

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

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(F.348.)

Geneva, December 1st, 1926.

SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES.

Note by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General has the honour to circulate to the Council a letter, dated November 26th, 1926, from M. Molloff, Bulgarian Minister of Finance to the President of the Council.

BULGARIAN LEGATION.

London, November 26th, 1926.

To the President of the Council:

(Translation)

Sir,

Article III of the Protocol signed by the Bulgarian Government at Geneva on September 8th, 1926, concerning the settlement of Bulgarian refugees, prescribes that the Bulgarian Government will furnish as securities for the settlement loan, the following revenues:

The excise duty on salt,

The excise duty on alcohol

The nett receipts of the match monopoly.

The Bulgarian Government desires to inform the Council that the revenues which have been assigned as security for the service of the Loan, the issue of which is authorised by the Protocol, consist, in addition to the nett receipts from the match monopoly, of the revenues classified under Chapters 15 and 16 of the Budget for 1926-27 and derived from the excise

duties levied not only on salt and alcohol, but on all other commodities specified in the attached annex.

It is unnecessary to say that the same revenues will continue to be appropriated to the service of the Loan in the succeeding budget years.

The Bulgarian Government agrees in this matter with the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, which in its Report of June 9th, 1926, recommended that adequate receipts producing a total of about 19.7 million gold francs should be assigned as security for the Loan. The revenues specified above have, in point of fact, produced the amount stated in 1925-26 and are expected to produce a slightly higher amount in 1926-27. The Bulgarian Government would also add that under a rider, dated October 27th, 1926, to its decision of July 22nd, 1926, the Inter-Allied Commission at Sofia has waived, in favour of these revenues, its right to the general first charge held by it in virtue of Part VIII of the Treaty of Neuilly.

Finally, the Government wishes to add that arrangements have been made for the collection of these revenues whereby the yield is paid, as from October 15th, 1926, into a special account under the control of the Commissioner of the League of Nations, as prescribed in Article IV, § 2 of the Protocol.

(Signed) MOLLOFF.

Minister of Finance.

SCHEDULE

of Goods liable to excise and classified in Chapters
15 and 16 of the Budget for the year
1926-27.

CHAPTER 15 - "Excise on alcohol and sundry home-produced
or imported beverages, soda water and
lemonade".

A. Excises on home-produced or imported goods:

Alcohol, pure, and derivatives, whether for heating,
industry or vinegar.

Beer,

Carbonic acid.

B. Excises imposed solely on imported goods :

Liqueurs.

Aerated waters.

Lemonades.

CHAPTER 16 :- headed in the Budget "Excises on salt and
other home-produced or imported goods."

A. Excises on home-produced and imported goods:

Salt.

Cane or beet sugar

Glucose.

Other kinds of sugar.

B. Excises imposed solely on imported goods:

Fish, cured.

Rice.

Bananas.

Sundry spices.

Benzine, petroleum, gasolene, turpentine, nitro-benzine.

Calcium carbide.

Sweetmeats and biscuits.

Chocolates and caramels.

Cocoa and coffee.

Preserved fruits, jam and syrups.

Ice.

Balsams.

Vanilla and cinnamon.

Snuff and cigars.

Olives.

Candles, paraffin and stearine.

Vinegar

Tea.

Sweetened products.

Italian paste products.

Perfumery.

Toilet articles.

Cosmetics.

Dentifrices, etc.

Aromatic oils and essences.

Soap.

Vegetable oils.

Sweetened or alcoholised medicines.

Preserved fruits.

Sundry foodstuffs and preserved foodstuffs.

Barley, cooked.

Cheese.

Chicory.

Cleaned (milled) rice.

Pepper.

Preserved caviare.

Scented paper.