

N° 1480.

GRÈCE ET ITALIE

Convention de commerce et de navigation avec protocole final, déclaration et second protocole, signés à Rome, le 24 novembre 1926, et échange de notes y relatif, de la même date.

GREECE AND ITALY

Convention of Commerce and Navigation, with Final Protocol, Declaration and Second Protocol, signed at Rome, November 24, 1926, and Exchange of Notes relating thereto of the same Date.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 1480. — CONVENTION ² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREECE AND ITALY. SIGNED AT ROME, NOVEMBER 24, 1926.

French official text communicated by the Chargé d'Affaires of the Hellenic Republic at Berne and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Convention took place June 10, 1927.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, being desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship and furthering the development of the economic relations which already exist between their two countries, have decided to conclude a convention of commerce and navigation, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, the following :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC :

His Excellency Nicolas MAVROUDIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Greek Government in Italy ;

His Excellency Nicolas N. XYDAKIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of Political Affairs in the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

His Excellency Benito MUSSOLINI, Head of the Government, Prime Minister, Secretary of State, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed up on the following Articles :

Article 1.

The two High Contracting Parties agree that, except where the present Treaty expressly provides to the contrary, all privileges, favours or immunities which either Party has already granted or may hereafter grant to the nationals of any other State, in all matters connected with the establishment of nationals, the enjoyment of civil rights, the exercise of commerce, industry, trades or professions, and the payment of taxes connected therewith, guarantees, the levying of duties, Customs formalities, import and export trade, transit, navigation and transport, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the nationals of the other High Contracting Party.

Nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall, when in the territory of the other, enjoy on an equal footing with the latter's nationals the right to own movable and immovable property of every kind, or to acquire such property or dispose of it by sale, exchange, gift or bequest

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Rome, June 1, 1927.

or in any other manner, or to inherit *ab intestato*, without paying any taxes or charges other or higher than those payable by nationals.

As regards the acquisition, possession and use of immovable property, however, the exceptions and restrictions laid down with regard to aliens by the laws of the two High Contracting Parties in connection with the security of the State shall continue to apply. In any case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be obliged to grant in this respect to the nationals of the other Party any more extensive rights than those which it accords in practice to its own nationals in its own territory.

Nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall also, in the territory of the other Party, have free access to the Courts to make good or defend their rights ; shall enjoy in general, in all judicial matters, the same rights and privileges as nationals of the country ; and like the latter shall be entitled in all judicial actions to employ counsel, attorneys or agents recognised as such under the laws of the country.

As provided in Chapter III of the Hague Convention¹ on Civil Procedure, of July 17, 1905, they shall not be obliged to provide *cautio judicatum solvi* if they comply with the rules laid down in that Convention concerning the execution of sentences involving payment of judicial costs. They shall also be entitled, under the provisions of Chapter IV of the same Convention, to the legal aid granted to the poor.

Article 2.

Nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other from all compulsory military service in the land, air or sea forces or in the national guard or militia. They shall also be exempt from all compulsory official services of a judicial, administrative or municipal nature, from contributions in money or in kind leviable in lieu of any of the above-mentioned forms of personal service, and from all military requisitions or compulsory contributions. This provision shall not, however, apply to obligations connected with immovable property owned or leased by such persons, or to military contributions and requisitions with which nationals of the country, as landed proprietors or lessees of immovable property, are bound to comply.

In this case the interests of the nationals of either Party in the territory of the other shall, as regards compensation, indemnities and the fixing of prices for requisitions, be accorded the same protection as the interests of nationals of the other Party itself. It is also understood that, in these matters, the nationals of either Party shall never, when in the territory of the other, receive less favourable treatment than the nationals of any other Power.

Article 3.

Commercial, industrial and financial companies (including insurance companies and public life-insurance institutions) domiciled in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and validly constituted according to the laws of that Party, shall be recognised as possessing legal personality in the territory of the other Party and shall be entitled to conduct business there in the manner defined, and subject to the restrictions fixed, under existing or future laws. They may also establish branches and maintain all their rights, including the right to appear in court either as plaintiff or defendant.

In any case, the above companies shall enjoy in the territory of the other High Contracting Party the same rights as are or may be accorded to similar companies of any other country.

These companies and institutions shall not be required to pay, for the conduct of business or industry in the territory of the other Party, any charges, duties or taxes other or higher than those levied on nationals.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 99 page 990.

Article 4.

While also enjoying any more extensive privileges which may be granted in virtue of most-favoured-nation treatment, traders, manufacturers and other producers of either country, and their commercial travellers, shall be entitled, on presentation of an identity card and provided they comply with the requisite formalities in the other country, to make purchases in the latter country for their trade, manufactures or other enterprises, and solicit orders, with or without samples, from producers and traders, without being subjected on that account to the payment of any duty or tax, provided they do not remain in the country for more than six months in any one year. They may take with them samples or patterns, but not merchandise, except in cases where commercial travellers of the country itself are permitted to do so.

The above-mentioned identity card shall be prepared in conformity with the model shown in the International Convention¹ relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities competent to issue these identity cards.

The document shall be valid for the whole of the calendar year for which it is issued.

The above provisions shall not apply to itinerant traders or pedlars or to the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in industry or trade, and in this respect the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to apply their own legislation without restriction.

Articles imported as samples for the above-mentioned purposes shall, in each of the two countries, be admitted temporarily free of duty in accordance with the Customs rules and formalities intended to ensure their re-exportation or the payment of the proper Customs duties if they are not re-exported within the period laid down by law. The above privilege shall not, however, be extended to articles which, by reason of their quantity or value, cannot be regarded as samples, or which on account of their nature cannot be identified on re-exportation.

Article 5.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Greece shall be subject on importation into Italy, to the most favourable tariff rates which Italy grants or may hereafter grant to the same products of any other foreign Power, as regards both the actual tariff duties and any co-efficients of increase. Similarly these products shall on importation into Italian colonies and possessions be subject to the tariff rates applicable to the products of the most favoured nation; they shall not, however, receive the tariff benefits accorded solely to the products of Italy or the Italian colonies and possessions.

Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present Article, the natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Greece enumerated in the tariff A attached to the present Convention may be imported into Italy on payment of the duties fixed in the said tariff.

Article 6.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Italy or the Italian colonies and possessions shall be subject on importation into Greece to the minimum tariff or the most favourable tariff which is or may hereafter be accorded to the same products of any other foreign Power, as regards both the actual tariff duties as also any co-efficients of increase.

¹ Vol. XXX, page 371; Vol. XXXV, page 324; Vol. XXXIX, page 208; Vol. XLV, page 140; Vol. L, page 161; Vol. LIV, page 398; and Vol. LIX, page 365, of this Series.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Italy or the Italian colonies and possessions as enumerated in the tariff (Annex B) attached to the present Convention may be imported into Greece on payment of the duties fixed in that tariff.

As regards natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Italy or the Italian colonies and possessions, it is understood that the total amount of surcharges of every kind which are at present or may hereafter be leviable on foreign imports into Greece (such as the charge for the service of the 1922 forced loan, the octroi established under Article 5 of the Decree-Law of December 22, 1923, on the Customs Tariff, statistical duties, etc.) may in no case exceed 75 % of the duties set out in the Customs tariff. In this connection the Greek Government undertakes not to raise the above-mentioned octroi above 30 % or the charge for the service of the forced loan above 39 %.

It is further agreed that natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Italy or the Italian colonies and possessions shall be exempt from the octroi to which, in Greece, the same or similar articles produced or manufactured in the country are subject on their entry into each commune.

Article 7.

Exports to Italy and to the Italian colonies and possessions shall not be subject in Greece, nor shall exports to Greece be subject in Italy, to other or higher export duties or charges than those leviable on exports of the same products to the nation most favoured in this respect.

Article 8.

The provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 7 shall not apply :

(a) To favours which either of the High Contracting Parties has accorded or may hereafter accord by way of exception to adjacent States with a view to facilitating frontier traffic, it being understood that the frontier zone shall not extend for more than 15 kilometres from the frontier on either side ;

(b) To the obligations imposed on either of the High Contracting Parties in virtue of an existing or any future Customs union.

Article 9.

The two High Contracting Parties undertake to conclude as soon as possible, and in any case within three months from the coming into force of the present Convention, an agreement for the regulation of the importation into either country of silk-worm's eggs originating in and coming from the other country, and to define the Customs treatment applicable to such products. The Customs duty may not exceed 15 % of the value of the goods.

It is understood, however, that, from the date of the signature of the present Convention until the above-mentioned agreement has been concluded and has come into force, silk-worm's eggs originating in and coming from Italy shall be imported into Greece on the basis of the provisional arrangement constituted by the Notes of December 18 and 19, 1925, exchanged on this subject at Athens between the Italian Chargé d'Affaires and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic.

Article 10.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to avoid any obstacle to trade between the two countries in the form of import, export or transit prohibitions or restrictions.

Exceptions to this rule, in so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries situated in similar circumstances, shall only be allowed in the following cases :

- (1) In exceptional circumstances in connection with war measures ;
- (2) For reasons of public safety ;
- (3) In the case of existing or future State monopolies ;
- (4) In order to apply to foreign goods prohibitions or restrictions which have been or may be applied under the laws of the country itself to the production, sale, transport, or consumption within the country of similar home produce ;
- (5) As a sanitary police measure, and in connection with the protection of useful animals or plants against disease, insects and harmful parasites, and particularly in the interests of public health, and in conformity with international usage in this matter.

Article 11.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may require, as evidence of the origin of the products imported, the production of a certificate to the effect that the article imported was actually produced or manufactured in the country from which it has come, or that it must be regarded as such in view of the transformation it has undergone in that country.

Certificates of origin shall be issued either by the consignor's Chamber of Commerce and Industry or by some other organ or group approved by the country of destination, or by the Customs office of consignment, whether in the interior of the country or at the frontier.

If these certificates are not issued by a Government authority authorized for the purpose, the Government of the importing country may require that they shall be endorsed by the competent consular office at the place from which the goods have come. The two Governments have agreed to determine on the basis of reciprocity the charges leviable where such a visa is required.

No certificate of origin shall be required in the case of postal packets.

Article 12.

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes for its part to accept certificates of analysis issued by the official laboratories of the other country as proof that the natural or manufactured products which originate in the country issuing the certificate of analysis and are imported into the territory of the other are in conformity with the laws of the latter country.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall retain the right, if considered necessary, and particularly if there is any suspicion of fraud, to take all requisite measures for the purpose of verification, even though a certificate of analysis be produced.

The procedure adopted by each Government in taking samples in the above circumstances shall be notified and specimens of the certificates shall be communicated to the other country and must be approved by the latter.

A list of the official laboratories authorized in each country to issue certificates of analysis shall be communicated by each Government to the other as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 13.

Without prejudice to the provisions laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 6, any internal duty collected on behalf of the State, local authorities, or corporations, which is at present or may

hereafter be leviable on the production, manufacture or consumption of any product in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties, shall not, on any ground whatever, be higher or more irksome in the case of products originating in and coming from the territory of the other State than in that of similar home products.

Article 14.

The High Contracting Parties shall accord each other freedom of transit throughout their territories by rail, navigable waterway and canal, for persons, goods, railway rolling-stock, motor-vehicles, vessels and the postal service.

Goods of any kind coming from or proceeding to the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties shall, subject to reciprocity, be exempt in the territory of the other from all transit dues, whether such goods be sent in direct transit or whether they require to be unloaded, warehoused, reloaded and repacked during transit.

It is understood that goods, of whatever origin, passing in transit through the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties or deposited in the free ports or warehouses of that Party, shall not be subject, on entering the territories of the other Party, to any Customs duties or charges other or higher than those leviable if the goods had been imported direct from the country of origin. This provision shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods passing in transit after having been transhipped or repacked at a warehouse.

Article 15.

As regards the reciprocal protection of patents, industrial samples and patterns, trade and factory marks, trade and firm appellations and literary and artistic property, the High Contracting Parties agree that the provisions of the following Treaties shall apply in their respective territories:

(a) The Paris Convention¹ of March 20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property, as modified by the Protocol² of Madrid of April 14, 1891, and by the Additional Act³ of Brussels of December 14, 1900, revised at Washington⁴ on June 2, 1911, and finally revised at The Hague on November 6, 1925;

(b) The Berne Convention⁵ of September 9, 1886, as modified by the Additional Act of Paris of May 4, 1896, and revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908.

It is also agreed that nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, the same protection as that accorded to the latter's own nationals in all matters connected with property rights over trade and factory marks, subject to compliance with the formalities required under that country's laws.

Article 16.

Vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties in the ports of the other shall receive on their entry, during their stay and on leaving, the same treatment as vessels of the country itself or vessels

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 74, page 44.

² *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 83, page 676.

³ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 92, page 807.

⁴ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 104, page 116.

⁵ Vol. I, page 217; Vol. III, page 259; Vol. XI, page 358; Vol. XXIV, page 138; Vol. XLV, page 95; and Vol. LIX, page 342, of this Series.

of the most favoured nation, both as regards duties and charges of any kind and under whatever name, leviable on behalf of the State, communes, corporations, public officials or institutions of any kind, and as regards the berthing of these vessels, their loading and unloading in the ports, roadsteads, bays, basins and docks, and in general, as regards all formalities and regulations with which vessels and their crews and cargoes are bound to comply.

Article 17.

The following categories of vessels shall be entirely and reciprocally exempt from tonnage and brokerage charge :

- (1) Vessels coming from any place in ballast and leaving in ballast.
- (2) Vessels proceeding from a port of either State to one or more other ports in the same State, whether to unload the whole or part of their cargoes, or to take on their cargo, if they can prove that they have already paid these duties.
- (3) Vessels which, having entered a port with cargo, either voluntarily or as a result of unavoidable circumstances, leave that port without having engaged in any commercial transaction. Dues and charges leviable in respect of public health shall be paid in all cases.

When a vessel is forced to put into port as a result of unavoidable circumstances the following shall not be regarded as commercial transactions : the unloading and reloading of the cargo in repairing the vessel, reloading of goods into another vessel when the first vessel is not seaworthy, necessary expenditure on stores for the crew and the sale of damaged goods, provided that the Customs authorities have authorised such sale.

Article 18.

Vessels of either High Contracting Party entering any of the ports of the other Party to unload part of their cargo coming from abroad, may, provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the country, retain that part of their cargo which is destined for another port either in the same country or another country, and re-export such cargo without being obliged to pay in respect thereof any Customs duty except the supervisory charges, which may only be levied at the rates fixed for vessels of the country itself.

Similarly, vessels of either country may proceed from a port in one country to one or more ports in the same country with a view to taking on or completing their cargo for abroad without paying any other duties than those to which vessels of the country itself are or may hereafter be subject in the same circumstances. Moreover, vessels of either of the two High Contracting Parties, when carrying goods from or to localities not situated within the territory of the other Party, may carry, between two ports in the territory of the latter country, passengers in possession of through tickets or goods accompanied by through waybills, if these documents prove that the passengers or goods in question have come from, or are proceeding to, localities situated outside the above-mentioned territory ; in so far as these vessels are engaged in the above traffic, they, their passengers and goods shall enjoy all the privileges accorded under the present Treaty.

Article 19.

Nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to use in the territory of the other, under the same conditions and on payment of the same charges as nationals, highways and other roads, canals, locks, ferryboats, bridges or swing-bridges in ports and landing-places,

buoys and lights marking navigable channels, pilots, cranes and standard weights, warehouses and premises for the salvage and storage of cargoes, vessels and other articles, provided such premises or apparatus are intended for the use of the public, whether they be under State or under private management.

Apart from special regulations in connection with lighthouses, lights and pilotage, no charge shall be levied unless actual use has been made of these premises or this equipment.

Article 20.

Any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties which has been obliged by stress of weather or as the result of an accident to take refuge in a port of the other country shall be entitled to refit, obtain all necessary articles and put to sea again without being subjected to any charges other than those which would be paid in similar circumstances by a vessel of the country itself.

If, however, the captain of a merchant vessel is obliged to dispose of part of his cargo in order to meet his expenses, he shall be bound to comply with the regulations and rates in force in the place where his vessel has put in.

Should a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties be wrecked, run aground or suffer any other damage on the coasts of the other Party, the latter shall provide every assistance and protection, as it would to its own vessels, allowing the vessel if necessary to land its cargo or even tranship the cargo to other vessels, without levying any duty, charge or other contribution, unless the goods in question are delivered for consumption within the country.

A vessel which has been shipwrecked or has run aground, and all parts or wreckage thereof, its provisions and appliances of every kind and all fittings and goods which have been salvaged, including any which have been jettisoned, or the proceeds from the sale of the same, together with all papers found on board the vessel, shall be handed on request to the owner or his agents.

If neither the owner nor his agent are present, the property shall be handed over to the Italian or Greek Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or consular agent in whose area the vessel was wrecked or stranded.

The said Consuls, owners or agents shall only pay the expenses occasioned by the actual salvaging or by the safekeeping of the articles salvaged.

Article 21.

The nationality of vessels shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the State to which the vessel belongs, by means of the ship's papers and permits carried by the vessel and issued by the competent authorities.

Except in cases of sale by order of the Courts, a vessel of one of the Contracting Parties may not assume the nationality of the other Party until the authorities of the former country have, by declaration, withdrawn the right to fly the country's flag.

Pending the conclusion of a special agreement for the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates, vessels of either Contracting Party measured according to the English method (the Moorsom system), shall not be subjected in the ports of the other Party, as regards the payment of shipping dues, to any further tonnage measurement, the net registered tonnage entered on the ship's papers being regarded as equivalent to the net registered tonnage in the case of vessels of the country itself.

Article 22.

The treatment accorded to vessels of the home country, or to those of the most favoured nation, shall not be taken to include :

(a) The application of special laws for the mercantile marine of the country itself, as regards the encouragement of shipbuilding, or the development of shipping by means of bounties or other special facilities ;

- (b) The privileges granted to rowing and sailing clubs, etc. ;
(c) The working of port, roadstead and shore services, including pilotage, towage, salvage and life-saving at sea ;
(d) Emigration and the transportation of emigrants, it being understood that in this connection an agreement may be concluded between the two High Contracting Parties, if necessary.

Article 23.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to enter as soon as possible into negotiations with a view to concluding one or more special agreements to secure, as far as possible, equality of treatment for the workers of each of the two countries in the territory of the other, and for persons holding claims on their account, in all matters connected with the application of laws for the protection of labour, medical and hospital treatment, and special insurance against various risks.

Article 24.

Should any dispute arise between the two High Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and should either of the two Contracting Parties request that the dispute be submitted to the decision of a court of arbitration, the other Party shall consent to this course, even as regards the preliminary question whether the difference of opinion is such that it can be laid before a court of arbitration.

The court of arbitration shall in all cases be constituted in such a way that each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint one of its nationals as arbitrator, the two Parties choosing, for the third arbitrator, a national of a third friendly Power.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to select jointly, in advance and for a specified term of office, the person who, if a dispute arises, is to act as third arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrators shall be binding.

Article 25.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Rome as soon as possible.

It shall come into force five days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force for a period of two years from the date on which the ratifications were exchanged. After that period it may be denounced at any time, but shall remain in force for six months as from the date of denunciation.

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

Done in duplicate at Rome, November the twenty-fourth, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

(L. S.) Benito MUSSOLINI.

(L. S.) N. MAVROUDIS.

(L. S.) N. XYDAKIS.

ANNEX A.

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO ITALY.

Italian Tariff No.	Designation of Goods	Unit	Import Duty Gold lira	Co-efficient of increase
ex 84 (b)	Dried Currants	Quintal	10	—
90	Dried Figs	»	12	—
ex 106	Wines :			
ex (a)	Sweet Muscatel, Samos, Patras and Cephalonia wines in casks demi-johns or tank-wagons	Hectolitre	20	0.5
	<i>Ad. 106 (a)</i> . The duties on alcohol on the importation of sweet Samos wines entitled to that appellation of origin under Greek law, shall be levied only on the existing quantity of alcohol over and above 15 degrees in volume.			
ex 127(a)	(a) Knotted Oriental Carpets	Sq. metre	8	0.5
ex 247(a)	(a) Raw silk :			
	(1) Single	Quintal	duty free	—
645	Essence of turpentine	»	3	—
655	Colophony	»	2	—

ANNEX B.

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO GREECE.

Greek tariff Numbers	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmas
2(b)-1	Hams generally and tongues	Quintal	50.—
2(b)-2	Sausages	»	50.—
2(b)-3	Pork butchers' produce, mortadella and the like.	»	50.—
3(a)-5	Parmesan and similar cheese (Lodigiano and Reggiano).	»	40.—
9(i)	Rice, cleaned, polished or not	»	9.—
11	Alimentary pastes	»	35.—
12(a)-2	Oranges, lemons, mandarins etc. and other fresh fruits not specially mentioned	»	1.—
22(c)	Vermouth :		
	(1) In barrels or other similar receptacles :		
	Above 12° and up to 24°	»	40.—
	(2) In bottles above 12° and up to 24°	»	60.—

Greek tariff Numbers	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmas
ex 25	Spirits of wine, liqueurs and alcoholic beverages generally, with or without sugar :		
	(2) Above 30° and up to 70° alcohol	Quintal	140.—
ex 56(a)	Crude marble, in slabs or blocks	»	0.50
ex 57(a)	Marble and similar wrought stone, in blocks or sawn slabs :		
	(1) Unpolished	»	2.50
57(g)	Sulphur in lumps, sticks, powder or wicks	»	Duty free
94	Dynamos and electric motors generally	»	15.—
ex 155	Balls, beads, rings of any coloured glass (Venetian ware) bracelets, necklets and other articles manufactured with these beads, and glass tubes for the ornamentation of chandeliers	»	65.—
159(a)-5	Citric Acid	»	20.—
159(a)-11	Tartaric Acid	»	15.—
159(g)-17	Sulphide of Carbon	»	Duty free
205	Cordage generally (except of esparto) tarred or not	»	35.—
206	Twine of all kinds (except of esparto)	»	50.—
ex 219	Cotton thread, single (classed in English count) :		
	(a) Unbleached :		
	(1) Up to No. 6	»	60.—
	(2) From No. 6 to No. 28	»	80.—
	(3) Over No. 28	»	60.—
ex 220	Cotton thread, twisted, in skeins or wound on cards. (No tare allowance for the cards or paper packing) or on spools, whether or not unbleached, bleached or dyed:		
	(a) Intended for sewing	»	120.—
221	Fabrics of unbleached cotton		
	(a) Weighing more than 130 gr. per sq. m. and containing in warp and woof in a square of 5 milli- metres side (fractions of threads being ignored) :		
	(1) Up to 27 threads	»	90.—
	(2) More than 27 threads up to 36	»	95.—
	(3) More than 36	»	100.—
	(b) Weighing more than 90 and up to 130 gr. per sq. metre and containing in warp and woof in a square of 5 millimetres side :		
	(1) Up to 27 threads	»	95.—
	(2) More than 27 threads and up to 36	»	100.—
	(3) More than 36	»	105.—
	(c) Weighing more than 60 and up to 90 gr. per sq. metre whatever the number of threads	»	130.—
	(d) Weighing 60 gr. and under per sq. metre, whatever be the number of threads	»	200.—
222	Cotton fabrics, bleached or printed	»	Duty on raw fabrics in- creased by 5 %
223	Fabrics consisting of dyed threads (also partially dyed threads), as well as fabrics dyed in the piece, whatever may be the number of the threads :		
	(1) Weighing more than 180 grams per sq. metre	»	170.—

Greek tariff Numbers	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmas
235 (b)	(2) Weighing more than 130 and up to 180 gr. per sq. metre (3) Weighing more than 80 and up to 130 gr. per sq. metre (4) Weighing 80 gr. and under per sq. metre Fabrics of mixed threads of wool, that is to say containing a total proportion of cotton or other similar vegetable textile materials : (1) In a quantity exceeding 20 % but not exceeding 50 %	Quintal » »	175.— 180.— 190.—
	(2) Containing a quantity exceeding 50 %		Present duties on fabrics under heading 235 (a) with a decrease of 25 % Present duties on fabrics indicated under heading 235 (a) with a decrease of 50 %
	<i>Ad No. 235 (b) 2.</i> — Fabrics of mixed threads of wool, having the warp and woof entirely in cotton, or other similar textile material in which the total proportion of vegetable textile material exceeds 10 % according to the treatment indicated in heading 235 (b) (2). <i>Notes to be inserted before the heading 244 :</i> <i>Note (b).</i> — Articles and fabrics of silk mixed with other textile materials containing a quantity of silk exceeding 40 % shall pay the duty leviable on the corresponding classes of pure-silk fabrics. Those containing a quantity exceeding 8 % but not exceeding 40 % silk shall be treated as mixed silk articles. <i>Note (c).</i> — Fabrics and other articles not specially indicated containing a quantity of silk not exceeding 8 % shall not be classified as silk articles, but shall pay the duty leviable under the corresponding headings in the tariff according to the nature of their material. <i>Note (d).</i> — Apart from the articles mentioned in Note (b), fabrics weighing more than 45 grammes per square metre, containing a quantity of silk exceeding 8 % but not exceeding 15 % shall pay the duty levied on the corresponding heading according to the nature of the material, with an increase of 30 %.		
245	Fabrics of silk weighing under 45 grammes per sq. metre, such as veilings, tulle, crape, lace, neckerchiefs and similar articles made up or in the piece :		
	(a) Of pure silk	kilo.	32.—
	(b) Of silk mixed with other materials	»	24.—
246	Fabrics of silk not specially mentioned, weighing more than 45 grammes per sq. metre :		
	(a) Of silk	kg.	24.—
	(b) Of silk mixed with other materials	»	16.—

Greek tariff Numbers	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmas
260 (b)	Low crowned hats for men and boys, ready for use, also without linings or partly trimmed, with a view to importing them as felt :		
	(1) Hard	each	4.—
	(2) Soft	»	3.60
ex 261	Plaits (braids, or bands), for straw hats : (a) Of esparto, straw, bark, agave, white wood or other similar vegetable materials or of paper :		
	(1) Not bleached	quintal	25.—
	(2) Bleached or dyed	»	70.—
ex 262	Hats of straw, bark, white wood, paper, esparto, cane or of other similar vegetable materials :		
	(a) Plaited in the shape of blocks in one piece :		
	(1) Unbleached, undyed, not shaped, not trimmed	each	0.35
	(2) Bleached or dyed, also shaped, untrimmed .	»	0.55
	(3) The same as those in Nos. 1 and 2, trimmed .	»	2.—
	(b) Sewn and tied :		
	(1) Unbleached, undyed, not shaped, not trimmed	»	2.—
	(2) Bleached or dyed, also shaped, not trimmed .	»	2.50
	(3) The same as in No. 1 shaped or trimmed with a simple ribbon, not being silk	each	2.50
	(4) The same as those in No. 1 and 2, trimmed with pure silk or mixed ribbon	»	3.50
ex 266	Automobiles (a) For goods, also their trailers (b) Motor omnibuses		
	<i>Note.</i> — Automobiles are considered as motor-omnibuses when having at least 8 fixed seats, <i>not</i> including the two front seats for the driver :		
	(c) Ordinary :		
	(1) Weighing up to 800 kg.	quintal	30.—
	(2) Weighing more than 800 kg.	»	50.—
ex 277	(d) Parts of automobiles : (1) Chassis with or without motors (2) Bodies for ordinary automobiles and for motor omnibuses (3) Inner tubes (c) Coroso (vegetable ivory) buttons		
	(1) Chassis with or without motors	»	6.—
	(2) Bodies for ordinary automobiles and for motor omnibuses	»	60.—
	(3) Inner tubes	»	140.—
	(c) Coroso (vegetable ivory) buttons	»	100.—

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Greece and Italy, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declarations, which shall form an integral part of the Convention.

AS REGARDS THE CONVENTION.

Ad Article 3.

The provisions laid down in Article 3 of the Convention shall also apply to companies which are constituted and have their head offices outside the Kingdom of Italy but which, as a result of the action of the competent Italian judicial administrative authorities, have been accorded Italian nationality under the treaties which terminated the world war, or under agreements included as annexes to those treaties.

Ad Articles 5 and 6.

The High Contracting Parties recognise that the term "most favoured nation" employed in Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention shall be taken to mean that foodstuffs and raw materials from overseas (as for instance : coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton, wool, oilseed), of whatever origin, which are imported into one of the two countries through the territory of the other, whether they have been warehoused or repacked in the latter's free ports or bonded warehouses or not, shall not be subject to treatment in any respect less favourable than that accorded to similar products having the same origin imported into either country through any third State, whether previously warehoused or repacked or not in free ports or bonded warehouses of the said third State.

Ad Article 10.

It is understood that the High Contracting Parties, with a view to obtaining as quickly as possible the full application of the principle laid down in Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Convention shall not maintain or establish any prohibition or restriction of imports or exports unless such measure be absolutely necessary, and then only for so long as the exceptional circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.

In conformity with the spirit of this provision the two High Contracting Parties shall apply to one another such prohibitions or restrictions as are in force in the most generous and liberal manner possible.

Further, should either of the High Contracting Parties establish new prohibitions or restrictions on imports or exports, the granting of exemptions or the fixing of quotas shall be examined at the request of either High Contracting Party in order that the least possible harm may be caused to commercial relations between the two countries.

Ad Article 11.

The charges to be levied if a visa is required for certificates of origin shall not exceed two gold francs.

Ad Article 14.

It is understood that all products and goods, in particular viticultural products, shall be reciprocally allowed to enter the free zones and may there, subject to the laws and regulations in force in the country, undergo every kind of manipulation, repacking, transhipment, reloading or transfer to receptacles or suitable wagons.

Ad Article 20.

The provisions of Article 20 shall in no way affect the powers and duties with which the consular authorities of the two High Contracting Parties are invested in the case of the shipwreck, stranding or damaging of a vessel of the State of which they are nationals in the waters of the other State, as defined in the Consular Convention¹ of November 15/27, 1880.

AS REGARDS THE TARIFF FOR IMPORTS INTO GREECE :

I.

Ad No. 3 (a). — It is understood that if a duty lower than that fixed for the cheeses referred to in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of No. 3 *a*) is granted by Greece to any third State for any kind of cheese or cheese speciality, the same duty shall be applied to similar Italian cheeses according to the variety.

II.

Ad No. 3 (a) 5. — It is understood that the appellations Parmesan, Reggiano and Lodigiano shall not refer to the locality of production but to the method of manufacture. The duty of 40 drachmas shall therefore be accorded in the case of every kind of cheese manufactured in this way from whatever locality it may come.

III.

Ad No. 21. — Should Greece accord to a third Power reduction in duties or special advantages with regard to any particular brand of wine, these reductions or advantages shall immediately apply to the same extent to Italian Marsala, Malvoisie and Muscatel wines.

IV.

Should Greece decide to alter the present Customs régime governing the products enumerated below, the same products originating in and coming from Italy, her colonies and possessions, shall not be required to pay on importation into Greece any duties exceeding in each case the following :

Ex 203 (c) Plain hemp thread, of natural colour, not polished :

	Metal Drachmas per quintal
(1) Up to 10 threads	12
(2) More than 10 and up to 24 threads	14

The present Protocol, which shall be regarded as having been approved and confirmed by the High Contracting Parties without further special ratification by the fact of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty to which it refers, has been drawn up in duplicate at Rome this twenty-fourth day of November, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

(L. S.) N. MAVROUDIS.

(L. S.) Benito MUSSOLINI.

(L. S.) N. XYDAKIS.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 71, page 204.

DECLARATION.

It is understood that the Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded to-day between Greece and Italy shall in no way affect claims on behalf of private individuals based on the provisions of the Italo-Greek Treaty¹ of Commerce and Navigation signed at Rome on March 20-April 1, 1889, which were maintained in force under the Commercial Protocol² of December 30, 1899, and that any dispute which may arise between the two Governments concerning the validity of these claims shall, at the request of either Government, be referred for decision to the court of arbitration as provided in Article 24 of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation signed to-day.

Done at Rome in duplicate this twenty-fourth day of November, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

N. MAVROUDIS.
N. XYDAKIS.

Benito MUSSOLINI.

DECLARATION.

On proceeding to-day to sign the Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded between Greece and Italy, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties, in view of the fact that the Convention does not allow the vessels of either of the Contracting Parties to engage in coasting trade in the territorial waters of the other Party, declare that if either Contracting Party has granted or may in future grant this right to a third Party, the other Contracting Party may not invoke most-favoured-nation treatment in this respect, unless it grants the same right to the first Party on the basis of reciprocity. This Declaration shall form an integral part of the Convention.

Done in duplicate at Rome, this twenty-fourth day of November, 1926.

N. MAVROUDIS.
N. XYDAKIS.

Benito MUSSOLINI.

PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Greece and Italy, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declaration :

“ During the negotiations which took place in connection with the Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Italy and Greece, the Greek Delegation has given most favourable consideration to the request put forward by the Italian Delegation to the effect that in the tariff annexed to the Convention special Customs duties should be established which would be applicable to the importation into Greece of the following products originating in and coming from Italy : artificial silk thread, threads and skeins of artificial wool (“ sniafil ”), wool, cotton or natural silk fabrics, pure or mixed, containing also artificial silk or “ sniafil ”.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 81, pages 545 and 551.

² *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 92, page 454.

“ The Greek Delegation, while recognising that such products might receive Customs treatment more in keeping with their actual value, is unable, in view of the system and nomenclature of the Greek Customs tariff, to grant the Italian request.

“ It undertakes, however, to urge its Government to examine the question, taking into account both the requirements of Italian production and the value of the products in question, with a view to modifying the present Customs treatment — an end which might be attained either by internal legislation or, if necessary, by a special agreement.

“ The Italian Delegation has noted these declarations ”.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

Done in duplicate at Rome, this twenty-fourth day of November, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

N. MAVROUDIS.

Benito MUSSOLINI.

N. XYDAKIS.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE GREEK MINISTER AT ROME.

ROME, *November 24, 1926.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation to-day, the Greek Delegation stated that the Greek Government attached great importance to the purchase by the Italian Tobacco Monopoly of a certain quantity of raw tobacco of Greek production.

Although the Italian production of tobacco has become practically sufficient for the requirements of the Monopoly, I have nevertheless the honour to inform you that the Italian Government, being particularly desirous of meeting the wishes of the Greek Delegation as far as possible, will recommend the Italian Monopoly to purchase a minimum quantity of 1,500,000 kilogrammes of raw Greek tobacco within a period of two years, on the following conditions :

(a) That the qualities of tobacco and the localities from which it comes shall be freely selected by the Italian Régie ;

(b) That the above-mentioned quantity shall be offered in the open market at prices considered satisfactory by the Italian Régie.

Trusting that Your Excellency will be able to assure me that the Greek Government agrees to the above-mentioned suggestion, I have the honour to be, etc.

Benito MUSSOLINI.

THE GREEK MINISTER AT ROME TO THE ITALIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, *November 24, 1926.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In a note dated to-day you were good enough to inform me as follows, on behalf of your Government :

“ In the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation to-day, the Greek Delegation stated that the Greek Government attached great importance to the purchase by the Italian Tobacco Monopoly of a certain quantity of raw tobacco of Greek production.

“ Although the Italian production of tobacco has become practically sufficient for the requirements of the Monopoly, I have nevertheless the honour to inform you that the Italian Government, being particularly desirous of meeting the wishes of the Greek Delegation as far as possible, will recommend the Italian Monopoly to purchase a minimum quantity of 1,500,000 kilogrammes of raw Greek tobacco within a period of two years, on the following conditions :

“ (a) That the qualities of tobacco and the localities from which it comes shall be freely selected by the Italian Régie ;

“ (b) That the above-mentioned quantity shall be offered in the open market at prices considered satisfactory by the Italian Régie. ”

I have noted this communication and I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Greek Republic agrees to the proposal in question.

I have, etc.

N. MAVROUDIS.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE GREEK MINISTER AT ROME.

ROME, *November 24, 1926.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the course of the negotiations which took place for the conclusion of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Greece, which has been signed to-day, the Greek Delegation stated that the Greek Government attached great importance to the encouragement of the importation into Italy of Greek wines.

Being desirous of meeting this request as far as possible, and acting in conformity with the spirit of the provision in the Note (Ad Article 10) to the Final Protocol of the Convention, I have the honour to inform you as follows :

The Italian Government is prepared to allow the annual importation into Italy of 25,000 hectolitres of wines in casks, demijohns or tank wagons, originating in and coming from Greece, of which half — that is to say 12,500 hectolitres — shall be the Samos wine mentioned in the Tariff, Annex A, to the Convention (Note ad No. 106 (a)).

It is understood that within the limits of the above-mentioned quantity such wines shall be admitted on payment of a duty of 20 lire with a coefficient of 0.5 and in any case shall receive most-favoured-nation treatment, and that they may be imported on presentation of a certificate issued by the competent Greek authority in accordance with rules to be adopted by joint agreement between the two Governments.

I trust that Your Excellency will be able to assure me that the Government of the Greek Republic agrees to this proposal.

I have the honour to be, etc.

Benito MUSSOLINI.

THE GREEK MINISTER AT ROME TO THE ITALIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, November 24, 1926.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In a note of to-day's date, Your Excellency was good enough to communicate to me, on behalf of your Government, the following :

" In the course of the negotiations which took place for the conclusion of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation, between Italy and Greece, which has been signed to-day, the Greek Delegation stated that the Greek Government attached great importance to the encouragement of the importation into Italy of Greek wines.

" Being desirous of meeting this request as far as possible and acting in conformity with the spirit of the provision in the Note (Ad Article 10) to the Final Protocol of the Convention, I have the honour to inform you as follows :

" The Italian Government is prepared to allow the annual importation into Italy of 25,000 hectolitres of wines in casks, demijohns or tank wagons, originating in and coming from Greece, of which half — that is to say 12,500 hectolitres — shall be the Samos wine mentioned in the Tariff, Annex A to the Convention (Note ad No. 106 (a)).

" It is understood that within the limits of the above-mentioned quantity such wines shall be admitted on payment of a duty of 20 lire with a coefficient of 0.5 and in any case shall receive most-favoured-nation treatment, and that they may be imported on presentation of a certificate issued by the competent Greek authority in accordance with rules to be adopted by joint agreement between the two Governments. "

I have noted this communication and have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Greek Republic agrees to the proposal in question.

I have the honour to be, etc.

N. MAVROUDIS.