MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT FOR AREAS UNDER OCCUPATION OR CONTROL

Exchange of notes at Brussels July 2, 1948
Entered into force July 2, 1948
Expired in accordance with its terms

62 Stat. 2880; Treaties and Other
International Acts Series 1821

The American Ambassador to the Minister of Foreign Affairs [1]

July 2, 1948

EXCELLENCY;

I have the honor to refer to the conversations which have recently taken place between representatives of our two Governments relating to the territorial application of commercial arrangements between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Belgium and to confirm the understanding reached as a result of these conversations as follows:

1.   For such time as the Government of the United States of America participates in the occupation or control of any areas in Western Germany and in the Free Territory of Trieste, the Government of Belgium will apply to the merchandise trade of such area the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade dated October 30, 1947,[2] as now or hereafter amended, relating to most favored nation treatment.

2.   The undertaking in point 1 above will apply to the merchandise trade of any area referred to therein only for such time and to such extent as such area accords reciprocal most favored nation treatment to the merchandise trade of Belgium.

3.   The undertakings in points 1 and 2 above are entered into in the light of the absence at the present time of effective or significant tariff barriers to imports into the areas herein concerned. In the event that such tariff barriers are imposed, it is understood that such undertakings shall be without prejudice to the application of the principles set forth in the Havana Charter

---

[1] An identical note, addressed to the American Ambassador, was signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul Henri Spaak, on the same day, July 2, 1948, at the time of the signing of the Economic Cooperation Agreement between the United States and Belgium (TIAS 1781, *post*, p. 678).

[2] TIAS 1700, *ante*, vol. 4, p. 641.