

N° 2798.

GRÈCE ET HONGRIE

Convention de commerce, avec annexes et protocole final, et Arrangement relatif aux transports par chemins de fer, avec protocole de signature, signés à Athènes, le 3 juin 1930, et échange de notes y relatif de la même date.

GREECE AND HUNGARY

Convention of Commerce, with Annexes and Final Protocol and Agreement regarding Railway Transport, with Protocol of Signature, signed at Athens, June 3, 1930, and Exchange of Notes relating thereto of the same date.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2798. — COMMERCIAL CONVENTION² BETWEEN GREECE AND HUNGARY. SIGNED AT ATHENS, JUNE 3, 1930.

French official communicated by the Resident Minister, Head of the Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place September 1st, 1931.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY and THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC, being desirous of promoting economic relations between Hungary and Greece, have resolved to conclude a Commercial Convention and have appointed for this purpose as their respective Plenipotentiaries :

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

M. Alexandre DE MOLDOVÁNYI DE RETTEG, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Hungary ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC :

M. Byron CARAPANAYIOTIS, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

Who, being duly authorised for this purpose, have agreed on the following provisions :

Article 1.

The nationals of either Contracting Party shall be treated in the territory of the other Party in all respects, and particularly as regards entry and residence, establishment and the exercise of trades or professions, commerce, industry and navigation, the right to acquire, possess and dispose of movable and immovable property, and as regards their legal status, their rights and their interests, at least as favourably as nationals of the most favoured nation.

They shall be free to conduct their affairs in the territory of the other Party, whether personally or through an intermediary of their own choosing, without being subject in this respect to restrictions other than those laid down in the ordinary law in force in the said territory. Provided they observe the laws of the country, they shall have the right to appear before the Courts and have free access to all authorities.

They shall not have to pay in the territory of the other Party, either in respect of their person or the exercise of their trades or professions, their commerce or industry, or in respect of their movable or immovable property, any taxes, charges or duties of any kind, other or higher than those which are or may in future be levied on nationals of the country or nationals of the most favoured nation.

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 Budapest, July 15, 1931.

The above provisions shall not apply to professions, the exercise of which under the laws of either Contracting Party is reserved for the nationals of that Party.

Article 2.

Persons or companies belonging to either Contracting Party may not, in the territory of the other, be expropriated or be deprived, even temporarily, of the enjoyment of their property, except for reasons of public utility or of general interest and to the extent applicable under the same conditions to nationals of the country. Any compensation to which these measures may give rise shall be accorded under the conditions laid down for nationals of the country.

Article 3.

The nationals of either Contracting Party shall be exempt in the territory of the other Party from any compulsory military service and from any charge or contribution in lieu of such service.

As regards other contributions and requisitions for the needs of the armed forces and as regards all forced loans and contributions imposed as a result of exceptional circumstances, they shall not in any respect, in time of peace or in time of war, be treated less advantageously than the nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 4.

Joint stock companies and other commercial, industrial, agricultural and financial companies, including shipping and insurance companies, having their seat in the territory of either Contracting Party and regularly constituted therein, shall also be recognised in the territory of the other Party and possessing legal existence and shall in particular enjoy therein the right to appear before the Courts, provided they observe the relevant laws and decrees in force in the territory of such other Party.

The admission, within the territory of either Contracting Party, of the above-mentioned companies regularly constituted in the territory of the other Party, shall be governed by the laws and decrees in force in the State in question. As soon as these companies have been admitted, they shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party, in all respects, most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 5.

The provisions of the preceding Articles shall not prejudice the laws, decrees or special regulations relating to public order and safety which are or may hereafter be in force in the territories of the Contracting Parties and applicable to all foreigners in general.

Nationals of either country shall not be subject to any tax in respect of their stay in the territory of the other country. In the event of one country levying such taxes, the other country shall have the right to levy them in a like manner.

Article 6.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Greek Customs territory shall on importation into Hungarian Customs territory 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, as regards both import duties and all co-efficients, surcharges or increases to which such duties are or may hereafter be subject.

Article 7.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 6, the natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Greek Customs territory enumerated in List A shall, on importation into Hungarian Customs territory, be entitled to the tariff rates shown in the said List.

Article 8.

Natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Hungarian Customs territory shall on importation into Greek Customs territory be admitted at the most favourable rates which Greece grants or may hereafter grant to any third Power in virtue of tariff measures or commercial conventions, as regards both import duties and all co-efficients, surcharges or increases to which these duties are or may hereafter be subject.

Article 9.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 8, the natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from Hungarian Customs territory enumerated in List B. shall, on importation into Greek Customs territory, be entitled to the tariff rates shown in the said List.

Article 10.

The exportation of products of either Contracting Party to the territory of the other Party shall not be subject to duties or charges of any kind other or higher than those levied on the exportation of like products to the territory of the most favoured nation.

Article 11.

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

Article 12.

It is understood that the products of the soil and industry of Hungary shall not, on importation into Greece, and the products of the soil and industry of Greece, on importation into Hungary, be subject to surcharges of any kind whatsoever, including octroi duties, higher than those levied on the products of the most favoured nation.

Article 13.

The products of the soil and industry of either Contracting Party shall not in the territory of the other Party be liable, in connection with their production, preparation, manipulation, sale, distribution, consumption, etc., to internal taxes other or higher than those imposed on like products of that country or of the most favoured nation.

Article 14.

The Contracting Parties undertake to apply in their reciprocal relations as regards the treatment of commercial travellers and the régime of goods imported and re-exported as samples or specimens the provisions of Article 10 of the International Convention¹ relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923.

The period allowed for re-exportation of samples or specimens is fixed at six months.

Article 15.

The Contracting Parties undertake not to impede trade between the two countries by import, export or transit prohibitions or restrictions.

Exceptions to this rule, provided they apply to all countries or to countries in which identical conditions prevail, may only be made in the following cases :

- (a) For reasons relating to the security of the State and public safety ;
- (b) For sanitary and veterinary reasons and for the protection of animals and plants against disease, insects and parasites of every kind ;
- (c) In exceptional circumstances, for war supplies ;
- (d) For the exercise of State monopolies which are at present in force or may in future be established ;
- (e) In order to extend to foreign goods prohibitions and restrictions which are or may hereafter be imposed by internal legislation in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of like native goods within the country.

Article 16.

The Contracting Parties agree to conclude a special arrangement regarding railway questions to be annexed to the present Convention.

Article 17.

As a general rule, the production of a certificate of origin shall not be required on the importation of products of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other Party.

Should, however, either Contracting Party subject the products of a third country to higher duties than those applied to the same products of the other Party or impose on the products of a third country import prohibitions or restrictions not applicable to the same products of the other Party, it shall have the right, if need be, to make the application of the lower import duties to the products coming from the other Party or their admission on importation conditional on the production of a certificate of origin.

The Contracting Parties undertake to see that trade is not hampered by superfluous formalities in connection with the issue of certificates of origin.

The said certificates of origin may be issued by the Customs office of the place of despatch either within the country or at the frontier, or by the competent Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

¹ Vol. XXX, page 371 ; Vol. XXXV, page 325 ; 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 ; Vol. XCII, page 370 ; and Vol. CXI, page 404, of this Series.

The two Governments may arrange to confer on authorities other than those mentioned above or even on business associations of either country the right of issuing certificates of origin to be accepted by the Customs authorities of the other State.

Should the certificates not be issued by a duly authorised governmental authority, the Government of the importing country may require them to be *visés* by its own competent diplomatic or consular authorities in the place from which the goods are forwarded. The two agree, on the basis of reciprocity, not to require a consular visa for certificates of Government origin issued by Chambers of Commerce and Industry and, should a visa be required, to exempt it from all duties.

Certificates of origin shall be drawn up in the language of the exporting country and be accompanied by a French translation certified by the authority which issued the certificate of origin.

If the products of a third country are imported through the territory of either Contracting Party into the territory of the other Party, the Customs authorities of the latter shall also accept certificates of origin issued as above by the Customs authorities of the other Party, provided that such certificates show that the articles have always remained under Customs supervision.

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

Article 18.

Vessels and boats of either Contracting Party shall enjoy, reciprocally and in all respects, in the waters, navigable waterways and ports of the other Party, most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 19.

The Contracting Parties shall accord each other the right to maintain consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls in all ports and commercial places of the other Party where the right to appoint consular officials has been accorded to a third Power.

Consular officials appointed by either Contracting Party shall, after receiving the exequatur, enjoy in the territory of the other Party, subject to reciprocity, the privileges, rights and immunities which consular officials of the same rank and of the same class belonging to a third Power enjoy or may enjoy in the future.

Article 20.

Subject to the special provisions of the present Convention, the Contracting Parties guarantee one another most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters regarding the various administrative or other formalities rendered necessary for the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 21.

The provisions of the present Convention regarding most-favoured-nation treatment may not be used to support a claim for :

1. Favours which have been or may in future be accorded to adjacent States to facilitate local frontier traffic within a zone not exceeding fifteen kilometres ;
2. Advantages resulting or which may result from a Customs union.

Article 22.

Disputes which may arise between the Contracting Parties regarding the interpretation of the present Convention and which it may not have been possible to settle through the diplomatic channel shall, by means of a request presented by either Party, be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice under the conditions and in accordance with the procedure laid down in its Statute¹.

Article 23.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Budapest as soon as possible.

It shall come into force twenty days after the exchange of ratifications and shall replace for all purposes as from that date the Provisional Commercial Arrangement² between Hungary and Greece of June 4, 1925.

It shall remain in force for two years and shall thereafter be renewed by tacit agreement until the expiry of a period of six months from the date of its denunciation by either Contracting Party.

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

Done at Athens in duplicate on the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

(L. S.) (Signed) Alexandre DE MOLDOVÁNYI.

(L. S.) (Signed) B. CARAPANAYIOTIS.

¹ Vol. VI, page 379 ; Vol. XI, page 405 ; Vol. XV, page 305 ; Vol. XXIV, page 153 ; Vol. XXVII, page 417 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 165 ; Vol. XLV, page 96 ; Vol. L, page 159 ; Vol. LIV, page 387 ; Vol. LXIX, page 70 ; Vol. LXXII, page 452 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 435 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 272 ; Vol. XCII, page 362 ; Vol. XCVI, page 180 ; Vol. C, page 153 ; Vol. CIV, page 492 ; Vol. CVII, page 461 ; Vol. CXI, page 402 ; and Vol. CXVII, page 46, of this Series.

² Vol. XXXIX, page 139, of this Series.

LIST A.

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO HUNGARY.

Number in Hungarian Tariff	Description of goods	Import duty in gold crowns per 100 kg.
ex 88	Raisins, commonly known as "sultanas", for table or confectionery purposes Raisins, commonly known as currants, for table or confectionery purposes Raisins, commonly known as "Kurutachta"	40.— 12.— 12.—
Note :		
The description "sultanas" denotes the seedless raisins of brown, almost yellow, colour. The description "Kurutachta" denotes the raisins with seeds brown imported from Crete.		
89 (b)	Dried figs : (1) In packages of less than 5 kg. for retail sale (2) Packed otherwise	16.— 8.—
Note :		
Figs for manufacturing purposes, by special permit subject to such conditions as may be laid down by decree and under control		1.—
90	Lemons and cedrats	3.—
91	Oranges and mandarins	6.—
92	Lemons, oranges, cedrats and their peel, preserved in brine	1.—
ex 97	Dried almonds	12.—
98	Hazelnuts : (a) In their shells (b) Shelled	8.— 14.—
101	Carobs	4.—
ex 103	Fresh olives	20.—
ex 115	Olives in brine, in containers not hermetically sealed Onion bulbs, for industrial purposes by special permit subject to such conditions as may be laid down by decree Ordinance and under control	12.— free
191	Sponges : (a) Natural sponges of every kind, unprepared and uncleaned ; coarse sponges, worked or not but unbleached (b) Others	free 100.—
ex 236	Magnesite, raw or calcined	free
Note :		
The consolidation of the exemption refers to magnesite properly, so described, that is, to magnesite containing in the raw state at least 90 % of magnesium carbonate and in the calcined state at least 80 % of magnesium oxide.		
ex 246	Natural emery in stones or irregular pieces	free
ex 284	Tartrates : ex (a) Raw tartar	free
ex 347	Colophony	free
714	Natural grained emery, milled and washed	free

LIST B.

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO GREECE.

Number in Greek Tariff	Description of goods	Import duty in metal drachmae
1 (j)	Horses :	per head
	(1) Over 3 years	20.—
	(2) 3 years or less	12.—
(k)	Mares generally Anglo-Arab blood-horses of the so-called Lipica, Nonius Major and Minor, Furioso and Gidran breeds or strains, also cross- breeds of the above.	12.—
ex 2 (b)	3. Porkbutchers' produce, mortadella, salami and the like	free per 100 kg.
ex 3 (a)	5. Cheese : Magyaróvári and Pusztá-Döry	50.—
ex 3 (b)	4. Unmelted butter, salted or not, in receptacles weighing more than 4 kg. gross	40.—
	5. Unmelted butter, salted or not, in receptacles weighing not more than 4 kg. gross	80.—
ex 65 (d)	Basins in sheet-iron, enamelled	100.—
ex 88 (a)	2. Lamps of sheet-iron, oxydised, tinned, or coated with lead, zinc or aluminium	13.—
	3. The same, nickelled	80.—
ex 88 (j)	Burners and mechanisms for petroleum lamps	120.—
ex 159 (b)	1. Carbonate of potash	80.—
ex 159 (g)	10. Lysoform, prepared or not for retail sale	0.50
ex 161 (c)	7. Mineral waters	25.—
ex 161 (c)	8. Mineral waters, natural, purgative	6.—
ex 190 bis	India rubber, hard (ebonite) :	4.—
	(a) Sheets of all thicknesses, rods, tubes of hard rubber, without subsequent working	40.—
	(b) Raw products of hard rubber, simply stamped	100.—
	(c) Pieces for electric fittings and other technical uses, of hard rubber, not elsewhere mentioned	100.—
ex 194	Waterproof overcoats made of fabrics of class 192 are dutiable as those fabrics	+ 50 %
ex 198	India-rubber paving in cubes or blocks for floors	30.—
ex 205	Cordage generally (except of esparto), tarred or not	35.—
ex 206	Twine of all materials (except of esparto)	50.—
	<i>Note :</i>	
	Thread twisted with two or more strands is considered :	
	(1) As thread, when it weighs not more than 400 grammes per 1000 metres ;	
	(2) As twine, when it weighs more than 400 but not more than 6000 grammes per 1000 metres ;	
	(3) As cordage, when it weighs more than 6000 grammes per 1000 metres.	
ex 207 (a)	Threads of hemp, bleached or not	100.—

FINAL PROTOCOL.

I. RELATING TO THE TEXT OF THE CONVENTION :

ad Article 15 :

A. It is understood that the Contracting Parties will for economic reasons provisionally maintain certain export prohibitions or restrictions.

Nevertheless, the Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with the spirit of Article 15, apply these prohibitions or restrictions in their relations with one another in the widest and most liberal manner.

Moreover, should either Contracting Party enact fresh prohibitions or restrictions, either on imports to safeguard the vital interests of the country or on exports for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 1, the question of granting exceptions or fixing quotas shall, at the request of either Contracting Party, be examined with a view to minimising as far as possible any injury to the commercial relations between the two countries.

B. In the event of a sugar monopoly being established in Greece during the term of the present Convention and the Hungarian Government considering that such monopoly affects exports of Hungarian sugar to Greece, it reserves the right to ask that negotiations be opened without delay with a view to putting an end to the injury done to exports of Hungarian sugar. In such case negotiations shall be opened within fifteen days following the Hungarian Government's request. If these negotiations do not terminate successfully within a period of one month, the Hungarian Government may denounce the Convention at any time to take effect three months after such denunciation, even before the expiry of the period of two years referred to in Article 23.

ad Article 21 :

The most-favoured-nation clause shall not apply to the special conventions which have been or may in future be concluded by either Contracting Party with a third State for the purpose of adjusting internal and external taxation, and more particularly with a view to preventing double taxation and ensuring the legal protection and assistance relating thereto.

II. RELATING TO TARIFF LISTS :

LIST A. :

ad 89 (b) and ex 115 :

The Hungarian Government undertakes to grant, whenever it is requested to do so, the special permits mentioned in the notes to the above items.

ad No. 603 :

The Hungarian Government undertakes to assess carpets coming from Greece at the most favourable rate which it grants or may in future grant to similar carpets of any other Power, whatever their regional appellation.

LIST B. :

ad 159 (b) 1 :

The Greek Government undertakes to accept the certificates of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institutes showing that consignments of potassium carbonate coming from Hungary comply with the provisions of the relevant Greek legislation. The Greek Government reserves the right to make from time to time any tests it may think desirable. Such tests must be made not later than ten days after the goods have been declared at the Customs, otherwise the Hungarian certificates shall be accepted.

ad No. 203 (c) :

Should Greece decide to alter the existing Customs régime for the following products, the same products originating in and coming from Hungary shall not, on importation into Greece, be subject to duties higher than those specified hereunder :

ex 203 (c) Single hemp threads, of natural colour, not polished : 1. up to No. 10, 12 metal drachmae per 100 kg.

III. RELATING TO THE RECOGNITION OF ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES FOR HUNGARIAN FLOUR IMPORTED INTO GREECE.

The Greek Government undertakes to accept the certificates of the Royal Hungarian Institute for testing and analysing wheat and flour showing that consignments of flour coming from Hungary comply with the provisions of the Greek law on flour.

The Greek Government reserves the right from time to time to make any necessary tests. Such tests shall be made not later than five days after the goods have been declared at the Customs otherwise the Hungarian certificates all be accepted.

Done in duplicate at Athens, June 3, 1930.

(Signed) Alexandre DE MOLDOVÁNYI.

(Signed) B. CARAPANAYIOTIS.

ARRANGEMENT

REGARDING RAILWAY TRANSPORT BETWEEN HUNGARY AND GREECE.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Commercial Convention between Hungary and Greece signed this day, the respective Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following clauses regulating questions of common interest regarding railway traffic.

Article 1.

In all questions connected with railway communications, the Contracting Parties shall, in their reciprocal relations, apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Railways,¹ agreed upon and signed at Geneva on December 9, 1923, as well as the provisions of the International Convention concerning the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage

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 ; Vol. XCII, page 381 ; and Vol. XCVI, page 191, of this Series.

by Rail (C. I. V.) and of the International Convention concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail¹ (C. I. M.) signed at Berne on October 23, 1924.

In all questions connected with international transit, the Contracting Parties shall, in their reciprocal relations, apply the provisions of the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit signed at Barcelona² on April 20, 1921.

Article 2.

Traffic relations shall in particular be ensured as far as possible by good train connections, by the establishment of time-tables to suit the needs of passenger and goods traffic, by the through passage and transit of passenger coaches and, in general, by the two Parties showing the utmost consideration in all matters relating to movement and transport.

Article 3.

It is agreed that in the event of traffic congestion, the country's own consignments shall not be favoured to the detriment of consignments of the other Contracting Party. In this case the consignments of the other Party which have been held up shall be forwarded with due regard to the urgency required by the nature of the consignment (livestock, perishable goods) in a proportion corresponding to the total accumulation of goods to be forwarded.

Article 4.

As regards the receipt, delivery, transfer and use of rolling stock, the Contracting Parties shall apply the provisions of the Regulations in force for the reciprocal use of waggons and coaches in international service (International Regulation Waggons "R. I. V." and International Regulation Coaches "R. I. C. ").

Article 5.

The Contracting Parties agree to open negotiations at the request of either Contracting Party made in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2, of the International Convention concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail, with a view to introducing less strict requirements for the conveyance of goods accepted for transport under certain conditions.

Article 6.

With a view to facilitating international railway traffic of importance to both countries, the Contracting Parties mutually undertake to pursue a tariff policy animated by a spirit of the utmost consideration.

Article 7.

As regards passenger and luggage traffic conveyed under the same conditions, no difference shall be made between the nationals of the two Contracting Parties, either in respect of forwarding and transport or in respect of transport rates and the public charges levied on railway transport rates.

¹ Vol. LXXVII, page 367 ; Vol. C, page 248 ; and Vol. CXVII, page 187, of this Series.

² Vol. VII, page 11 ; Vol. XI, page 407 ; Vol. XV, page 305 ; Vol. XIX, page 279 ; Vol. XXIV, page 155 ; Vol. XXXI, page 245 ; Vol. XXXV, page 299 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 166 ; Vol. LIX, page 344 ; Vol. LXIX, page 70 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 373 ; Vol. XCII, page 363 ; Vol. XCVI, page 181 ; and Vol. CIV, page 495, of this Series.

Article 8.

1. Consignments of goods carried on the railways of the two Contracting Parties, either in traffic across one or more transit States or in traffic with other third States, shall not, where the conditions, direction and line are the same, be treated on the railways of the Contracting Parties less favourably either as regards forwarding and transportation or as regards transport rates and the public charges levied on transport rates, than like goods forwarded in the internal traffic of each of the Contracting Parties or in the traffic between that Contracting Party and a third State.

2. All conditions incompatible with the principles laid down in the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as null and void.

3. The following shall be considered as inadmissible conditions in the sense of the preceding paragraph : conditions for the application of a reduced tariff which are intended to exclude similar goods of foreign origin from the benefit of such reduced tariff. On the other hand, conditions for the application of a reduced tariff which are prescribed for the purpose of satisfying requirements in respect of the domestic consumption of certain articles or in order to facilitate the development of maritime or river ports and conditions imposed for purposes of legitimate railway exploitation (*e. g.* the acquisition of new rolling stock, the reduction of haulage costs, etc.) shall be regarded as admissible. In accordance with this interpretation, the following shall be regarded as :

A. INADMISSIBLE CONDITIONS :

- (a) That the goods must be of native origin ;
- (b) That the goods must be declared under a name which cannot be used for foreign goods of the same description ;
- (c) That the goods must proceed from the actual place where the station from which they are to be despatched is situated or must be sent to that station by lorry, by industrial light railway, by private branch line, by local railways or by certain specified railways ;
- (d) That the raw materials or semi-manufactured products from which the goods benefiting by the reduced tariff are made must be conveyed by national railways.

B. ADMISSIBLE CONDITIONS :

- (a) That the goods must be for domestic consumption ;
- (b) That the goods must be conveyed jointly by rail and by water ;
- (c) That the sender shall be required to present for transport within a specified period a certain minimum quantity of goods ;
- (d) That there shall be presented for transport at the same time a sufficient quantity of goods to make up a complete train-load or to fill a definite number of waggons.

4. Tariff reductions granted to the inland traffic of either Contracting Party proceeding to or coming from river or maritime transshipment ports, whether situated in the national territory or abroad, shall under the same conditions apply also to goods presented in the territory of the other Contracting Party for conveyance to such ports or forwarded through such transshipment ports to the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 9.

The provisions of Articles 7 and 8 shall not apply to reductions in rates granted to charitable or educational organisations or to reductions granted in the event of a temporary public calamity or to those granted to public officials or railway employees, or to the service consignments of transport undertakings or of the civil or military authorities of the State.

Article 10.

Should either Contracting Party grant a third State, either in a commercial treaty or in a tariff-convention or agreement of any kind whatsoever, more extensive facilities which regard to equal treatment of goods conveyed than those granted under the terms of this Arrangement, the other Contracting Party may, if the conditions are the same, claim as of right that the same facilities be granted to it.

Article 11.

The Contracting Parties undertake to fix as soon as possible — at any rate for the most important commodities and routes — provided the rate of exchange permits and the Yugoslav Government agrees to co-operate, through rates for passenger and goods traffic between their respective territories via Yugoslavia, as well as for traffic between the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and the territory of a third State passing in transit through Yugoslav territory and that of the other Contracting Party.

Funds derived from re-registration charges — except funds derived from reduced charges valid for less than a year — shall be placed to the account of through traffic and calculated at the time of fixing through rates.

Article 12.

All tariffs, modifications of tariffs and reductions in the rates of internal and cumulative tariffs, must be duly published before they come into force.

The Contracting Parties shall notify each other of the rules and regulations in force with regard to the publication of tariffs and the modifications thereof.

Article 13.

The present Arrangement shall form an integral part of the Commercial Convention between Hungary and Greece signed this day.

Done at Athens, in duplicate, June 3, 1930.

(Signed) Alexandre DE MOLDOVÁNYI.

(Signed) B. CARAPANAYIOTIS.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

On proceeding to sign the Arrangement regarding transport by rail between Hungary and Greece, the respective Plenipotentiaries by common agreement made the following declaration :

It is understood that neither Contracting Party may advance the provisions of the present Arrangement as justification for demanding more favourable treatment for its goods in the territory of the other Party than that granted to national goods subject to

the same conditions of transport, provided always that more favourable treatment than that applied to national goods is not granted to the goods of a third country.

It is also understood that, with the exception of the tariff concessions, the present Arrangement does not entitle Hungary to claim the advantages attaching to the Free Zone of Salonika which Greece may grant to a third State by a special convention.

Done at Athens, in duplicate, June 3, 1930.

(Signed) Alexandre DE MOLDOVÁNYI.

(Signed) B. CARAPANAYIOTIS.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

No. 723.

ATHENS, *June 3, 1930.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

On signing the Commercial Convention between Hungary and Greece of this day's date, I have the honour, acting on instructions received from my Government, to inform you that the Hungarian tobacco monopoly undertakes to purchase annually 500,000 kg. of Greek tobacco. The Hungarian monopoly shall have the option of purchasing half of this quantity in Greece, while the second half will be bought on another tobacco market outside Greece, provided however that the monopoly shall prove the Greek origin of the tobacco purchased on foreign markets by means of invoices and certificates of origin.

As regards cigarettes, it is understood that no discrimination will be made to the prejudice of Greek cigarettes.

I have the honour, etc.

(Signed) Alexandre DE MOLDOVÁNYI.

His Excellency
Monsieur Byron Carapanayiotis,
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Athens.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No. 23284.

ATHENS, *June 3, 1930.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 723, of to-day's date, reading as follows :

“ On signing the Commercial Convention between Hungary and Greece of this day's date I have the honour, acting on instructions received from my Government, to inform you that the Hungarian tobacco monopoly undertakes to purchase annually 500,000 kg. of Greek tobacco. The Hungarian monopoly shall have the option of purchasing half of

this quantity in Greece, while the second half will be bought on another tobacco market outside Greece, provided however that the monopoly shall prove the Greek origin of the tobacco purchased on foreign markets by means of invoices and certificates of origin.

“As regards cigarettes, it is understood that no discrimination will be made to the prejudice of Greek cigarettes.”

On behalf of the Greek Government I duly note this communication and have the honour, etc.

(Signed) B. CARAPANAYIOTIS.

His Excellency
Monsieur Al. de Moldoványi de Retteg,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of Hungary.