

**COMMERCIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ALBANIA
AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT PRAGUE,
APRIL 9TH, 1934**

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE ALBANIANS, being equally desirous of strengthening the ties of friendship connecting the two countries and of putting the commercial relations between the two countries on an equally satisfactory footing, have decided to conclude a Commercial Convention and have to that end appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC:
Dr. Kamil KROFTA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE ALBANIANS:
Monsieur Demetre BERATTI, Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

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

Article 1.

Products of the soil and of industry originating in one of the States and imported into the territory of the other shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in all respects and more particularly as regards duties, coefficients, taxes or any other charges whatsoever.

Article 2.

Products of the soil and of industry originating in one of the States and intended to be exported to the other shall not be subject to duties, coefficients, taxes or any other charges whatsoever other or higher than those levied on the export of the same articles to the country most favoured in that respect.

Article 3.

If either Government should consider it necessary to maintain or introduce import or export prohibitions or restrictions for certain goods, it shall come to an understanding on the subject with the other Government, unless a preliminary agreement has already been concluded.

Article 4.

The nationals and the natural and juridical personalities of each of the two States shall enjoy in the territory of the other most-favoured-nation treatment in all respects, and more particularly as regards their juridical situation, travel, sojourn and establishment and the exercise of trade or industry or any other occupation and all rights and interests arising therefrom, without prejudice to the laws, regulations and ordinances of the country.

Article 5.

The most-favoured-nation treatment referred to in the above Articles shall not include:

(1) Privileges which are or may hereafter be accorded by either Contracting Party for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic with neighbouring countries.

(2) Rights and privileges arising out of a Customs Union.

(3) Such rights and privileges as either of the Contracting Parties may hereafter extend to third States in multilateral conventions to which the other Party does not accede, provided that such rights and privileges are stipulated in multilateral conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations or registered by it and open to accession by all States. The enjoyment of the said rights and privileges may, however, be claimed by the Contracting Party concerned if such rights and privileges are stipulated also in conventions other than the collective conventions satisfying the above conditions or if the Party claiming to enjoy them is prepared to grant reciprocity of treatment.

Article 6.

It is understood that the conditions governing the exchange of goods between the two countries, as laid down in Articles 1 and 2 of the present Convention, shall be defined by joint agreement between the two Governments in an Additional Arrangement to this Convention.

Article 7.

1. The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification thereof shall be exchanged as soon as possible.
2. It shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications.
3. The two Governments may, however, agree to give it earlier effect if their respective legislations permit thereof.
4. The present Convention shall be valid for two years from the date of its entry into force.
5. If the present Convention is not denounced by either Contracting Party three months before the expiration of the said period, it shall be prolonged by tacit agreement and shall remain in force until denounced, such denunciation to take effect three months after the date of its notification.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Prague, this ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

(L. S.) Dr. K. KROFTA.

(L. S.) D. BERATTI.

**FINAL PROTOCOL TO THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE
CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC AND THE KINGDOM OF ALBANIA.**

On signing the Commercial Convention between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Albania, concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries made the following declarations, which shall form an integral part of the said Convention:

(1) If either of the Contracting Parties intends to change or changes the charges on the import or export of any products, the other Contracting Party shall have the right to request the opening of negotiations on the subject within a period of fifteen days.

(2) If these negotiations are not terminated by an agreement between the two Parties within the following fifteen days and if one of the Contracting Parties has nevertheless applied the new charges, the other Party shall have the right to denounce the present Convention, such denunciation to take effect on the expiration of thirty days reckoned from the expiration of the second period of fifteen days.

PRAGUE, April 9th, 1934.

(L. S.) Dr. K. KROFTA.

(L. S.) D. BERATTI.

[Quelle: League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 158, 1935, p. 61-65.]