

Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic Of) Commercial Relations Treaty

Since the dissolution of Yugoslavia in the early 1990's, the following agreement is being applied with respect to: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia, and Montenegro.

Treaty signed at Belgrade for the United States and Serbia October 14, 1881

Senate advice and consent to ratification July 5, 1882

Ratified by the President of the United States July 14, 1882

Ratified by Serbia November 11, 1882

Ratifications exchanged at Belgrade November 15, 1882

Entered into force November 15, 1882

Proclaimed by the President of the United States December 27, 1882

Modified by agreement of May 4 and October 3, 1946, between the United States and Yugoslavia 1

22 Stat. 963; Treaty Series 319 g

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SERBIA

The United States of America and His Highness the Prince of Serbia, animated by the desire of facilitating and developing the commercial relations established between the two countries, have determined with this object to conclude a treaty, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, viz:

The United States of America, Eugene Schuyler, their chargé d'affaires and consul-general at Bucarest;

His Highness the Prince of Serbia, Monsieur Ched. Mijatovitch, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of His Order of Takova, &c., &c., &c.,

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

1TIAS 1572, post, p. 1271.

ARTICLE I

There shall be reciprocally full and entire liberty of commerce and navigation between the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting powers, who shall be at liberty to establish themselves freely in each other's territory.

Citizens of the United States in Serbia and Serbian subjects in the United States shall reciprocally, on conforming to the laws of the country, be at liberty freely to enter, travel or reside in any part of the respective territories, to carry on their business, and shall enjoy in this respect for their persons and property the same protection as that enjoyed by natives or by the subjects of the most-favored-nation.

They shall be at liberty to exercise their industry and trade, both by wholesale and by retail, in the whole extent of both territories, without being subjected as to their persons or property, or with regard to the exercise of their trade or business, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to any imposts or conditions of any kind other or more onerous than those which are or may be imposed upon natives or upon the subjects of the most-favored-nation. g

ARTICLE II

ARTICLE III

ARTICLE IV

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shall enjoy the same special privileges, and as concerns domestic industries, the same rights and advantages as a nation shall be granted to the nation of the country, the subjects of the most-favored-nation.

It is understood that every favorable exemption which shall be subsequently granted to the subjects of a foreign country in the field of economic activity shall be immediately and fully extended to the citizens.

ARTICLE V

Neither the economic practices shall establish a prohibition against the exportation of goods which shall not be applicable to the same materials, except the special measures have the workers themselves the right to establish a union, or even a law.

ARTICLE VI

As the amount, the guarantee and the collection of duties on imports and exports, as well as regulations, re-exportation, warehousing, local duties and customs, each of the foregoing economic practices binds itself to give the other the advantage of every favor, privilege and concession in the affairs of the import and export of the articles mentioned in the present convention, they shall have granted a hardship. Also every favorable immunity which shall be later granted a hardship shall be immediately extended and with union, and both have facilitated the economic practice.

ARTICLE VII

The products of the United States of America which shall be imported into the United States of America, and the products of the United States which shall be imported into the United States, and which shall be described in the country, for warehousing, for re-exportation of goods, shall be subjected to the same treatment, and shall not be liable to the higher duties than the products of the most-favored-nation.

ARTICLE VIII

Merchandise of every kind coming from the United States going to the United States shall be exempted from the duty, from the duty, when the goods pass directly through the country, when the duty on the goods shall be unladen, stored and eladen with the purpose of the special regulations which, concerning matters of Article V, may be established concerning the goods and materials.

ARTICLE IX

As concerns the customs laws and regulations regarding subjects of the United States, the imports and the products of the United States shall be on all special occasions in the United States as the imports and products of the most-favored country.

ARTICLE X

The provisions of the preceding articles relate to the treatment in all special cases the subjects of the most-favored-nation shall not affect the special facilities which have been made for the benefit of the particular nation of the United States in the field of economic activity with special facilities between the countries.

ARTICLE XI

It is agreed that, as regards the goods and all the facilities, goods of the United States, consigned to the United States, and the United States consigned to the United States, shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the goods of the United States in the most-favored-nation special.

ARTICLE XII

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ARTICLE XV

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EUGENE SCHUYLER [SEAL]

CH. MIJATOVICH [SEAL]

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