. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, possessions, protectorates, and mandated territories are granted most-favored-nation treatment on terms of reciprocity.

²⁴ The reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment provided for in the treaty of 1923 with the United Kingdom was made effective as to Canada in 1928.

²⁵ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Portugal is limited to articles listed; all other articles are entitled to the benefit of Portugal's minimum tariff rates, leaving Portugal free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1935, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

LIBERIA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, India..... ^{5 25} 1848	Europe—Continued	
Europe:	Netherlands.....	1862
Italy.....	Austria.....	1866
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	Norway.....	1863
	Sweden.....	1863
	Denmark.....	1860
	America: United States.....	1863

LITHUANIA

British Empire:	Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom..... ²⁶ 1922, 1929	Sweden.....	1924
Canada..... ²⁷ 1928, 1929	Denmark.....	1930
Europe:	Russia.....	1928
France..... ²⁸ 1928	Finland.....	1932
Italy.....	Estonia.....	1931
Portugal.....	Latvia.....	1930
Germany.....	Hungary.....	1929
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	Rumania.....	1931
Netherlands.....	America:	
Switzerland.....	United States.....	1925
Austria.....	Brazil.....	1932
Czechoslovakia.....	Asia: Japan.....	1930
Norway.....		

MEXICO

France.....	1930	Dominican Republic.....	1890
Spain..... ²⁹	1836	Japan.....	1924
Brazil.....	1931	Persia.....	1902
Ecuador.....	1888		

NETHERLANDS

British Empire:	Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom... ⁵ 1837, ³⁰ 1889	Denmark.....	1701
Canada..... ³¹ 1924	Poland.....	1924
Europe:	Finland.....	1923
France.....	Estonia.....	1924
Italy.....	Latvia.....	1924
Portugal..... ³²	Lithuania.....	1924
Germany..... ³³	Hungary.....	1924
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	Yugoslavia.....	1930
Switzerland.....	Rumania.....	1930
Austria.....	Bulgaria.....	1922
Czechoslovakia.....	Turkey.....	1929
Norway.....	Greece.....	1926
Sweden.....		

⁵ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

²⁶ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government. Australia withdrew from this treaty in 1908, but continues to enjoy most-favored-nation treatment on terms of reciprocity.

²⁷ These treaties with the United Kingdom are applicable also to the Irish Free State and to a list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 418. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, possessions, protectorates, and mandated territories are granted most-favored-nation treatment on terms of reciprocity.

²⁸ The reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment provided for in the treaty of 1922 with the United Kingdom was made effective as to Canada in 1923.

²⁹ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to articles listed.

³⁰ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is limited to products shipped under the national flag.

³¹ These treaties apply also to the Irish Free State.

³² Separate treaty between the Netherlands and Canada.

³³ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Portugal is limited to articles listed; all other articles are entitled to the benefit of Portugal's minimum tariff rates, leaving Portugal free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

³⁴ On the part of Germany, the pledge of most-favored-nation treatment in regard to customs duties is not wholly unconditional, as explained on p. 18.

34 TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

NETHERLANDS—continued

America: Brazil..... 1931 Chile..... 1931 Bolivia..... 1929 Colombia..... 1829 Guatemala..... 1927 Haiti..... 1926	Asia and Africa: China..... 1928 Japan..... 1912 Siam..... 1925 Persia..... 1928 Egypt..... 1930 Ethiopia..... 1926 Liberia..... 1862
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NEWFOUNDLAND (SEE UNDER BRITISH EMPIRE)

NEW ZEALAND (SEE UNDER BRITISH EMPIRE)

NICARAGUA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Irish Free State, New Zealand..... ³⁴ 1905 Europe: France..... 1902 Italy..... 1906	Europe—Continued Spain..... 1850, ³⁵ 1923 Germany..... 1896, 1924 Belgium and Luxemburg... 1858 America: United States 1924
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NORWAY

British Empire: United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, ³⁶ South Africa, Irish Free State, India..... ³⁷ 1826 Europe: France..... 1881 Italy..... 1862 Spain..... 1928 Portugal..... 1931 Germany..... ³⁸ 1841 Belgium and Luxemburg... 1910 Netherlands..... 1912 Switzerland..... 1906 Austria..... 1924 Czechoslovakia..... 1923 Russia..... 1925 Poland..... 1926 Finland..... 1930 Estonia..... 1925 Latvia..... 1924 Lithuania..... 1923	Europe—Continued Hungary..... 1924 Yugoslavia..... 1909, 1923 Rumania..... 1930 Bulgaria..... 1921, 1924 Greece..... 1927 Turkey..... 1929 America: United States..... 1928 Argentina..... ⁶ 1885 Brazil..... 1931 Chile..... 1927 Asia: China..... 1928, 1929 Japan..... 1911 Siam..... 1926 Persia..... 1928 Africa: Egypt..... 1930 Liberia..... ⁶ 1863
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PANAMA

British Empire: United Kingdom..... ³⁹ 1928	Europe: Italy..... 1929 Germany..... 1927 Asia: Japan 1919
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¹ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

³⁴ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the Irish Free State and New Zealand and to certain British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 477.

³⁵ Under the 1923 agreement Spain grants its lowest rates to Nicaragua and receives the benefit of special-duty reductions originally granted by Nicaragua to France.

³⁶ New Zealand is withdrawing from this treaty, as of Apr. 15, 1933.

³⁷ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

³⁸ Treaties of 1843, 1846, and 1852 are also in force.

³⁹ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to a list of British colonies and territories listed in Hdb., 1931, p. 499. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity. This provision applies also to Iraq.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

PARAGUAY

Europe: Germany.....	⁴⁰ 1929	Asia: Japan.....	1919
America: United States.....	⁴¹ 1859		

PERU

Europe:		America:	
Italy.....	1874	Argentina.....	1874
Spain.....	1879	Bolivia.....	1905
		Asia: Japan.....	⁴¹ 1924

PERSIA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, India.....	⁴² 1857, ⁴³ 1928	Europe—Continued	
Europe:		Denmark.....	1928
France.....	1928	Russia.....	1929, 1931
Italy.....	1928, 1931	Poland.....	1927
Spain.....	1842, 1870	Hungary.....	1929
Germany.....	1929	Turkey.....	1926
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1929	Greece.....	1929
Netherlands.....	1928	America:	
Switzerland.....	1928	United States.....	1928
Austria.....	1928	Mexico.....	1902
Czechoslovakia.....	1929	Argentina.....	1902
Norway.....	1928	Chile.....	1903
Sweden.....	1929	Asia:	
		Japan.....	1929
		Iraq.....	1929
		Africa: Egypt.....	1930

POLAND ⁴⁴

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁴⁵ 1923	Estonia.....	1927
India.....	⁴⁶ 1931	Latvia.....	1929
Europe:		Hungary.....	1925
France.....	⁴⁷ 1924	Yugoslavia.....	1922
Italy.....	1922	Rumania.....	⁴⁸ 1930
Spain.....	1930	Bulgaria.....	1925
Portugal.....	1929	Greece.....	1930
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1922	America:	
Netherlands.....	1924	United States.....	1925
Switzerland.....	1922	Brazil.....	1932
Austria.....	1922	Asia and Africa:	
Czechoslovakia.....	1925	China.....	1929
Norway.....	1926	Japan.....	1922
Sweden.....	1924	Persia.....	1927
Denmark.....	1924	Egypt.....	1930
Finland.....	1923		

¹ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

² This date refers to an exchange of notes which, upon expiration of the most-favored-nation treaty of 1837, continued such treatment de facto on both sides.

³ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded to any European or North American country.

⁴ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

⁵ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to India and all parts of the British Empire not separate members of the League of Nations. Products of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Irish Free State (and of territories under their jurisdiction) are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

⁶ The treaties of Poland here listed have, for the most part, been made applicable to the Free City of Danzig, which was made part of Poland's customs territory by the Treaty of Versailles.

⁷ This treaty with the United Kingdom does not apply to India or any of the self-governing British Dominions, but is applicable to a long list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 543.

⁸ Separate treaty between Poland and India.

⁹ France's pledge of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment is limited to lists of Polish products; for certain other articles Poland is promised most-favored-nation treatment of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

¹⁰ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed.

36 TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

PORTUGAL

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁴⁰ 1914	Poland.....	1929
Canada.....	⁴⁰ 1928	Finland.....	1930
South Africa.....	⁴¹ 1928	Estonia.....	⁵⁴ ⁵⁰ 1929
Irish Free State.....	⁴⁰ 1929	Latvia.....	⁵⁴ 1929
Europe:		Lithuania.....	1932
France.....	⁴³ 1925	Hungary.....	1929
Italy.....	⁴³ 1911	Yugoslavia.....	1910
Germany.....	⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ 1926	Rumania.....	1930
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	⁴⁶ 1897	America:	
Netherlands.....	⁴⁴ 1924	United States.....	⁴ 1910
Switzerland.....	1905	Cuba.....	⁴⁷ 1931
Austria.....	⁴⁷ 1925	Asia:	
Czechoslovakia.....	1922	China.....	1928
Norway.....	1931	Japan.....	1932
Sweden.....	1904	Siam.....	⁴⁴ 1925
Denmark.....	⁴⁸ 1896		

RUMANIA

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁴⁰ 1930	Finland.....	1930
Canada.....	1928, 1930	Estonia.....	1930
Europe:		Latvia.....	1930
France.....	1980	Lithuania.....	1931
Germany.....	1930	Hungary.....	1931
Italy.....	1930	Yugoslavia.....	1930
Spain.....	1930	Bulgaria.....	1930
Portugal.....	1930	Turkey.....	1929
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1930	Greece.....	1931
Netherlands.....	1930	Albania.....	1930
Switzerland.....	1930	America:	
Austria.....	1931	United States.....	1930
Czechoslovakia.....	1930	Brazil.....	1931
Poland.....	⁴¹ 1930	Asia and Africa:	
Norway.....	1930	Japan.....	1930
Sweden.....	1931	Egypt.....	1930
Denmark.....	1930		

⁴⁰ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁴¹ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable also to the Irish Free State and Newfoundland. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, possessions, and protectorates are granted most-favored-nation treatment on terms of reciprocity.

⁴² Separate treaty between this country and Portugal.

⁴³ This treaty with the South African Union is limited on the part of Portugal to Mozambique.

⁴⁴ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in 1911 and 1922 was renewed and modified in 1925 and amended in 1932, so that Portugal grants specially reduced duties (by lowering of surtax) to French products listed, and the benefits of its minimum tariff to all others (remaining free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries); on the part of France most-favored-nation treatment is unlimited except that it applies only with quantity limitations to Portuguese nonliqueur wines in bulk, and is subject to special exceptions as to other ordinary wines.

⁴⁵ Most-favored-nation treatment is unlimited on both sides, except as to certain wines.

⁴⁶ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Portugal is limited to articles listed; all other articles are entitled to the benefit of Portugal's minimum tariff rates, leaving Portugal free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

⁴⁷ The German products for which Portugal pledges most-favored-nation treatment are specified in other Portuguese treaties. Germany is also entitled to any tariff favors which Portugal may accord by future treaties to the United States, the United Kingdom, or France.

⁴⁸ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed; all products of Belgium-Luxemburg not listed are admitted into Portugal at the rates of the minimum tariff.

⁴⁹ Portugal grants the rates of its minimum tariff, but remains free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

⁵⁰ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on the part of Portugal to articles listed; all other Danish products are admitted at the rates of the minimum tariff.

⁵¹ Estonia is also entitled to the tariff favors which Portugal subsequently accorded to Finland, Lithuania, and Poland, and which these countries and Latvia may receive from Portugal by future treaties.

⁵² This treaty with the United Kingdom does not apply to other British countries, but products of self-governing dominions (in the case of the Irish Free State by exchange of notes of Oct. 1/27, 1930), India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity. This provision applies also to Iraq.

⁵³ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

RUSSIA (U. S. S. R.)

Europe:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁶⁶ 1930	Estonia.....	1929
Italy.....	⁶⁶ 1924	Lithuania.....	1928
Germany.....	1922, 1925	Turkey.....	1931
Norway.....	1925	Greece.....	1929
Sweden.....	1924	Asia: Persia.....	1929, 1931
Denmark.....	1923		

EL SALVADOR

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	1931	Belgium and Luxem- burg.....	1906, 1932
Irish Free State.....	⁶⁴ 1931	Switzerland.....	1883
Europe:		Norway.....	1932
France.....	⁶⁵ 1901	America:	
Italy.....	⁶ 1860	United States.....	1926
Spain.....	⁶ 1865, ⁶⁶ 1924	Venezuela.....	1883
Germany.....	1908		

SIAM

British Empire: United King- dom.....	⁶⁷ 1925	Europe—Continued	
Europe:		Netherlands.....	1925
France.....	⁶⁸ 1925	Switzerland.....	1931
Italy.....	1926	Norway.....	1926
Spain.....	⁶⁹ 1925	Sweden.....	1925
Portugal.....	⁷⁰ 1925	Denmark.....	1925
Germany.....	1928	America: United States.....	⁷¹ 1920
Belgium and Luxemburg..	1926	Asia: Japan.....	1924

SOUTH AFRICA (SEE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA UNDER BRITISH EMPIRE)

⁶ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁶⁴ This treaty is to terminate in April 1933.

⁶⁵ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed. But in case either party grants tariff reductions to any third country affecting important products not listed in the treaty, it is bound to give favorable consideration to applications for the same concessions to the other party.

⁶⁶ Separate treaty between Salvador and the Irish Free State.

⁶⁷ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by France is limited to articles listed.

⁶⁸ Under the 1924 agreement Spain extends most-favored-nation treatment to products of El Salvador specified in the latter's treaty with France and receives the benefit of preferential reductions for articles likewise specified in the Franco-Salvadorean Treaty.

⁶⁹ This treaty with the United Kingdom applies to India and a list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 604. Products of self-governing dominions, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

⁷⁰ Pending negotiation of a special customs convention between the parties, this treaty provisionally continues the most favorable customs treatment on both sides for all articles then enjoying such treatment. In addition, Siam pledges most-favored-nation treatment for certain French wines and spirits.

⁷¹ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on the part of Spain to rice and tin ore; other Siamese products are entitled to the benefit of Spain's second column tariff rates, leaving Spain free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

⁷⁰ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on the part of Portugal to rice and tin; other Siamese products are entitled to the benefit of Portugal's minimum tariff rates, leaving Portugal free to concede special tariff preferences to other countries.

⁷¹ Most-favored-nation treatment respecting customs duties is pledged by Siam but not by the United States.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

SPAIN

British Empire: United Kingdom..... ⁷⁹ 1928	America—Continued
Europe:	Mexico..... ⁷⁷ 1836
France..... ⁷⁹ 1922	Argentina..... ⁸ 1863
Italy..... ⁷⁹ 1932	Brazil..... ^{78 79} 1925
Germany..... ⁷⁹ 1926	Chile..... ⁸ 1844
Belgium and Luxemburg..... 1928	Uruguay..... ⁸ 1870
Switzerland..... 1922, 1928	Bolivia..... 1847, 1879
Austria..... 1925, 1928	Peru..... 1879
Czechoslovakia..... 1925, 1928	Ecuador..... ⁷⁹ 1861, 1888
Norway..... 1928	Colombia..... ⁸ 1881, ^{79 80} 1894
Sweden..... 1928	Venezuela..... 1882
Denmark..... 1928	Costa Rica..... ⁸ 1850
Poland..... 1930	Nicaragua..... ⁸ 1850, ⁸¹ 1923
Finland..... ⁷⁴ 1925, 1928	El Salvador..... ⁸ 1865, ⁸² 1924
Hungary..... 1925, 1929	Guatemala..... ⁸ 1863
Yugoslavia..... 1929	Asia and Africa:
Rumania..... 1930	China..... 1928
Bulgaria..... ⁷⁸ 1922	Japan..... 1900, 1929
Turkey..... 1932	Siam..... ⁷⁴ 1925
America:	Persia..... 1842, 1870
United States... ⁷⁸ 1906, 1923, 1927	Egypt..... 1930
Cuba..... ⁷⁸ 1927	

⁷⁷ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁷⁸ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to Canada (but not to the other self-governing dominions, nor to India) and a number of other British colonies and territories noted in Hdb., 1931, p. 643. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

⁷⁹ Most-favored-nation treatment is limited on both sides to articles listed, and Spain grants second column tariff treatment to all products of the other party not listed.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ Most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Spain is limited to articles listed; all other articles are admitted under Spain's second column tariff.⁸¹

⁸¹ Spain grants second column tariff treatment.⁸²

⁸² By the terms of the 1927 agreement the most-favored-nation treatment pledged by Spain was limited to her conventional tariff rates in effect May 26, 1927, all of which (with some modifications) were merged with second column rates, effective Jan. 1, 1929, such action being contemplated under the agreement. Spain has since granted special tariff preferences to other countries, without extending their application to the United States.

⁸³ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is limited to products shipped under the national flag.

⁸⁴ Spain also concedes exemption from depreciated currency surtax for specified products of Brazil so long as the Brazilian tariff is not changed unfavorably to Spain compared with other countries.

⁸⁵ Products of this country are admitted under Spain's second column tariff.⁸⁶

⁸⁶ Mutual most-favored-nation treatment as pledged in this treaty is described as the most favorable treatment that may be accorded by Spain to any American country, and by Colombia to any European country.

⁸⁷ Under the 1923 agreement Spain extends its lowest rates to Nicaragua and receives the benefit of special duty reductions originally granted by Nicaragua to France.

⁸⁸ Under the 1924 agreement Spain extends most-favored-nation treatment to products of El Salvador specified in the latter's treaty with France and receives the benefit of preferential reductions for articles likewise specified in the Franco-Salvadoran Treaty.

⁸⁹ But Spain remains free to concede to other countries special reductions from second column rates. Such reductions have been accorded to France by the supplementary agreement of Oct. 22, 1931.

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

SWEDEN

British Empire: United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, ⁶⁴ South Africa, Irish Free State, India.....	⁶⁵ 1826
Europe:	
France.....	1881
Italy.....	1862
Spain.....	1928
Portugal.....	1904
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1895
Netherlands.....	1847, 1908
Switzerland.....	1924
Austria.....	1873, 1924
Czechoslovakia.....	1925
Russia.....	1924
Poland.....	1924
Finland.....	1927
Estonia.....	1923
Latvia.....	1924
Lithuania.....	1924

Europe—Continued	
Hungary.....	1928
Yugoslavia.....	1907
Rumania.....	1931
Bulgaria.....	1923
Turkey.....	1929
Greece.....	1926
America:	
Argentina.....	⁶⁶ 1885
Brazil.....	1931
Colombia.....	1928
Asia:	
China.....	1928
Japan.....	1911
Siam.....	1925
Persia.....	1929
Africa:	
Egypt.....	1930
Liberia.....	⁶⁷ 1863

SWITZERLAND ⁶⁸

British Empire: United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, ⁶⁷ South Africa, Irish Free State, India.....	⁶⁹ 1855
Europe:	
France.....	1929
Italy.....	1923
Spain.....	1922, 1928
Portugal.....	1905
Germany.....	1932
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1929
Netherlands.....	1930
Austria.....	1926
Czechoslovakia.....	1927
Norway.....	1906
Sweden.....	1924
Denmark.....	1875
Poland.....	1922
Finland.....	1927
Estonia.....	1925
Latvia.....	1924

Europe—Continued	
Lithuania.....	1922
Hungary.....	1906
Yugoslavia.....	1907
Rumania.....	1930
Bulgaria.....	1924
Turkey.....	1930
Greece.....	1926
Albania.....	1929
America:	
Brazil.....	1931
Chile.....	1897
Ecuador.....	1888
Colombia.....	1908
El Salvador.....	1883
Asia and Africa:	
Japan.....	1911
Siam.....	1931
Persia.....	1928
Egypt.....	1930

⁶⁵ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁶⁶ New Zealand is withdrawing from this treaty, as of Apr. 11, 1933.

⁶⁷ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

⁶⁸ The treaties of Switzerland here listed apply also to Liechtenstein, which is part of the Swiss customs territory, by virtue of the customs union agreement of 1923.

⁶⁹ New Zealand is withdrawing from the tariff provisions of this treaty (arts. 9 and 10) as of Apr. 15, 1933.

⁷⁰ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

40 TARIFF BARGAINING UNDER MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES

List of commercial treaties of all nations in force January 1, 1933, pledging most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties—Continued

TURKEY

British Empire:		Europe—Continued	
United Kingdom.....	⁸⁰ 1930	Sweden.....	1929
Irish Free State.....	⁸⁰ 1929	Denmark.....	1930
India.....	⁸⁰ 1930	Finland.....	1929
Europe:		Estonia.....	1929
France.....	1929	Latvia.....	1928
Germany.....	1930	Hungary.....	1930
Italy.....	1929	Rumania.....	1929
Spain.....	1932	Bulgaria.....	1930
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1927	Greece.....	1930
Netherlands.....	1929	America: United States.....	1929
Switzerland.....	1930	Asia:	
Austria.....	1930	Japan.....	1929
Czechoslovakia.....	1931	Persia.....	1926
Russia.....	1931	Africa: Egypt.....	1930
Norway.....	1929		

UNITED KINGDOM (SEE UNDER BRITISH EMPIRE)

UNITED STATES (SEE PAGES 15 AND 16 FOR LIST OF TREATIES IN FORCE APRIL 1, 1933)

URUGUAY

Europe:		America: Brazil.....	⁸ 1851
France.....	1892		
Spain.....	⁸ 1870		

VENEZUELA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, India.....	⁹¹ 1825, 1834	Europe—Continued	
Europe:		Italy.....	⁸ 1861
France.....	1902	Spain.....	1882
		Germany.....	1909
		Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1884
		America: El Salvador.....	1883

YUGOSLAVIA

British Empire: United Kingdom, Canada.....	⁹² 1927	Europe—Continued	
Europe:		Denmark.....	1909
France.....	1929	Finland.....	1929
Germany.....	⁹³ 1927	Estonia.....	1928
Italy.....	1924	Latvia.....	1928
Spain.....	1929	Hungary.....	1926
Portugal.....	1910	Rumania.....	1930
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1926	Greece.....	1927
Netherlands.....	1930	Albania.....	1926
Switzerland.....	1907	America:	
Austria.....	1925, 1932	United States.....	1881
Czechoslovakia.....	1928	Brazil.....	1932
Poland.....	1922	Asia and Africa:	
Norway.....	1909, 1923	Japan.....	1923
Sweden.....	1907	Egypt.....	1930

⁸ The most-favored-nation treatment assured by this treaty in regard to customs duties is of the "conditional" type, as explained on p. 18.

⁹⁰ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to a list of British colonies and territories listed in Hdb. 1931, p. 696.

⁹¹ Separate agreement between Turkey and this country.

⁹² These treaties with the United Kingdom are applicable to all the other British countries here listed, and also to Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and all British colonies not possessing responsible government.

⁹³ This treaty with the United Kingdom is applicable to Canada and a list of British colonies and territories noted in Hdb. 1931, p. 747. Products of self-governing dominions, India, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are accorded most-favored-nation treatment subject to reciprocity.

⁹⁴ This treaty denounced by Germany to terminate Mar. 6, 1933.

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The Department of State assisted the Tariff Commission in preparing the lists of commercial treaties and agreements of the United States in force and furnished other valuable detailed data which are included in the discussion of tariff bargaining.

