

N° 2060.

**GRÈCE
ET ROYAUME DES SERBES,
CROATES ET SLOVENES**

Traité de commerce et de navigation,
avec annexes, protocole final et
protocole de signature. Signés à
Athènes, le 2 novembre 1927.

**GREECE AND
KINGDOM OF THE SERBS,
CROATS AND SLOVENES**

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,
with Annexes, Final Protocol and
Protocol of Signature. Signed at
Athens, November 2, 1927.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

N^o 2060. — TREATY ² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC AND THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES. SIGNED AT ATHENS, NOVEMBER 2, 1927.

French official text communicated by the Hellenic Chargé d'Affaires p. i. at Berne. The registration of this Treaty took place June 18, 1929.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, being equally desirous of promoting and extending the economic relations already existing between their respective countries, have determined to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

His Excellency M. Andreas MICHALAKOPOULOS, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;
His Excellency M. Nicolas XYDAKIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

His Excellency M. Tihomir A. POPOVITCH, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary to the Greek Republic ;
M. Sava R. KOUKITCH, Formerly Director-General of Customs ;

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

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NATIONALS.

Article I.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right, subject to the laws and regulations which are or may hereafter be in force in the respective countries and on the same conditions as nationals of the most favoured nation, to come freely into the territory of the other Contracting Party, to settle there and to engage in commerce, industry and any other occupation.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Belgrade, November 1st, 1928.

They shall have the right to acquire movable and immovable property therein by inheritance, gift, legacy, purchase, exchange, or in any other lawful manner, as well as to possess, hold and alienate their property, subject to the exceptions and restrictions as regards the acquisition, possession and use of immovable property laid down by the respective laws of the two High Contracting Parties regarding foreigners.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to exact from nationals of the other Party payment of imposts, taxes or contributions of any kind other or higher than those which are or may hereafter be levied on their own subjects or on the nationals of the most favoured nation.

As regards more particularly the admission of workers and labourers who are nationals of one of the two High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, permits of entry and sojourn shall be issued by the respective competent authorities in accordance with actual local requirements. The permits shall also specify the length of sojourn allowed to the aforesaid persons.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the other Party, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their land and their other property in general situated in the territory of such other Party without being subjected to duties, taxes or charges other or higher than those to which the nationals of the most favoured nation would be liable under the same circumstances.

Article 2.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt, in the territory of the other, from all compulsory military service, whether in the army, air force or navy or in the national guard or militia. They shall similarly be exempt from all obligatory official functions, judicial, administrative or municipal, and from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, levied as an equivalent for any of the aforesaid personal services.

As regards military requisitions and exactions introduced in time of war or in extraordinary circumstances, the High Contracting Parties undertake to exempt their respective nationals therefrom.

As owners, tenants, or occupiers of immovable property or of commercial, industrial and financial undertakings they shall, however, be subject to the same treatment as nationals, and shall then be entitled to the same compensation as that accorded to the latter or to the nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 3.

Commercial, industrial, financial and agricultural companies which have their seat in the territory of one of the two countries and are duly constituted therein in accordance with the respective laws, shall have their legal constitution and juridical existence recognised in the other country. They may, on the conditions and subject to the limitations fixed by the laws which are or may hereafter be in force there, and subject to compliance with all the formalities prescribed by such laws, extend their operations to the territory of the latter country, acquire and enjoy rights therein, and engage, on the same conditions as national companies, in any activities permitted by such legislation to similar companies of the most favoured nation. They shall have the same rights as the companies of the most favoured nation to acquire, possess, hold and alienate movable and immovable property therein.

The most-favoured-nation clause, however, shall not authorise one of the High Contracting Parties to demand for the establishment of its companies a more favourable régime than it grants to the companies of the other Party.

The aforesaid companies shall not be subject, in transacting their commercial or industrial business in the territory of the other Party, to imposts, duties, or taxes other or higher than those to which similar national companies or those of the most favoured nation are subject.

Article 4.

The nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties and the companies which have their seat in the territory of such Party shall have, on the same conditions as nationals or national companies, free access to the courts of law and the various authorities of the other Party. In the exercise of this right they shall not be liable to other or higher charges than those levied on nationals or the aforesaid companies of the country.

CHAPTER II.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORT.

Article 5.

Merchants, manufacturers and other producers of either country and their commercial travellers shall be entitled, on production of an identity-card, and provided they comply with the requisite formalities in the other country, to make purchases in that country for their trade, industry or other commercial or industrial undertaking, and to solicit orders therein from producers and traders, whether or not by producing samples or specimens, on the same conditions as those of the most favoured nation.

The above-mentioned identity-card shall be drawn up on the model annexed to this Treaty. It shall be valid for the whole of the year for which it is issued.

The High Contracting Parties shall inform one another of the authorities competent to issue identity-cards.

As regards itinerant trading, hawking and soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in any industry or commerce, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to legislate without restriction.

Articles imported as samples for the above-mentioned purposes shall, in each of the two countries, be admitted temporarily duty free in accordance with the Customs regulations drawn up to ensure their re-exportation or the payment of the requisite Customs duties if they are not re-exported within the legal time-limit, which shall not be less than six months. This privilege, however, shall not be extended to articles which, owing to their quantity or value cannot be regarded as samples, or which, by their nature, cannot be identified on re-exportation.

Article 6.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Greece shall, on importation into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, be subject to the most favourable Customs tariffs which the said Kingdom grants or may hereafter grant to the like products of any other foreign Power.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Greece specified in List A annexed to the present Treaty may be imported into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on payment of the duties fixed in the said list.

Article 7.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall, on importation into Greece, be subject to the most favourable Customs tariffs which Greece grants or may hereafter grant to the like products of any other foreign Power.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the natural or manufactured, products originating in and coming from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes specified in List B annexed to the present Treaty may be imported into Greece on payment of the duties fixed in the said list.

Article 8.

The High Contracting Parties guarantee one another most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of export duties and all export charges, whatever their description or nature.

Most-favoured-nation treatment is also mutually guaranteed in respect of Customs formalities, Customs drawbacks, and the deposit and custody of goods in Customs warehouses and the charges referring thereto.

Article 9.

The provisions of Articles 6, 7 and 8 shall not apply :

(a) To special favours which either of the High Contracting Parties has granted or may grant by way of exception to adjacent States with a view to facilitating frontier traffic, it being understood that the frontier zone shall not extend to a depth of more than fifteen kilometres on either side ;

(b) To obligations imposed on either of the High Contracting Parties by engagements resulting from any existing or future Customs union.

Article 10.

With a view to encouraging economic relations between the frontier zones of the two States, and more especially to facilitating the traffic entailed by the special needs of the inhabitants of the said zones, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to an arrangement concerning frontier traffic between the two States, which is contained in Annex A to the present Treaty.

Article 11.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to admit the following objects temporarily free of all import and export duties, according to the procedure laid down by their respective Customs laws regarding temporary admission, and subject to the obligation that they shall be sent back within the time-limits laid down by the respective laws and regulations :

(a) Vehicles of all kinds, pack and draught animals, crossing the frontier for the sole purpose of conveying persons and goods, together with accessories of the said vehicles which are habitually used during transport ;

(b) Sacks, cans, cases, casks, baskets and other similar receptacles already used, imported full to be re-exported empty, or imported empty to be re-exported full ;

(c) Tarpaulins or other coverings for railway wagons, carts and baskets, marked and already used, imported for the purpose of exporting goods or re-imported after having been used in a proper manner for the export of goods ;

(d) Goods, monopoly articles excepted, imported as samples or specimens into the territory of the other Contracting Party, to be subjected there to tests or trials ;

(e) Machinery sent temporarily for repair.

The identity of packings and coverings exported and re-imported or vice versa shall be established by the exact description of such objects and by checking their number.

* The Contracting Parties may require the re-export of the said objects to be guaranteed, in conformity with the provisions of their legislation, by the deposit of the amount of the Customs duty thereon or by a bond.

Article 12.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to refund deposits of Customs duties on goods, with the exception of perishable articles of consumption, which have been sent into their respective territories to exhibitions and shows, or to markets and fairs, or for casual sale, on condition that such goods, if they have not been sold, are re-exported within the time-limits laid down by the respective laws and regulations, and that their identity is indisputably proved. To enable the identity of goods imported and re-exported to be proved, the Customs authorities shall, at the time of importation, apply the provisions of the law regarding temporary admission.

Live-stock sent from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to the markets of the other shall be treated in the same manner, provided it is re-exported within the legal time-limits.

Article 13.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party, when attending cattle-fairs as exhibitors or visitors, shall be treated in the country of the other Party in the same way as its own nationals.

This equality of treatment shall also apply to the dues and taxes levied on transactions effected at a fair.

Article 14.

In all that concerns consumption, production, turnover, monopoly and excise taxes and all other internal taxes, goods originating in and imported from one of the two countries shall enjoy in the other country as favourable treatment as that accorded to national goods or to the goods of the most favoured nation.

Article 15.

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

Exceptions to this rule, so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries situated in identical circumstances, may only be made in the following cases :

- (1) In exceptional circumstances connected with war supplies ;
- (2) For reasons of public safety ;
- (3) In the case of existing or future State monopolies ;
- (4) As a measure of hygiene, and with a view to protecting useful animals and plants from disease, insects and harmful parasites, and particularly in the interests of public health, in accordance with international usage in this matter ;
- (5) In order to apply to foreign goods prohibitions or restrictions which have been or may be applied by domestic legislation to the production, sale, transport or home consumption of similar home product.

Article 16.

The High Contracting Parties guarantee one another freedom of transit across their territories by rail, navigable waterways, canals and every other route open to international transit for passengers, goods, railway locomotives and rolling-stock, motor vehicles, shipping and mails.

Goods of any kind coming from or proceeding to the territory 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 have been unloaded, warehoused, reloaded and repacked in course of transit.

It is understood that goods, whatever may be their origin, passing in transit through the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties, or stored there in free ports or in bond, shall not be subject, when imported into the territory of the other Party, to Customs dues or charges other or higher than those leviable had the goods been imported direct from the country of origin. This provision shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to those passing in transit after having been transhipped or repacked in bond.

The two High Contracting Parties are, however, agreed that the above provisions regarding right of transit may be limited :

- (1) For reasons of public safety ;
- (2) On hygienic grounds or as a precautionary measure against diseases of animals or plants.

The provisions of the present Article shall not affect the laws and regulations regarding goods subject to domestic taxation or to State monopolies. In order, however, to ensure their effective transit, the said goods shall not be subject to any measure over and above the special supervision prescribed by legislation or administrative regulations.

Article 17.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees in principle not to require certificates of origin for the import of goods being the national produce or manufacture of the other Party, as well as for goods which should be considered as such in view of the finishing processes they have undergone in the country of the other Party.

The production of certificates of origin may, however, as an exception, be required by one of the High Contracting Parties to prove the identity of goods entitled to an appellation of origin, and where differential duties according to the origin of goods have been instituted, and where, in respect both of Customs duties and of conditions of transport, goods of a third Power not enjoying special favours might be introduced indirectly into the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Certificates of origin shall be issued either by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the place of despatch, or by any other body approved by the country of destination, or by the Customs office of consignment in the interior or at the frontier.

If these certificates are not issued by an authorised Government authority, the Government of the importing country may require them to be endorsed by its competent diplomatic or consular authorities at the place from which the goods have come. The two Governments agree to fix, on a basis of reciprocity, the fees payable where such a visa is required.

No certificate of origin shall be required in the case of postal packets not containing imports of a commercial nature.

Article 18.

Each of the High 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 conform to the internal law of the latter country.

Each Party shall retain the right, if considered necessary, and particularly where fraud is suspected, 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 and approved by the other country.

The list of official laboratories authorised in each country to issue certificates of analysis shall be communicated by each Government to the other as soon as possible after the present Treaty has come into force.

Article 19.

As regards the reciprocal protection of patents, industrial samples and patterns, trade marks, trade names and descriptions, the High Contracting Parties agree to apply in their respective territories the provisions of the Paris Convention of March 20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property, as amended by the Madrid Protocol of April 14, 1891, and by the Additional Act of Brussels of December 14, 1900, revised at Washington on June 2, 1911, and again revised¹ at The Hague on November 6, 1925.

It is further agreed that the nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, the same protection as nationals of the latter in all matters connected with the registration of trade marks, subject to compliance with the formalities required under that country's laws.

Article 20.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to control transactions in foreign bills and currencies by autonomous measures. They undertake, however, to apply such control so that trade between the two countries may be hampered as little as possible, and in no case to introduce regulations under which the purchase of the bills and currency of the other Contracting Party would be subject to less favourable conditions than those to which the purchase of the bills and currency of any third country whatsoever is subject.

Article 21.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate by suitable means in suppressing smuggling into their respective territories.

For this purpose each of the Contracting Parties shall communicate to the frontier authorities of the other all useful information regarding smuggling and the movements of smugglers which may come to its knowledge, shall give every assistance to the official organs of the other Contracting Party responsible for the suppression of smuggling and the policing of the frontier, and shall supply them, through its fiscal, police, Customs or other agents, with any information which they may require for the discharge of their duties.

¹ Vol. LXXIV, page 289; Vol. LXXXIII, page 464; and Vol. LXXXVIII, page 366, of this Series.

CHAPTER III.

NAVIGATION.

Article 22.

The nationality of vessels shall on both sides be recognised on the basis of documents issued for this purpose by the competent authorities of the respective States in accordance with the laws and regulations of each country.

Except in the case of sale by order of the Court, vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties may not assume the nationality of the other until the authorities of the former country have, by declaration, withdrawn the right to fly that country's flag.

Tonnage-measurement certificates issued by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be recognised by the other Party, and the respective vessels shall not be subjected on either side to any remeasurement for the payment of dues.

Article 23.

Unless otherwise provided by the present Treaty, Greek vessels and their cargoes in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and similarly Serb-Croat-Slovene vessels and their cargoes in Greece, shall enjoy in every respect the same treatment as national vessels and their cargoes, from whatever place the said vessels may have sailed and whatever may be their destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes. It follows, more particularly that vessels of either High Contracting Party and their cargoes shall not be subject in the territory of the other Party to any dues or charges, whatever their nature or description, whether levied for the benefit of the State or of communes or any institutions authorised by the Government, other or higher than the dues or charges leviable on national vessels and to their cargoes. Exceptions, however, shall be made to the provisions of the present Article :

- (1) In respect of favours which in either country have been or may hereafter be granted to national fisheries and their products ;
- (2) In respect of coastwise trade, which the High Contracting Parties reserve for their national flags ;
- (3) In respect of privileges granted to national ship-yards and in respect of any subsidies and bounties for the encouragement of national shipping ;
- (4) In respect of privileges granted to national rowing and sailing clubs ;
- (5) In respect of the working of port, roadstead and beach services, including pilotage, towage, salvage and assistance at sea ;
- (6) In respect of the transport of emigrants, which shall be subject to the respective laws of the High Contracting Parties.

Without prejudice to the other provisions of the present Article, and without any modification of the provisions of paragraph 1 as regards the obligation to pay pilotage dues and as regards the amount of such dues, it is understood that the laws and regulations in force in each country regarding the obligation to employ pilots shall apply to the vessels of the other High Contracting Party to the same extent as to the vessels of the most favoured nation.

Article 24.

The vessels of either High Contracting Party entering any of the ports of the other Party to discharge a portion of their cargo coming from abroad may, provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the country, retain such part of their cargo as is consigned to another port in the same or another country and re-export it without being bound to pay in respect thereof any dues or charges other than the supervision dues, which, moreover, may only be assessed at the same rate as for national shipping.

Similarly, vessels of either country may proceed from a port in one of the two countries to one or more ports in the same country with a view to taking on or completing their cargo for abroad, without paying other dues than those to which national vessels are or may hereafter be liable in similar circumstances.

Article 25.

Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather or by any accident to take shelter in a port of the other Party shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put out to sea again without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel.

In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be obliged to dispose of a part of his cargo in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place where he has put in.

If a vessel of either High Contracting Party should be wrecked, run aground or suffer any damage on the coasts of the other Party, the latter shall offer it every assistance and protection as it would to its own vessels, permitting it in case of need to land its cargo or even to tranship it to other vessels without levying any dues, taxes or contributions of any kind, unless the goods are cleared for internal consumption.

The wrecked or stranded vessel and all parts or wreckage thereof, its supplies and tackle and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been jettisoned, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such vessel, shall be handed on demand to the owner or his representatives.

If the owner or his representative is not present, the effects shall be handed over to the Greek or Serb-Croat-Slovene consular authority in whose area the vessel was wrecked or stranded.

The said consuls, owners or representatives shall pay only the expenses incurred for the salvage and preservation of the objects saved.

Article 26.

The provisions of the present Treaty regarding shipping shall only apply to maritime shipping.

Shipping on international rivers shall be governed by the international treaties referring thereto.

CHAPTER IV.

CONSULAR PROVISIONS.

Article 27.

The High Contracting Parties grant one another the right to appoint consular representatives in all the ports, towns and places of the other Party where the consular representatives of any third country are admitted.

After having received the exequatur from the Government of the country of their residence, the consular representatives of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other all privileges and exemptions and the same competence as are or may be accorded to consular representatives of the same grade and of the same category belonging to a third Power. Such privileges, exemptions and competence, however, shall not be granted to the consular representatives of one of the two countries in the other country to a larger degree than to consular representatives of the other country in the former.

CHAPTER V.

ARBITRATION.

Article 28.

Should a dispute arise between the High Contracting Parties regarding the application or interpretation of the present Treaty, and should either Party request that the difference should be submitted to the decision of a court of arbitration, the dispute shall be settled by a mixed arbitral court. The court shall be constituted *ad hoc*, and shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the two Parties acting as arbitrators. Should the said arbitrators not arrive at an agreement, the court shall be completed by a third arbitrator, whom the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice may be requested to appoint.

The decision of the Court of arbitration shall be binding.

CHAPTER VI.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 29

The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation is accompanied by the following special arrangements, declarations and protocols, which form an integral part thereof :

- (1) Arrangement regarding special favours accorded to frontier traffic (Annex A).
- (2) Arrangement regarding epizootic diseases (Annex B).
- (3) Declaration concerning railway tariffs (Annex C).
- (4) Special arrangement regarding the establishment of chambers of commerce and banks in both countries (Annex D).
- (5) Final Protocol.
- (6) Protocol of Signature.

Should the present Treaty be denounced, the High Contracting Parties may agree to maintain in force for a definite period the whole or part of the agreements relating to the above-mentioned annexes or to replace the same by new agreements.

Article 30.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Belgrade as soon as possible.

It shall come into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force for one year ; thereafter, it shall be renewed by tacit agreement and shall continue in force until the expiration of three months reckoned from the date of its denunciation by either High Contracting Party.

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

Done in duplicate at Athens, November the second, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

(L. S.) (Signed) A. MICHALAKOPOULOS. (L. S.) (Signed) T. POPOVITCH.
(L. S.) (Signed) N. XYDAKIS. (L. S.) (Signed) S. KOUKITCH.

LIST A.

REDUCED CUSTOMS DUTIES APPLIED TO GREEK PRODUCTS ON IMPORTATION INTO THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

S. C. S. Tariff No.	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duty in gold dinars
12	Grapes :		
	(1) Fresh :		
	(a) In packages weighing up to 5 kg.	100 kg.	25
	(b) Whether packed otherwise or not	"	20
	(2) Dried :		
	ex (a) In packages weighing up to 5 kg :		
	Sultanas, rosaki (raisins)	"	20
	ex (b) Otherwise packed :		
	Sultanas, rosaki (raisins)	"	15
	Currants	"	10
21	Figs :		
	(2) Dried :		
	(a) In packages weighing up to 10 kg.	"	20
	(b) Otherwise packed	"	12
22	Olives, fresh, dried or in brine, if in barrels or like receptacles	"	10
64	Honey :		
	(2) Run out and expressed :		
	(a) Natural	"	50
ex 104	Fatty oils :		
	(3) Olive oil	"	30
	(4) Cottonseed oil	"	30
	Note : Olive and cottonseed oil on bottles or other receptacles weighing less than 25 kg. pay a surtax of 15 dinars per 100 kg.		
ex 112	(2) Cognac :		
	(a) In barrels	"	175
	(b) In other receptacles	"	250

S. C. S. Tariff No.	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duty in gold dinars
115	Wines :		
	(1) Fermented, containing up to 14° alcohol by volume :		
	(a) In casks, demi-johns and tank-wagons	100 kg.	45
	(b) In bottles and other receptacles	»	65
	Note : Wines containing over 14° and up to 18° of alcohol pay an additional duty of 5 dinars per degree and per 100 kg.		
117	Grape must, boiled with or without sugar, or merely thickened without alcohol, even in hermetically-closed receptacles	»	50
ex 128	ex (3) Wine dregs (crushed grapes)	»	10
ex 132	Rahat-loukoum	»	75
ex 137	Coconut oil	»	29
186	Common soap, hard or soft, in paste or powder	»	50
197	Other soaps	»	85
ex 225	Albumen and gluc, solid, liquid or powdered :		
	(1) Gelatine	»	40
	(3) Fish glue	»	40
ex 230	Tanning extracts and materials for leather tanning, not spe- cially mentioned except quelracks	»	10
ex 315	(2) (a) Carpets of fine velvet, of pure or mixed wool, knotted :		
	Up to 300 knots	»	400
	From 301 to 400 knots	»	450
	From 401 to 500 knots	»	550
	Over 500 knots	»	600

LIST B.

REDUCED CUSTOMS DUTIES APPLIED TO SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE PRODUCTS
IMPORTED INTO GREECE.

Greek Tariff No.	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duty in metallic drachmas
1 (a)	Oxen and bulls	Head	15
(b)	Cows	»	15
(c)	Buffaloes	»	15
(d)	Calves, bullocks (and heifers) weighing 100 kg. or less	»	12
(e)	Rams, ewes and wethers	»	1
(f)	Goats	»	1
(g)	Lambs and kids, weighing 10 kg. or less	»	1
(h)	Pigs	»	7.50
(j)	Horses :		
	(1) Over 3 years	»	20
	(2) 3 years or less	»	12
(q)	Birds of all kinds	»	15
2 (a)	Fresh meat :	100 kg.	
	(1) Mutton and goat	»	25
	(2) Pork	»	25
	(3) Beef	»	25
	(5) Poultry	»	30

Greek Tariff No.	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duty in metallic drachmas
(b)	(3) Porkbutchers' produce, mortadella and the like.	100 kg.	50
(c)	Preserved meats (salted, pickled or smoked) not elsewhere mentioned :	"	"
3 (a)	Cheese :	"	30
	(1) In brine (in slices, <i>touloumotiri</i>)	"	15
3 (a)	(3) <i>Casseri</i> (<i>kachkaval</i>), <i>manouri</i>	"	15
(b)	(3) Cooking butter, melted, salted or not	"	40
(d)	Eggs of poultry and other birds.	"	free
4 (e)	Sardines and the like, preserved in any manner, in tins (no tare allowance for the immediate receptacles)	"	30
7 (i)	Broom-straw seed, vetches and other similar seeds for cattle food, oilcake	"	1
(m)	Fodder generally	"	1
9 (a)	Kidney beans	"	6
(p)	(2) Maize starch (corn flour)	"	25
12 (a)	(1) Apples, pears, plums, cherries and egirots	"	1.50
12 (b)	Fruit, dried or drained :	"	"
	(1) Plums and prunes	"	10
	(9) Walnuts.	"	15
14 (c)	Hops	"	1
16	Oleaginous seeds and fruits :	"	"
(a)	(1) Linseed, poppy seed	"	1
	(2) Pumpkin seed	"	0.50
(j)	Other, not specially mentioned	"	1
44 (a)	Firewood	"	free
45	Pine, fir, beech	"	"
(a)	Round trunks, with or without the bark	cup. metre	2
(b)	Roughly hewn with the axe	"	4
(c)	Sawn (beams, rafters, planks, half planks, half-rafters, boards, battens, laths, etc.) :	"	"
	(1) More than 50 mm. in thickness	"	8
	(2) More than 15 and up to 50 mm. in thickness	"	10
(d)	(3) Less than 15 mm.	"	14
	Wood similar to that under (c), planed or otherwise wrought but not constituting a complete article, is dutiable at the rate for the corresponding rough wood, plus	"	75 %
46	Oak wood, chestnut, poplar, elm, ash, maple, plane, cypress, cedar, lime, willow and all other wood not specially mentioned :	"	"
(a)	Round trunks, with or without bark	"	4
(b)	Roughly hewn with the axe	"	6
(c)	Sawn, in all shapes and sizes :	"	"
	(1) Not planed or wrought	"	12
(d)	Sleepers for railways.	"	2
48 (b)	Staves for barrels and parquet :	"	"
	(1) Unwrought	100 kg.	1
	(2) Wrought (grooved, planed)	"	3
50 (a)	Frames and slips for frames, not plastered :	"	"
	(1) Natural colour, coloured or varnished	"	70
	(2) Gilt, silvered or varnished with metallic powder.	"	100
(d)	Ordinary boot-lasts of wood for footwear	"	70
(l)	Household freezing machines and refrigerating apparatus, with or without metal parts	"	25

Greek Tariff No.	Designation of Goods	Unit	Duty in metallic drachmas
56 (e)	Millstones	100 kg.	0.50
57 (f)	Plaster, calcined, in powder	"	2
59 (a)	Coal (anthracite, pit coal, xylite, lignite), also in briquettes	ton	2
64	Various articles of sheet-iron, of all kinds, not elsewhere specially mentioned, such as tanks, gasometers, buoys :		
(a)	Of plain, tinned, zincked, coppered or painted sheet-iron, weighing per piece :		
	(1) Up to 30 kg.	100 kg.	20
	(2) More than 30 kg.	"	12
(c)	Iron barrels, and tinplate receptacles with a capacity of over 10 kg. of water.	"	5
(d)	Lattice work of sheet-iron	"	8
100 (a)	Machines, apparatus, utensils for domestic economy, such as washing machines, bottlewashing and corking machines, coffee mills, cooking apparatus, objects for the kitchen or household not elsewhere mentioned, of iron alone, or combined with other common materials, whether polished or not, tinned, zincked, enamelled, painted or varnished, even if the varnish contains metallic powder, weighing each :		
	(1) Up to 5 kg.	100 kg.	50
	(2) More than 5 kg. and up to 25 kg.	"	35
	(3) More than 25 kg.	"	20
(b)	Boxes and containers of all kinds, of sheet-iron, or tinplate, weighing up to 500 gr. each, destined for packing Greek products, varnished or not, with or without lithographic inscriptions or pictures.	"	25
139 (b)	Tiles :		
	(2) Flat	"	4.50
	(3) Roofing slabs of cement or asbestos (eternite, heraclite)	"	7.50
159	(3) Caustic soda	"	1.50
(f)	(6) Methyl alcohol (wood spirit)	"	10
	(7) Acetone	"	10
(g)	(17) Ethylene trichloride	"	1.50
160 (c)	(1) Dextrine	"	10
161 (c)	(7) Mineral waters.	"	6
205	Cordage generally (except of esparto), tarred or not	"	35
206	Twine of all materials (except of esparto)	"	50
208 (d)	Halters, webbings and other harness articles for horses or oxen, made of hemp or flax twine, even with parts of other materials	"	80
257 (b)	(2) Children's toys of wood	"	250
284	Walking sticks and canes (including those for umbrellas or parasols) and their mounts imported separately :		
(a)	(1) Of common wood or iron with mount of the same material	"	80
(b)	Of fine wood, reeds, sinews, papier-maché, horn, bone or composition with mount of the same material	"	300
288 (a)	Fountain pens	ad val.	20 %

ANNEX A.

ARRANGEMENT

REGARDING SPECIAL FAVOURS ACCORDED TO FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

With a view to affording traffic between the frontier zones of both countries the facilities demanded by daily requirements, the High Contracting Parties have agreed on the following provisions :

I. FRONTIER ZONE TRAFFIC THEREIN.

Article 1.

Frontier zones shall be deemed to be the territories extending on both sides of the frontier, the exact boundaries of which are fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 2. They shall, as far as possible, follow the administrative boundaries.

In principle, the frontier zone shall have a depth of ten kilometres on each side. In view, however, of local necessities, this depth may be increased or decreased by agreement, but shall in no case exceed fifteen kilometres. The towns of Florina in Greece, and of Bitolj in Serb-Croat-Slovene territory shall not be included in the frontier zone.

Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties shall appoint, within one month from the date on which the present arrangement comes into force, the representatives who shall be authorised to effect the exact delimitation of the two frontier zones, taking into consideration the nature of the ground. It shall also be the duty of this commission of representatives to fix on the spot, by agreement, the points at which inhabitants of the frontier zones may cross the frontier, and to draw up detailed regulations on these questions. The commission shall also decide on the form and the exact text of " frontier cards " for inhabitants of the zone, " special frontier cards " for owners of land across the frontier, and " permits to cross " for urgent and important cases.

The said Commission shall exchange, not later than three months from the entry into force of the present arrangement :

An exact description of the internal boundaries of the respective frontier zones ;

A list of all the localities situated in these zones ;

A schedule of the points of passage which, by agreement, shall be open to frontier traffic.

Article 3.

For the purpose of frontier traffic the frontier may be crossed at all the points designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.

Persons holding " frontier cards " and " permits to cross " may cross the frontier only at the points indicated on their cards or permits, and may move about in the district of the adjacent frontier zone opposite their place of residence. The commission referred to in Article 2 shall specify these opposite districts.

The frontier may be crossed between sunrise and sunset. Permission to do so shall be granted every day and at all times of the year. Owners of land on the other side of the frontier may cross several times daily.

The frontier may be crossed on foot, on horseback, by carriage, rail, boat, or other vehicle, subject to the respective Customs regulations.

Holders of frontier cards and permits to cross shall be entitled to stay in the zone of the other High Contracting Party for three successive days. Holders of special frontier cards proceeding habitually to estates or industrial establishments situated in the frontier zone may be permitted to reside in the zone of the other Party for as long as six days. The length of stay shall be shown on the frontier card.

On crossing the frontier the card and all articles conveyed must be presented to the frontier authorities.

Article 4.

Persons holding frontier cards may use all routes crossing the frontier. The journey may be made by vehicle or any other means.

The commission referred to in Article 2 shall specify by common consent the routes by which the frontier may be crossed and the conditions for the use of such routes.

II. EXEMPTION FROM DUTIES AND CHARGES, AND OTHER FAVOURS.

Article 5.

In frontier traffic exemption from all Customs duty and all import and export charges shall be accorded to the following articles and products coming from the frontier zone of one Party and transported into the frontier zone of the other for the daily needs of the inhabitants of such zone, in quantities corresponding to their requirements :

- (1) Hay, straw and other fodder for cattle, dried leaves, moss and reeds ;
- (2) Fresh vegetables ;
- (3) Milk and sour milk ;
- (4) Firewood, charcoal, turf, peat ;
- (5) Building-stone, gravel, sand, lime, marl, clay, earth for pottery-manufacture and all other kinds of ordinary earth ;
- (6) Ashes, natural and artificial manure, yeast-cakes, emery in pieces, residues of oleaginous fruit and grains ;
- (7) Cereal flour, bread and ordinary pastry to an amount not exceeding 10 kg. ; butter, cream and cheese to an amount not exceeding 2 kg. ; fresh meat and fish to an amount not exceeding 5 kg. ; live and dead poultry, viz., 4 hens, 4 ducks, 1 goose, 1 turkey ; 50 eggs ; fresh fruit up to 20 kg. ;
- (8) Prepared medicaments bought by the inhabitants of the frontier zone of one of the High Contracting Parties from chemists in the frontier zone of the other Party on medical prescriptions, and ordinary medicaments the sale of which by chemists is free, in the quantities necessary for personal requirements.

Article 6.

The following articles may be imported and re-exported in frontier traffic provisionally free of Customs duty and import and export charges, without the prior permission of the central authorities and without cash deposit of the amount of the Customs duty being required :

- (1) Vehicles of all kinds with their teams, pack and draft animals with their equipment, when used to transport persons and goods in the frontier zones, and animals with their equipment, when used to transport persons and goods in the frontier zones, and animals for temporary work ;

- (2) Machines and tools transported from one frontier zone to the other for temporary use ;
- (3) Agricultural and forestry implements and other objects for the daily use of inhabitants of the frontier zone of one of the Parties, which are imported into the frontier zone of the other Party for repair, and similarly when reimported after repair ;
- (4) Cereals and oleaginous fruits imported by the inhabitants of the frontier zone of one Party into the zone of the other Party to be ground or pressed for their own needs, and products obtained from the refining of such raw materials ;
- (5) Sacks, casks, cans, baskets and other receptacles for the transport or packing of goods, imported full and exported empty, or imported empty and exported full.

In the case of receptacles subject to official stamping, each High Contracting Party agrees to recognise in frontier traffic the stamps affixed by the authority of the other Party.

Registration of the above-mentioned articles is not required except for motor or steam agricultural machinery (locomobiles, ploughs, harrows, threshing- and mowing-machines, etc.) which shall be registered by Customs offices.

Article 7.

Medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons and qualified midwives entitled to practise and holding frontier cards may, in urgent cases and especially in case of accident, practise in the adjacent frontier zone of the other country, provided they are in possession of documentary evidence of their profession. While carrying out their duties, they shall be subject to the laws and regulations in force in such zone. They shall be authorised to cross the frontier in the exercise of their profession by all routes, at any hour of the day or night, even on bicycles or in motor-cars, if accompanied by the drivers of such vehicles (coachmen or chauffeurs), without being obliged to stop at a Customs office.

They may carry with them, without having to pay any Customs duty, their professional requisites (instruments, bandages, medicaments), always in quantities proportionate to the purposes for which their attendance has been requested.

The Customs authorities of both Parties shall jointly draw up detailed regulations for such facilities.

Article 8.

In urgent and important cases (death, sudden illness, accident, fire, flood, etc.), the frontier control officials may, by a summary procedure, issue to the residents of frontier zones " permits to cross " authorising them to cross the frontier and to remain not more than three days in the frontier zone of the other Party. Such permits shall be valid for one crossing of the frontier only, and specify the urgent object of the journey.

Exceptionally, the validity of such permits may be extended for a further period of three days by the competent authorities, mentioned in Article II, of the Party whose frontier zone the bearer is temporarily visiting.

III. TRANS-FRONTIER PROPERTY.

Article 9.

Trans-frontier landowners, i.e., nationals of one of the contracting countries who, on the demarcation of the frontier between the two States, had in the frontier zone of one State their

dwellings or farms and in the frontier zone of the other lands owned and cultivated by them or of which they received the produce in whole or in part, together with the members of their families and their assistants (servants, employees, labourers), shall be permitted to transport free of all Customs duty and import and export charges, from their dwellings to their land and vice versa, the following :

(a) Pack and draught animals and livestock driven to pasture.

Livestock driven to pasture must be brought home daily. In the case of livestock, which is not brought home daily the provisions of Article 13 of this Arrangement and those of Article 12 of the Arrangement regarding Epizootic Diseases shall apply ;

(b) Agricultural implements, tools, agricultural machinery and materials.

All the above-mentioned objects, together with the necessary means of conveyance may be transported in quantities adequate for their purpose ;

(c) Necessary food for agricultural labourers ;

(d) Seed needed for sowing the lands ;

(e) Agricultural produce harvested on the lands, and products of stock-farming.

Cereals may be transported in a winnowed and maize in a husked condition.

Agricultural produce must be transported to the zone of customary domicile by March 31 of the following business year ; wine by November 30 of the year of vintage ; implements and other non-consumable objects must be brought back to the frontier zone from which they came by December 31 of each year. After that date only such objects may remain in the other frontier zone as were declared as part of the inventory when the trans-frontier landowner's certificate was issued, provided that such objects are endorsed thereon.

Article 10.

Trans-frontier landowners and the members of their households mentioned in Article 9, paragraph 1, shall be furnished with special frontier cards in booklet form. These special cards shall contain the necessary particulars for supervision by the Customs authorities in regard to the working of their lands.

They may be valid for one year, and shall be issued by the same authorities and on the same conditions as ordinary frontier cards, but a certificate must be produced from the competent authority of the other State in which these persons' estates are situated confirming that they are trans-frontier landowners. These certificates shall be issued free of charge.

Special frontier cards may only be issued to natural persons or to the representatives of corporations which are landowners at the time of demarcation of the frontier, or who have acquired or shall acquire the said land, either by deed *inter vivos*, or *causa mortis*, but only provided that the acquirer is a national of one of the Contracting States and a person entitled to the legal succession of the owner in accordance with the succession law of the State in whose territory the land is situated.

IV. FRONTIER CARDS AND PERMITS TO CROSS.

Article 11.

Residents of each of the frontier zones wishing to take advantage of the privileges accorded them by the present provisions must obtain a " frontier card ".

Frontier cards shall be drawn up in the languages of both countries, and must bear an exact description of the holder. They must show the roads and tracks by which the bearer may cross the frontier. Frontier cards shall be valid for one year.

Children under fourteen years of age need not produce frontier cards when accompanied by adults holding such cards.

Frontier cards shall be issued in the Hellenic Republic by the administrative authorities of first instance, or by the competent police authorities, or by the headquarters of the frontier troops; in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes by the respective district frontier authorities (head of district : *sreski poglavar*) in whose district the person habitually resides.

Frontier cards may only be issued to nationals of the Contracting Parties domiciled in the frontier zone and known to be absolutely reliable from the point of the criminal police, the safety of the State and public security, as well as observance of the fiscal regulations.

Article 12.

Frontier cards shall be *visés* by the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party. No charge shall be made for visas.

Frontier cards sent through the official channels to the competent authority of the other Contracting Party for the necessary visa shall be returned to the issuing authority within eight days at the latest. Should the visa not be granted, the issuing authority shall be informed of the reasons for refusal.

Permits to cross shall be *visés* on entry into the other State by the frontier control office of the latter.

V. GRAZING.

Article 13.

Livestock driven from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to pasture in the territory of the other shall be imported and exported free of import and export Customs dues and charges on both sides, subject to being brought back within a period not exceeding six months, to be fixed beforehand.

The young born to livestock and the products of livestock driven to pasture shall also be exempt from import and export Customs dues, viz. :

(1) Calves, kids, lambs, foals and young pigs born during the grazing period, in proportion to the number of adult animals declared on departure ;

(2) Wool to an amount corresponding to the animals shorn ; cheese and butter to an amount not exceeding per day : butter, per cow, 0.16 kg., per ewe, 0.032 kg. ; cheese, per cow, 0.29 kg., per female goat, 0.058 kg., per ewe, 0.029 kg.

Exemption from Customs duty shall be granted for the above quantities of wool, cheese and butter produced during the stay of livestock on the territory of the other Party, whether such products are imported or exported during the grazing period, or on the return of the flocks and herds, or within one month thereafter.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to require security for Customs duties, but agree not to require the amount of such duties to be deposited in cash.

VI. FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 14.

The privileges granted by the above articles shall not affect the autonomous provisions in force with respect to public health, protective measures against epizootic and epiphytic diseases, or the provisions in force as a result of the exercise of a State monopoly.

The trade in animals shall be governed by the special arrangement regarding epizootic diseases (Annex B).

Article 15.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right, in exceptional cases and for reasons of public safety and security, temporarily to suspend frontier traffic, either wholly or in part.

The Party which suspends frontier traffic, either wholly or in part, shall notify the other Party eight days beforehand if possible, but at the latest at the same time as the measure is adopted.

ATHENS, *November 2, 1927.*

(L. S.) (Signed)	A. MICHALAKOPOULOS.	(L. S.) (Signed)	T. POPOVITCH.
(L. S.) (Signed)	N. XYDAKIS.	(L. S.) (Signed)	S. KOUKITCH.

ANNEX B.

ARRANGEMENT

REGARDING EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

Being desirous of facilitating the traffic in livestock and animal products between their territories, while preventing as far as possible the danger of epizootic diseases being introduced by such traffic the High Contracting Parties have agreed on the following provisions :

Article 1.

Live animals (equines, ruminants and pigs) from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and poultry, raw animal products and articles capable of transmitting infection from the territories of one of the Parties may only enter the territory of the other Party through the frontier-stations or sea-ports specially allocated for that purpose, where they shall be subjected to veterinary inspection by the State into which they are to be imported.

Article 2.

The animals, poultry and raw animal products mentioned in Article 1 shall be accompanied by certificates of origin and health.

The certificate for animals shall be issued by the local authority, and shall state the number of the animals and their distinctive marks as well as the place of their destination ; it shall bear the attestation of a Government veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised for the purpose by the Government, to the effect that the animals referred to in the certificate are healthy. This certificate should state that for the last forty days before despatch there had not been in the commune of origin any case of a contagious animal disease legally notifiable in the territory of origin and communicable to the species of animal for which the certificate was issued.

Sporadic cases of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, erysipelas, rabies and vesicular exanthem of equines and horned cattle which may have appeared in the commune of origin shall not prevent the issue of the certificate, but should be mentioned therein.

In the case of horses, asses and horned cattle, separate certificates shall be issued for each animal ; sheep, goats and pigs may be included on a single collective certificate.

The certificate of origin and health for poultry shall also bear the attestation that the commune of origin is free from any infectious disease of poultry and that for the last fourteen days there have been no cases of infectious diseases of fowl.

In the case of transport by rail or water, the animals shall, on embarkation, be examined by a Government veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised for the purpose by the Government. The result of the inspection shall be noted on the certificate, which shall further declare that the animals were not exposed to any direct or indirect risk of infection during conveyance to the point of departure.

Article 3.

The following, however, shall be admitted on importation and in transit without presentation of certificates of origin and health, and shall not be placed under any restriction for veterinary reasons :

- (a) Dairy produce (cheese, butter, etc.) ;
- (b) Eggs ;
- (c) Preserved food stuffs in hermetically-sealed tins ;
- (d) Melted fat and tallow ;
- (e) Factory-washed wool put up in closed sacks ;
- (f) Dried or salted entrails in closed boxes or barrels.

Article 4.

Slaughtered cattle and poultry, fresh or prepared meat, fresh and sour milk, dried and salted hides and other raw animal products shall be admitted on importation and in transit if at the frontier entry station it is proved, by presentation of a certificate issued by a Government veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised for the purpose by the Government, that such articles or objects are the produce of healthy animals, and that the commune of origin is free from any notifiable infectious disease which might be considered dangerous.

Article 5.

Where certificates of origin and health are not made out in the language of the country of destination, a French translation shall be annexed, certified as correct by the veterinary surgeon.

In the case of large animals one copy shall suffice for all the animals contained in the same truck or in the same vessel.

Article 6.

Consignments which do not conform to the above-mentioned stipulations, as well as animals which the frontier veterinary officer finds to be suffering or suspects to be suffering from infectious disease, and also animals which have been in contact in any way with those suffering or suspected to be suffering from infectious disease, may be sent back. At the request, however, of the importer and in accordance with the regulations in force in the country of destination, such animals shall be admitted provided they are slaughtered forthwith at the frontier station or at the place of discharge, or, should this be impossible, in a locality selected by the veterinary authority. As regards the utilisation of the meat or products of animals thus slaughtered, the treatment enforced in the case of native animals suffering or suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases shall be applied. The frontier veterinary surgeon shall note on the certificate the reason for returning or, where necessary, slaughtering the animals, and confirm this by his signature.

If the presence of infectious disease among the imported animals is only detected after they have entered the country of destination, this fact shall be noted in a report drawn up in the presence of a Government veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised for the purpose by the Government. A copy of the report shall be sent forthwith to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the other Contracting Party.

In the cases mentioned in this Article, the representative of the other Contracting Party, where such official has been appointed under Article 11, shall be notified thereof forthwith through the most direct channel.

Article 7.

When cattle-plague breaks out in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled, so long as the danger of infection exists, to prohibit or restrict the importation and transit of ruminants, pigs and raw animal products, as well as any objects capable of transmitting infection.

In the event of a dangerous outbreak of foot and-mouth disease, likely to become widespread, in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, such Party shall undertake to suspend forthwith the export to the territory of the other Party of animals belonging to species susceptible to the disease so far as concerns the whole territory of the district involved and the territories of the neighbouring districts.

The export of the animals in question shall be resumed when the epizootie has lost its character of exceptional gravity.

Article 8.

If, through the movement of animals, a notifiable contagious disease has been carried from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, the latter shall be entitled, for so long as the danger of infection persists, to restrict or prohibit the importation of all species of animals liable to contract such disease.

Such import restrictions and prohibitions may be extended : in the case of glanders, anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, mange in equines and ruminants, to the commune of origin of the animals which have introduced the infection and to the neighbouring communes ; and in the case of other epizootic diseases, to the district of origin of the animals which have introduced the infection.

Movements of cattle shall not be prohibited if tuberculosis should break out or be imported.

The above stipulations shall apply also to animal products and to articles capable of transmitting infection.

Article 9.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall publish, every month at least, periodical reports on the position in regard to epizootic diseases. These reports shall be sent direct to the other Contracting Party. They shall be drawn up on as uniform lines as possible, and in such a way as to show the position in regard to epizootic diseases in the administrative territories of first instance and in communes. The names of diseases shall be accompanied by the French description..

The authorities of frontier districts shall give each other immediate and direct information of the appearance of epizootic diseases in their districts.

If cattle-plague should break out in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be directly informed by telegram both of the appearance and of the spread of the disease.

Article 10.

Railway-trucks and ships or parts of ships with all their accessories which have been used for the transport of live animals, poultry, raw animal products and articles capable of transmitting

infection must, after unloading, be cleansed and disinfected in such a way as to destroy completely any germs of infection which might still exist.

Loading gangways and platforms must be cleansed and, if necessary, disinfected each time they are used.

Article 11.

The High Contracting Parties concede one another the right to attach to their Legations permanent or temporary veterinary representatives for the purpose of procuring information as to stock-rearing, health conditions among cattle, the equipment of cattle-markets, places of loading and unloading, slaughterhouses, fattening-establishments, quarantine-stations, etc., and as to the enforcement of the existing veterinary police regulations and of the present Arrangement.

Both Parties undertake to supply these representatives with all information and to afford them the assistance necessary for carrying out their duties.

Article 12.

The movement of animals between the frontier-zones of the High Contracting Parties under the terms of the Arrangement regarding frontier traffic (Annex A) shall be regulated as follows :

(1) All draught or labour teams, all pack animals or mounts, shall be furnished with a certificate, or, in the case of a number of animals, with a collective certificate, issued by the authority of the commune of origin. This certificate must give the owner's name and the description of the animal, and must certify that the animal comes from the frontier-zone of one of the Contracting Parties and state that it can only be moved to the frontier-zone of the other Party.

If the frontier is to be crossed by cloven-hoofed animals, these certificates shall further bear an endorsement from the communal authority certifying that the commune in question is free from notifiable diseases communicable to cloven-hoofed animals; in the case of equines, the endorsement of the communal authority shall state that the stable of origin is free from notifiable diseases communicable to equines.

On return, the authority of the commune of destination situated in the frontier-zone of the other Contracting Party shall make an endorsement on the certificates that such commune is also free from the above-mentioned diseases.

Certificates attesting the absence of epizootic diseases shall be valid for thirty days, and must then be renewed.

(2) Livestock driven to pasture shall be furnished with a collective certificate issued by the authority of the commune from which the animals come. This certificate shall show the owner's name, the name of the keeper (shepherd), the species and number of the animals, their sex and age and their distinguishing marks.

(a) If the animals are driven to pasture in the frontier-zone daily, or for a period up to seven days, the authority of the commune of origin and those of the communes through which the cattle are to pass shall confirm in this certificate that their territory is free from notifiable diseases communicable to animals of the species in question. Such confirmation shall be valid for thirty days, and must then be renewed.

(b) If the animals are driven to pasture for a period of more than seven days, a Government veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised for the purpose by the Government shall make an endorsement on the certificate that the animals were inspected immediately before their departure, when they were found healthy, and that in the commune of their origin and in the communes through which they must pass there is no notifiable infectious disease communicable to such animals.

Immediately before the return of the animals from pasture they must be inspected by a Government veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised for this purpose by the Government and responsible for the supervision of grazing. The result of this inspection must be endorsed on the certificate, together with a declaration that neither in the commune in which the animals were pastured, nor in the communes through which they have to pass, is there any notifiable disease communicable to animals of the species in question.

The appearance of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, swine erysipelas or rabies in the commune of origin shall not prevent the issue of the certificates mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided that the farm from which the animal came is free from the diseases above mentioned.

(3) If, however, while the animals are at pasture or at work across the frontier, a notifiable infectious disease communicable to that particular species should break out in some of the herds or among some of the animals, or in the commune in which the pasture or the place of work is situated, or on the road by which the herd or animals have to return, such animals shall not be allowed to return to the territory of the other party, unless for urgent reasons such as want of fodder, bad weather, etc. In the latter case the return from pasture may only take place when the precautionary measures agreed upon by the competent authorities of first instance with a view to preventing the spread of the disease have been taken.

(4) Draught and plough animals, mounts, pack animals and pasture animals, provided with the certificates referred to, shall not be subject to further veterinary inspection when crossing the frontier. To establish, however, the identity of the animals, they must recross the frontier at the point where they crossed it on the outward journey.

ATHENS, November 2, 1927.

(L. S.)	(Signed)	A. MICHALAKOPOULOS	(L. S.)	(Signed)	T. POPOVITCH.
(L. S.)	(Signed)	N. XYDAKIS.	(L. S.)	(Signed)	S. KOUKITCH.

ANNEX C.

DECLARATION.

When proceeding this day to sign the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Greece and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the High Contracting Parties, with a view to securing for the southern districts of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes the facilities enjoyed by the other regions of the Kingdom which use their own ports, and anxious, moreover, to ensure reciprocal treatment in their commercial relations, have agreed that goods coming from Salonika or beyond for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and goods coming from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes for Salonika shall not be liable to transport treatment different from that accorded to goods imported or exported through Adriatic seaports, in respect either of railway tariffs or of reductions of Customs tariffs. These latter reductions, however, shall not apply to coal.

Consequently, the general managements of the railways interested shall, within four months from the entry into force of the said Treaty, agree to draw up certain common tariffs to apply to various goods, particularly those specified in List A annexed to the Treaty, consigned from Greece to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes or beyond, and to goods consigned from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to Salonika or beyond.

Both the railway administrations shall proceed to institute a single kilometre-scale for these tariffs or, if considered necessary, for certain of them. In any case, the single kilometre-scale shall be applied to tariffs requiring it as a necessary condition.

In all these operations the two railway administrations shall refer to the provisions of the Berne International Convention on railway traffic, with all its additional supplements, and to the five Agreements of the Berne International Transport Committee.

Settlements shall be made on the basis of kilometric distances.

Consignments for Salonika station, the Greek free zone or the Serbian free zone shall be forwarded to the said destinations in order of arrival.

ATHENS, *November 2, 1927.*

(L. S.) (*Signed*) A. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

(L. S.) (*Signed*) T. POPOVITCH.

(L. S.) (*Signed*) N. XYDAKIS.

(L. S.) (*Signed*) S. KOUKITCH.

ANNEX D.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC AND THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES
REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT IN BOTH COUNTRIES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BANKS.

The High Contracting Parties, having regard to the inequality at present existing between the two countries in respect of chambers of commerce and banks, due to the fact that the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes possesses such institutions in Greece, whereas Greece has none in Serb-Croat-Slovene territory, and being equally anxious not to prolong a state of affairs which might hamper their commercial relations and at the same time to form a basis for the future establishment of such institutions, have agreed as follows :

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle questions concerning Chambers of Commerce and Banks on a basis of complete reciprocity, so that the number of such institutions in the territory of one country shall correspond exactly to the number authorised in the territory of the other country.

Article 2.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes agrees to the establishment in its territory of a Greek Chamber of Commerce corresponding to the existing Serb-Croat-Slovene Chamber of Commerce at Salonika.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties agree not to consider the Salonika branch of the Franco-Serbian Bank (Banque Franco-Serbe) as a Serb-Croat-Slovene institution. In view, however, of the exis-

tence of this institution and the part played by it in economic transactions between the two countries, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government recognises Greece's right to establish in Serb-Croat-Slovene territory a bank or a branch of one of its banks, provided that the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is permitted to establish in Greece a bank or a branch of one of its banks in addition to the existing branch of the Franco-Serbian Bank (Banque Franco-Serbe) at Salonika.

Article 4.

In case one of the High Contracting Parties should wish to establish in the territory of the other similar institutions, in addition to those referred to in Articles 2 and 3, it shall make the necessary representations through the diplomatic channel, indicating the place where it wishes to establish the said institutions. This place shall be fixed by mutual agreement. The other Party shall give favourable consideration to such requests, always having in view the widest possible development of their mutual economic relations.

The Contracting Party requesting the establishment of such new institutions may not require the unconditional agreement of the other Party for the sole reason that the creation of similar institutions in its own territory is offered as a measure of reciprocity. The Contracting Party to whom such a request is addressed shall be free either to give or to refuse its consent.

The consent of one of the Parties to the creation of the aforesaid institutions shall involve the obligation to allow the other Party to found an equal number of similar institutions in its territory.

Article 5.

With a view to settling forthwith the establishment of the institutions mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 of the present Arrangement, the High Contracting Parties agree, as regards the place of establishment of such institutions, that the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government shall have the choice of the cities of Athens and Salonika in Greek territory, and that the Hellenic Government shall have the choice of the cities of Belgrade and Skoplje in the territory of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

This choice shall not imply that both kinds of institutions must be established in the same city.

Article 6.

It is understood that the High Contracting Parties may not require the establishment of banks in place of chambers of commerce or *vice versa*. Only the establishment of a like institution may be requested and granted in equal numbers.

Article 7.

The provisions of the above Articles shall also apply to Greeco-Serb-Croat-Slovene joint chambers of commerce and banks.

Foreign joint chambers of commerce and banks shall not come under the present Convention, and shall remain subject to the respective legislation of each of the High Contracting Parties.

ATHENS, November 2, 1927.

(L. S.) (Signed) A. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

(L. S.) (Signed) T. POPOVITCH.

(L. S.) (Signed) N. XYDAKIS.

(L. S.) (Signed) S. KOUKITCH.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

When proceeding to sign the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Greece and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, considering it to be important to both Parties to develop, as much as possible, economic relations between the two countries and to encourage reciprocal transactions, have made the following declarations, which shall form an integral part of the said Treaty.

I. TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Ad Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to give the most liberal interpretation to the provisions regarding the admission, sojourn, establishment and exercise of occupations by their respective nationals. They shall in particular see that the execution of the administrative formalities required by the laws of the two countries is not complicated by dilatory procedure or by measures interfering with the exercise of the aforesaid rights by their nationals. They consequently undertake to adopt any simplification they may consider advisable with a view to ensuring equality in reciprocal treatment as far as possible.

Ad Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties, in accordance with their respective existing laws, agree not to exact either the payment of any dues or charges by merchants, manufacturers, producers and their commercial travellers, for their operations as mentioned in Article 5 of the present Treaty.

While also enjoying any more extensive privileges which may be granted by way of most-favoured-nation treatment, the said persons shall be granted the privileges and facilities referred to in Article 5 so far as their stay in the territory of the other Contracting Party does not exceed six months annually.

Ad Articles 6 and 7.

The High Contracting Parties are agreed that as regards the natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above-mentioned Articles, the amount of all additional duties, which are or may hereafter be levied on imports into Greece (such as the tax for the service of the forced loan of 1922, the octroi duties, the statistical tax, etc.) may in no case exceed 75 % of the Customs tariff duties, and that, moreover, commodity taxes levied by the State and municipalities on goods imported from abroad, of a kind not produced or manufactured in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, may in future be levied in the latter country also up to the existing amount, but may not be increased, nor, if cancelled or reduced, re-established at or brought up to their former level.

Ad Article 15.

1. In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties introducing, in respect of all States, export or import prohibitions or restrictions other than the exceptions referred to in the said Article, and adopting the system of quotas by licence, the other Party shall have the right to take similar measures against the former.

It is understood that the other Party may only retaliate in this way if the prohibitions or restrictions introduced by the first Party directly and obviously affect its export or import trade and are seriously prejudicial to its economic interests.

The Party causing the other to take such measures against it may not plead most-favoured-nation treatment nor require that these latter measures should be general, that is, applicable to all States, seeing that they were only introduced in reply to its own measures.

The High Contracting Party which considers itself prejudiced by the other Party's prohibitions or restrictions may either adopt analogous measures forthwith, or, if circumstances permit and in every case when it has been previously notified by the Government of the other Party, propose to the latter to open negotiations with a view to settling the question by a special agreement. Such measures, however, may be applied notwithstanding negotiations and while the latter are in progress.

2. Should one of the High Contracting Parties introduce, in respect of certain goods, measures prohibiting or restricting their importation or exportation by prescribing a higher quality for such goods and excluding lower grades by specifying their chemical composition or their specific gravity, the other Party shall be entitled to apply analogous treatment in respect of the former. In view, however, of the importance of the reasons prompting the introduction of such treatment, and in view also of the importance of their mutual commercial relations generally, and considering, moreover, to what extent such treatment affects its own economic interests, the other Party may confer with the Government of the former with a view to opening negotiations for settling the question by a special agreement. In every case the Contracting Party which feels itself affected by the action of the other may not resort to measures of retaliation until all possible means of reaching a compromise have been exhausted, so that mutual commercial relations may not be prejudiced.

II. ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING SPECIAL FAVOURS ACCORDED TO FRONTIER TRAFFIC (ANNEX A.).

Ad Articles 9 and 10.

In the event of the provisions of the said Articles regarding trans-frontier properties proving, when applied, wholly or partially inadequate or impracticable, the two Governments concerned shall agree to examine jointly appropriate ways of settling the question and concluding a new arrangement if necessary.

Ad Article 13.

The requests of owners of herds regarding the leasing of grazing shall be dealt with promptly by the legally-authorized authorities, and every care taken to give favourable consideration to the interests of such owners regarding the grant of permits.

If, for reasons of public safety or on account of special restrictions regarding forest management, certain summits or portions of mountains are reserved by one of the Contracting Parties and grazing thereon forbidden accordingly, the other Party may not introduce similar restrictions or prohibitions, so long as the right to drive livestock to other pastures is not generally suspended. Only in the event of one of the Contracting Parties entirely forbidding livestock to be driven to the pastures of the other Party, would the latter be authorised to resort to like measures.

III. ARRANGEMENT REGARDING EPIZOOTIC DISEASES (ANNEX B.).

1. The provisions regarding epizootic diseases shall apply only to arrivals from the territory of one or other of the Contracting Parties. The admission of animals, raw animal products and

articles capable of transmitting infection, coming from other countries and across the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to reach the territory of the other as imports or in transit, shall not come under the provisions of Annex B.

2. In frontier traffic, consignments of poultry consisting of less than fifty head shall be accompanied only by a certificate confirming that the commune of origin and the neighbouring communes are free from epizootic diseases.

No certificate shall be required in frontier traffic for the fresh and prepared meat of horned cattle, pigs, goats and sheep, and likewise for dead poultry, so far as these are for the personal requirements of the inhabitants of the frontier zones. The same shall apply in the case of manure.

For the purposes of the two preceding paragraphs, frontier traffic shall be deemed to be traffic in the articles therein mentioned coming from one of the frontier zones and intended for use in the other frontier zone.

3. No certificate shall be required for prepared meat up to 5 kg. in weight in private postal and private passenger traffic.

4. The direct transit of live animals, poultry, animal products and articles mentioned in Article 1, from the territories of one of the Contracting Parties across the territories of the other, shall be admitted in accordance with the import regulations, provided that importation into the country of destination or transit through the countries to be crossed, as the case may be, is not prohibited.

5. The entry stations for traffic mentioned in Article 1 of the Arrangement regarding Epizootic Diseases are the following :

In the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes :

Ghevgheli ;

Bitolj (Monastir) ;

In the Greek Republic :

Salonika ;

Florina (railway station).

New entry stations in the sense of Article 1 may only be established after prior agreement between the Governments of the Contracting Parties.

6. The sanitary precautions which each of the Contracting Parties may think it advisable to adopt in respect of animals and live poultry, accompanied by the correct documents and found healthy on crossing the frontier, shall be reduced in the country itself to the indispensable minimum.

7. The exportation of live animals from the territories of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to those of the Hellenic Republic, and their transit, shall not be subject to any prior authorisation or permission.

8. Imported meat, fresh or prepared, shall be subject at the place of destination to the same sanitary regulations as native meat. The presence of the viscera (lungs, heart, etc.) of animals whose flesh is imported in a fresh condition shall not be required.

9. Certificates of origin and health, which under Articles 2 and 4 of this Arrangement should accompany animals, live or dead poultry, raw animal products, fresh or prepared meat, and articles capable of transmitting infectious disease, are exempt from consular visas, which shall not be demanded.

10. This Final Protocol shall be an integral part of the Arrangement regarding Epizootic Diseases (Annex B), which, it is understood, shall not modify in any respect the rights granted by the Convention of May 10, 1923, regarding the operation of veterinary services in the Serbian Free Zone (Protocol B).

ATHENS, November 2, 1927.

(L. S.) (Signed) A. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

(L. S.) (Signed) T. POPOVITCH.

(L. S.) (Signed) N. XYDAKIS.

(L. S.) (Signed) S. KOUKITCH.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

When signing this day the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Hellenic Republic, the Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have drawn the attention of the Plenipotentiaries of the Hellenic Government to the harm caused to commercial relations between the two countries by fluctuations arising from the recurrent fixing by Greece of the coefficients of increase for Customs duties, and have requested that these coefficients should only be fixed at the longest possible intervals and for periods of not less than three months.

The said Plenipotentiaries have further pointed out the special importance attached by the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government to the question of the fixing of the specific weight of corn and the conditions under which, as regards its chemical nature, flour is permitted to be imported into Greece. They have expressed the hope that the Hellenic Government will take steps as soon as possible to enable corn of Serb-Croat-Slovene origin to be imported into Greece, and will continue to fix a specific weight and chemical composition for flour, which measure at present makes such importation impossible. The Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have pointed out that these measures hamper the freedom of commerce between the two countries and to that extent are opposed to the spirit and aim of the Treaty.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Hellenic Government, having duly noted these declarations and recognising the importance attached by the Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to the said questions, have declared in their turn, that, as regards the request for fixing the rate of coefficients of increase, below the parity-rate of the metallic drachma, at the longest possible intervals, and for periods of not less than three months, they have agreed to grant this request and not to modify these coefficients more often than every three months. As regards the other questions raised by the Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, they have declared that the competent Greek administrative departments are already engaged on a special enquiry into these matters with a view to their final settlement, and that, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 15 of the Treaty and of *ad* Article 15 of the Final Protocol, they undertake to recommend their Government to agree as soon as possible to a suitable solution of the said questions in a favourable sense.

ATHENS, November 2, 1927.

(L. S.) (Signed) A. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

(L. S.) (Signed) T. POPOVITCH.

(L. S.) (Signed) N. XYDAKIS.

(L. S.) (Signed) S. KOUKITCH.

(MODEL)

NAME OF STATE.
(Issuing Authority.)

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S IDENTITY-CARD

valid for twelve months from date of issue.

Valid for No. of card

It is hereby certified that the bearer of this card

M born at
residing at Street N°
possesses ¹
at

(or) is a commercial traveller in the service of the firm(s) of
at
which possess (es)
under the business name of

As the bearer of this licence proposes to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and to make purchases on behalf of the firm (s) referred to, it is certified that the said firm (s) is (are) authorised to engage in industry and commerce at and pay (s) the legal taxes therefor.

(.....) 19.....

Signature (s) of head (s) of firm (s) :
.....

Description of bearer :

Age
Height
Hair
Distinguishing marks

Signature of bearer :
.....

¹ Give particulars of the industry or business owned.

N. B. — In the case of the head of a commercial or industrial establishment only heading 1 of the form is to be filled in.