

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT IN CUSTOMS MATTERS

Exchange of notes at Washington June 12, 1936

Entered into force June 12, 1936

*Superseded October 23, 1938, by agreement of August 6, 1938*¹

49 Stat. 4013; Executive Agreement Series 93

The Secretary of State to the Ecuadorean Minister

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1936

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following statement of my understanding of the agreement reached through recent conversations held at Washington by representatives of the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador with reference to the treatment which the United States of America shall accord to the commerce of the Republic of Ecuador and which the Republic of Ecuador shall accord to the commerce of the United States of America.

1. These conversations have disclosed a mutual understanding between the two Governments which is that, in respect to import, export and other duties and charges affecting commerce, as well as in respect to transit, warehousing and other facilities, the United States of America will accord to the Republic of Ecuador and the Republic of Ecuador will accord to the United States of America, its territories and possessions, unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

2. Accordingly, it is understood that with respect to customs duties or charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation, and with respect to the method of levying such duties or charges, and with respect to all rules and formalities in connection with importation or exportation, and with respect to all laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods within the country, any advantage, favor, privilege

¹ EAS 133, *post*, p. 338.