

N° 2187.

FRANCE ET GRÈCE

Convention de commerce, de navigation et d'établissement, avec protocole de signature, protocole final et protocole annexe, signés à Athènes, le 11 mars 1929, et échange de notes y relatif, de la même date.

FRANCE AND GREECE

Convention of Commerce, Navigation and Establishment, with Protocol of Signature, Final Protocol and Annexed Protocol, signed at Athens, March 11, 1929, and Exchange of Notes relating thereto, of the same date.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 2187. — CONVENTION ² OF COMMERCE, NAVIGATION AND ESTABLISHMENT BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREECE. SIGNED AT ATHENS, MARCH 11, 1929.

French official text communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic. The registration of this Convention took place November 6, 1929.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC and THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, having recognised the desirability, with a view to promoting the exchange of commodities and economic co-operation between the two countries and thus strengthening the ties of friendship which unite them, of replacing the Convention of September 8, 1926, by a Convention of Commerce, Navigation and Establishment, have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

M. Adrien DE LENS, Chargé d'Affaires in Greece ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

M. Alexandre VOUIROS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the International Treaties and Commercial Affairs Departments at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

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

Article 1.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Customs territory of the Hellenic Republic shall, on importation into the Customs territory of the French Republic, be admitted at the most favourable rates which are or may hereafter be granted to any third Power in virtue of tariff measures or commercial conventions, both as regards import duties and any coefficients, surtaxes or increases to which those duties are or may hereafter be subject.

Article 2.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 1, natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Greek Customs territory, as enumerated in List A, shall, on importation into French Customs territory, be entitled to the duties stipulated in the said list.

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 Paris, October 19, 1929.

Article 3.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Customs territory of the French Republic shall, on importation into the Customs territory of the Hellenic Republic, be entitled to the most favourable rates granted or which may hereafter be granted by the latter to any third Power in virtue of tariff measures or commercial conventions, both as regards import duties and any coefficients, surtaxes or increases to which those duties are or may hereafter be subject.

Article 4.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3, natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from French Customs territory, as enumerated in List B, shall, on importation into Greek Customs territory, be entitled to the duties stipulated in the said list.

Article 5.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall grant to the imported products of the other the benefit of any alterations in Customs nomenclature or of special provisions inserted in the tariffs by administrative action, legislation or conventions concluded with other Powers.

Article 6.

The High Contracting Parties shall guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment in the matter of the fulfilment of Customs formalities relating to the transit, warehousing, re-exportation and transshipment of goods, and all other operations which goods may undergo on importation or exportation or during transit, as well as in the matter of charges connected therewith.

Article 7.

In the territory of each of the High Contracting Parties, the natural or manufactured products of the other Party shall not be subject, in respect of their production, preparation, handling, sale, distribution, consumption, etc., to any internal duties other or higher than those levied on like native products.

Article 8.

Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, it is understood that natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from French Customs territory may not, on importation into Greece, be subject to any surtaxes whatsoever, including octroi duties, higher than those levied on the products of the most favoured nation. The total amount of these surtaxes and octroi duties may in no case exceed 75 % of the Customs tariff duties.

Further, it is agreed that natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from French Customs territory shall be exempt from the octroi duty to which like articles of national production are subject in Greece on entering the various communes.

Article 9.

Being desirous of conforming to the provisions of the Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, concluded at Geneva on November 3, 1923, the High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters concerning import prohibitions or restrictions or other obstacles to the freedom of trade.

This principle shall only be departed from :

- (a) For reasons of public security or the defence of the country ;
- (b) For public health and sanitary reasons, with the object of protecting the health of persons, animals and plants ;
- (c) For the supervision of the traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war and of all war supplies ;
- (d) To ensure the operation of Government monopolies ;
- (e) To prevent unfair competition ;
- (f) In application of international conventions.

The above provisions shall in no way affect the rights of the Contracting Parties to adopt any measures in regard to importation which may be necessary to protect the vital economic interests of the country, provided that such measures are of a temporary character and that there is no discrimination in their application.

Should either of the High Contracting Parties regulate imports by means of licences, such licences shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention.

As regards all imports so regulated, the conditions governing the granting of licences shall in no case be less favourable than those to which the natural or manufactured products of any other country are subject.

Any removal of the prohibition granted as a temporary measure by either of the High Contracting Parties in favour of the products of a third Power shall apply immediately and unconditionally to the same or like products originating in and coming from the territory of the other Party.

Should either of the High Contracting Parties impose prohibitions or restrictions, it shall endeavour at the request of the other Contracting Party to grant exceptions and fix quotas so as to prejudice the commercial relations between the two countries as little as possible.

Article 10.

The High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment as regards any export prohibitions or restrictions, save in the case of exceptions provided for under international conventions or which are dependent on conditions relating to replacement or compensation.

Article 11.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to examine without delay the possibility of amending the Convention of March 16, 1919, concerning the importation into Greece of silkworms' eggs of French origin, so as to establish, as far as possible, a system of reciprocity, with due regard for the laws in force in the two countries.

Pending the conclusion of an additional agreement to the above-mentioned Convention, the French Government undertakes to grant to silkworms' eggs of Greek origin imported into French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, the same treatment in every respect as that accorded to silkworms' eggs of French origin, when the packing containing those eggs bears

the official Government band stating that they were produced in Greece under the conditions laid down by Law No. 513 of December 20, 1914, January 2, 1915.

Article 12.

Most-favoured-nation treatment, as provided for under the foregoing Articles, does not entitle the High Contracting Parties to claim :

(1) Any advantages granted by either of them to a neighbouring country in virtue of a frontier agreement, in respect of a zone not exceeding on an average 15 kilometres on either side of the frontier ;

(2) Any advantages granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to products imported for the purpose of facilitating financial settlements with the countries with which it was at war during the years 1914 to 1918.

Article 13.

The High Contracting Parties agree to limit as far as possible, in accordance with Article 11 of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities of November 3, 1923, the cases in which certificates of origin will be required.

Certificates of origin shall be issued either by the Customs authorities or by the competent Chambers of Commerce of each of the High Contracting Parties. They shall be drawn up in accordance with the forms adopted by the Customs Administration or officially recognised Chambers of Commerce in the exporting country ; they shall be made out in the language either of the country of origin or of the country of destination. In the former case, the two countries reserve the right to require a translation.

Certificates of origin issued by the Customs authorities shall not require a consular visa.

Certificates issued by officially recognised Chambers of Commerce shall be *visés* free of charge by the consular authorities of the country of destination, when the value of the consignment for which they are made out does not exceed 500 francs or 1,500 drachmae. When the value of the consignment exceeds this sum, the charge for the consular visa shall not be more than 25 francs or 75 drachmae.

When the certificate of origin *visé* by the consular authority mentions the value of the goods, it may take the place of a consular invoice. In such a case, no supplementary charge shall be made by the consular authority for attesting the value of the goods. The provisions of the previous paragraph shall apply to consular invoices themselves.

Certificates of origin shall be dispensed with in the case of postal parcels and packages sent by post, parcels of 5 kg. and under imported by air, and also commercial travellers' samples.

Should goods originating in a third country not be imported direct from the country of origin into the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, but pass in transit through the territory of the other, the High Contracting Parties agree to apply the provisions of Article 11 (3) of the above-mentioned Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

In any case in which either of the Governments notifies the other that fraudulent practices have taken place in connection with the issue of the said certificates, the Government to which the complaint is made shall immediately institute a special enquiry into the facts alleged, shall communicate the result of the said enquiry to the Government making the complaint and shall, if necessary, take all measures in its power to prevent the continuance of the said fraudulent practices.

Article 14.

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 products which

originate in the country issuing the certificates of analysis and are imported into the territory of the other, conform to the laws of the latter country.

Each of the High Contracting Parties retains the right, if considered necessary, and particularly where fraud is suspected, to take all requisite measures for the purpose of identifying the goods, even though the certificate of analysis mentioned above be produced.

Should the certificate of analysis likewise state that the natural products mentioned therein are entitled to an appellation of origin recognised by the laws of their own country, the production of the certificate mentioned in Article 17 of the present Convention shall not be required on the importation of such products into the other country.

The High Contracting Parties shall jointly decide upon the guarantees required as proof of the identity of the goods exported and of the sample submitted for analysis. They shall also agree upon the authorities who are to issue the certificates in question, their contents, the rules to be followed for their issue and the procedure for the taking of samples.

The list of official chemical 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 Convention has come into force.

Article 15.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to give effective application, as regards the relations between the two countries, to the International Convention of March 20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property, revised at Washington¹ on June 2, 1911.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, in particular, to adopt any measures necessary to protect natural or manufactured products originating in the territory of the other Contracting Party from any form of unfair competition in commercial transactions, to prohibit and punish by seizure and any other measures, whether civil or penal, the use, either on the products themselves or on their outer wrappings, of marks, names, devices or inscriptions which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin of such products and goods.

Proceedings shall be taken and the above-mentioned penalties imposed in each country, either at the instance of the Customs administration or on the application of the public prosecutor, or at the request of persons or companies concerned in the protection of a certain industry, through their authorised representatives.

Article 16.

With a view to the effective protection in their respective territories of authors' and artists' rights, the High Contracting Parties undertake to apply in their mutual relations the provisions of the International Convention signed at Berne on September 9, 1886, and the Acts by which it was subsequently amended², without prejudice as regards Greece, to the reservations made by her with reference to the aforesaid acts.

Article 17.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to take all necessary steps to make the improper use in its territory of geographical appellations of origin for products of the wine industry of the other Party a punishable offence, provided that such appellations are duly protected by the latter and have been notified by it.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 104, page 116.

² Vol. I, page 217; Vol. III, page 259; Vol. XI, page 358; Vol. XXIV, page 138; Vol. XLV, page 95; Vol. LIX, page 342; Vol. LXIII, page 375; Vol. LXIX, pages 64 and 69; Vol. LXXVIII, page 434; and Vol. LXXXIII, page 372, of this Series.

The appellations of origin of either country shall be regarded as improperly used when applied to products which are not entitled to them under that country's laws.

The notification in question must specify the documents issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, certifying that the products are entitled to the appellations of origin.

In particular, the use of a geographical appellation of origin to designate products of the wine industry, other than those justly entitled thereto, even when the true origin of the products is mentioned or when the false appellation is accompanied by corrective words such as "kind", "style", "type" or others, shall be prohibited.

Similarly, no geographical appellation of origin of the products of the wine industry of either of the High Contracting Parties, provided that it is duly protected in the country of production and has been properly notified to the other Party, may be regarded as a generic name.

The measures which each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to take shall prescribe confiscation, prohibition or any other appropriate penalty for the importation, exportation, warehousing, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products of the wine industry, if the casks, bottles, wrappings or cases containing them, or the invoices, commercial documents and waybills bear any marks, names, inscriptions, illustrations or devices whatsoever constituting false appellations of origin.

The foregoing provisions shall not debar a seller from placing his name and address on the make-up of the product; in the absence of any regional or local appellation he shall, however, be required to add to his address the country of origin of the product in conspicuous lettering whenever the name or address might lead to confusion with a district or locality situated in another country.

Products infringing this provision shall be seized or the other penalties applied either at the instance of the Administration or on the application of the public prosecutor or of an interested party, whether a person, association or syndicate, in conformity with the respective laws of the High Contracting Parties.

The High Contracting Parties declare their readiness to consider the possibility of extending the protection of the appellations of origin mentioned above to other products deriving their specific qualities from the soil or climate.

The provisions of the present Article shall not apply to spirits from wine and fruit until after January 1, 1930.

Article 18.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to apply, in their mutual relations, as regards the treatment of commercial travellers and of goods imported and re-exported as samples or specimens, the provisions of Article 10 of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities¹ signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923.

The time allowed for the re-exportation of samples or specimens is fixed at twelve months.

Article 19.

Subject to the laws and regulations relating to supervision and passports, the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other, as regards admission, residence, establishment, the exercise of commerce, industry, navigation, trades and professions, including the rights and interests connected therewith, the treatment granted to the nationals of the most favoured nation. They shall be free to settle their affairs in that territory, either

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; Vol. LIX, page 365; Vol. LXIX, page 79; Vol. LXXXIII, page 394; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 319; and Vol. XCII, page 370, of this Series.

personally or through an intermediary of their own choosing, without being subject in this respect to restrictions other than those laid down in the existing laws and regulations. They shall have free and ready access to the courts of law and shall in particular be exempted from *cautio judicatum solvi*.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to own movable and immovable property in the territory of the other, and to acquire the ownership of such property by purchase, gift, inheritance, bequest or, otherwise, under the same conditions as are applicable according to the laws of the country in which the property is situated, to the nationals of any third State. They shall have the disposal of such property under the same conditions as the latter.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other from any compulsory service in the army or navy or in the national guard or militia. They shall also be exempt from any charge whatsoever imposed in lieu of personal military service and from all personal military contributions and requisitions.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties established in the territory of the other shall, however, be liable to the charges arising out of the ownership of landed property, as well as to compulsory billeting and other special military contributions or requisitions to which all nationals of the country are liable by law as owners or occupiers of buildings or land. In no case may any of the charges mentioned above be imposed by either of the Contracting Parties if they are not also imposed on its nationals.

As regards requisitions and contributions, the nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall not be treated in the territory of the other less favourably than the subjects or nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 20.

Irrespective of their object, civil and commercial companies having their registered offices in the territory of either country or in territory under its jurisdiction, and which are properly constituted in accordance with the laws of that country, may, provided they observe the laws of the other country, settle in the latter's territory and in general engage therein, under the same conditions as national companies, in any activities permitted by the said laws to companies of the most favoured nation.

Should either of the High Contracting Parties require a company of the other Contracting Party to obtain a revocable licence before it is allowed to do business in its territory, the latter Party shall have the right to subject the companies of the former to the same treatment.

Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will not, by means of this stipulation in regard to a previous licence, hinder the establishment of companies carrying on business usually permitted to the companies of all other countries, nor will they withdraw the licence once it is given, except on account of infringement of the laws and regulations of the country. They also undertake not to refuse or withdraw this licence merely on grounds of economic competition.

The companies of each of the High Contracting Parties may, provided they observe the laws and regulations of the other Party, acquire, own or lease in its territory, any movable or immovable property necessary for the conduct of their operations, subject to any provisions laid down in the interests of national security in respect of certain zones and certain places.

They shall have the right to appear before the Courts, shall have free and ready access to the tribunals of either country and shall in particular be exempted from *cautio judicatum solvi*.

In no case and in no respect shall the companies of each of the High Contracting Parties be treated by the other Party less favourably than companies of the most favoured nation. Nevertheless, the most-favoured-nation clause shall not authorise either of the Contracting Parties to demand for its companies more favourable treatment than it may grant to the companies of the other Party.

All the provisions of the present Article shall apply not only to companies but to their subsidising establishments, branches and agencies.

Article 21.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, as regards the property, rights and interests legally owned in its territory by persons or companies belonging to the other Contracting Party, not to take any measures of transfer, limitation, restriction or expropriation on the ground of public utility or in the general interest other than those applicable under the same conditions to its subjects or to the nationals of the most favoured nation ; compensation in respect of such measures shall be granted under the same conditions as are applicable to the subjects or nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 22.

Fiscal matters shall be governed by the present Article, the preceding Articles being excluded. Nationals of the respective High Contracting Parties shall not be subject in the territory of the other to duties, charges and taxes of whatsoever description other or higher than those imposed on nationals in the same situation.

This provision shall not preclude the collection, if necessary, either of so-called residence taxes or of charges connected with police formalities, provided that, as regards the rate of such charges, the nationals of either country shall enjoy the treatment granted to nationals of the most favoured nation.

The companies mentioned in Article 20 and their subsidiary establishments, branches and agencies shall not be subject in the territory of the Contracting Parties, as regards duties, charges and taxes, to a general fiscal charge exceeding that borne by the companies of the country itself.

As regards taxes on capital, income or profits, the High Contracting Parties agree that each will tax companies of the other (according to the nature of the tax) only on the amount of the company's capital invested in its own territory or on the property which the company owns, its securities which circulate, its profits made or its business done in that territory.

Article 23.

Should the treatment as a whole granted by either of the Contracting Parties in respect of the matters enumerated in Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22, be or become less favourable under the laws or regulations in force therein, in one country than in the other, negotiations shall be opened with a view to deciding upon the measures calculated to ensure genuine reciprocity on the basis of the most liberal treatment. Once these measures have been agreed upon, they shall be put into operation by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of each State. If, however, the negotiations prove unsuccessful, each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to suspend the application of such of the stipulations of Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 as concern matters in regard to which reciprocity has ceased to exist. The Party in question shall notify the other State of its decision, giving its reasons.

Article 24.

The High Contracting Parties declare that, as soon as the present Convention comes into force, they will apply in their mutual relations the stipulations of the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit¹ signed at Barcelona on April 20, 1921, the stipulations of the Convention

¹ Vol. VII, page 11 ; Vol. XI, page 406 ; Vol. XV, page 304 ; Vol. XIX, page 278 ; Vol. XXIV, page 154 ; Vol. XXXI, page 244 ; Vol. XXXV, page 298 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 166 ; Vol. LIX, page 344 ; Vol. LXIX, page 70 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 373 ; and Vol. XCII, page 363, of this Series.

and Statute on the International Régime of Railways¹ signed at Geneva on December 9, 1923, and the Conventions concerning the Transport of Passengers and Baggage² and the Transport of Goods by Rail³, signed at Berne on October 23, 1924.

Article 25.

Subject to the special provisions of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties declare that, as soon as the present Convention comes into force, they will apply in their mutual relations the stipulations of the Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports⁴, including the annexes and protocol attached thereto, signed at Geneva on December 9, 1923.

Article 26.

Vessels which, according to French laws and regulations, are entitled to claim French nationality and vessels which, according to Greek laws and regulations, are entitled to claim Greek nationality shall, for the purpose of the application of the present Convention, be deemed to possess French or Greek nationality respectively.

The tonnage measurement certificates issued by either of the High Contracting Parties shall be accepted by the other Party in accordance with the letters exchanged on this matter on July 19-31, 1889, and July 22-August 2, 1889.

Article 27.

The vessels of each of the two countries may enter any port or ports of the other to land the whole or part of their cargo, goods and passengers coming from abroad, and to take on board the whole or part of their cargo, goods and passengers for conveyance abroad.

Should either of the High Contracting Parties which has reserved the coasting trade for vessels flying its flag allow the vessels of a third Power to participate unconditionally in that trade, the benefit of this exception shall be extended immediately to the other Contracting Party; should the vessels of a third Power be allowed by either of the High Contracting Parties to participate in the coasting trade subject to certain conditions, the other Contracting Party may demand the opening of negotiations with a view to obtaining the same privilege, notwithstanding the absence of reciprocity.

Article 28.

The masters of Greek merchant vessels in French ports and similarly the masters of French merchant vessels in Greek ports whose crews are incomplete as the result of illness or for other reasons, may, provided they observe the laws and local police regulations, engage such seamen as are required to enable them to continue the voyage, it being understood that the engagement, which shall in every case be entered into by the seamen of their own free will, shall be concluded in accordance with the law of the country whose flag is flown by the vessel.

¹ Vol. XLVII, page 55; Vol. L, page 180; Vol. LIX, page 383; Vol. LXIII, page 417; Vol. LXIX, page 92; Vol. LXXVIII, page 472; Vol. LXXXIII, page 403; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 336; and Vol. XCII, page 381, of this Series.

² Vol. LXXVII, page 367, of this Series.

³ Vol. LXXVIII, page 17, of this Series.

⁴ Vol. LVIII, page 285; Vol. LXIX, page 102; Vol. LXXII, page 485; and Vol. LXXXIII, page 416, of this Series.

Article 29.

Vessels flying the flag of either of the High Contracting Parties may, when compelled to do so through stress of weather or other *force majeure*, take shelter in any waters, ports or roadsteads of the other Contracting Party ; they shall have full freedom therein, under the same conditions as vessels of the country itself, to procure any stores which they may consider necessary, effect any repairs and make ready to continue their voyage.

In such cases the following shall not be deemed to be trading operations : the unloading and reloading of goods to enable the ship to be repaired or to be disinfected if it has been put in quarantine ; transhipment to another vessel, should the original vessel have become unseaworthy ; the operations necessary for obtaining supplies for the ship and crew ; the sale of damaged goods, if permitted by the Customs Administration ; and also the sale of other goods or any loans which the master may be compelled to raise to defray his expenses, or to obtain the funds required to enable him to continue the voyage. The master shall, however, under the same conditions as the masters of vessels of the country itself, comply with the local regulations and pay the duties and charges of the operations effected, at the local rates.

Article 30.

If a vessel flying the flag of either country should run aground or be wrecked on the coasts of the other country, the local authorities shall ensure that it receives assistance and relief, and shall take all the necessary steps to protect the shipwrecked persons and to preserve such articles as can be salvaged.

No charges of any kind shall be imposed in respect of the intervention of the local authorities, other than the cost of salvage operations, the preservation of the articles salvaged and charges to which national vessels would be subject in a like case.

The vessel or its wreckage, including the machinery, tackle, gear, fittings, accessories of every description and documents salvaged from the wreck, shall be restored to the owner or his duly authorised representative, if claimed by him within the time allowed by local law. The same provision shall apply to salvaged goods. In the case of sale, the proceeds shall be paid to the said owner after deduction of expenses.

The consular authority of the High Contracting Party of which the owners are nationals may, in the latter's absence, claim the salvaged articles or the proceeds of the sale of such articles.

Goods and articles of any kind salvaged from a wreck shall not be subject to Customs duty unless they are introduced for consumption within the country.

Article 31.

French shipping concerns and likewise Greek shipping concerns engaged in the transport of emigrants shall enjoy respectively in Greek and French territory and waters, ports and roadsteads, as regards their vessels and the treatment of passengers and emigrants, from whatever place they come and whatever their destination, the same treatment as national concerns engaged in the same operations.

Passengers and emigrants passing through the territory of either of the Contracting Parties on their way to the territory of the other Contracting Party in order to embark there, or coming from this latter territory after disembarking there, shall enjoy in every respect the same treatment as passengers or emigrants embarking or disembarking in a port of the territory passed through.

This provision shall apply in particular to administrative, health and police formalities, transport conditions and rates, the time allowed for transport and to duties and charges of every kind.

Article 32.

The present Convention shall apply to Algeria.

Article 33.

On importation into Greek Customs territory, natural or manufactured products originating in the French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, and coming from French colonies protectorates and mandated territories, and from the home country, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

In the French colonies and Tunis, natural or manufactured products, originating in and coming from Greece, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 34.

The granting of the most-favoured-nation clause, as provided for under Article 33, shall not entitle Greece to claim the benefit of such preferential treatment as France has accorded, or may hereafter accord, within her Customs territory to the French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, or which French colonies and protectorates have accorded, or may hereafter accord, to France or to the French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories.

Article 35.

The provisions of Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 37 and 38 shall apply to the French colonies and Tunis.

The provisions of Article 14 shall apply to Algeria and Tunis.

Article 36.

Greek merchant vessels in French colonial ports shall, provided they comply with the provisions relating to public order and security and with the laws and local regulations, enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 37.

Any disputes which may arise between the High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation of the present Convention, and which it has not been possible to settle through the diplomatic channel, shall, by common consent, be submitted by way of a special agreement (*compromis*) either to the Permanent Court of International Justice under the conditions and according to the procedure prescribed by its Statute, or to a court of arbitration under the conditions and according to the procedure prescribed by the Hague Convention¹ of October 18, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Failing agreement between the Parties regarding the special agreement (*compromis*), and after one month's notice, either Party shall be entitled to take the dispute direct, by making application, before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Article 38.

The present Convention shall be concluded for two years. It shall be ratified, and shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place in Paris.

It shall be brought into provisional application as soon as possible and on a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 100, page 298.

It shall be renewed by tacit consent, unless it is denounced by either of the High Contracting Parties at least six months before the expiry of the period of two years, and shall remain in force for six months following its denunciation by either of the High Contracting Parties.

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

Done in duplicate at Athens, March 11, 1929.

(Signed) DE LENS.

(Signed) VOUROU.

LIST A.

No. in French Customs tariff	Designation of Goods	Unit of Tax	Tariff in French francs
21	Hides, raw, green or dry, large or small	100 kg.	free
22	Peltries, raw	»	»
ex 27	Silk in dry cocoons	»	»
	Sponges of all kinds :		
59	Rough	»	»
60	Prepared	»	230.—
ex 84 A	Carob beans	»	3.—
ex 85	Almonds :		
	Unshelled	»	12.—
	Shelled	»	20.—
ex 87	Currants for cakemaking	»	40.—
	Green aniseed	»	30.—
ex 88	Fennel	»	30.—
ex 115	Olives	»	free
ex 115 (d)	Colophony	»	8.—
	Mastics with an indigenous resin base, with or without mineral substances such as earth, sand, etc., or animal fat	»	free
116	Essence of turpentine	»	20-40
ex 178 (b)	Emery, natural :		
	Rough, in stones or irregular pieces	»	free
	In grits or powder	»	30.—
ex 179 (c) B	Carbonate of magnesia	»	free
ex 189, ex 204	Iron pyrites	»	»
ex 0135	Natural calcined magnesia	»	free
0216	Potassium tartrates (dregs of wine, pure tartar, tartar crystals, neutral potassium tartrate) ; potassium and sodium tartrate	»	»
ex 380	Silk yarn, pure, unbleached, raw silk in hanks and skeins .	»	»
ex 493	Peltries prepared or in sewn pieces ; sea-lions and sea-otters ; seals and blue-backs ; grey squirrels ; and pouches of grey squirrels ; hamsters and white rabbits ; astrakhan, clouded and curled, in skins and ' touloupes ' ; white hares and pouches of white hares ; goats, in skins and covers ; Asiatic sheep and moufflons, in skins and covers ; beavers ; nutria ; Chinese badgers ; lynxes ; American opossums ; rats ; foxes ; skunks ; martens .	»	»

LIST B.

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
3	(a)	(6) Cheeses: other European	100 kg.	64.—
4	(g)	Cod, salted and dried (stockfish)	"	4.—
14	(a)	Fresh flowers, except for medicinal purposes; flower bulbs and ornamental plants	"	15.—
15	(c)	Cinnamon, cloves	"	120.—
	(d)	Black pepper, allspice	"	100.—
18	(a)	(1) Beeswax, yellow in cakes	"	110.—
21	(a)	Fresh grape wines: In casks or other receptacles, except bottles: (1) Up to 13° centigrade	"	4.—
	(b)	In bottles (no tare allowance for bottles): (1) Up to 13° centigrade	"	5.—
	(c)	Sparkling wines (no tare allowance for bottles)	"	10.—
25		Spirits of wine, liqueurs and alcoholic beverages generally, with or without sugar: (b) Over 30° and up to 70° of alcohol	"	140.—
ex 25	(d)	Rum in barrels or bottles under 70° and up to 30° of alcohol coming from the Colonies and accom- panied by certificates of origin	"	100.—
		<i>Note B.</i> —As regards products of Class 25, the import duty is charged after deducting tare for the receptacles.		
35	(a)	Chocolate, in any form, with or without cream	"	150.—
35	(b)	Fondants with or without chocolate	"	150.—
	(k)	Phosphatine and similar products, including milk foods not containing more than 5 % of cocoa	"	40.—
36		Raw hides or skins, large or small: (a) Dried, salted or not	"	6.—
		(b) Green, salted or not, or coated with earth	"	4.—
37	(d)	Prepared hides or skins: The same as those mentioned under Sections (b) and (c), coloured or otherwise prepared	"	380.—
	(g)	Patent leather	"	400.—
41		Manufactures of leather: (a) Trunks mounted in wood or in plaited material: (1) Covered with any kind of leather	"	180.—
	(b)	Portmanteaux, travelling bags of any kind of leather: (1) Not fitted with toilet or other articles	"	300.—
		(2) Fitted with toilet or other articles of common metal whether nickelled or not	"	400.—
		(3) With sets as above of white or other common metal, silvered or gilt	"	800.—
	(c)	The same, in fabrics, oilcloth, imitation leather or in other similar material, whether partly of leather or not: (1) Not fitted with toilet or other articles	"	200.—

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
41	(c)	Manufactures of leather (<i>continued</i>) : (2) Fitted with toilet or other articles of common metal, whether nickelled or not	100 kg.	300.—
		(3) With sets as above of white or other common metal, silvered or gilt	"	600.—
	(d)	Small articles of leather or imitation leather, cloth, oilcloth and the like or combined with those materials : (1) Handbags, portfolios, writingpads of leather .	"	800.—
		(3) Pocketbooks, purses, watch-guards, ladies, belts and other small articles of leather not specially mentioned here or elsewhere	"	800.—
42	(a)	Leather gloves : (1) Without fur or embroidery	per pair	1.—
47		Wood for cabinet work (walnut, box, mahogany, rosewood, thuya, scented wood, palms and the like) :		
	(a)	In pieces or in planks of all sizes	100 kg.	10.—
	(b)	In sheets for veneering	"	30.—
51	(d)	Cork, in sheets or pieces	"	5.—
	(e)	Corks : (1) Ordinary without metal fitting	"	40.—
		(2) With common metal fitting	"	150.—
		(3) With gilt or silvered metal fitting	"	400.—
	(f)	Cork in their sheets or in pieces, for soles, hats, cigarettes, etc. : (1) Not worked	"	30.—
		(2) Worked into articles ready for use	"	60.—
		(3) Worked into articles covered with fabric	"	150.—
	(g)	Cork, pulverised or crushed	"	0.50
ex 55		Fine mats for blinds, etc. and mats of wood shavings .	"	120.—
58	(i)	Soapstone for tailors	"	15.—
62	(d)	Hoop-iron and hoops	"	1.—
65	(a)	Metallic constructions of general use, such as : (1) Bridges, fixed or movable, framework, roofings, lock-gates, cranes (their engines being taxed separately according to their corresponding classes)	"	12.—
	(b)	Pieces exclusively intended for railways : (2) Wheels, axles, tyres, springs	"	10.—
	(d)	Manufactures, fixed or semi-fixed, generally used for interior fittings of houses, such as : (1) Stoves (for all fuel), hot-air pipes, radiators, thermo-syphons, baths, gutters, down-pipes and others not specially mentioned elsewhere, whether enamelled or not	"	13.—
	(e)	Ovens, fireplaces, kitchen ranges, w. c. apparatus : (1) Plain, of iron, painted or not	"	13.—
		(2) The same, enamelled or nickelled	"	35.—
66		Portable tools for workmen and artisans, with or without handles ; tools for smiths' shops (portable forges, bellows, anvils, vices, etc.), polished or not, not elsewhere mentioned, weighing per piece :		
	(a)	Up to 3 kg.	"	20.—
	(b)	Over 3 kg., also files generally	"	12.—

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
70	(c)	Axles and springs for carriages and motorcars ; accessories for same, such as axle-boxes of cast-iron, turned, including their screw-nuts, whether imported separately or not	100 kg.	20.—
79	(c)	Hinges and handles : (1) Of plain iron varnished or not (2) Of any other common metal or with faience or white or coloured China knobs, or of wood. (3) The same as those mentioned in Section 2, nickelled, silvered or gilt, also those of nickel alloy.	” ” ”	25.— 40.— 70.—
80	(a)	Kitchen, butchers' or bakers' knives, with or without sheath	”	30.—
	(b)	Table knives, spoons and forks : (1) Of iron, tinned, zincked or not (2) The same nickelled (3) The same as above, with handle of wood, common bone, composition or common metal. (4) Of aluminium, copper or brass, with or without handle as specified under Section 3 (5) The same as those mentioned in Section 4, nickelled	” ” ” ” ”	20.— 70.— 100.— 100.— 160.—
81	(a)	Razors : With ordinary wooden handles	”	80.—
	(b)	With handles of horn, composition, bone, tortoise-shell or ivory, or of any common gilt or silvered metal, with or without case	”	300.—
82	(a)	Scissors or shears : For tailors, shoe-makers, tinsmiths, gardeners or farmers	”	25.—
	(b)	For domestic use, hairdressers'-scissors, pocket scissors and office scissors	”	80.—
	(c)	Clippers for hairdressers, including a set of combs for each	”	300.—
83	(b)	Penknives and similar articles : Fine, with one or more blades : (1) With wooden handle carefully worked or polished (2) With handle of common metal whether oxidised, copper-or nickel-coated or not, or of composition, bone or horn	” ” ”	300.— 400.—
87	(a)	Cash boxes, safes (including their stands) and strong boxes for valuables generally, of iron, with or without parts of brass or nickel, weighing each : Up to 25 kg.	”	60.—
	(b)	Over 25 and up to 200 kg.	”	50.—
	(c)	Over 200 kg.	”	35.—
98	(a)	Agricultural machines and implements and parts thereof, of whatever material, worked by any means : Intended exclusively for cultivating the land or for the harvesting of its products, such as : ploughs, reapers, clod-crushers, harvesters, threshers, etc., all mechanically driven.	”	5.—

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
98	(b)	Agricultural machines, etc. (<i>continued</i>) : Intended for the improvement or transformation of natural products, such as : chaff-cutters, churns, mangles (driers, honey-extractors, hulling, shelling, and sorting machines)	100 kg.	5.—
	(c)	Grape-pressers, grape-pickers, oil-pressers, oil-mills, grinding-machines without stones, forage-pressers, maize-shelling machines and centrifugal presses and driers in general, weighing : (1) Up to 200 kg. (2) Over 200 and up to 500 kg. (3) Over 500 kg.	" " "	25.— 22.— 18.—
	(e)	Agricultural implements for pulverising and for spraying plants with sulphur, together with their exclusive accessories, imported separately.	"	50.—
131	(a)	Scientific instruments and apparatus and parts thereof, for educational purposes or scientific research : For astronomy, cosmography, meteorology, geodesy, topography, physics, chemistry, of one or more metals or of metals combined with other substances, with or without glasses or lenses, not specially mentioned elsewhere	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
	(b)	Scientific collections — natural history, mineralogy, botany, etc.	"	5 %
132	(a)	Scientific instruments in common use, of all materials (weight of cases included) : Barometers and thermometers for rooms or offices, aneroid barometers, altimetric barometers, pocket compasses, sundials, pedometers, second indicators or speedometers, hour-glasses, ear-trumpets, conversation tubes, lightning conductors, etc.	"	15 %
	(b)	Ordinary thermometers (including those employed in medicine) aerometers, oenometers, lactometers and the like	"	15 %
133	(a)	Measuring and drawing instruments (weight of cases included) : Of wood, bone, horn, ebonite, composition, glass or similar materials, such as squares, T's, curve rules, graduated rules, calculating rules, pantographs, boards, etc.	"	15 %
	(b)	Of metals combined or not with other materials, such as precision scales for laboratories and chemists (including their cases and boxes of weights), mathematical cases, ichnographical instruments, compasses of all kinds, planimeters, micrometers, etc.	"	15 %
	(c)	Surveying accessories of whatever material, such as : (1) Graduated measures (folding or not), tapes. (2) Chains, sights, levelling staffs, tripods, etc..	" "	15 % 15 %
	(d)	Measuring instruments for industrial purposes, such as manometers in general, gauges for liquids and gases	"	10 %
	(e)	Electricity meters, electric measuring apparatus : amperometers, voltmeters, wattmeters, and also scientific apparatus for measuring electricity	"	10 %

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
139	(b)	Tiles :		
		(1) Ordinary shape	100 kg.	2.25
		(2) Flat	»	4.50
		(3) Roofing slabs of cement and asbestos (eternit, heraklite, etc.)	»	7.50
156		Photographic plates, sensitised (no tare allowance for immediate packing)	»	30.—
159	(a)	Acids :		
		(5) Citric	»	20.—
		(11) Tartaric	»	15.—
	(b)	(2) Carbonate of soda	»	1.50
		(3) Caustic soda	»	1.50
		(5) Bicarbonate of soda	»	6.—
	(c)	(1) Copper sulphate and copper compounds for treating vines	»	free
	(e)	(7) Sodium sulphide	»	4.—
	(g)	(5) Formol	»	12.—
		(10) Lysoform, lysol	»	25.—
		(17) Carbon sulphide	»	free
160	(a)	(3) Potassium sulphate, potassium chloride	»	free
	(b)	Calcium carbide (not including the internal tax)	»	14.—
161	(c)	(7) Mineral waters	»	6.—
	(d)	(2) Liquid pharmaceutical extracts, without alcohol Soft pharmaceutical extracts	»	120.—
		Dry pharmaceutical extracts	»	160.—
		(4) Pills, capsules	»	220.—
		(5) Pastilles and comprimés	»	120.—
		(6) Ampoules of all medicines	»	120.—
	(e)	Pharmaceutical specialities :		
		(1) Liquid, in bottles	»	180.—
		(2) Solid, in boxes or bottles	»	220.—
164	(d)	Tooth powders, pastes and elixirs	»	250.—
	(e)	All other synthetic or artificial perfumes	»	250.—
	(f)	Vanilla	»	200.—
165	(b)	Scents for handkerchiefs	»	800.—
	(d)	Mint alcohol	»	300.—
	(e)	Pomades, whether perfumed or not	»	400.—
166	(a)	Soap for washing or for industrial purposes, of hard or soft composition, in lumps, cakes or pieces	»	40.—
	(b)	Common toilet soap, not scented, in small pieces, separated or not, weighing less than 250 grammes, also soap in powder or flakes and carbolic soap	»	50.—
	(d)	Scented soap in general, in cakes or pieces (no tare allowance for the immediate packing)	»	250.—
167	(a)	(1) Natural indigo	»	100.—
		(2) Artificial indigo	»	100.—
	(b)	Dyewoods in chips or powder (logwood, red wood, yellow wood and the like)	»	5.—
	(c)	Cochineal	»	160.—
	(d)	Carmine	»	300.—
	(e)	Henna	»	200.—
	(f)	Curcuma	»	20.—

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
168	(d)	Zinc oxide, lithopone and titanium white	100 kg.	5.—
	(e)	Sulphate of barium	"	5.—
	(h)	Ultramarine blue	"	30.—
	(i)	Cinnabar	"	50.—
	(j)	Oxide of cobalt	"	50.—
	(k)	Powder and very thin sheets of common metals (no tare allowance for the immediate packing)	"	140.—
172		Polishes (no tare allowance for the immediate receptacles) :		
	(a)	For leather and footwear	"	80.—
	(b)	For floors	"	80.—
	(c)	For cleaning or polishing metals (powders, soaps, pastes and others in liquid form)	"	80.—
ex 175	(c)	(3) Logwood extracts, solid, liquid or in paste.	"	20.—
181	(f)	Parchemin paper chemically prepared, paper covered with or soaked in oil, wax, paraffin or other substances making it both waterproof and transparent, and also transparent cellulose paper (cellophane).	"	100.—
	(h)	Photographic paper coated with albumen or otherwise, in sheets or rolls of all sizes (no tare allowance for the immediate packing) :		
		(2) Sensitised, also celluloid films	"	100.—
ex 184	(f)	(1) Books printed in foreign languages, stitched or bound in any way	"	free
186		Photographs and cinema tapes	"	200.—
187		Children's toys of paper or cardboard or mixed with other non-predominating materials	"	200.—
201		Oilcloth, also canvas for paintings :		
	(a)	In the piece or in lengths	"	80.—
	(b)	Waterproof clothing of oilcloth	"	140.—
	(c)	Articles made of oilcloth not specially mentioned elsewhere	"	200.—
203		The following note is inserted before section (a) of Item 203 :		
		" Note. — The vegetable material ' raffia ' and tissues of this material pay the same duties as the corresponding classes of jute and tissues of jute " .		
208		Fabrics of flax, hemp, jute or similar textile materials, also fabrics having the woof or warp of cotton (wholly or partly) :		
	(a)	Unbleached, containing in warp and woof in a square of five millimetres side (added together) :		
		(1) Up to 6 threads	"	16.—
		(2) Over 6 and up to 12 threads	"	24.—
		(3) Over 12 and up to 26 threads	"	140.—
		(4) Over 26 and up to 40 threads	"	250.—
		(5) Over 40 threads	"	400.—
210		Tulle, gauze, muslin, curtains, bedcovers, also all other netted fabrics of flax, hemp, jute or other similar fabrics :		
	(a)	In the piece	"	1000.—

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
210	(b)	Tulle, gauze, muslin, etc. (<i>continued</i>) : Sewn or cut or showing obvious signs of separation for a particular purpose	100 kg.	1200.—
212		Braces, garters, corsets and similar articles, with or without parts of elastic fabric, leather, metal, etc.	»	500.—
214		Velvet and plush of flax, hemp, jute or similar fibres.	»	356.—
219	(a)	Cotton threads, single (classed in English count) : Unbleached :		
		(1) Up to No. 6	»	60.—
		(2) From No. 6 to No 28	»	80.—
		(3) Over No. 28	»	60.—
220		Cotton thread twisted, in skeins or wound on cards (no tare allowance for the cards or paper packing) or on spools, whether unbleached, bleached or dyed :		
	(a)	Intended for sewing	»	110.—
	(b)	Not intended for sewing :		
		(1) Of two strands	»	110.—
		(2) Of several strands	»	110.—
221	(a)	Fabrics of unbleached cotton : Weighing more than 130 grammes per square metre and containing in warp and woof in a square of five millimetres side (fractions of threads in either direction being ignored) :		
		(1) Up to 27 threads inclusive	»	90.—
		(2) Over 27 and up to 36 threads	»	95.—
		(3) Over 36 threads.	»	100.—
	(b)	Weighing more than 90 and up to 130 grammes per square metre and containing in warp and woof in a square of five millimetres side :		
		(1) Up to 27 threads	»	95.—
		(2) Over 27 and up to 36 threads	»	100.—
		(3) Over 36 threads.	»	105.—
	(c)	Weighing over 60 and up to 90 grammes per square metre, whatever the number of threads	»	130.—
	(d)	Weighing 60 grammes and under per square metre, whatever the number of threads	»	200.—
222		Cotton fabrics, bleached or printed, are dutiable as unbleached with the increase of duty on the corres- ponding sub-section	»	+ 5%
223		Fabrics consisting of dyed threads (also of partially dyed threads), as well as fabrics dyed in the piece, whatever the number of threads :		
		(1) Weighing over 180 grammes per square metre	»	170.—
		(2) Weighing over 130 and up to 180 grammes.	»	170.—
		(3) Weighing over 70 and up to 130 grammes	»	180.—
		(4) Weighing 70 grammes and under	»	190.—
224		Tulle, muslin, veilings, neckerchiefs (tsemberi), bed- covers, curtains and other similar netted fabrics, all of cotton :		
	(a)	In the piece.	»	270.—
226	(a)	Cotton velvet and plush	»	200.—
	(b)	Cotton fabrics, ornamented with common metal threads, whether silvered or gilt or not	»	250.—

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
227		Braces, garters, corsets and similar articles, with or without parts of elastic fabric, leather, metal, etc. .	100 kg.	450.—
228	(a)	Embroideries, passementerie, galloons, cords, braids, ribbons, tassels, etc., with or without metallic threads	»	500.—
229	(a)	Curtains, table-covers, blankets ready for use or cut or showing obvious signs of separation	»	350.—
230	(a)	Household, bed, toilet and table linen ; handkerchiefs ready for use :		
		(2) Without embroidery or lace	»	400.—
	(b)	Fabrics for towelling and articles sewn or cut from such fabrics	»	250.—
231	(a)	Wick	»	150.—
	(b)	Bootlaces	»	350.—
235		Fabrics of wool not specially mentioned, consisting of single or twisted yarn of wool or other animal textile materials, except silk :		
	(a)	Of pure woollen yarn weighing :		
		(1) Up to 150 grammes per sq. metre	»	1200.—
		(2) Over 150 and up to 300 grammes per sq. metre	»	850.—
		(3) Over 300 and up to 500 » » » »	»	500.—
		(4) Over 500 and up to 750 » » » »	»	350.—
		(5) Over 750 grammes per square metre	»	250.—
	(b)	Of mixed threads of wool, that is to say, containing a total proportion of cotton or other similar vegetable textile materials — dutiable under Section (a), with a reduction of the corresponding duty as follows :		
		(1) Containing over 20% but under 50% of vegetable textile materials a deduction from the corresponding duty under Section (a) of	»	— 25%
		(2) Containing over 5% of vegetable textile materials, a deduction from the corresponding duty under Section (a) of	»	— 50%
ex 236	(b)	Pure wool mousseline weighing up to 85 grammes per square metre	»	900.—
245		Fabrics of silk weighing under 45 grammes per square metre, such as veilings, tulle, gauze, crêpe, lace, neckerchiefs and similar articles, made up or in the piece :		
	(a)	Of pure silk	per kg.	32.—
	(b)	Of silk mixed with other materials	»	24.—
246		Fabrics of silk not specially mentioned, weighing more than 45 grammes per square metre :		
	(a)	Of pure silk	»	24.—
		Of silk mixed with other materials	»	16.—
249		Velvet and plush generally, of pure or mixed silk	»	26.—
251	(b)	Stockings and socks :		
		(1) Of pure silk	»	34.—
		(2) Of silk mixed with other materials	»	22.—

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
253		Braces, garters, corsets and similar articles not mentioned elsewhere, of silk, pure or mixed with other materials	per kg.	20.—
254		Underclothing, handkerchiefs, gloves and all sewn articles in general not specially mentioned elsewhere:		
	(a)	Of pure silk	”	40.—
	(b)	Of mixed silk	”	30.—
255 B		Fabrics and articles of metallic threads, whether-silvered or gilt or not, entirely of metal or containing other non-predominating textile materials (except silk), including those containing up to 8 % of silk, all with or without metal or glass trimming :		
	(a)	Fabrics of metallic threads weighing per square metre :		
		(1) Up to 150 grammes	”	12.—
		(2) Over 150 and up to 300 grammes	”	8.—
		(3) Over 300 grammes	”	5.—
	(b)	Lace, embroidery and netted fabrics made of metallic threads	”	17.—
	(c)	Clothing and articles in general, sewn or cut out for a particular purpose, made of any fabrics consisting of metallic threads	”	32.—
	(d)	Other articles of metallic threads, such as : ribbon, passementerie, fringe, galloons, cords, tassels, etc. not mentioned elsewhere	”	12.—
257	(a)	Dolls :		
		(1) Undressed or only with chemise and shoes	100 kg.	300.—
		(2) Dressed	”	500.—
260	(d)	Ladies' and girls' hats of wool or cotton or other materials except silk :		
		(1) Untrimmed	each	4.50
		(2) Trimmed with a simple ribbon	”	6.—
		(3) Trimmed in some other manner	”	15.—
	(f)	Ladies' and girls' hats of pure or mixed silk :		
		(1) Untrimmed or unblocked	”	8.—
		(2) Trimmed with a simple ribbon	”	12.—
		(3) Trimmed in some other manner	”	30.—
ex	(g)	As regards the hats mentioned in sections d/3 and f/3, the duties of the corresponding section are increased by an additional charge of	<i>ad val.</i>	+ 10 %
262		Hats of straw, bark, white wood, paper, esparto, cane or other similar vegetable materials :		
ex	(a)	(4) Ladies' and girls' hats of aloes fibre sewn but not plaited into bands, whether bleached or dyed or not, shaped or unshaped, whether untrimmed or trimmed with a simple mixed silk cord	each	0.75
		The same as those specified in sections (a) and (b) for ladies and girls :		
ex	(c)	(1) Untrimmed (shaped or unshaped, except those specially mentioned in section a/4)	”	2.50
		(2) Trimmed with a simple ribbon	”	5.—

Greek Tariff		Designation of Goods	Unit	Duties in metallic drachmae
No.	Section			
262	(c)	Hats of straw, bark, etc., (<i>continued</i>) : (3) Trimmed in some other manner (4) As regards the hats mentioned in section a/3, the duty on each hat is increased by an additional charge of	each	15.— + 10%
263	(a)	Ornamental feathers : Ordinary : cocks and other similar birds in general, except birds of paradise, ostrich, heron, etc :		
		(1) Rough, unbleached and undyed	"	20.—
		(2) Bleached or dyed	"	25.—
	(b)	Fine : ostrich, heron and other similar birds :		
		(1) Rough, unbleached and undyed	"	60.—
		(2) Bleached or dyed	"	80.—
	(c)	All the feathers mentioned in (a) and (b) above worked, also feathers of the bird of paradise whether worked or not.	"	150.—
	(d)	Birds' heads and wings, skins or bodies with their plumage	per kg.	20.—
	(e)	Fabrics of any kind with down, for trimming clothing, also feather boas of ordinary feathers	"	40.—
	(f)	The same as above, of ostrich and other fine feathers.	"	150.—
264		Flowers, fruits, foliage :		
	(a)	Artificial fruits and berries of any material.	"	20.—
	(b)	Artificial flowers of any kind of fabric, loose, in garlands or wreaths	"	50.—
	(c)	Artificial flowers of paper, leather, wax, or of those materials mixed or combined with other materials	"	15.—
	(d)	Foliage of any material except paper or silk.	"	20.—
	(e)	Foliage of paper	"	10.—
	(f)	Foliage of silk fabric.	"	60.—
	(g)	Flowers, foliage, branches, grass, natural or sterilised.	"	5.—
265	(a)	Carriages for the transport of goods, not on springs :		
		(1) With one, two or three wheels	each	10.—
266		Automobiles, new or second-hand		
	(a)	For goods, also their trailers	100 kg.	10.—
	(b)	Motor-omnibuses	"	15.—
	(c)	Ordinary, for passengers, weighing : (1) Up to 800 kilogrammes (2) Over 800 kilogrammes	"	30.— 50.—
	(d)	Parts of automobiles : (1) Chassis with or without engines (2) Bodies for motor-lorries (3) Bodies for ordinary motor-cars and motor- omnibuses. (6) Inner tubes	"	6.— 40.— 60.— 140.—
	(e)	Head lamps and hooters (horns) in general, for motor- cars, carriages and bicycles : (1) Of ordinary metal (2) The same, nickelled, silvered or gilt.	"	250.— 350.—
270	(c)	Revolvers, pistols, repeating or not, of any system .	each	6.—
	(h)	Wads for sporting guns of all kinds	100 kg.	80.—

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

It is understood that in all cases in which national treatment or most-favoured-nation treatment is granted under any of the provisions of the present Convention, its application shall extend to any formalities, conditions and charges, advantages and privileges, favours and exemptions arising out of these provisions, so that national or most-favoured-nation treatment may not be impaired either directly or indirectly, subject, however, to such exceptions, derogations or conditions of reciprocity as are provided for under the said Convention.

The High Contracting Parties agree that they will not invoke the most-favoured-nation clause in order to claim the advantages and privileges to which Turkey is entitled in Greece under Articles 1 (paragraph 1) and 6 (paragraph 2) of Convention¹ IV of Lausanne of 1923 respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction. This principle shall not be departed from unless the said advantages and privileges are granted to a third Power other than Turkey.

Done in duplicate at Athens on March 11, 1929.

(Signed) DE LENS.

(Signed) VOUROIS.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

Ad Article 1.

A. — Only Greek wine obtained exclusively from fermented fresh grapes may be imported into France, Algeria and Tunis under the present Convention.

The Greek Government, which prohibits in its territory the consumption of raisin wine and strictly regulates the manufacture thereof, has recently acceded to the International Wine Office and is prepared in principle to prohibit the manufacture of raisin wine.

As from the entry into force of the present Convention, the manufacture, possession of and trade in raisin wine, which can only be exercised in Greece under the permanent supervision of the Greek authorities, will not be permitted except in premises which have no communication, otherwise than by public thoroughfare, with premises used for the manufacture, storage of and trade in grape wine.

It is quite understood that the raisin wine referred to in paragraph 3 is not intended for importation into France, Algeria and Tunis, since it does not conform to the provisions of paragraph 1.

B. — As regards vintage must and the non-fermented or partly fermented juice of fresh grapes (fermentation having been checked otherwise than by the use of alcohol or not checked at all), even if they have been pasteurised, (Item 171 of the French Customs Tariff) and liqueur wines, mistelas or wine in which fermentation has been checked by the use of alcohol, and also vermouth made from fresh grapes or the juice of fresh grapes (Item 171 (c) of the French Customs Tariff), a general exception to the prohibition to import shall be made in the case of Greece, provided that the imported products conform to the conditions laid down in the present Convention and in its annexes concerning the importation of wine into France.

¹ Vol. XXVIII, page 151, of this Series.

Ad Articles 1 and 6.

As regards the application of the present Convention, no distinction shall be made between the territory of continental Greece and its island territory, including the Islands of Chios, Lemnos, Mytilene, Nicaria, Samos and Samothrace, whose products when imported through continental Greece shall be entitled to through transport.

Ad Article 2.

The reduction in the minimum tariff rates on currants intended for cake- and pastry-making is exclusively reserved for :

- (1) Consignments by parcels post ;
- (2) Consignments which conform to the definition and fulfil the conditions laid down in the explanatory notes inserted in the list of duties (in cases of not more than 50 kg. or in barrels of not more than about 80 kg.).

It is understood that raisins originating in and coming from Greece, other than those entitled to the above-mentioned reduction, shall be regarded as " fit for consumption " if they conform to the definition and fulfil the conditions laid down in the explanatory notes inserted in the list of duties.

Ad Article 18.

- (1) The High Contracting Parties shall make the granting of the facilities provided for in favour of commercial travellers under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention dependent upon the production of an identity card, to be issued under the conditions laid down in the said Article ;
- (2) The High Contracting Parties agree that commercial travellers shall be exempt from the payment of any special charge or tax in respect of the exercise of their occupation.

Ad Article 19.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to enter into negotiations for the purpose of concluding :

- (1) An agreement with a view to facilitating the flow of emigration of Greek workers to France and guaranteeing in the relations between the two countries equality as between national and immigrant workers, as regards wages, the application of the laws governing the conditions of labour and compensation for damages in respect of occupational accidents and the application of laws for the protection of the health and safety of workers ;
- (2) An agreement concerning assistance to sick persons, women in childbirth, abandoned children and lunatics ;
- (3) A Convention relating to protection and free legal aid.

Ad Articles 19 and 20.

The Contracting Parties recognise : (1) that their respective laws concerning rents of dwelling-houses and premises used for commercial or industrial purposes are more or less equivalent ; (2) that the nationals of each of the two countries are entitled in the other country to national treatment in this matter, in application of the most-favoured-nation clause inserted in the Agreement concluded by Notes exchanged at Athens on July 16-28, 1892, and extended by Act of December 4-16, 1892.

The foregoing declaration shall serve as an interpretation of the above Articles and also to define the scope, as regards legislation relating to rents, of the most-favoured-nation clause inserted in the Agreement of July 16-28, 1892, and reproduced in the Franco-Greek Convention of September 8, 1926, and in the present Convention.

Ad Article 22.

As regards companies :

Each Government shall retain the right to assess the tax on a conventional basis and to have recourse to the method of composition, in accordance with its laws.

By fiscal charge shall be understood the tax alone, exclusive of securities for payment.

The provisions of Article 22 shall not apply to the exemptions granted to French companies under Articles 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the French Law of July 31, 1920, and Article 25 of the Law of March 19, 1928, (special exemptions accorded to French companies with French subsidiary companies affiliated to them, to certain French banking companies granting loans to French industries and to French companies holding foreign securities ; and exemptions concerning French amalgamated companies).

Similarly, the said provisions shall not exempt foreign companies from the application of Article 6 of the French Law of August 12, 1919, (regarding the taking into account of property insured abroad for the purpose of assessing the rate of the additional tax on capital assets insured against fire).

The Greek Government for its part reserves the right to grant in its territory, in favour of Greek companies, exemptions corresponding in kind and extent to those provided for under the above-mentioned laws in French territory in favour of French companies.

Ad Articles 25 to 31.

Within three months of the entry into force of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties shall jointly examine the equivalence of their respective laws relating to the safety of shipping and hygiene on board merchant vessels, with a view to arriving, if possible, at a reciprocal recognition of navigation permits.

The Greek Government, on the basis of the reservation made by it on signing the Geneva Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, with regard to the transport of emigrants, affirms its desire that, before undertaking emigration business, shipping companies and emigration agencies, both national and foreign, in its territory, should obtain a licence and that such business should be under Government supervision.

The French Government accordingly declares that it maintains the counter-reservation made by it on signing the aforesaid Geneva Statute and Convention.

As, however, the French Government declares that this counter-reservation refers principally to the monopoly of emigration and the resultant exclusion of foreign shipping, and as, on the other hand, the Greek Government, while maintaining its views with regard to the validity of the French counter-reservation, is desirous, like the French Government, of settling the question to the best of both Parties' interests, the following compromise has been agreed upon :

(1) The Greek Governments agrees :

(a) Not to withdraw the licences to undertake the business in question already granted to French companies, provided that they comply with such laws or regulations as the Greek Government may promulgate in the matter ;

(b) To give favourable consideration to any applications for licences made by French companies undertaking the above-mentioned business, and in no case to

treat them less favourably than applications submitted by companies of the most favoured nation.

(2) The French Government, in view of the Greek Government's declaration, agrees that it will not make use of its right, based on the counter-reservation of Article 12 of the Geneva Statute, so long as the Greek Government deals equitably both with French companies already authorised to undertake the business in question, and with French companies applying for an emigration licence, and that in no case will it claim from the Greek Government on behalf of the said companies more favourable treatment than that which is, or may hereafter be, granted by Greece to companies of the most favoured nation.

The French Government similarly agrees not to apply compensatory measures immediately, should it consider French interests to have been injured and to enter into negotiations with the Greek Government with a view to the protection of those interests. These negotiations shall be opened forthwith and completed within one month of the French Government's request. If, on the expiry of this time-limit, no agreement has been reached, the maritime relations between the Contracting Parties, shall thenceforward be governed solely by the internal laws of each and by the international conventions to which they are both parties.

Nevertheless, the compensatory measures mentioned above may not be adopted by the French Government until two months after the conclusion of the negotiations. The same shall apply to any measures of retortion which the Greek Government may think fit to take.

Ad Article 35.

1. As regards the application of Article 6, which in virtue of Article 35 extends to the French colonies, the Greek Government may not avail itself of the tariff provisions and regulations relating to transit applicable in Indo-Chinese territory to the countries adjacent to that colony ;

2. Although Articles 9 and 10 do not apply to French colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories, the French Government declares that it has no intention of imposing in those territories any prohibitions or restrictions calculated to establish differential treatment to the prejudice of the Greek State.

Similarly, the Greek Government declares that it has no intention of imposing in Greek territory any prohibitions or restrictions calculated to establish differential treatment to the prejudice of French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories ;

3. As regards the application of Article 13 to the colonies, the French Government desires to point out that the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities of November 3, 1923, referred to in the said Article, has not been promulgated in the French colonies ;

4. As regards admission, residence and establishment in the French colonies, the French Government shall grant to Greek nationals (whether natural persons or companies) most-favoured-nation treatment. Nevertheless, this treatment shall not entitle Greece to claim any special advantages which are or may hereafter be granted, with regard to admission, residence and establishment, to the nationals of States or colonies adjacent to the French colonies.

The French Government shall recommend the Tunisian Government to grant to Greek nationals (whether natural persons or companies), as regards admission, residence and establishment in Tunis, the rights commonly granted to nationals of the various Powers.

In its turn, Greece shall grant in its territory to the nationals (whether natural persons or companies) of French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, most-favoured-nation treatment as regards admission, residence and establishment.

Ad Article 36.

The French Government shall recommend the Tunisian Government to extend to the ports of Tunis the provisions of Articles 25, 27, 29 and 30, fishing and the coasting trade, however, being excluded.

Done in duplicate at Athens on March 11, 1929.

(Signed) DE LENS.

(Signed) VOUROS.

ANNEXED PROTOCOL

RELATING TO THE RECOGNITION OF CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS FOR WINES
IMPORTED INTO FRANCE.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Convention of Commerce, Navigation, and Establishment between France and Greece, signed this day, the respective Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following clauses, specifying the conditions for the recognition of certificates of analysis for wines imported into France.

Article 1.

The wines intended for importation into France shall be analysed in Greece solely by the chemical laboratories attached to the Ministry of Finance. The Greek Government shall communicate facsimiles of the signatures of the chemists entrusted with the issue of certificates of analysis for the use of the French authorities concerned.

Article 2.

The analysis of the wines and the verification of the homogeneity of contents of several receptacles (casks, etc.) forming part of one consignment shall be effected in Greece in accordance with the general provisions set forth in Annex No. 1.

The Greek Government shall inform the French Government of the official methods employed in Greece for the analysis of wines.

Article 3.

If the analysis of a consignment of wine intended for consumption in France and consisting of several receptacles (casks, etc.), was effected when this wine was still in a single vat under the supervision of the chemist authorised to issue the certificate of analysis or of the officials competent to take samples, such samples need not be taken from each of the receptacles of which the consignment consists.

For purposes of analysis, three samples must be taken from the bottom, middle and top of the vat, etc.

Article 4.

Certificates of analysis must be made out in accordance with the models contained in Annexes 2 and 3. Model "A", Annex 2, shall be used when the sample is taken by the authority responsible

for the analysis. Model "B", Annex 3, shall be used when the sample is transmitted to the authority responsible for the analysis by another authority duly authorised for the purpose.

These certificates of analysis must expressly state that, as a result of the supervision exercised by the Greek official authorities under the conditions laid down in the Convention between France and Greece signed this day and as a result of the analysis, the wine has been found to be the produce of pure grape juice without admixtures of any kind such as raisins, cane sugar, tartaric acid (in the case of dry wines, alcohol), and other substances prohibited by law.

A separate certificate shall be issued for each lot of homogeneous wines.

Article 5.

Greek wines imported into France must be accompanied by the certificates of analysis referred to in Article 4. The receptacles (casks, etc.) containing these wines shall be sealed by the Greek authority which took the samples.

Greek certificates of analysis shall only be valid for receptacles which have the seals affixed on their departure from Greece still intact on their importation into France.

If the receptacles on their importation into France do not bear the official Greek seal, or if the seal is no longer intact, the French Government reserves the right to subject the wine in question to a further analysis for the purpose of verifying its identity. This stipulation shall not be regarded as an infringement of the provisions of Article 14 of the Convention signed this day.

Article 6.

The two Governments reserve the right to recognise later by mutual agreement Greek certificates accompanying properly sealed consignments, even when the wine has been transferred during transport from its original receptacles to cistern trucks.

Article 7.

The present Protocol shall come into force simultaneously with the Convention of Commerce and Navigation between France and Greece signed this day and have the same period of validity as that Convention.

Done in duplicate at Athens, March 11, 1929.

(Signed) DE LENS.

(Signed) VOUIROS.

ANNEX I.

RULES GOVERNING THE ANALYSIS OF WINES INTENDED FOR IMPORTATION INTO FRANCE.

A. — OBJECT OF THE ANALYSIS.

The purpose of the chemical analysis is to ascertain whether the wine is pure and unadulterated ; in particular, proof must be furnished :

- (1) That the wine conforms to the provisions of the laws in force relating to internal consumption in Greece ;
- (2) That certain substances have not been added to it or have not been added in quantities exceeding the maximum authorised by French law.

B. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) In accordance with the foregoing provisions and subject to the provisions of Section C, the samples taken from cisterns, vats, casks or other receptacles must be subjected to chemical analysis for the purpose of ascertaining :

- (1) Specific gravity ;
- (2) Alcohol (in volume) ;
- (3) Total dry extract ;
- (4) Amount of unfermented sugar ;
- (5) Amount of cane sugar, where the presence of such has been shown by the analysis ;
- (6) Total acidity ;
- (7) Volatile acidity ;
- (8) Mineral substances (ash) ;
- (9) Alkalinity of the ash ;
- (10) Sulphates ;
- (11) Sulphurous acid ;
- (12) Antiseptic substances other than sulphurous acid and alkaline bisulphites ;
- (13) Total tartaric acid ;
- (14) Potash (bitartrate of potash) ;
- (15) Foreign colouring matter, if any.

(b) In addition, the certificate must state that no raisins, cane sugar or tartaric acid have been added to the wine. Since Greek wines in their natural state contain variable proportions of potash, the quantity of potash (bitartrate of potash) is mentioned merely as an indication and does not constitute a proof that tartaric acid has been added.

(c) Tests shall also be made for other substances prohibited by the respective laws of the two Contracting Parties, when the appearance, smell or taste of the sample or any other grounds of suspicion make this necessary.

(d) Analysis shall be effected in accordance with the official methods employed in Greece.

C. — SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

(a) When several receptacles of identical contents have not been filled under the supervision of the officials authorised to take samples in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, sampling and analysis may be effected as follows :

Wines of identical origin and quality shall be regarded as homogeneous wines.

Wines coming from different places shall not be regarded as homogeneous ; this shall also apply to wines coming from the same place but differing as regards vintage year and type.

(b) In order to establish the homogeneity of the contents of the receptacles, one sample shall be taken from each receptacle and tested for colour, smell, taste and density. If the homogeneity of the wine is proved by this sampling, at least one sample per 25 receptacles (casks, etc.) shall be analysed in accordance with the provisions laid down in Section B above.

(c) If samples are taken by an official other than the official by whom the analysis is to be effected, the necessary number of samples must be transmitted to the latter to enable him to verify the homogeneity in doubtful cases and to effect the analysis.

GREEK REPUBLIC.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY
OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

No.

ANNEX 2.

MODEL A.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WINES

INTENDED FOR EXPORT TO FRANCE.

A. — IDENTITY.

Consignor
Place of dispatch
Usual trade description of the wine
Origin and vintage year
Number of casks or other receptacles, marks and numbers
Total weight kg. { gross
 net

B. — ANALYSIS.

Specific gravity at 15° C
Alcohol in volume %
Alcohol in weight (grammes per litre)
Total extract at 100° C. »
Unfermented sugar »
Extract without sugar »
Cane sugar »

Total acidity :

In cubic cm. of KOH N/10 (cubic cm. per litre)
In $C^4 H^6 O^6$ (grammes per litre)

Volatile acidity :

In cubic cm. of KOH N/10 (cubic cm. per litre)
in $C^2 H^4 O^2$ (grammes per litre)

Mineral substances »
Alkalinity in $K^2 CO^3$ »
Sulphates in $K^2 SO^4$ »
Sulphurous acid »
Total tartaric acid »
Potash (bitartrate) »
Nature of colouring matter

C. — CONCLUSIONS.

We expressly certify that :

(1) All the casks or other receptacles from which the sample tested was taken contain wine of the same kind ;

(2) As a result of the supervision exercised by the Greek official authorities under the conditions laid down in the Convention between France and Greece, and as a result of the analysis, the wine in question was found to consist of the pure fermented juice of fresh grapes, without admixtures of any kind (such as raisins, cane sugar, tartaric acid, potash and other substances prohibited by law) ;

(3) The wine $\frac{\text{contains}}{\text{does not contain}}$ an addition of alcohol of % in volume ;

(4) After sampling, the casks $\frac{\text{were}}{\text{or other receptacles were}}$ not sealed with our official seal, which appears overleaf.

..... 19

(Signature and official status of the chemist.)

GREEK REPUBLIC.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

ANNEX 3.

MODEL B.

A. — IDENTITY.

Consignor
Place of dispatch
Origin and vintage year
Usual trade description of the wine
Number of casks or other receptacles
Marks and numbers
Total weight kg. { gross
 { net

B. — SAMPLING.

The undersigned
hereby certify that, in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Convention between France and Greece :

(1) We $\frac{\text{have sealed}}{\text{have not sealed}}$ with our official seal as above the casks (or other receptacles) enumerated above, after sampling ;

(2) The samples taken from bottles, numbered and sealed with our official seal, without being mixed, were transmitted for analysis to the Chemical Laboratory of the Ministry of Finance at

..... 19.....

(Signature and official status.)

Seal.

(Greek translation of text.)

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

No.

C. — CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

The samples, taken according to the foregoing declaration (A and B) were mixed, after their homogeneity had been ascertained, in order to make an average sample, which was tested, the results and conclusions being as follows :

I. — RESULTS.

Specific gravity at 15° C.	
Alcohol in volume %	
Alcohol in weight	(grammes per litre)
Total extract at 100° C.	»
Unfermented sugar	»
Extract without sugar	»
Cane sugar	»
Total acidity :	
In cubic cm. of KOH N/10	(cubic cm. per litre)
In C ⁴ H ⁶ O ⁶	grammes per litre
Volatile acidity :	
In cubic cm. of KOH N/10	(cubic cm. per litre)
In C ² H ⁴ O ²	grammes per litre
Mineral substances	»
Alkalinity in K ² CO ³	»
Sulphates in K ² SO ⁴	»
Sulphurous acid	»
Total tartaric acid	»
Potash (bitartrate)	»
Nature of colouring matter	

II. — CONCLUSIONS.

We expressly certify that :

(1) As the result of supervision and of analysis, the wine in question has been found to consist of the pure fermented juice of fresh grapes, without admixtures of any kind (such as raisins, cane sugar, tartaric acid, potash and other substances prohibited by law) ;

(2) The wine $\frac{\text{contains}}{\text{does not contain}}$ an addition of alcohol of % in volume.

..... 19.....

(Signature and official status of chemist.)

ANNEXED LETTERS.

LEGATION
OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ATHENS, *March 11*, 1929.

TO MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE VOUROS, PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to inform you that, as the result of a change in classification announced in the *Official Journal* of the French Republic for June 14, 1928, strips of fur of small dimensions including those which can be used as they are for trimming garments, will be dutiable as peltries prepared or in sewn pieces (Item 493 of the French Customs Tariff), provided that they do not measure more than 35 cm. × 8 cm. × 12 cm., and are made from skunk, marten or American opossum waste, measuring not more than 5 cm. in length and 1 cm. in width.

I have the honour, etc.

A. DE LENS.

GREEK MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ATHENS, *March 11*, 1929.

TO MONSIEUR DE LENS, PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT,
FRENCH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, reading as follows :

“ I have the honour to inform you that, as the result of a change in classification announced in the *Official Journal* of the French Republic for June 14, 1928, strips of fur of small dimensions, including those which can be used as they are for trimming garments, will be dutiable as peltries prepared or in sewn pieces (Item 493 of the French Customs Tariff), provided that they do not measure more than 35 cm. × 8 cm. × 12 cm., and are made from skunk, marten or American opossum waste, measuring not more than 5 cm. in length and 1 cm. in width. ”

I have taken note of this communication on behalf of the Greek Government and have the honour, etc.

A. VOUROS.

LEGATION
OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ATHENS, *March 11*, 1929.

TO MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE VOUIROS, PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In the course of the negotiations which have led to the conclusion of the Commercial Convention of this day's date, the Greek Delegation stated that, in return for the privileges granted to French exports under this Agreement, it expected to receive an assurance from the French Government that it would maintain and, if possible, increase the quantity of Greek tobacco purchased by the French Government factories.

Although, in accordance with the law, the French Government Tobacco Factories have been given in pledge to the Sinking Fund and have accordingly been withdrawn from the control of the Government, the latter will recommend the management of the Tobacco Factories, for the purpose of the manufacture of Oriental cigarettes, to give priority, if quality and price are equal, to consignments, up to an average quantity of 250,000 kg., per annum, from Greece, and also, if necessary, to make such alterations in its blends as will enable it to absorb the said quota of 250,000 kg.

The French Government will likewise urge the management of the Tobacco Factories to push the consumption of the said Oriental cigarettes and will recommend that, of the quantity of Oriental tobacco required for manufacture in excess of the present consumption, 50 % should be purchased in preference from Greece, granted equal prices and quality.

In general, the French Government will advocate, so far as the necessities of manufacture and the possibilities of the market permit, the use by the Tobacco Factories of Greek products which it is possible to incorporate in the blends. In such a case, the French Government will endeavour to see that the quantity of Greek tobacco of this kind taken by the Factories is not less than 300,000 kg. per annum.

I have the honour to be, etc.

A. DE LENS.

GREEK MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ATHENS, *March 11*, 1929.

TO MONSIEUR A. DE LENS, PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT,
FRENCH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date, reading as follows :

“ In the course of the negotiations which have led to the conclusion of the Commercial Convention of this day's date, the Greek Delegation stated that, in return for the privileges granted to French exports under this Agreement, it expected to receive an assurance from the French Government that it would maintain and, if possible, increase the quantity of Greek tobacco purchased by the French Government factories.

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In general, the French Government will advocate, so far as the necessities of manufacture and the possibilities of the market permit, the use by the Tobacco Factories of Greek products which it is possible to incorporate in the blends. In such a case, the French Government will endeavour to see that the quantity of Greek tobacco of this kind taken by the Factories is not less than 300,000 kg. per annum."

I have taken note of this communication on behalf of the Greek Government, and have the honour, etc.

VOUROS.