

Montenegro Commercial Relation 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

Ratification 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

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 charge d'affaires and consul-general at Bucharest;

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 article :

1TIAS 1572, page 1, 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 law 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 tax, whether general or local, or to any imposition or condition 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-nations.

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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 measure all the nations, except the special measures having economic interest to themselves the goods shall be free of any tax, not even a tariff.

ARTICLE VI

As to the amount, the guarantee and the collection of duties on imports and exports, as well as regarding the exportation, the usage, the duties and customs of each of the foregoing economic practices binds itself to give to the other the advantage of every favorable privilege and minimum 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 bond, and both have facilitated the economic practice.

ARTICLE VII

The products of the soil of the industry of Serbia which shall be imported into the United States of America, and the products of the soil of the industry of the United States which shall be imported into Serbia, and which shall be destined for consumption in the country, for the usage, for the exportation of goods, shall be subjected to the same treatment, and shall not be liable to the high duties than the products of the most-favored-nation.

ARTICLE VIII

Merchandise of every kind coming from the world shall be excepted from the general exemption in the field, for the future and when the passport is required for the country, when the duty on the goods shall be unified, fixed and related with the proportion of the special regulations which, concerning matters of Article V, may be established concerning the goods and matters of law.

ARTICLE IX

As concerns the customs of the usage laws and regulations in goods subjected to ad valorem duty, the imports and the products of the field of the countries shall be on all special considerations in the field 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 country of the most-favored nation in the field of the world as neighboring nations with special facilities between the countries mentioned in the articles.

ARTICLE XI

It is agreed that, as regards the goods and all the facilities, goods of the United States, conceived by Serbia and laws, and Serbian goods conceived by laws of the United States, shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the goods of any other nation the most-favored nation has special.

ARTICLE XII

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ARTICLE XV

I f i h whe eof he le i o e i ies of he wo high co c i g ies h ve sig ed he ese e y i
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EUGENE SCHUYLER [SEAL]

CH. MIJATOVICH [SEAL]

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