

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## FRANCE-TUNISIA CUSTOMS UNION

### The Convention of 3 June 1955 and the New Customs Tariff

1. The following communication, dated 13 February 1956, has been received from the French Government:

"In the course of the plenary meeting on 3 December 1955 (SR.10/21), of the Tenth Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, Senator Rochereau, leader of the French delegation, stated that the Economic and Financial Convention creating a customs union between France and Tunisia would enter into force as from 1 January 1956. He also announced that the common tariff of the Union would be transmitted as soon as possible to the contracting parties, in order that they might assure themselves that the new customs arrangement between France and Tunisia is in conformity with the provisions of the General Agreement.

"I have the honour to submit herewith, for distribution to the contracting parties, thirty-seven copies of the common tariff applied in France and in Tunisia since 1 January 1956 to imports from contracting parties.

"The tariff follows the nomenclature (as revised in 1955) of the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs signed by France in Brussels on 15 December 1950."

One copy of the new tariff applied in France and in Tunisia is distributed with this document to each contracting party.

2. At the request of the French Government the following texts are attached hereto:

The Economic and Financial Convention between France and Tunisia, of 3 June 1955 (Preamble and the Chapter on commercial relations); and

The Protocol of Application relating to the Customs Union, of 30 December 1955.

3. The Executive Secretary has been informed by the French Government that a memorandum setting out the changes introduced by the Convention in the tariffs formerly in force in France and Tunisia will be submitted in the near future for the information of the CONTRACTING PARTIES, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 7 (a) of Article XXIV.
4. The creation of the customs union will appear as an item on the agenda for the Eleventh Session of the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND  
TUNISIA - SIGNED IN PARIS ON 3 JUNE 1955

Preamble

France is prepared:

- to enter into as complete an economic union as possible with Tunisia within the framework of the French franc area;
- to guarantee the currency backing, the public debt and the equilibrium of the external balance of payments of Tunisia;
- to place at the disposal of Tunisian industries the necessary credits for financing and marketing production without impairing monetary stability;
- to help towards disposal of Tunisian surpluses both in the French franc area and abroad
- to bring a financial and technological contribution to further economic and social progress in Tunisia.

France considers that the advantages resulting from its contribution in these various fields cannot be dissociated from one another and that their necessary counterpart is to be found in the rules freely accepted by Tunisia and in common action which it is recognized is fully consistent with the internal sovereignty of the Tunisian Kingdom.

Such economic and financial solidarity involves, in particular:

- control of currency issue in Tunisia, by the central monetary authority of the French franc area;
- unified exchange regulations;
- the pooling of foreign exchange resources;
- the establishment of a customs union between France and Tunisia.

Further, the financial burdens borne or to be borne by France in respect of the economic development of Tunisia warrant the granting of special guarantees to French undertakings in Tunisia, such undertakings being instruments for cooperation between France and Tunisia.

The purpose of the economic and financial Convention is therefore:

I. To sanction the status of Tunisia as a member of the French franc area and to lay down the reciprocal duties and obligations of France and of Tunisia as members of such monetary union;

II. To regulate the conduct of the commercial policy of the two countries on a basis of mutual advantages and, to that end, to have recourse to that international instrument known as a "Customs Union";

III. To provide for the forms of financial assistance that France may continue bringing to Tunisia, as regards both investment financing and provision of the necessary means of payment to meet current expenditures, and to lay down the technical controls which the implementation of such assistance involves;

IV. To promote the economic development of Tunisia by ensuring that undertakings established on Tunisian territory shall receive a status that will make it possible for them to maintain and develop their investments.

#### Chapter I - Monetary System

Articles 1 to 10 ...

#### Chapter II - Commercial Relations

Article 11. - Recognizing that the prosperity and stability of their economies can best be secured through an expansion of their mutual trade, France and Tunisia agree to constitute their respective customs territories into a Customs Union.

The new system shall become applicable upon the expiration of a period of two months after the entry into force of these Conventions.

The two countries shall consult to determine whether it is appropriate to extend to other countries in the French franc area the benefits resulting from participation in the Customs Union.

Article 12. - As far as international commitments are concerned, readjustments can be agreed between the two countries in respect of the principle of uniform trade and customs regulations, to take account of the specific economic situation of either country.

Such adjustment shall be submitted for approval to the two Governments by a joint Commission which shall initiate work upon the entry into force of these conventions.

At the request of either Government, the Commission may at any time be entrusted with the task of proposing such readjustments to the customs regulations applicable to their mutual trade or to trade with any third country as may be required as a result of changing economic circumstances in the two countries.

Article 13. - Customs duties applicable to products which present directly or indirectly a positive interest for either country shall not be modified without the agreement of the country concerned.

Article 14. - Products originating in and coming from the customs territory of either country shall not, on their importation into the territory of the other country, be subject to charges or taxes other than those applicable to like domestic products.

Article 15. - France and Tunisia recognize that fees other than customs duties and revenue charges levied on or in connection with the importation or exportation of goods entering into their mutual trade shall be justified by the cost of services rendered and shall not hamper free trade relationships in the territory of the customs union.

Article 16. - There is hereby instituted a Trade Committee for the Customs Union, the terms of reference and mode of operation of which shall be laid down under a protocol to be established at a future date. The Committee shall give opinions and suggestions in matters pertaining to the co-ordination of commercial policy within the Customs Union, in particular in respect of:

- the operation of the Customs Union and its continuing adaptation to economic needs;
- plans and programmes relating to importation and exportation;
- the methods for implementing such programmes;
- action to be taken for the purpose of promoting trade with foreign countries.

Article 17. - The French Government shall represent the Customs Union in any international conferences dealing with customs problems and trade with foreign countries.

The Government of Tunisia may appoint delegates or experts to serve on delegations conducting negotiations on behalf of the Customs Union.

Article 18. - France and Tunisia undertake to take appropriate action to ensure that commitments entered into by the Customs Union vis a vis third countries are fully carried out, and for the safeguarding of their common interests in the field of external trade.

Article 19. - Tunisian officials may be seconded to diplomatic missions abroad, where they shall assist commercial counsellors and attachés and serve as members of economic expansion services.

Chapter III - Financial Relations

Articles 20 to 27 ...

Chapter IV - Economic Co-operation and Private  
Investments

Articles 28 to 36 ...

PROTOCOL OF APPLICATION RELATING TO THE CUSTOMS UNION,  
BETWEEN FRANCE AND TUNISIA  
(30 December 1955)

In pursuance of the provisions of the Economic and Financial Convention signed on 3 June 1955 in Paris by France and Tunisia, MOCI No.1724 of 19 September 1955 (page 306)

And in conformity with the proposals by the joint commission provided for under Article 12 of the said Convention

The Government of France and the Government of Tunisia,

Considering that the conduct of the commercial policy of the two countries should be regulated on a basis of mutual advantages and, to that end, that recourse should be had to that international instrument known as a "Customs Union",

Considering that the prosperity and stability of their economies can best be secured through an expansion of their mutual trade,

Considering that their economies, which differ on account of the natural conditions of climate and geographical dimensions, on account of their structures and their unequal degree of development, could not possibly be merged indiscriminately into one single entity,

Recognizing that Tunisia is in need of promptly modernising some sectors of its agriculture and of speeding up her process of industrialization

Agree as follows:

The Customs Union to be established under provisions of Chapter II of the Economic and Financial Convention shall be established in conformity with the provisions of Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in order that the Union may be recognized internationally without previous discussion in the relevant international bodies.

Consequently, the Union will not involve any legal exception to the principle of a single tariff in respect of third countries or to the principle of duty-free treatment within the territory of the Union, and the de facto adjustments intended to take account of the special economic situation of either country shall be effected and operated in such a way as not to impair the two principles in question.

In conformity with Article 12 of the Economic and Financial Convention readjustments may be agreed, between the two countries, in respect of the principle of uniform trade and customs regulations to take account of the specific economic situation of either country.

Such readjustments may effect:

- the trade relationship of either country with third countries or
- the mutual trade relationships of the two countries.

#### I. Relations with Third Countries

In order to take account of the specific economic situation of either country in carrying out the principle of a single tariff within the Territory of the Union, readjustments in the trade relationships of either country with third countries may be effected in the following forms, which are not mutually exclusive:

- the temporary suspension, in whole or in part, of certain rates of duty in the Union tariff;
- the levy of various taxes supplementing the rates of duty in the Union tariff;
- the imposition of import or export prohibitions or restrictions.

The temporary suspension, in whole or in part, of any rate of duty shall only be dictated by the desire that the levy of the full rate inscribed in the Union tariff should not:

- bring about a notable increase in the cost of living;
- hamper unduly the process of equipment;
- hamper the normal flow of supplies;
- generally result in appreciable disturbances to economic life.

As a general rule, any duty suspended in whole or in part by common agreement shall be so suspended until the two governments make a decision to the contrary at the request of either of them and upon a proposal by a meeting the joint commission convened to that effect, provided however that any such suspension in whole or in part may be instituted for a fixed period of time or subject to the observance of gradual stages.

## II. Relationships within the Territory of the Union

Notwithstanding the rule that freedom of trade between the two countries shall not be hampered by administrative measures, certain temporary adjustments may be effected by common agreement with a view to the development of a particular local industry or branch of agriculture of positive interest to the country concerned as a whole.

The two governments generally recognize that protective measures may be instituted within the Territory of the Union only on a provisional basis, with a view to promoting, in particular, the establishment or development of new industries which could not otherwise be exposed to full market conditions in the Union without possible damage. However, in exceptional circumstances, the two governments may, for social or political reasons, deviate from the above principle and decide that a non-competitive local industry should be protected.

Such protective measures may take the form of:

- import or export quotas or prohibitions;
- import or export price equalization schemes, provided the two types of measures shall not be mutually exclusive.

As regards the implementation of the above measures, the procedures laid down under Article 12 shall be applicable to cases referred to in Articles 11, 14 and 15 of the Economic and Financial Convention.

Subject to exceptions agreed to by mutual consent, each government undertakes not to request the concurrence of the other in respect of restrictive measures of any kind that would prejudice the interests of the other to the extent that analogous or equivalent measures are not to be applied to like products originating in countries outside the French franc area.

Furthermore, as a general rule, restrictive measures of any kind applicable to imports into either country of any products originating in the other country should not be proposed in cases where the former country can procure the raw materials or semi-finished products, payable in currencies other than French francs, required for the manufacture of such products, on more favourable terms than the latter country. However, this general rule could be waived by common consent in specific cases.

CHAPTER I

Territorial Application

Article 1. - The Customs Union between France and Tunisia (hereinafter referred to as "The Union"), shall include the French Customs Territory on the one hand and the Tunisian Customs Territory on the other.

Article 2. - The two contracting parties agree to extend the benefits resulting from the Union to other territories of the French franc area which constitute a customs union with France on the date of this Protocol.

CHAPTER II

The Customs Legislation and Regulations of the Union

Article 3. - Subject to the readjustments provided for under Article 12 of the Economic and Financial Convention and under this Protocol, the same prohibitions, restrictions and customs tariffs and generally speaking the same customs laws and regulations shall be applicable to the trade of either member of the Union with third countries.

Article 4. - The import and export tariffs of the Union shall be promulgated simultaneously by the two contracting parties.

Article 5. - (a) The customs legislation of the two countries shall be consolidated:

(b) The Tunisian Government declares that all the provisions of the French customs code except the provisions of the code which are enumerated in Annex II, shall be incorporated into the Tunisian customs code, provided, however, that the Articles of the French customs code listed in Annex III shall be readjusted to take account of the special territorial, administrative, and judicial structure of Tunisia;

(c) The provisions concerning the implementation of the French customs code listed in Annex IV shall be made applicable to Tunisia by the Government of Tunisia after the necessary adjustments have been effected;

(d) The readjustments mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c) above shall be effected before 1 January 1956.

Article 6. - The provisions referred to in Annex V shall be applicable to both France and Tunisia.

The list of such texts may be supplemented by common agreement between the two contracting parties by means of the addition of other provisions existing in France or in Tunisia on the date of this Protocol.

### CHAPTER III

#### Changes in the Customs Laws and Regulations of the Union

Article 7. - The customs laws and regulations of the Union, including the customs tariffs and other customs laws and regulations existing in France or in Tunisia on the date of this Protocol may be modified or supplemented only by common agreement between the two contracting parties.

However, such agreement shall not be required if the new provisions envisaged by either contracting party are not likely to affect the interests of the other contracting party.

As regards the import tariff, the agreement of the two contracting parties shall be required in every case where it is intended to increase rates of duty; in cases where it is intended to reduce or to suspend in whole or in part rates of duty, the agreement of France shall be required in respect of all items in List A of Annex VI and the agreement of Tunisia shall be required in respect of all items in List B of the same annex.

Article 8. - The two contracting parties shall take every necessary measure in order that the new provisions relating to the customs laws and regulations applicable within the territory of the Union, including the customs tariff, may become applicable on the same date in France and in Tunisia. If the implementation of this rule is not practicable, not more than three full days shall elapse between the dates on which these provisions are published in the Official Gazettes of the two countries.

In cases of emergency, the two contracting parties shall promptly publish the new provisions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article which shall enter into force immediately.

Article 9. - (a) Notwithstanding the rule that there shall be uniform customs regulations, any customs duty may be suspended in whole or in part as a result of the readjustments provided for under Article 12 of the Economic and Financial Convention.

(b) During a period when a rate of duty is suspended in whole or in part within the territory of either contracting party, the other contracting party shall be free at any time to suspend that rate of duty in its territory.

(c) Each contracting party shall be free at any time to reimpose in whole or in part any rate of duty previously suspended in its territory.

(d) A contracting party which has suspended a rate of duty in the conditions laid down in paragraph (b) of this Article shall reinstate such duty when that duty is reimposed by the other contracting party.

(e) A contracting party shall be required to reimpose a rate of duty previously suspended by common agreement only if the Joint Commission finds that the circumstances which justified the suspension of that duty have ceased to exist.

Article 10. - For the purposes of paragraph (a) of Article 9 above, the two contracting parties agree as follows:

(a) In Tunisia, the Tunisian Government shall be free to suspend in whole or in part import duties applicable to the items listed in Annex VII, and subject to the terms and conditions laid down in the said Annex.

(b) Any duty so suspended may be applied only subject to the conditions laid down in paragraph (e) of Article 9 above, unless otherwise provided in Article VII.

Article 11. - In its relations with foreign countries, each contracting party, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 above, may, in respect of its international commitments, levy additional taxes over and above the import duties in the Union tariff or impose import or export prohibitions or restrictions.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### Relationships within the Territory of the Union

Article 12. - Subject to the readjustments provided for under Article 12 of the Economic and Financial Convention and under this Protocol, products originating in one of the territories of the Union shall not, when shipped in direct consignment to another territory within the Union, be subject to any prohibition or restriction or to any customs duty either when going out of the territory of origin or when coming into the territory of destination.

In conformity with the provisions of Article 14 of the Economic and Financial Convention, such products shall not be subject to internal taxes or other internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied to like domestic products.

The readjustments referred to under paragraph 1 of this article shall not operate so as to subject products originating in one of the territories of the Union shipped to another territory within the Union to less favourable treatment than products of foreign origin of the same kind.

Article 13. - (a) The products of the countries and territories non-members of the Union when shipped in direct consignment from one of the territories of the Union to another territory within the Union, shall be accorded by the latter territory freedom from customs duty, and, if appropriate, from related taxes, where they have already been subject upon importation into the former territory to customs duties and, if appropriate, to related taxes not lower than those applicable in the territory of destination.

(b) Where already subject upon importation into the former territory, to customs duties and, if appropriate, to related taxes lower than those existing in the territory of destination, such products shall be subject to an additional tax in the latter territory. The amount of the additional tax shall be equivalent to the difference between:

- the charges applicable in the country of destination, and

- the charges which shall be levied in respect of customs duties and related charges, in the importing territory, on the date when the products in question are cleared for consumption, on products of the same kind and origin.

(c) Where accorded the benefit of a suspension of customs duties or related taxes upon importation into the former territory, such products shall be subject, in the territory of destination to customs duties, and, if appropriate, to related taxes existing in that territory.

The products of the countries and territories non-members of the Union, when shipped in direct consignment from one of the territories of the Union to another territory within the Union, shall be subject to the prohibitions and restrictions existing in the territory of destination, provided they have not already been subject to such prohibitions and restrictions upon importation into the former territory.

Article 14. - The provisions of Article 13 above shall also apply to products of the countries and territories non-members of the Union which have been processed in one of the territories of the Union before being shipped to another territory within the Union.

The additional charge which may have to be levied under paragraph (b) of Article 13 above shall be computed on the basis of the status of the products concerned before processing occurred.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of Article 13 above, the goods resulting from such processing of the products of countries and territories

not members of the Union as may occur in one of the territories of the Union shall not be subject to customs duties and, if appropriate, to related taxes within another territory of the Union, provided the following requirements are met:

(1) The products initially imported into the territory where transformation occurs shall have been subject to customs duties and, if appropriate, to related taxes applicable upon importation into that territory; and

(2) Such products shall not account for more than 25 per cent of the value of the processed goods and shall have undergone a substantial transformation conferring on the goods a new individuality.

Article 15. - Products referred to in Article 12, 13 and 14 above shall, when shipped from one territory of the Union into another territory within the Union, be subject to customs duties and, if appropriate, to related taxes as well as to prohibitions and restrictions applicable to foreign products unless shipped in conditions of direct consignment.

Article 16. - Subject to the requirements that the measures in pursuance of this article are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination, or a disguised restriction on trade within the territory of the Union, each contracting party may subject its trade with the other contracting party to prohibitions or restrictions necessary:

- to protect public morals, public order, or public safety;
- to protect human, animal or plant life or health;
- to secure the protection of patents, trade-marks and copy-rights, and the prevention of deceptive practices;
- to secure, upon exportation, compliance with regulations relating to the enforcement of standards of quality;
- for the protection of national treasures, of artistic, historic or archaeological value;
- for the conservation of exhaustible natural resources, if such measures are made effective in conjunction with restrictions on domestic production or consumption.

Except in cases of emergency, the prohibitions and restrictions referred to above may not be imposed by either contracting party unless they have been concurred in by the other contracting party. Prohibitions and restrictions existing on the date of this Protocol may be maintained.

Article 17. - Each contracting party may, after consulting with the other contracting party, subject its trade with the other contracting party to prohibitions or restrictions necessary to secure the enforcement of monopolies referred to in Annex VIII.

Article 18. - In pursuance of the provisions of Article 12 of the Economic and Financial Convention, the two parties to this Protocol agree as follows:

- (a) Products included in List A to Annex II may, upon importation from Tunisia into other territories within the Union, be subject to prohibitions or restrictions in conformity with the provisions of Annex III;
- (b) Products included in List B to Annex IX may, upon importation from another territory of the Union into Tunisia, be subject to prohibitions or restrictions in conformity with the provisions of Annex IX;
- (c) Exports of certain agricultural products and of certain articles of foreign origin may be provisionally prohibited by either contracting party in respect of the other contracting party, in order to avoid the consequences of shortages and to secure adequate agricultural and industrial equipment. The Government of Tunisia may further prohibit exports of any products included in List B (2) to Annex IX to other territories within the Union.

#### CHAPTER V

##### The Joint Commission of the Union

Article 19. - The Joint Commission instituted under Article 12 of the Economic and Financial Convention shall meet in Paris and in Tunis alternately. The Commission shall establish its own rules of procedure.

Article 20. - A contracting party which proposes to readjust the principles laid down in Articles 11, 14 and 15 of the Economic and Financial Convention shall submit a proposal to that effect to the Joint Commission.

Article 21. - A contracting party which proposes to institute measures requiring the common agreement of France and Tunisia, as provided for under this Protocol, shall bring the matter before the Joint Commission.

Article 22. - In cases of emergency involving exceptional circumstances, measures requiring the agreement of the two contracting parties may be instituted without previous agreement, provided, however, that the contracting party taking such action shall promptly convene a meeting of the Joint Commission on the grounds that emergency action had to be taken.

If agreement among the parties is not reached at the meeting of the Joint Commission, the measure instituted shall be suspended not later than thirty days after such action is taken.

A contracting party instituting emergency measures which involve a reduction of tariff protection within its territory shall take the necessary steps to avoid any abnormal increase in the volume of its exports to the other contracting party in respect of the products benefiting from the reduction.

Article 23. - Without prejudice to the procedures laid down in Articles 17 to 20 inclusive of the General Convention between France and Tunisia, the other contracting party may submit to the examination of the Joint Commission any measure which, in its opinion, conflicts with the basic principles of the Customs Union.

Article 24. - The Joint Commission may also suggest to the two Governments action intended to resolve the difficulties which might arise from the implementation of this Protocol.

#### CHAPTER VI

##### Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 25. - In matters of ships' supplies, Tunisian ships shall enjoy the same treatment as French ships in French ports, subject to reciprocity, and the treatment applicable to the ships of one country in the ports of the other shall not in fact be less favourable than the treatment reserved to foreign ships engaged in the same shipping operations.

Article 26. - The two contracting parties recognize that the customs formality tax levied on products imported into or exported from the Tunisian customs territory is justified on account of the services rendered and is therefore permissible.

Article 27. - The Tunisian Government may levy the export taxes and charges listed in Annex X at the rates and under the conditions laid down in the relevant legislation or regulations.

Article 28 (a) - Each contracting party shall take the necessary steps to protect within its own territory the products originating in the territory of the other contracting party against any unfair competition on the occasion of commercial transactions;

(b) - Any products grown or manufactured abroad and bearing either on themselves or on packings, boxes, containers, envelopes, labels etc., a trademark, name, sign or any indication likely to lead one to believe that they have been manufactured in the Union or that they originate in one of the territories of the Union shall be prohibited upon importation and shall not be accepted for warehousing, transit, or transportation within the territory of the Union.

The above provision is equally applicable to foreign products grown or manufactured in a place bearing the same name as a place located within the territory of the Union, where the name of the country of origin and the word "imported" are not written in conspicuous letters over and above the name of the place abroad.

Article 29. - Countervailing duties may be levied upon exportation from the territory of origin or upon importation into the importing territory to offset the subsidy granted directly or indirectly on the manufacture or sale of any products shipped from one territory of the Union to another territory within the Union.

Article 30. - The two contracting parties shall take every necessary measure to prevent dumping in the internal trade channels of the Union. If such measures prove to be ineffective, anti-dumping duties may be levied on items in respect of which it is determined that dumping is occurring, if such dumping causes or threatens material injury to the other contracting party. No anti-dumping duty shall exceed the difference between the price of the product imported into the country of destination and the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, for the like product when destined for consumption in the exporting country. Due allowance shall be made in each case for differences in conditions and terms of sale, for differences in taxation, and for other differences affecting price comparability.

Article 31. - No product of one of the territories of the Union shall be subject, upon entry into another territory within the Union, to anti-dumping or countervailing duties by reason of the exemption of such product from duties or taxes borne by the like product when destined for consumption in the former territory or by reason of the refund of such duties or taxes.

## CHAPTER VII

### Transitional Provisions

Article 32. - In pursuance of Article 42 of the Economic and Financial Convention the two contracting parties agree to effect the following readjustments:

(1) Pending the entry into force of the import and export tariffs of the Union, each contracting party shall levy the relevant import and export duties existing in its territory on the date of this protocol in respect of goods of any origin or destination. However, Tunisian products shall be imported duty-free into French customs territory when transported in the conditions provided for under Article 318 of the French Customs Code;

(2) Pending the promulgation of the provisions referred to in Articles 5 and 6 of this Protocol or until 31 December 1955, whichever is the later, the Tunisian Government may continue applying the corresponding customs legislation and regulations.

CHAPTER VIII

Final Provisions

Article 33. - The Annexes to this Protocol are an integral part of this Protocol.

Article 34. - This Protocol shall enter into force on 1 November 1955.

ANNEX I

Interpretative Notes

Ad Article 1. - The French customs territory includes the territories of continental France, of Corsica, of the French islands bordering on the French coast, of the French overseas departments and of the departments of Algeria, including their territorial waters.

The Tunisian customs territory includes the territory of continental Tunisia, of islands bordering on the Tunisian coast, including their territorial waters.

Free zones may be instituted within the territory of either contracting party with the agreement of the other contracting party.

Ad Article 2. - The territories which constitute a customs union with France as of the date of this Protocol are the Saar and the Principality of Monaco.

The provisions of this Protocol are applicable to those territories.

Ad Article 7. - The "other customs laws and regulations" referred to in Article 7, existing in France or in Tunisia on the date of this Protocol shall remain in force to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the principles of the customs union.

Ad Article 9. - The provisions of Article 9(b) may be invoked by Tunisia to extend to its territory in analogous conditions, the suspensions of duties applicable in Algerian territory. Any duty suspension existing in one part only of Algerian territory may be extended only to the corresponding part of Tunisian territory.

The provisions of Article 9(b) shall not apply to duty suspensions existing in French overseas departments, (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion) in view of the remoteness of such departments.

Ad Articles 13, 14 and 15. - For the purposes of Articles 13, 14 and 15, the special temporary compensation tax shall be regarded as a related tax.

Ad Article 26. - The customs formality tax levied in Tunisia shall be regarded as a tax on account of services rendered to the extent that its rate does not exceed 2 per cent of the value of the items concerned.

ANNEX II

Article 5(b) of the Protocol

Articles of the French Customs Code, the provisions of which shall not be incorporated into the Tunisian Customs Code

Articles 15 - 16 - 41 - 74 - 168 - 179 - 180 - 181 - 196 - 216 to 260 - 265 to 284 - 299 to 322 bis.

ANNEX III

Article 5(b) of the Protocol

Articles of the French Customs Code, the provisions of which shall be incorporated into the Tunisian Customs Code with the necessary adjustments

Articles 1 - 8 - 14 - 17 to 23 - 25 - 26 - 28 to 30 - 33 - 34 - 37 - 39 - 40 - 44 - 45 to 50 - 52 - 54 - 58 - 60 - 63 - 64 - 73 - 75 to 77 - 87 - 88 - 90 to 92 - 95 - 98 - 103 to 107 - 108 - 112 - 114 - 118 to 120 - 123 - 125 - 126 - 129 - 131 - 140 to 143 - 147 - 149 to 151 - 153 - 154 - 156 - 157 - 159 to 162 - 164 to 167 - 169 - 171 - 185 - 186 - 189 - 190 - 194 - 195 - 197 to 215 - 285 to 298 - 323 to 391 - 394 - 398 to 400 - 402 - 403 - 406 - 408 to 440.

ANNEX IV

Article 5(c) of the Protocol

Existing provisions relating to the application of the French Customs Code, which shall be made applicable to Tunisia, with the necessary adjustments

Order of 26 September 1949 relating to the disposal, by the Customs Administration, of articles confiscated or given up as a result of a transaction.

Order of 20 January 1950 concerning the operating of the Comité Supérieur du Tarif as amended by the Order of 25 February 1952, and Order of 17 January 1951 relating to allowances to which the members of the Committee are entitled.

Order of 27 July 1950 concerning the application of the temporary import system for travellers' personal belongings.

Order of 27 July 1950 concerning the application of the temporary export system for travellers' non-prohibited personal belongings.

Order of 18 November 1950 concerning the application of Articles 175 and 189 of the French Customs Code, as modified by the Order of 1 August 1954.

Order of 24 November 1950 relating to the administration of Article 7 of the French Customs Code.

Order of 11 May 1951 concerning the general regulations relating to the application of customs duties and charges to customs levies on containers and to the verification of goods.

Order of 2 December 1952 concerning the application of Articles 87 to 92 inclusive of the French Customs codes relating to the profession of Customs Agent.

Order by the Director-General of the Customs and Excise of 28 February 1953 concerning the form of customs declaration, the entries to appear therein, the documents to be annexed thereto and the conditions in which the preliminary examination of goods may take place.

Order of 4 March 1953 instituting restrictions upon the volume of imports and exports of goods in pursuance of Article 24 of the French Customs Code.

Order of 4 March 1953 relating to the operation of Article 215 of the French Customs Code.

Order of 14 March 1953 relating to the repression of contraband by sea.

Order of 24 November 1953 relating to the operation of Chapter IV of Title V of the French Customs Code concerning warehousing.

Order by the Director-General of Customs and Excise of 31 January 1955 concerning the operation of the general system of acquits-à-caution and of the transit system.

#### ANNEX V

#### Article 6 of the Protocol

1. French legislative texts which shall be made applicable to Tunis:

- Decree of 6 October 1926 relating to the customs classification applicable to goods manufactured in third countries from materials originating in other countries.

- Articles 1 and 2 of Decree No. 48-173 of 31 January 1948 as amended by the Decrees of 15 June 1950 and 29 November 1951 giving a definition of petroleum products and crude oils.
- Paragraph 3 of the Law of 16 March 1928 concerning the revision of the Customs system applicable to petroleum products.
- Articles 11 to 28 inclusive of Decree No. 48-173 of 31 January 1948 concerning the customs and revenue system applicable to petroleum products.

2. Tunisian provisions which should be made applicable to France:

- Decree of 3 July 1929 by the Bey instituting restrictions upon imports of tea into Tunisia.<sup>1</sup>

ANNEX VI

Article 7 of the Protocol of  
Application relating to the Economic  
and Financial Convention

The following lists may be amended or supplemented at any time, depending upon the specific economic needs of either contracting party.

LIST A                      PRODUCTS OF DIRECT OR INDIRECT POSITIVE  
INTEREST TO FRANCE

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
1A to 12 inclusive:	Live animals.
13 to 22B inclusive:	Meat and offals.
23A to 27B inclusive:	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs.
28 to 34 inclusive:	Milk and dairy products, eggs and honey.
Ex 51:	Sponges, prepared.
51 to 135 inclusive:	Vegetable products.
136 to 159 inclusive:	Fatty substances, greases, oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, waxes of mineral or vegetable origin.
160 to 237 inclusive:	Prepared food stuffs, beverages and vinegar, tobacco.
238 to 344 inclusive:	Mineral products.
345 to 690 inclusive:	Products of the chemical industry.
691 to 727 inclusive:	Artificial plastic materials, rubber and articles thereof.
728 to 762E inclusive:	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof, articles of industries related to leather, hides or skins.
763 to 821D inclusive:	Wood and articles of wood, furniture, cork, manufactures of straw, of esparto and of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork.

<sup>1</sup> France shall institute similar export restrictions in respect of tea to Tunisia.

Tariff Item Number<sup>1</sup>

Description of Products

822A to 868 inclusive: Paper and paperboard and articles thereof.  
869 to 1142 inclusive: Textiles and textile articles.  
1143A to 1179 inclusive: Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and sunshades, fashion articles.  
1180 to 1254B inclusive: Articles of stone and other mineral materials, ceramic products, glass and glassware.  
1257A to 1277 inclusive: Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles thereof, imitation jewellery, coin and medals.  
73.01 to 1397C inclusive: Base metals.  
1398 to 1518F inclusive: Articles of base metal.  
1519A to 1699 inclusive: Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.  
1700A to 1769B inclusive: Electrical equipment; parts thereof.  
1770A to 1832C inclusive: Vehicles, aircraft and parts thereof; vessels and certain associated transport equipment.  
1833 to 1928 inclusive: Measuring, scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts thereof.  
1929 to 1946C inclusive: Arms and ammunition; parts thereof.  
1947 to 2022 inclusive: Miscellaneous manufactured articles.

LIST B

PRODUCTS OF DIRECT OR INDIRECT  
POSITIVE INTEREST TO TUNISIA

The following list includes two parts:

1. Part I, incorporating products which are typical Tunisian products or which are of positive interest to Tunisia, and in respect of which no rate of duty in the Union tariff may be reduced or suspended in whole or in part in another territory of the Union without previous concurrence by Tunisia.

2. Part II incorporating products of common interest to France and Tunisia in the trade with third countries. In respect of such products Tunisia agrees that France should act on its behalf to safeguard their common interests. Such delegation of powers may be rescinded. It is further agreed that within the framework of such delegation of powers France shall consult with Tunisia before instituting any measure, account being taken of every foreseeable consequence which proposed modifications may have upon the Tunisian economy, in particular having regard to the importance of the tariff reductions contemplated.

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<sup>1</sup> These tariff item numbers are those which appear in the French Tariff existing on the date on which this Protocol entered into force (1 November 1955). That tariff has been replaced by a new tariff as of 1 January 1956 (see coding shown in Moniteur Officiel No. 1753 of 29 December 1955, page 4181).

- I -

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
2:	Asses, mules, hinnies: -- asses, male and female. -- mules, male and female. -- hinnies, male and female.
4:	Sheep (lambs, rams, ewes, wethers): -- others.
5:	Goats, (male and female, and kids).
Ex 12:	Dromedaries.
13 B:	Fresh or frozen meat, mutton.
26 A:	Crustaceans, fresh (live or dead) or simply cooked, salted or dried: -- sea crustaceans: -- -- shrimps. -- -- tails of spiny lobster and lobsters. -- -- others.
Ex 51:	Natural sponges, prepared.
67 B:	Olives and capers.
71 A:	Dates.
72 A to F inclusive:	Citrus fruit.
75 A:	Almonds.
77 A:	Apricots.
80 C:	Apricots, dried or drained, including dried paste, neither cooked nor sweetened.
85 A, B:	Pimento.
92:	Other spices, not elsewhere specified or included: -- thyme and other spices.
The whole of chapter 10 (from 93 to 100 inclusive): Cereals.	
The whole of chapter 11 (from 101 to 111 inclusive): Products of the milling industry, malt and starches, except tapioca, feculae and bran.	
112 A:	Ground-nuts in the shell or shelled.
119 A:	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, juniper, cumin and caraway.
119 C:	Locust beans, fresh or dried (whether or not kibbled or ground).
The whole of chapter 15 (from 136 to 159 inclusive): Fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal and vegetable waxes, except beeswax.	
The whole of chapter 16 (from 160 to 166 inclusive): Preparations of meat, of fish, of crustaceans or molluscs, except Item No. 163 (meat broths).	
The whole of chapter 19 (from 183 to 188 inclusive): Preparations of flour or starch.	
The whole of chapter 20 (from 189 to 196 inclusive): Preparations of vegetables, fruit and other parts of plants, except mushrooms, truffles and sauerkraut.	
203:	Condiments and seasoning, not elsewhere specified or included.  Oil-cake and other residues resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils, containing, by weight, less than 8 per cent of oil:

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
229 A:	— residual olive pulp, whether dry or containing a small quantity of oil ( <u>grignons</u> and <u>amureas</u> ).
229 C:	— ground-nut oil-cake.
229 D:	— inseed oil-cake.
Ex 278 A:	Monumental and building stone: marble, travertine, alabaster, and other calcareous stone.
Ex 283:	Natural pumice stone, crushed.
287:	Quicklime and hydraulic lime.
288:	Binders and hydraulic cements.
348:	Sulphur, refined, sublimed, triturated.
372:	Sulphuric acid.
399:	Zinc oxide, zinc white and zinc grey.
410:	Titanium oxide, including pigments.
415:	Lead oxide.
Ex 547:	Furfural.
567:	Organo-therapeutic products (glands or other organs, dried, whether or not powdered, organo-therapeutic extracts etc.).
	Chemical fertilizers, phosphatic, in bulk or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 25 kgs.:
574 F:	— phosphonitrates.
574 G:	— superphosphates:
	— — of bone.
	— — other.
574 H:	— ammonium and potassium phosphates.
574 J:	— other,
576:	Composite fertilizers consisting of a mixture, with or without combination of at least two of the above chemical fertilizers, whether or not with the addition of animal or vegetable materials, in bulk or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 25 kgs.
	The whole of chapter 35 (from 616 to 627 inclusive): Essential oils and essences, perfumery, except sub-item Nos. B, C, D and E.
631:	Ordinary soap:
	-- soft soaps and liquid soaps
	-- hard soaps:
	-- -- in bars, slabs or cake form.
	-- -- in chips, flake, powder or granulated.
632 A:	Other soaps:
	-- toilet soaps and perfumery soaps:
	-- -- in compressed pieces, in other forms (in sticks, powder, paste or liquid form, etc.).
632 B:	— Soaps, not elsewhere specified or included.
Ex 638:	Washing preparations: containing organic substances, containing soap.
747:	Brief-cases, portfolios, music-cases and the like.
748:	Shopping bags.
751 A, B, C:	Morocco wares, not elsewhere specified or included.

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
753 A and B:	Belts, girdles and bandoliers, and parts thereof, of leather or skin or of composition leather.
757:	Other articles of leather or skin or of composition leather, not elsewhere specified or included.
	The whole of chapter 49 (from 814 to 818 inclusive): Cork and articles of cork.
	The whole of chapter 50 (from 819 to 821 inclusive): Manufactures of straw, of esparto and of other plaiting materials, basketware and wickerwork.
Ex 822 C:	Paper pulp, dry (containing by weight not more than 40 per cent of water), other, derived from straw or from esparto:
	-- mechanical and brown chemical pulp.
	-- chemical pulp.
845 A, B:	Paper packing containers, whether or not printed.
846 A to D inclusive:	Articles of paperboard, whether or not printed.
1033 A to J inclusive:	Woven carpets.
1034:	"Schumacks", "Kalem", "Karamanie", "Djidjin", and "Diarbekir" rugs and the like, single or double faced.
1035:	Tapestries made from textiles of any kind (high-warp tapestry, low-warp tapestries or petit point).
Ex 1162 F:	Fezzes, chechias and the like.
Ex 1183:	Worked monumental stone, calcareous stone or alabaster.
Ex 1200, Ex 1201, Ex 1211, Ex 1213, Ex 1214:	As specified in the Decree published in the "Journal Officiel" No. 193 of 15, 16 and 17 August 1955 (ceramic wares, being products of the handicrafts of the Nabeul type).
	The whole of chapter 80 (from 1376 to 1381 inclusive).
1403:	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers.
1405 B:	Casks, drums, kegs, cans and boxes of sheet or plate iron or steel, for packing goods, with or without stopper or cover, unworked, polished, painted, varnished, coated with zinc or tin, enamelled etc., other.
1435 A to H inclusive:	Agricultural and horticultural tools.
1455:	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, articles for professional use, and parts of such articles and ware, of copper or copper alloys.
1456 A, B:	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use and articles for professional use, and parts of such articles and ware, of light metals or alloys thereof.
1458:	Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for indoor use, articles for professional use, of other base metals and alloys thereof, whether or not gilt or silvered.
1486 A, B, C:	Ornaments of a kind used indoors, of iron or steel, neither gilt nor silvered.
1487 A, B, C:	Ornaments of a kind used indoors, of copper or copper alloys, neither gilt nor silvered.
1488 A to E:	Ornaments of a kind used indoors, of other base metals, neither gilt nor silvered.
1489:	Ornaments of a kind used indoors, articles of any metals, gilt or silvered.
1595 A:	Other agricultural machinery, not elsewhere specified or included:
	-- egg-graders, fruit-graders and tuber-graders;
	-- other (fanning mills etc.).
1617 B:	Sea-going vessels with a gross tonnage not exceeding 250 tons.

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
1 A:	Horses: -- draught or saddle (foals, stallions, geldings and mares): -- -- other: -- -- -- draught horses; -- -- -- other.
1 B:	-- intended for slaughter.
6:	Swine: -- other: -- -- young pigs; -- -- pigs.
13 C:	Fresh or frozen pork, except bacon.
20:	Unrendered pig fat: -- fresh frozen, salted, in brine, dried, smoked or prepared by processes other than cooking:  Meat, salted, dried, smoked, cooked or otherwise prepared:
22 A:	- of pork: -- -- smoked hams of Praga and the like; -- -- raw hams of Parma, St. Daniel of Frioul and the like.
22 B:	-- other than pork.
30:	Milk, including buttermilk, lactoserum and cream, concentrated: -- without sugar: -- -- in liquid or semi-solid form; -- -- in solid form (blocks, lumps, powder, etc.). -- with addition of sugar: -- -- in liquid or semi-solid form; -- -- in solid form (blocks, lumps, powder, etc.).
32:	Cheese, of all kinds.
33 A:	Eggs in the shell, fresh or preserved by cold or by any permitted process.
33 B:	Eggs of birds; eggs, whole (white and yolk), shelled, whether or not in lumps or in powder.
33 C:	Egg yolk.
34:	Natural honey.
64:	Nursery plants, perennial open air plants and other live plants, not elsewhere specified or included.
67 C to H inclusive:	Vegetables, fresh or in a like condition.
69:	Dried leguminous vegetables.
73 and 74:	Figs and grapes.
75 B to F inclusive:	Nuts, fresh or dried, except almonds.
76 A to C inclusive:	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.
77 B to E inclusive:	Stone fruit, fresh, except apricots.
78 to 80 B inclusive and 80 D to F inclusive:	Edible berries, fresh; other fruit, fresh, apples, pears, quinces, stone fruit, berries and other fruit, dried or drained, whether or not sliced or chopped, except apricots.

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
112 B:	Copra.
112 C:	Palmnuts and palm kernels.
112 D:	Soya beans.
112 E:	Castor oil seeds and physic nuts.
112 F:	Linseed: -- other. -- for sowing.
112 G:	Seeds of colza, rape, mustard, charlock, camelina, and other cruciferous plants.
112 H:	Sunflower seeds.
112 I:	Oil poppy and poppy seeds.
112 J:	Hemp seeds.
112 K:	Cotton seeds.
112 L:	Niger seeds.
112 M:	Sesame seeds.
112 N:	Mowra and fetid hellebore seeds.
112 O:	Illipe seeds.
112 P:	Shea seeds.
112 Q:	Other.
119 B:	Plants, parts of plants, seeds and fruit, used for human food or for fodder, not elsewhere specified or included: -- peel, fresh, dried or powdered, or provisionally preserved in brine or in sulphur water: -- -- of lemon; -- -- of orange or of other fruit of the same kind; -- -- of melon or of like fruit.
181:	Chocolate in lumps (slabs, tablets, pastilles, croquettes, various articles, etc.) powder or granules, containing cocoa.
182:	Confectionery with cocoa, cocoa butter or chocolate (tablets, filled bars, truffles, pralines, bonbons, etc.), various preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing cocoa, cocoa butter or chocolate, with or without sugar or other edible substances.
The whole of chapter 22 (from 209 to 225 inclusive): Beverages, spirits and vinegar, excluding items nos. 211 (ice cream), 218 and 219 (cider and perry).	
Oil cake and other residues from the extraction of vegetable oil containing, by weight, less than 8 per cent of oil.	
229 B:	-- maize germ cake.
229 E:	-- copra and palm kernel oil-cake.
229 F:	-- soya oil-cake.
229 G:	-- oil-cake resulting from the pressing of castor oil seeds, physic nuts, colza seeds, mustard seeds, camelina seeds, rape seeds, charlock seeds, fetid hellebore seeds, mowra seeds, hemp seeds;

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>
229 H:	-- other:
	-- -- cotton seed oil cake;
	-- -- other:
	-- -- -- bitter almond oil cakes.
	-- -- -- pistachio oil cakes.
	-- -- -- other.
596 B:	Varnishes and lacquers, put up in packings.
599 A, B:	Paints, put up in packings.
601:	Prepared driers.
689:	Preparations used mainly for clarifying wines, put up in packings.
730 to 744 inclusive:	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather.
745 and 746; 749 and 750; 752 A, B; 754 to 756 E inclusive; 758 A, B:	Articles of leather, hides or skins and articles of industries related to leather, hides or skins.
764:	Charcoal, in blocks, powder, agglomerated, in briquettes, tablets, balls etc.
The whole of chapter 48 (from 800 to 813 inclusive): Furniture and bedding.	
844 A to D inclusive:	Registers, office wares, articles for school children and the like, plain or ruled, with or without print of non-personal nature.
874:	Waste of sheep's or lambs' wool or of other fine animal hair, pure or mixed.
876:	Sheep's or lambs' wool or other animal hair, carded or combed.
957 A, B:	Close woven fabrics, foulards and other fabrics not elsewhere specified or included, of silk or of waste silk other than noil, pure or mixed together, and assimilated fabrics.
958:	Fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil, mixed with other textiles.
959 A, B:	Woven fabrics of pure noil silk and assimilated fabrics.
960:	Woven fabrics of noil silk, mixed with other textiles.
965 to 969 inclusive:	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of animal hair.
973 to 983 inclusive:	Woven fabrics of cotton.
984 to 986 inclusive:	Woven fabrics of rayon and of other man-made fibres (continuous).
987 to 989 inclusive:	Woven fabrics of staple fibre and of other man-made fibres (discontinuous).
995:	Fabrics of alfa or of reeds, pure or mixed, plain or figured.
1028:	Looped pile fabrics, of cotton:
	-- other than woven on Jacquard looms;
	-- woven on Jacquard looms.
1037:	Hand-made lace.
	Printed fabrics (fabrics classified under chapters 57 and 58):
1055 C:	-- of pure or mixed cotton;
1055 D:	-- of rayon;
1055 E:	-- of staple fibre.
1069 B:	Embroidery other than embroidery without visible ground (in which the ground fabric has been eliminated by a chemical process).

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
1071 to 1077 inclusive:	Articles of apparel, of cotton fabrics or of fabrics of man-made fibres.
The whole chapter 62 (from 1086 to 1093 inclusive):	Made-up textile articles not elsewhere specified or included.
1100:	Knitted or crotched fabrics of cotton, pure or mixed, with simple or complex mesh.
1101:	Knitted or crotched fabrics of rayon or of other continuous man-made fibres, pure or mixed, with simple or complex mesh.
1102:	Knitted or crotched fabrics of staple fibre or of other discontinuous man-made fibres, pure or mixed, with simple or complex mesh.
1108:	Stockings, socks, ankle-socks and the like, knitted or crotched, of cotton, pure or mixed, with or without fancy work.
1109:	Stockings, socks, ankle-socks and the like, knitted or crotched, of rayon or other continuous man-made fibres, pure or mixed, with or without fancy work.
1110 A:	Stockings, socks, ankle-socks, and the like, knitted or crotched, of staple fibre or of other discontinuous man-made fibres, pure or mixed, with or without fancy work.
Ex 1115:	Undergarments, knitted or crotched, of cotton, pure or mixed.
1116:	Undergarments, knitted or crotched, of rayon, of staple fibre or of other man-made fibres, pure or mixed.
Ex 1121 B:	Outer garments, knitted or crotched, of cotton, pure or mixed.
1122 A, B:	Layette articles, knitted or crotched, of cotton, pure or mixed.
1128:	Layette articles, knitted or crotched, of rayon, of staple fibre or of other man-made fibres, pure or mixed.
Ex 1133:	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of cotton, pure or mixed.
1134:	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of rayon, or of other continuous man-made fibres, pure or mixed.
1135:	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of staple fibre, or of other discontinuous man-made fibres, pure or mixed.
1137:	Minor articles of apparel (shawls, scarves, neckties).
1138:	Other articles, knitted or crotched, not elsewhere specified or included (fibres, sachets and fringes, etc.).
1139:	Knitted or crotched fabrics, elastic.
1140 A, B, C:	Knitted or crotched articles, elastic, not elsewhere specified or included.
The whole of chapter 65 (from 1143 to 1151 inclusive):	Footwear and the like.
Ex 1233:	Carboys, bottles and flasks of all shapes and for all purposes, except isothermic receptacles (with or without stoppers or other closures).
Ex 1236:	Glassware of a kind commonly used for table or kitchen purposes (goblets)
Ex 1347 B:	Aluminium scrap and waste.
1398:	Metallic structures, of pig-iron (columns, roofing frameworks, rain-water heads, balconies, balustrades, railings, etc.)
1399 A, B:	Metallic structures of iron or steel (bridges, roofing frameworks, shutters, lattice masts, pithead frames, roofs, balconies, balustrades, bearings, bars, tomb fenceings, flower bed and lawn fenceings, barriers, latticed panels, hothouses, frames, kiosks, marquees, verandas, hen-houses, rabbit warrens, bird cages, etc.) and their wrought parts.

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
1400:	Articles of pig iron for sewage, water, etc. systems (inspection traps, gratings and drain covers, draincocks and aircocks, drinking fountains, hydrant covers, cutter spouts, etc.) whether or not with subsidiary parts of other metals.
1401:	Tube and pipe fittings (for example joints, elbows, unions and flanges).
1411:	Overcap capsules.
1423 A, B, C and D:	Springs of all kinds.
1482:	Lamps, chandeliers, wall bracket lamps, standard lamps and other lighting apparatus, not electrically fitted, parts of lighting apparatus other than burners, (bases, reservoirs, lantern frames, reflectors, shades, holders, etc.).
1490:	Big bucklesmith's articles, spurs and fittings for saddlery, articles for butchers' shops and the like, made of base metals, unworked, polished, varnished.
1491:	Small bucklesmith's articles, (of a kind commonly used for clothing, leather goods, travel goods, etc.) of base metals, unworked, polished, oxidized, varnished, nicked, gilt, covered with plastic materials etc.
1492:	Eyelets and hooks, tubular and bifurcated rivets, tags of base metals, unworked, polished, oxidized, varnished, nicked, gilt, covered with plastic materials etc.
1551:	Refrigerator cabinets without fittings, isothermic cabinets, ice boxes and the like.
1973:	Toy pistols and guns.
1974:	Constructional toys (construction sets, building blocks, etc.): — of wood; — of metal; — of other materials.
1979 A and B:	Toys, not elsewhere specified or included.
1980:	Toys, put up in sets.
Ex 2014 A:	Pipes, cigar and cigarette holders (roughly shaped blocks for briar root pipes).

ANNEX VII

Article 10 of the Protocol of  
application of the Economic and Financial  
Convention

ANNEX VII

Article 10 of the Protocol of  
application of the Economic and Financial  
Convention

Duties in the Union Tariff suspended in whole or in part by Tunisia

The following list of items in respect of which duties may be suspended in whole or in part by Tunisia may be reviewed and supplemented at any time in conformity with the procedures laid down in the Protocol.

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
31:	Butter, fresh, melted or salted: Duty shall be levied provisionally at the 5 per cent minimum rate until 30 April 1956; thereafter the rate shall be as follows: 12 per cent as from 1 May 1956, 18 per cent as from 1 May 1957, and 25 per cent as from 1 May 1958.
97:	Rice: -- in the husk, and also without the husk but still enclosed in the pericarp. -- whole grains ground to remove the pericarp, whether or not glazed, and broken rice. Duty shall be levied provisionally at the 20 per cent minimum rate.
147:	Acid oils: Duty provisionally suspended, in whole.
154:	Fats and oils, hydrogenated: Duty provisionally suspended, in whole.
167 A:	Beet sugar, cane sugar and similar sugars (sucrose sugars): Duty shall be levied provisionally at the 5 per cent minimum rate.
233:	Sweetened forage: -- whole preparations; in concentrated form: Duty shall be levied provisionally at the 15 per cent minimum rate. -- other: Duty shall be levied provisionally at the 10 per cent minimum rate.
Ex 234:	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included: -- unsweetened "condiments": Duty shall be levied provisionally at the 10 per cent minimum rate. -- whole preparations, in concentrated form: Duty shall be levied provisionally at the 10 per cent minimum rate.
Ex 591:	Synthetic indigo: Duty shall be provisionally suspended to take account of the very special situation of Tunisian handicrafts.
924 to 934:	Yarns of cotton, rayon, staple fibre and of other man-made fibres.

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
1529 B:	Stationary engines (slow revolving engines, according to specifications to be determined): Duty shall be levied provisionally at the 10 per cent minimum rate.
1568 L:	Well-sinking and boring machines: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1587:	Walking tractors: -- with heat engine: Duty provisionally suspended in whole. -- with electric engine: Duty provisionally suspended in whole. Machinery and appliances for preparing and draining the soil.
1588 A:	-- grubbers, planters and similar apparatus and parts: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1588 B:	-- disc apparatus and parts: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1588 C:	-- ploughs other than disc ploughs and similar apparatus, and parts: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1588 D:	-- cultivators and similar apparatus, including Canadian harrows, and parts.
1588 E:	-- harrows (except Canadian harrows) and similar apparatus, and parts.
1588 F:	-- rollers and similar apparatus, and parts.
1589:	-- seed drills and fertilizer distributors. Harvesting and haymaking machinery.
1590 A:	-- mowing and swath-laying machines: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1590 B:	-- harvester-binders: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1590 C:	-- combine harvester-threshers, with or without motor: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1590 D:	-- haymaking apparatus and the like: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1590 E:	-- balers, with or without motor: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1590 F:	-- other machines: Duty provisionally suspended in whole. Threshing and pressing machinery.
1591 A:	-- grain threshers: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1591 B:	-- straw and fodder presses: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1591 C:	-- accessories for threshers, imported separately (elevators, sheaf hoisters, mill hoppers, husk blowers, straw collectors, etc.): Duty provisionally suspended in whole. Machinery for the manufacture of macaroni or similar cereal food products (vermicelli, spaghetti, ravioli, etc.), and parts: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
1602:	Machinery for butchers, pork butchers, dry salting, meatworking, the preparation of preserves, and parts: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1605:	Machinery for the preparation of edible oils and fats, including margarine, and parts: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1611:	Machinery for making pulp, and parts: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1615 A, B and C:	Printing machinery: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1640:	Machinery, not elsewhere specified or included, for packing and making up goods, and parts: Duty provisionally suspended in whole.
1798 B:	Tractors: -- with spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines. -- -- mounted on tracks. -- -- mounted on wheels, including walking tractors of a weight, per unit, of: -- -- -- 1,200 kilos and less. -- -- -- over 1,200 kilos. -- -- fitted with winches. -- with electric motor. -- with other engine, <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For tractors other than those mounted on wheels: duty shall be levied provisionally at the 5 per cent minimum rate.  
For tractors mounted on wheels: duty shall be levied provisionally at the 5 per cent minimum rate until 31 December 1956 and thereafter the rate shall be as follows: 8 per cent as from 1 January 1957, 12 per cent as from 1 January 1958, 15 per cent as from 1 January 1959.



ANNEX VIII

Article 17 of the Protocol

List A

Items coming under a French revenue Monopoly and  
to which Article 17 of the Protocol applies

<u>Description of products</u>	<u>Legislation instituting the Monopoly</u>
Matches and match splints	Articles 576, 577 and 578 of the General Customs Code.
Powders and explosives	Articles 587, 588 and 589 of the General Customs Code.
Tobacco	Articles 565 and 566 of the General Customs Code.
Spirits	Articles 358 and 359 of the General Customs Code.

List B .

Items coming under a Tunisian revenue Monopoly and  
to which Article 17 of the Protocol applies

<u>Description of products</u>	<u>Legislation instituting the Monopoly</u>
Playing cards	Decree of 12 July 1898.
Matches	Decree of 12 July 1898.
Tobacco	Decree of 3 October 1884.
Match splints	Decree of 7 July 1898. Decree of 12 August 1920.
Propellent powders	Decree of 3 October 1884.
Splints	Decree of 7 June 1939.

ANNEX IX

Prohibitions and restrictions

Articles 16 and 18 of the Protocol of  
Application of the Economic and Financial  
Convention

LIST A

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS UPON IMPORTATION  
INTO FRENCH CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF PRODUCTS COMING  
FROM TUNISIA

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
60:	Vine stocks grafted or rooted. Prohibition. However, the French Government accepts to conduct a study with a view to determining what modifications, if any, should be proposed to the law prohibiting importation of this item into French customs territory.
93 to 100 inclusive:	Cereals and derivatives. Restrictions under the Law of 15 August 1936 (Article 16) (consolidated by the Decree of 23 November 1937) and the Law of 17 November 1940 (Article 7) (Decree of 30 September 1953 (Article 17)).
167 <sup>1</sup>	: Beet sugar, cane sugar and similar sugars. Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.
Ex 195 A and 213 <sup>1</sup>	: Fresh grape juice, whether or not concentrated, unsweetened, and grape must, not concentrated, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol. Grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of sulphur dioxide: up to an annual quota of 1,250,000 hectolitres for such products; wines (other than dessert wines) and sparkling wines; up to a quota of 75,000 hectolitres for such products, mistelles and dessert wines. Other products: included in the above-mentioned quota of 1,250,000 hectolitres.
214 and 216 <sup>1</sup>	: Wines (other than dessert wines) and sparkling wines exclusively obtained from the fermentation of fresh grapes or of fresh grape juice: included in the above-mentioned quota of 1,250,000 hectolitres.
215 and 217 <sup>1</sup>	: Dessert wines, mistelles or wines with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol and vermouths obtained from fresh grapes or from fresh grape juice: included in the above-mentioned quota of 75,000 hectolitres.

<sup>1</sup> Where Tunisia has not exhausted any of the above-mentioned quotas, in the course of the corresponding year, any unused quantities may not be carried over. The wine quota year shall begin on 10 September each year.

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
Ex 220 A <sup>1</sup>	Spirits produced by distilling 100,000 hectolitres of wine. up to an annual quota of 12,000 hectolitres of pure alcohol.
238:	Common salt (sodium chloride). Prohibition.
652 and 653:	Explosives. Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.

LIST B

B. - I. - PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS  
UPON IMPORTATION INTO TUNISIAN TERRITORY OF  
PRODUCTS COMING FROM OTHER TERRITORIES IN THE  
UNION

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
Ex 1 A:	Horses: pure-bred animals for breeding. Imports by private individuals shall be prohibited.
60:	Vine stocks grafted or rooted. Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.
93 to 100:	Cereals and derivatives. Restrictions as provided for in the Decree of 1 February 1937.
146:	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified. Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.
Ex 212:	Beer, put up in barrels. Up to annual quota not exceeding ... (average figure of imports into France for 1952, 1953 and 1954).
222:	Beverages with an alcoholic strength: 1. Less than 15°, in the case of liqueurs, whether aperitifs or not, dessert wines, vermouths, or alcoholic aperitifs, whether or not with a basis of wine. Prohibition as provided for under the Decree of 7 June 1939.
	2. Less than 30°, in the case of other spirituous beverages. Prohibition as provided for under the Decree of 7 June 1939.
238:	Common salt (sodium chloride). Prohibition.
244-438:	Natural potassium nitrate (also called saltpetre or nitre); chemical potassium nitrate. Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted (existing regulations to be maintained).
423:	Potassium chlorate. Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted (existing regulations to be maintained).

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<sup>1</sup>Where Tunisia has not exhausted any of the above-mentioned quotas, in the course of the corresponding year, any unused quantities may not be carried over. The wine quota year shall begin on 10 September each year.

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
Ex 444:	Natural sodium carbonate (natron). Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.
631:	Ordinary soaps: -- soft soaps and liquid soaps. Imports from the French customs territory, not including the French overseas departments and the departments of Algeria, shall be prohibited. -- hard soaps: Imports from the French customs territory, not including the French overseas departments and the departments of Algeria, shall be prohibited.
632 B:	Other soaps: -- ..... -- soaps, not elsewhere specified or included. Imports from the French customs territory, not including the French overseas departments and the departments of Algeria, shall be prohibited.
Ex 638:	Washing preparations: -- containing organic substances. Imports from the French customs territory, not including the French overseas departments and the departments of Algeria, shall be prohibited.
652 and 653:	Explosives. Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.
692 B:	Nitrocellulose. Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.
845 A:	Paper packing containers, whether or not printed. Up to an annual quota not exceeding 200 tons for imports from the French customs territory, not including French overseas departments and the departments of Algeria.
Ex 846 C:	Articles of paper board, whether or not printed: articles of paper board, packing material of ordinary manufacture, made up or flat, with or without metal parts, whether or not covered with paper. Up to an amount of 200 tons for imports from the French customs territory, not including the French overseas departments and the departments of Algeria.
Ex 1162 E:	Fezzes, chechias and the like. Prohibition.
Ex 1236:	Tea glasses, neither cut, frosted, engraved nor otherwise decorated. Prohibition, except in respect of goods imported from French overseas departments or from the departments of Algeria.

Note (a) Products in respect of which quotas have been provided for shall be imported directly from the customs territory of continental France, Corsica or the French islands bordering on continental territory and shall not transit through any other territory in the Union.

(b) In respect of products for which imports into Tunisian territory shall be under quotas, Tunisia agrees that, as a general rule, there shall be no imports from other currency areas on account of the miscellaneous items provided for in commercial agreements or to be charged to the currency availabilities placed at the disposal of Tunisia on account of the monetary reserves resulting from Tunisian exports abroad.

Tunisia therefore accepts to eliminate quotas already existing in commercial agreements, on the occasion of the renewal of such agreements; provided however that it shall be open to Tunisia to maintain such quotas to the extent strictly necessary.

Tariff Item  
Number

Description of products

1622 A and B, Ex 1626: Weaving machines (looms) and accessories.

Imports are regulated by the Decree of 16 April 1951 within the framework of the modernization of handicrafts and of the prohibition against the introduction of weaving looms of antiquated types.

Miscellaneous: Gun cotton.

Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.

B. - II. - PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS  
UPON EXPORTS FROM THE TUNISIAN CUSTOMS TERRITORY

Tariff Item  
Number

Description of products

167 A: Beet sugar, cane sugar and similar sugars.

Prohibition.

184: Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.

Exports are regulated.

Ex 73-03: Scrap and waste metal of pig iron.

Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.

1317 B: Scrap and waste of alloy copper containing by weight not less than 10 per cent of unwrought zinc.

Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.

1324 B: Scrap and waste of other unwrought copper alloys.

Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.

1347 B: Aluminium scrap and waste.

Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.

1353 B: Scrap and waste of aluminium alloys.

Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.

1376 B: Unwrought lead and lead alloys; lead scrap and waste.

Prohibition. Exceptions may be granted.

ANNEX X

Article 27 of the Protocol

LIST OF EXPORT DUTIES AND TAXES  
MAINTAINED IN TUNISIA

<u>Tariff Item</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Description of products</u>
Alfa.	10 per cent charge. Exceptional surtax of 30 per cent.
Olive Oil.	Professional tax of 6 francs per kilogramme on exports of olive oil put up in containers, containing more than 20 kilogrammes of oil.
Hides and skins, raw or limed.	10 per cent tax.
Scrap and waste of base metals.	Exceptional surtax of 10 per cent.