

**Treaty of Commerce**  
between  
**Siam and Austria-Hungary.\***  
Signed at Bangkok, May 17, 1869.

---

[Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, April 30, 1872.]

---

Their Majesties Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Chulalongkorn Patindr Debia Maha Mongkut Purusiaratane Rajrawiwonse Waruttamabongse Paribat Warakhattiarajani-karotom Chaturant param Mahachakrabattirajasankas Paramdhamika Maha Rajadhiraj Paramnarth Pabitre Phra Chulalongkorn, the First King of Siam, and Krom Phra Rajawang Pawar Sathan Mongkol, the Second King of Siam, and his Majesty Francis Joseph the First, Dei gratia Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, &c, being desirous to establish and promote relations of friendship, commerce, and navigation between their respective States and subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for this object, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsadhiraj Snid, His Excellency Chow Phya Budharabhay, Minister of the Northern Provinces; His Excellency Chow Phya Surawongse Way Waddhne, Prime Minister and Minister of War; His Excellency Chaw Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tibodi, Minister for Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Phaya Chareun Rajamitri International Judge;

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the Rear-Admiral Baron Anthony Petz, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy in Extraordinary Mission, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial and Royal Expedition to Eastern Asia and Southern America, Knight of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, &c.:

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

**ARTICLE I**

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, on the one part, and his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, his heirs and successors, on the other part, as well as between the subjects of both States, without exception of persons and places.

The subjects of each shall enjoy in the country of the other full and entire protection for their persons and property, agreeably to the established laws.

---

\* Ibid., p. 1.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation, for the subjects and vessels of the two High Contracting Powers, in every portion of their respective territories, where trade or navigation is actually allowed, or may hereafter be allowed, to the subjects or vessels of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE II

The two High Contracting Powers recognise reciprocally the right to establish and appoint, in the ports and towns of their respective States, Consuls-General, Consuls, and Consular Agents, and that these officers shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers, and exemptions as are or as may be enjoyed by those of the most favoured nation. Such Consuls or Consular Agents, however, shall not begin to exercise their functions until they shall have received the exequatur of the local Government. The Imperial and Royal Consuls-General, Consuls, or Consular Agents in Siam shall be at liberty to hoist their national flag over their Consulates.

The Imperial and Royal Consular Officer in Siam shall have the interests of all citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in or coming to Siam, under his protection, regulation, and control. He shall himself conform to all the provisions of this Treaty, and enforce the observance of the same by the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He shall also promulgate and give due effect to all rules and regulations which are now or may hereafter be enacted, for the government of citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Siam, the conduct of their business, and their due observance of the laws of Siam.

Should the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer be absent, citizens of the Empire visiting or residing in Siam may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, and the said authorities shall take means to secure to them all the benefits of the present Treaty.

#### ARTICLE III

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religious belief and worship, and be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities, and such consent shall not be withheld without sufficient reason being assigned.

#### ARTICLE IV

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered at the Imperial and Royal Consulate, a copy of which registration is to be furnished to the Siamese authorities. Whenever such a citizen shall have recourse to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer, and if the petition or claim appear to him to be reasonable,

and written with propriety, he shall forward it, or otherwise, before forwarding the same, he shall modify its contents. The Siamese, on their part, when they shall have to address themselves to the Imperial and Royal Consulate, shall follow a similar course, in first addressing themselves to the Siamese authorities, who shall act in like manner.

#### ARTICLE V

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, who shall reside in a permanent manner in Siam, shall for the present do so only in the city of Bangkok, or within a limit defined by the following boundaries, viz. :

1. On the north:—by the Bang Putsa Canal, from its mouth on the Chow Phya River to the old city walls of Lobpury, and a straight line from Lobpury to the landing-place of the Tha Phrangam, near to the town of Saraburi, on the river Pasak.

2. On the east:—by a straight line drawn from the landing-place of Tha Phrangam to the junction of the Klongkut Canal with the Bangpakong River; the Bangpakong River from the junction of the Klongkut Canal to its mouth; and the coast from the mouth of the Bangpakong River to the Island of Srimaharajah to such distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

3. On the south:—by the Island of Srimaharajah and the Island of She-Chang on the east side of the Gulf and the city walls of Petchabury on the west side.

4. On the west:—by the western coast of the Gulf to the mouth of the Meklong River, to such a distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok; the Meklong River from its mouth to the city walls of Rajpury; a straight line from the city walls of Rajpury to the town of Suphanapuri; and a straight line from Suphanapuri to the mouth of the Bangputsa Canal on the Chow Phya River.

But citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire may reside beyond these boundaries, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are at liberty to travel throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to trade by buying and selling merchandise, not being contraband, from and to whomsoever they shall think proper; this privilege being in no way whatever affected by any farm or exclusive right of sale and purchase, nor is anybody permitted to interfere with them or hinder them in their business.

#### ARTICLE VI

The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment, by citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, of Siamese subjects, in any capacity whatever. But whenever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a citizen of the said Monarchy, without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese Government will not enforce an

agreement for services between a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and any Siamese in his employment, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master.

If Siamese in the employment of a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with such a citizen in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion, they shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities.

#### ARTICLE VII

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities shall prove to the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer that there are lawful reasons for such detention.

Within the boundaries fixed by Art. V of this Treaty, citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delay, of any kind whatever, provided they have a passport signed by their Consular Officer, containing, in Siamese characters, their names, profession, and identity, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authorities.

Should they wish to go beyond the said limit and travel in the interior of the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them on the request of the Consular Officer by the Siamese authorities, and such passport shall not be refused in any instance, except with the concurrence of the Consular Officer.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy may purchase land and plantations, and may take on lease or let land and plantations, and may hire, buy or build houses within the boundaries specified by Art. V, with this exception and limitation only, that the power to purchase land in the city of Bangkok, or within 4 British statute miles from its walls, shall be confined to those, who shall have resided in Siam for 10 years, or who shall obtain a special licence from the Siamese Government.

In order to obtain possession of such property, the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall, in the first place, make application through the Consular Officer to the Siamese Government, and the Siamese Government shall name an Officer, who along with the Consular Officer (having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant) shall adjust and settle, upon equitable terms, the amount of purchase-money, and shall make out and fix the boundaries of the property.

The Siamese Government shall then convey the property to the purchaser, citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and such property shall thereupon be under the protection of the Governor of the district and of the particular local authorities; the said purchaser

shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just direction to be given to him by them, and he shall be subject to the same taxation as that levied on Siamese subjects.

But if through negligence, the want of capital, or other causes, a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of 3 years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property upon returning to the citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and, on a proper exposition being furnished, the Consular Officer, in conjunction with the Siamese authorities, shall arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked. Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire shall also be permitted to build ships, and engage in and carry on any description of manufacture in Siam (the same not being contrary to law), upon like reasonable conditions and terms arranged between the Consular Officer and the Siamese authorities.

#### ARTICLE IX

When a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, residing permanently or temporarily in the Kingdom of Siam, shall have any subject of complaint or any claim to make against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievances to his Consular Officer, who, after having examined the affair, shall endeavour to settle it amicably. In the same manner, when a Siamese shall have to complain against a citizen of the said Monarchy, the Consular Officer shall hear the complaint, and try to make an amicable settlement, but if in such cases this is impossible, the Consular Officer shall apply to a competent Siamese functionary, and both, after having together examined the affair, shall decide thereon according to equity.

#### ARTICLE X

If a crime or an offence be committed in Siam and the offender be a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, he shall be punished by the Consular Officer in conformity to the laws of his country, or be sent to his country for punishment. If the offender be a Siamese, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities, according to the laws of the country.

#### ARTICLE XI

Should any act of piracy be committed on vessels of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall afford every assistance in the capture of the pirates, and recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consular

---

other restrictions, than those agreed upon with regard to French subjects in the convention of the 7th August, 1867.

The Siamese Government reserves to itself, however, the right to

Officer for restoration to the owners. The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage and robbery committed on the property of citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on shore. The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for stolen property, belonging to citizens of the said Empire, when it is proved that every means in their power have been used for its recovery; and the same conditions shall apply equally to Siamese subjects and property, under the control of the Government of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

#### ARTICLE XII

On the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting and arresting sailors or other citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or any individuals under the protection of the Imperial and Royal Flag. On the requisition of the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer, he shall also receive from the Siamese authorities every aid and assistance and such a force as may be necessary to enable him to give due effect to his authority over the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and to enforce discipline among shipping of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Siam. In like manner, should a Siamese, guilty of desertion or any other crime, take refuge in the house of a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, or on board a vessel of this Empire, the local authorities shall address themselves to the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer, and he shall, on proof of the culpability of the accused, immediately authorise his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Should a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order that the same may be distributed rateably amongst his creditors, and the Consular Officers shall neglect no means to seize, on behalf of his creditors, all the goods the said bankrupt may possess in other countries, and the Consular Officer shall have the aid of the Siamese authorities for this purpose. And, in like manner, the Siamese authorities shall adjudicate and administer the effects of Siamese subjects, who may become bankrupt, in their commercial transactions with citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

#### ARTICLE XIV

Should a Siamese subject refuse or evade the payment of a debt to a citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the Siamese authorities shall afford the creditor every aid and facility to recover all that is due to him. In like manner, the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects to recover debts which may be due to them by citizens of the said Monarchy.

## ARTICLE XV

In case of the decease of one of their respective subjects in the dominion of the one or the other of the High Contracting Parties, his property shall be delivered unto the executor of his will, or if none have been appointed, unto the family of the deceased, or unto his partners in business. If the defunct possesses neither a family nor partners in business, his property shall, in the dominions of both the High Contracting Powers, be placed, as far as the laws of the land permit it, under the charge and control of the respective Consular Officers, in order that these may deal with it in the customary manner, according to the laws and usages of their countries.

## ARTICLE XVI

The Imperial and Royal ships of war shall be at liberty to enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but they must inform the Siamese Authorities of their intention of going up to Bangkok, and have an understanding with the said authorities concerning the place where they are to anchor.

## ARTICLE XVII

Should a vessel belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall give every possible assistance for her being repaired and re-victualled, so that she may be enabled to continue her voyage. Should a vessel belonging to the said Monarchy be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place being informed thereof, shall immediately give every possible assistance to the crew, shall supply their wants, and take all measures necessary for the salvage and protection of the vessel and cargo, and shall afterwards inform the Imperial and Royal Consular officer of what has been done by the said authorities, in order that the Consul, together with the competent Siamese Authorities, may take steps for sending the crew to their homes, and for preserving and disposing of the wreck and the cargo, and adjusting any legal claims thereon.

## ARTICLE XVIII

By paying the duties of importation and exportation as after mentioned, vessels belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire and their cargoes shall be free in Siamese ports of all taxes of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, and of any other tax whatever, either on their arrival or on their departure. Such vessels shall enjoy all privileges and immunities which are or shall be granted to junks and to Siamese vessels themselves, as well as to the vessels of the most favoured nation.

## ARTICLE XIX

The duties to be levied on merchandise imported by vessels of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy into the Kingdom of Siam shall not exceed 3 per cent. on their value.

They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importers. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese officer as to the value of the imported merchandise, a reference shall be made to the Imperial and Royal Consular officer and a competent Siamese functionary, who, after having each called in for consultation one or two merchants as advisers (if they shall think it necessary), shall settle the difference according to justice.

After the payment of the said import duty of 3 per cent. the merchandise may be sold by wholesale or retail, free of any other tax or charge whatever. Should merchandise be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed.

No duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. And no further duty, tax, or charge, shall be imposed or levied on such imported merchandise, when it has passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

#### ARTICLE XX

The duties to be levied on Siamese produce, either before or at the time of shipment, shall be according to the tariff, annexed to the present Treaty. Every article of produce subject by the tariff to duties of exportation, shall be free of any duty of transit, or any other duty in any part of the Siamese Kingdom, and all Siamese produce which shall have been already taxed either for transit or for any other cause, shall be no more taxed either under the tariff hereto annexed, or in any way whatever before or at the time of the shipment.

If there be any article not included in the said tariff which is now or may be hereafter the produce of Siam, and which is not subjected to a duty or Governmental charge of any kind, the Siamese Government shall have the right to levy a single tax or duty on such article, provided always that such a tax or duty be moderate and reasonable.

The right of the Siamese Government is recognised for making such arrangements respecting the importation and sale in Siam of deleterious and dangerous articles as may be necessary for the protection of the public health and safety.

#### ARTICLE XXI

On paying the duties above mentioned, which are not to be augmented in future, the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall be at liberty to import into the Kingdom of Siam from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and foreign parts, and likewise to export for all destinations all goods, which on the day of the signing of the present Treaty are not the subject of a formal prohibition or a special monopoly.

#### ARTICLE XXII

Goods, whose importation and sale in Siam are at present subject to certain restrictions, are:—



1. Guns, bullets, gunpowder, ammunition, and other implements of war, which according to the tariff, section 4, can only be sold to the Siamese authorities, or with their permission, and if such permission is not given, must be re-exported.

2. Opium, which can be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon.

Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Respecting the import and sale of fermented and distilled liquors, the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall enjoy the same privileges, and be subject to no other restrictions, than those agreed upon with regard to French subjects in the convention of the 7th August, 1867.

The Siamese Government reserves to itself, moreover, the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice, fish and salt, whenever it shall find reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But such prohibition, which must be published one month before being enforced, shall not interfere with the fulfilment of contracts made *bonâ fide* before its publication; the merchants of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall, however, inform the Siamese authorities of any bargains they have concluded previously to the prohibition. It shall also be permitted that ships, which have arrived in Siam at the time of the publication of such prohibition or are on their way to Siam from Chinese ports or from Singapore, if they had left these ports before the prohibition to export could be known there, may be laden with rice, fish and salt for exportation. Specie, bullion, provisions, and personal effects may be imported, and exported free of duty. Should the Siamese Government hereafter reduce the duties on goods imported or exported in Siamese or other bottoms, vessels belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which import or export similar produce, shall immediately participate in the benefits accruing from such a reduction.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

The Imperial and Royal Consular Officer shall see that merchants and shipmasters of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present Treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid them to that end. All fines levied for infractions of the present Treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

#### ARTICLE XXIV

The Government and the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, citizens, or subjects of any other nation.

## ARTICLE XXV

After the lapse of twelve years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either of the High Contracting Powers, and on twelve months' notice thereof, this Treaty, together with the tariff and regulations hereunto annexed, and those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners to be appointed on both sides for the purpose, with power to make such alterations, additions and amendments, as experience may prove to be desirable.

## ARTICLE XXVI

Should any question or controversy arise between the High Contracting Powers, which is not settled by amicable diplomatic intercourse or correspondence, it is hereby agreed, that the settlement of such question or controversy shall be referred to the arbitration of a friendly neutral Power, to be chosen by common accord, and that the result of such arbitration shall be accepted by the High Contracting Parties as a final decision.

## ARTICLE XXVII

The present Treaty is executed in fourfold copies in the German, the Siamese, and the English languages. All these versions have one and the same meaning and intention, but the English text shall be looked upon as the original text of the Treaty, so that if any different interpretation of the German and Siamese versions should ever occur, the English text shall determine the sense.

The Treaty shall take effect immediately, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present Treaty.

Bangkok, the 17th day of May, in the year 1869 of the Christian era, corresponding to the 7th day of the waxing moon of the 9th month, year of the Small Dragon, first of the Decade, Siamese civil era 1231.

KROM HLUANG WONGSADHIRAJ SNID  
 CHOW PHYA BHUDHARABHAY, *Minister of  
 the Northern Provinces.*  
 CHOW PHYA SURAWONGSE WAY WADDHNE,  
*Prime Minister and Minister of War.*  
 CHOW PHYA BHANUWONGSE, MAHA KOSA  
 TIBODI, *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*  
 PHAYA CHAREUN RAJAMITRI, *International  
 Judge.*  
 BARON ANTHONY PETZ, *Rear-Admiral.*

---

**General Regulations under which the Trade of the Austro-Hungarian  
Empire is to be conducted in Siam.**

REGULATION 1

The master of every ship of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy coming to Bangkok to trade, must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom-House at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-House officers all his guns and ammunition, and a Custom-House officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

REGULATION 2

A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition, as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be liable to a fine not exceeding 800 ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

REGULATION 3

When a vessel of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a holiday should intervene, will within twenty-four hours after arrival, proceed to the Imperial and Royal Consulate, and there deposit his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo, and upon the Consular Officer reporting these particulars to the Custom-House, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself in each instance to a penalty not exceeding 400 ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consular Officer, any mistake he may discover in his manifest without incurring and penalty.

REGULATION 4

A vessel of the Austro-Hungarian Empire breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling, either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 800 ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

## REGULATION 5

As soon as a vessel of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall have discharged her cargo and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consular Officer, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave.

A custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom-House officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

## REGULATION 6

All Custom-house officers shall carry a badge, by which they can be distinguished when acting officially, and only two Custom-House officers shall be allowed on board a vessel of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy at one time, unless a greater number should be required to effect the seizure of smuggled goods.

KROM HLUANG WONGSADHIRAJ SNID.

CHOW PHYA BHUDHARABHAY, *Minister of the Northern Provinces.*

CHOW PHYA SURAWONGSE WAY WAD-DHNE, *Prime Minister and Minister of War.*

CHOW PHYA BHANUWONGSE MAHA KOSA TIBODI, *Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

PHAYA CHAREUN RAJAMITRI, *International Judge.*

FREIHERR V. PETZ, *Rear-Admiral.*

---

## Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade

### SECTION I

The Undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other taxes on production or transit and shall pay Export Duty, as follows :

		Ticals.	Salungs.	Fuangs.	Per.
1	Ivory .. .. .	10	..	..	picul
2	Gamboge .. .. .	6	..	..	"
3	Rhinoceros horns .. .. .	50	..	..	"
4	Cardamums, best .. .. .	14	..	..	"
5	" bastard.. .. .	6	..	..	"
6	Dried mussels .. .. .	1	..	..	"
7	Pelicans' quills .. .. .	2	2	..	"
8	Betel nut, dried .. .. .	1	..	..	"
9	Krachi wood .. .. .	..	2	..	"
10	Sharks' fins, white .. .. .	6	..	..	"
11	" " black .. .. .	3	..	..	"
12	Lukrabau seed .. .. .	..	2	..	"
13	Peacocks' tails .. .. .	10	..	..	100
14	Buffalo and cow bones .. .. .	..	3phais per picul.	..	picul
15	Rhinoceros hides.. .. .	..	2	..	"
16	Hide cuttings .. .. .	..	1	..	"
17	Turtle shells .. .. .	1	..	..	"
18	Soft turtle shells .. .. .	1	..	..	"
19	Bêche de mer .. .. .	3	..	..	"
20	Fish maws .. .. .	3	..	..	"
21	Birds' nests, un cleaned .. .. .	..	20 per cent.	..	"
22	Kingfishers' feathers .. .. .	6	..	..	100
23	Cutch .. .. .	..	2	..	picul
24	Beyché seed (nux vomica) .. .. .	..	2	..	"
25	Pungtarai seed .. .. .	..	2	..	"
26	Gum benjamin .. .. .	4	..	..	"
27	Angrai bark .. .. .	..	2	..	"
28	Agilla wood .. .. .	2	..	..	"
29	Ray skins .. .. .	3	..	..	"
30	Old deers' horns .. .. .	..	1	..	"
31	Soft or young ditto .. .. .	..	10 per cent	..	"
32	Deer hides, fine .. .. .	8	..	..	100
33	" " common.. .. .	3	..	..	"
34	Deer sinews .. .. .	4	..	..	picul
35	Buffalo and cow hides .. .. .	1	..	..	"
36	Elephants' bones .. .. .	1	..	..	"
37	Tiger bones .. .. .	5	..	..	"
38	Buffalo horns .. .. .	..	1	..	"
39	Elephant hides .. .. .	..	1	..	"
40	Tiger skins .. .. .	..	1	..	skin
41	Armadillo skins .. .. .	4	..	..	picul
42	Sticklack .. .. .	1	1	..	"
43	Hemp .. .. .	1	2	..	"
44	Dried fish, (plaheng) .. .. .	1	2	..	"
45	" " (plasalit) .. .. .	1	..	..	"
46	Sapan wood .. .. .	..	2	1	"
47	Salt meat .. .. .	2	..	..	"
48	Mangrove bark .. .. .	..	1	..	"
49	Rosewood .. .. .	..	2	..	"
50	Ebony .. .. .	1	1	..	"
51	Rice .. .. .	4	..	..	koyan
52	Paddy .. .. .	2	..	..	"

## SECTION II

The undermentioned articles being subject to the inland or transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from export duty :

		Ticals.	Salungs.	Fuang.	Per.
53	Sugar, white .. .. .	..	2	..	picul
54	„ red .. .. .	..	1	..	„
55	Cotton, clean and unclean .. .. .	..	10 per cent.	..	„
56	Pepper .. .. .	1	..	..	„
57	Saltfish (platu) .. .. .	1	..	..	10,000.
58	Beans and peas .. .. .	..	One-twelfth.	..	..
59	Dried prawns .. .. .	..	One-twelfth.	..	..
60	Teel seed .. .. .	..	One-twelfth.	..	..
61	Silk, raw .. .. .	..	One-twelfth.	..	..
62	Bees' wax .. .. .	..	One-fifteenth.	..	..
63	Tallow .. .. .	1	..	..	picul.
64	Salt .. .. .	6	..	..	koyan.
65	Tobacco .. .. .	1	2	..	1,000 bundles.

## SECTION III

All goods or produce unenumerated in this tariff shall be free of export duty, and shall only be subject to one inland tax or transit duty not exceeding the rate now paid.

## SECTION IV

Munitions of war are prohibited, unless sold to the Siamese authorities, or with their consent.

KROM HLUANG WONGSADHIRAJ SNID.

CHOW PHYA BHUDHARABHAY, *Minister of  
the Northern Provinces.*

CHOW PHYA SURAWONGSE WAY WADDHNE,  
*Prime Minister and Minister of War.*

CHOW PHYA BHANUWONGSE, MAHA KOSA  
TIBODI, *Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

PHAYA CHAREUN RAJAMITRI, *International  
Judge.*

FREIHERR V. PETZ *Rear-Admiral.*