

N° 2866.

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## GRÈCE ET TURQUIE

Convention d'établissement, de commerce et de navigation, avec annexes et protocole de signature. Signés à Ankara, le 30 octobre 1930.

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## GREECE AND TURKEY

Convention of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature. Signed at Ankara, October 30, 1930.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 2866. — CONVENTION <sup>2</sup> OF ESTABLISHMENT, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY. SIGNED AT ANKARA, ON OCTOBER 30, 1930.

*French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of Greece accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place December 26, 1931.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, of the one part, and THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, of the other part, being desirous of extending the economic relations between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Convention of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation for this purpose and have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

M. André MICHALAKAPOULOS, Vice-President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs ;  
M. Sp. POLYCHRONIADES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ; and

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

Tevfik RÜSTÜ Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;  
ZEKÂI Bey, Minister of Public Works ;  
Mustafa SEREF Bey, Minister of Economic Affairs ;  
Menemenli NUMAN Bey, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

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

*Article 1.*

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may, provided they comply with the laws and regulations of the country, freely enter, and travel, reside and establish themselves in, the territory of the other Party, or leave it at any time, without being subject to any restrictions whatsoever other than those which are or may hereafter be applied to nationals of the country or, if there are special provisions for foreigners, to nationals of the most favoured nation, without prejudice however to the police regulations relating to foreigners.

Nevertheless it is agreed that the above provisions shall not affect the right possessed by each of the High Contracting Parties to regulate immigration by legal enactment.

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

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

<sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Athens, October 5, 1931.

*Article 2.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right in individual cases, either as the result of a legal decision or in accordance with the laws or regulations relating to public morals, public health and mendicity or for reasons relating to the internal or external security of the State, to refuse nationals of the other Party permission to establish themselves or to reside in its territory, and to expel them for the above-mentioned reasons.

The other Party undertakes to receive back any of its nationals and their families thus expelled, if their nationality is certified by the competent consul. This provision shall not apply to persons who are undesirable for political reasons.

*Article 3.*

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, within the territory of the other, full freedom to acquire and possess every description of property, movable and immovable, which the laws of the other High Contracting Party permit, or may hereafter permit, the nationals of the most favoured nation to acquire and possess. They may dispose thereof by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament or in any other manner, or acquire such property by inheritance, under the same conditions as are or may hereafter be laid down in regard to the nationals of the other High Contracting Party.

They shall not be liable in any of the cases referred to in the previous paragraph to any taxes, duties or charges of any kind whatsoever other or higher than those which are or may hereafter be imposed on nationals of the country.

They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws and regulations of the country, freely to export their property and their goods in general. They shall not be subjected in respect thereof to any other restriction or to any other or higher duty than those to which nationals of the other High Contracting Party would be liable under identical circumstances.

*Article 4.*

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may, subject to compliance with the laws in force in the territory of the other, carry on their trade therein either in person or through agents whom they may desire to employ.

The High Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce, navigation and industry and the pursuit of professions or trades or any occupation of whatever kind, any privilege, favours or immunities which either High Contracting Party has already granted or may subsequently grant to the ships and citizens or subjects of another foreign country, shall be extended, simultaneously and without request, condition or compensation, to the ships and nationals of the other Party, it being their intention to grant each other reciprocally equality of treatment with the most favoured foreign country.

It is, however, understood that the High Contracting Parties may reserve for their own nationals, under the laws and regulations, itinerant trading, peddling or any other trade or occupation which they may think fit so to reserve.

*Article 5.*

Joint-stock companies and other commercial companies, including industrial, financial, insurance and transport companies, which have their seat in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and which are validly constituted therein under the laws of that Party shall be recognised by the other Party as being validly constituted.

The said companies may, on compliance with the laws and regulations that are or may hereafter be in force in the other country, and, if the laws of that country make authorisation obligatory,

after such authorisation has been obtained, establish themselves in the territory of that country, set up associated establishments, branches or agencies therein and appear in court as plaintiffs or defendants.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees not to create by means of such authorisation any obstacle to the establishment of companies engaged in activities that are generally allowed within its territory in the case of companies of all other countries.

The activities of the said companies constituted under the laws of either High Contracting Party shall, in so far as they are exercised in the territory of the other, be subject to the laws and regulations of the latter.

As regards the legal and judicial protection of their property, rights and interests, they shall enjoy the same treatment in the other country as national companies. They shall, moreover, be exempted, subject to reciprocity, from security for costs (*cautio judicatum solvi*).

Further, if they observe the laws, the companies of either High Contracting Party may, subject to the restrictions laid down in the legislation of the country, acquire in the territory of the other any kind of movable or immovable property which is necessary for the operations of the company, provided that, in the case of immovable property, the acquisition of such property does not constitute the object of the company's existence.

#### Article 6.

The companies referred to in the previous Article, and their associated establishments, branches and agencies, shall not be subject within the respective territories of the High Contracting Parties, as regards duties, taxes and imposts, to any fiscal charge higher than that imposed on national companies of the same kind, with the exception of the taxes and charges for obtaining documents relating to the authorisation and registration of the foreign companies.

This provision may not, however, be used by either High Contracting Party to support a claim to the benefit of exemptions from taxation granted to undertakings established by the State or to concessionaires of a public utility service.

As regards taxes calculated on capital, income or profits, each of the High Contracting Parties shall tax the companies, branches, associated establishments or agencies of the other, according to the nature of the taxes, only in respect of the share of the capital which they have invested in its territory, the property they possess therein, the securities in circulation therein, the profits they make therein and the business they transact therein.

The said companies of either High Contracting Party may not concentrate their main transactions mentioned in their statutes in the territory of the other High Contracting Party without having applied for and acquired the nationality of the latter. The previous paragraph shall not apply to associated establishments or branches of foreign banks which have their principal seat in the country to which they belong.

#### Article 7.

Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be required to pay, in the territory of the other, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of the exercise of any kind of commerce, industry, trade or profession, any impost, tax or charge of any kind whatsoever other or higher than those levied on nationals of the country.

Nevertheless, as regards residence taxes and taxes relating to the completion of police formalities, nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be given the treatment accorded to nationals of the most favoured nation.

#### Article 8.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, in the territory of the other Party, have free access to the courts for the purpose of securing and defending their rights, without being

subject to any conditions of restrictions or taxes other than those imposed on nationals of the country and like the latter shall be free to choose, in all actions before the Courts, counsel, attorneys or agents from among persons authorised to engage in these professions, in accordance with the laws of the territories in question.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, subject to reciprocity, be accorded in the territory of the other Party judicial assistance and exception from security for costs (*cautio judicatum solvi*).

*Article 9.*

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be exempt, in the territory of the other Party, in time of peace and in time of war, from all compulsory military service, whether in the army, the navy or the air forces, or the national guard or militia, and, subject to the specific exceptions provided for in the respective laws, from the exercise of any judicial, administrative or municipal functions. They shall also be exempt from any contributions in money or in kind that may be imposed in lieu of such services or the exercise of such functions.

Nationals and companies of either High Contracting Party in the territory of the other Party shall in no case be subject to military or civil requisitions other than those imposed on nationals or companies of the other High Contracting Party. As regards the procedure in connection with and compensation for such requisitions, they shall be subject to local legislation as in the case of nationals of the country.

*Article 10.*

Natural or manufactured products originating in the territory of the Turkish Republic shall not, on importation into the territory of the Hellenic Republic, be subject, as regards Customs duties, surtaxes and coefficients of increase, or any other duties or charges whatsoever, including octroi, to less favourable treatment than that which is accorded or may in future be accorded to similar products of the most favoured nation, whatever their regional appellations.

Similarly, natural or manufactured products originating in the territory of the Hellenic Republic shall not, on importation into the territory of the Turkish Republic, be subject, as regards Customs duties, surtaxes and coefficients of increase, or any other duties or charges whatsoever, including octroi, to less favourable treatment than that which is or may in future be accorded to similar products of the most favoured nation, whatever their regional appellations.

Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present Article, natural or manufactured products originating in the Customs territory of the Turkish Republic, as enumerated in list A, shall benefit on importation into the Customs territory of the Hellenic Republic by the tariffs contained in that list.

It is agreed that the additional duties levied by the State for the national, provincial or municipal revenues on any article produced or manufactured in Turkey upon its importation into Greece (such as the octroi established under Article 5 of the Law of December 22, 1923, on the Customs Tariff, the charge for the service of the 1922 forced loan, and the statistical, orphan and refugee duties) may not exceed in the aggregate 75% of the corresponding import duty, and that the charge for the service of the 1922 forced loan shall not exceed 39% and the octroi tax 30% of the corresponding import duty.

Articles produced or manufactured in Turkey shall be exempt in Greece from the inland municipal duty levied upon similar articles of native production whenever they are conveyed from one town to another.

Similarly, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present Article, natural or manufactured products originating in Greek Customs territory, as enumerated in list B, shall benefit, on importation into Turkish Customs territory, by the percentages of reduction contained in that list.

*Article 11.*

Exports to Turkey shall not be subject in Greece, nor shall exports to Greece be subject in Turkey, to other duties, or higher export duties, or charges of any other kind than those which are or may in future be levied on the exportation of the same products to the country most favoured in this respect.

*Article 12.*

The guarantee providing for treatment on a footing of equality which a third country shall extend to the manner of levying import and export duties, to placing goods in Customs warehouses, to Customs charges and formalities and to the Customs treatment and clearance of goods, whether imported, exported or conveyed in transit.

*Article 13.*

Natural or manufactured products of either contracting country imported into the territory of the other after passing in transit through the territory of one or more third countries shall not be subject, on importation, to Customs duties or to charges other or higher than would be applied if they had been imported direct from the country of origin.

This provision shall apply both to goods passing in direct transit and to those passing in transit after transshipment, repacking or warehousing.

*Article 14.*

Internal charges which are, or may hereafter be, levied in the territory of either High Contracting Party on the production, preparation or consumption of an article on behalf either of the State or of the communes and corporations, shall not for any reason whatsoever constitute a heavier or more onerous charge on the products of the territory of the other Party than on similar products of the country itself, or if there are no similar national products, on similar products of the most favoured nation.

*Article 15.*

Either High Contracting Party may, in order to determine the country of origin of the goods imported, require the production of a certificate of origin by the importer stating : (1) in the case of raw materials strictly so called or natural products, that they originate in the other country ; (2) in the case of a manufactured product, that it fulfils, either as regards the material used or the labour expended on it, the conditions to which recognition of nationality is subjected by the importing country.

Certificates of origin, prepared according to the model annexed to the present Convention (Annex C and C<sup>1</sup>) shall be issued either by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry to which the consignor belongs, or by the Customs authorities or any organ or body which the country of destination may have accepted.

The Government of the importing country may require the said certificates to be *visés* by its diplomatic or consular authorities.

Certificates of origin shall be dispensed with in the case of postal packages, if the value of these does not exceed £T 50 or 2,000 drachmae.

*Article 16.*

The High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters relating to import or export prohibitions or restrictions or any other restrictions on the freedom of trade.

Exceptions to this rule may only be allowed :

- (a) For reasons of public safety or the defence of the territory ;
- (b) For reasons of public health, with the object of protecting the health of human beings, animals and plants ;
- (c) For the purpose of controlling the importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war and all supplies intended for war ;
- (d) For the exercise of State monopolies ;

If either High Contracting Party establishes control of imports by means of licences, it shall, as regards the granting of such licences for the products of the other Party, apply provisions as favourable as those to which the natural or manufactured products of any other country are subject.

In virtue of these provisions, the conditions to be fulfilled and the formalities to be observed in order to obtain such licences shall be brought immediately, in the clearest and most definite form, to the notice of the public. The examination of applications shall be carried out with the least possible delay.

The same shall apply to the issue of licences ; the method of issue shall be as simple and stable as possible and be such as to prevent traffic in these documents. With this object, licences, when issued to individuals, shall state the name of the holder and should not be capable of being used by any other person.

Any suspension of a prohibition temporarily granted by either High Contracting Party in respect of the products of a third Power shall apply immediately and unconditionally to identical or similar products originating in and coming from the territory of the other Party.

Should either High Contracting Party introduce prohibitions or restrictions, any exceptions made or quotas fixed shall be such as to prejudice as little as possible the commercial relations of the two Parties.

*Article 17.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to grant to each other free transit, on routes most convenient for international transit, for passengers, baggage, goods and articles of every kind, consignments, vessels, boats, carriages and waggons or other means of transport, and they guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment in this respect.

Goods of every kind passing through the territory of either High Contracting Party shall be reciprocally exempt from any Customs duties or other charges, with the exception of statistical and supervisory duties and warehousing charges.

The High Contracting Parties undertake not to hinder transit by formalities or other measures which might restrict transit ; they reserve the right, however, to take all steps to ensure that the goods, and more particularly those which are State monopolies or the importation of which is prohibited, are not introduced into the country secretly, but are actually carried in transit.

The provisions of the present Article shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to those conveyed in transit after transshipment, repacking or warehousing.

The transit of goods may be prohibited or restricted if these measures are duly applied to all countries or to all countries in which the same conditions prevail :

- (1) For reasons of public safety and national security ;
- (2) For reasons of public health or to protect animals and useful plants against disease, insects and harmful parasites.

*Article 18.*

Commercial travellers who are nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be accorded in the territory of the other Party, in all matters concerning their business and in particular as regards Customs facilities granted for samples, the same treatment as commercial travellers of the most favoured nation.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party proceeding to fairs or markets not reserved for nationals of the country, for the purpose of carrying on their trade therein, shall not be treated less favourably in the territory of the other Party than nationals of the most favoured nation.

As the above-mentioned provisions do not apply to itinerant workmen or to hawkers, each of the High Contracting Parties reserves full legislative freedom in this respect.

*Article 19.*

Nationals of either High Contracting Party proceeding to fairs or markets not reserved for nationals of the country, for the purpose of carrying on their trade therein, shall not be treated less favourably in the territory of the other Party than nationals of the latter, provided that they can produce an identity card made out in accordance with the annexed model (D and D<sup>1</sup>) issued by the authorities of the country of which they are nationals.

As the provisions of paragraph 1 do not apply to itinerant workman or to hawkers, or to the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in industry or trade, each of the High Contracting Parties reserves full legislative freedom in this respect.

*Article 20.*

No duties or charges shall be levied by either High Contracting Party on the importation or exportation of the articles mentioned below, provided that such articles are to be re-exported or re-imported, and subject to the guarantees provided for in the laws of each of the Parties :

(a) Wrappings, sacks and barrels of all kinds used in trade, and tarpaulins and other means of packing, together with cylinders and wooden and cardboard reels which are imported from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other to be used in the export of goods or which are reimported from the territory of the other Party, after it has been duly proved that the articles in question have been used for these purposes.

(b) Articles to be repaired.

It is agreed that these articles, if reimported into the countries from which they were exported, shall be exempt from import duty ; any dutiable materials or parts added to these articles in considerable quantities at the time of repair shall be assessed for Customs duty separately from the articles themselves and according to the tariff to which they were subject before their combination. The weight taken for assessment of Customs Duty may be fixed by valuation.

(c) Goods (except articles of food) for markets, fairs or exhibitions.

The parties concerned shall be responsible for fixing the period during which the articles in question are to be used after entering the country. This period may, if necessary, be extended by the Customs authorities in accordance with the provisions of the law.



*Article 21.*

Treatment on a footing of equality with a third State shall not apply :

- (1) To the privileges which have been or may subsequently be accorded by either High Contracting Party in the matter of frontier traffic with neighbouring countries within a zone of fifteen kilometres on each side of the frontier ;
- (2) To special favours resulting from a Customs union ;
- (3) To the special advantages and favours which at present exist or may subsequently be granted, in the matter of Customs tariffs and generally in any other commercial matter, between Turkey and the countries which were detached from the Ottoman Empire in 1923.

*Article 22.*

No distinction shall be made on the railways between the inhabitants of the territories of the High Contracting Parties as regards transport rates or as regards the time and manner of forwarding. In particular, consignments passing from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other Party, or conveyed in transit, shall not be treated less favourably, as regards forwarding or rates of transport, than consignments despatched from the respective territories to a place in the same country or to a foreign country, provided the transport is effected over the same line and in the same direction.

Exceptions may only be made in regard to consignments transported at reduced rates for relieving temporary distress in particular cases, or consignments for charitable purposes.

The two Governments further reserve the right to settle, through the agency of the railway administrations direct, the details as to the reciprocal railway communications and transit.

*Article 23.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to make the necessary arrangements to enable merchants to procure official information with regard to Customs tariffs and, in particular, the rates of duty to be levied on particular commodities. The application must be accompanied, according to the regulations of the country of importation, by a sample of the goods or a detailed description, copy or photograph thereof.

*Article 24.*

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, in the territories of the other, have the same rights as nationals or companies of the latter with regard to patents of invention, trade marks and trade names, provided that they observe the conditions laid down by law.

*Article 25.*

Vessels and boats flying the flag of one of the High Contracting Parties and entering or leaving the waters and ports of the other Party in ballast or with cargo, whatever may be their place of departure or destination, shall be accorded within these waters and ports the same treatment in all respects as national vessels, and shall not be liable therein to any duty or tax of any nature whatsoever levied in the name and on behalf of the State, a province, a commune or any organisation whatsoever authorised by the Government, other than those which are or may hereafter be levied on national vessels.

*Article 26.*

In all matters regarding the loading and unloading of vessels in ports, roadsteads, docks and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, all privileges or facilities granted by either Party to its own vessels shall also be granted to the vessels of the other Party whatever be the place from which they come or to which they are proceeding.

*Article 27.*

Cargoes, whatever may be the place from which they come or to which they are proceeding, shall not pay other or higher duties or charges, nor be subject to other treatment, than goods imported or exported under the national flag. Passengers and their baggage shall be treated as if they were being conveyed under the national flag.

*Article 28.*

The provisions of this Convention relating to the reciprocal granting of national treatment in the matter of navigation shall not extend to :

(1) The coasting trade and navigation in inland waters, which shall continue to be governed by the laws which are or may hereafter be in force in the territories of the respective High Contracting Parties ;

(2) Encouragements in the form of bounties, etc., which are or may hereafter be granted to the national mercantile marine ;

(3) Fishing in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties or the maritime service of ports, roadsteads and beaches.

The maritime service shall include towage and pilotage and assistance and salvage at sea, in so far as such operations are carried out within the limits of the territorial waters and in the Sea of Marmora.

It is understood that exceptions other than those enumerated above shall be governed by the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment.

*Article 29.*

The nationality of vessels and boats shall be recognised by both Parties in accordance with the documents and certificates issued for the purpose by the competent authorities of the respective States in conformity with the laws and regulations of each country. Tonnage measurement certificates, certificates of seaworthiness and other tonnage measurement documents issued by either High Contracting Party in accordance with the British system, shall be recognised by the other Party until special arrangements have been concluded between the High Contracting Parties.

*Article 30.*

Vessels of either High Contracting Party may enter a port or ports of the other Party for the purpose of landing therein the whole or part of their cargo, goods and passengers coming from abroad or to take on the whole or part of their cargo, goods and passengers for abroad. They shall be entitled, provided that they observe the laws and regulations of the countries concerned, to retain on board the part of their cargo which is consigned to another port or to another country and to re-export it without being liable to pay any duties or charges thereon except supervision fees. The latter may, moreover, only be levied at the lowest rate fixed for national vessels.

*Article 31.*

If a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties is wrecked, stranded, damaged or forced to put into the waters of the other Party, the vessel and its cargo shall be granted the same privileges and immunities as are granted by the laws and regulations of the country in similar circumstances to national vessels. Assistance and relief shall be given to the master, crew and passengers, both as regards themselves and the vessel and its cargo, to the same extent as to nationals of the country.

As regards the right of salvage, the laws of the country where salvage takes place shall apply.

Goods salvaged from a stranded or wrecked vessel shall not be subject to any Customs duties, unless they are imported into the country for consumption therein.

*Article 32.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be free to appoint consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls to reside in towns and ports in the territories of the other Party where the respective Governments admit representatives of any other foreign country. These consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls shall not, however, enter on their duties until they have obtained, in the usual form, the consent of the Government of the country to which they are appointed.

Consular officers of either High Contracting Party shall, subject to reciprocity, enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, rights and exemptions as are or may hereafter be accorded to similar consular officers of any other foreign country.

*Article 33.*

If a national of either High Contracting Party dies in the territories of the other, and if, though he leaves relatives, there is no person at the place where he died who is authorised by the laws of the country of the deceased to take over and administer his estate, the competent consular officer of the country of which the deceased was a national shall be authorised, after completing the necessary formalities, to take over and administer the estate in the manner and within the limits laid down by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

It is agreed that in all matters connected with the administration of the estate of the deceased, all rights, privileges, favours or immunities which one of the High Contracting Parties has already accorded or may subsequently accord to the consular officers of any other foreign country shall immediately be extended, subject to reciprocity, to the consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

*Article 34.*

The consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities all assistance allowed by law in the apprehension of sailors who have deserted from vessels of the former, provided they are not nationals of the latter.

*Article 35.*

Subject to stipulations resulting from an arbitration convention between the two countries, any disputes which may arise between the two High Contracting Parties with regard to 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 to arbitration by means of a special agreement.

## Article 36.

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

It shall come into force one month after the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for two years. After that date, it shall remain in force as long as it has not been denounced by either High Contracting Party at six months' notice.

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

Done in duplicate, in French, at Ankara on October 30, 1930.

(L. S.) A. MICHALACOPOULOS.

(L. S.) S. POLYCHRONIADES.

(L. S.) T. RUSTU.

(L. S.) ZEKA'I

(L. S.) Mustafa SEREF.

(L. S.) M. NUMAN.

## LIST A.

No in the Greek tariff	Designation of goods	Unit.	Duties in metallic drachmas.
ex 1	Live animals weighing 200 kg. or under . . . . .	per head	
— (a)	Oxen and bulls . . . . .	»	9
— (b)	Cows . . . . .	»	9
— (c)	Buffaloes . . . . .	»	9
— (d)	Calves, steers and heifers . . . . .	»	9
3 (a)	Cheese :	100 kg.	
	(1) In brine (in slices, touloumotyri) . . . . .	»	15
	(2) Common, in hard loaves (kephalotyri) . . . . .	»	15
ex (b)	(3) Casseri (caskeval) . . . . .	»	15
— (d)	(3) Cooking butter, melted, salted or not, such as sheep or goat's milk butter for melting, salted or not . . . . .	»	40
— (d)	Eggs of poultry and other birds . . . . .	»	free
4 (a)	Fresh fish . . . . .	»	free
ex (c)	Fish called lakerda, bonitoes, mackerel, pickled, dried fish called tsiri . . . . .	»	10
12 (b)	(9) Walnuts . . . . .	»	15
	(10) Almonds and hazel-nuts in the shell . . . . .	»	15
	(12) Pistachio nuts in the shell or shelled . . . . .	»	40
16	Oleaginous seeds and fruits :		
ex (a)	(1) Linseed . . . . .	»	0.75
18	Waxes, generally :		
— (a)	Animal :		
	(1) Bees, yellow, in cakes . . . . .	»	110
36	Raw hides or skins, large or small :		
— (a)	Dried, salted or not . . . . .	»	6
— (b)	Green, salted or not, or coated with earth . . . . .	»	4

No. in the Greek tariff	Designation of goods	Unit.	Duties in metallic drachmas.
45	Pine, fir, beech :		
— (a)	Round trunks with or without the bark . . . . .	M <sup>3</sup>	2
— (b)	Roughly hewn with the axe . . . . .	»	4
— (c)	Sawn :		
	(1) Of more than 50 mm. in thickness . . . . .	»	8
	(2) Of more than 15 mm. and up to 50 mm. in thickness . . . . .	»	10
48	Wood for special purposes :		
— (b)	Staves for barrels and other uses (parquet, etc.) :		
	(1) Unwrought . . . . .	100 kg.	1
59 (a)	Coal (anthracite, pit coal, xylite, lignite) . . . . .	ton	2
161	Drugs and pharmaceutical products (no tare allowance for the immediate receptacles or other packing) . .	100 kg.	
— (a)	Medicinal plants :		
	(1) Roots, barks, herbs, leaves, not mentioned, not powdered . . . . .	»	12
	(2) The same, powdered . . . . .	»	30
167	Dyestuffs, vegetable or animal :		
— (b)	Dyewoods, in chips or powder (such as logwood, redwood, yellow wood and similar kinds) . . . . .	»	3
175	Raw materials for tanning and dyeing, as well as extracts therefrom :		
— (a)	Gallnuts, valonia . . . . .	»	free
220	Cotton thread, twisted :		
— (a)	Intended for sewing . . . . .	»	110
— (b)	Not intended for sewing :		
	2° Of several strands . . . . .	»	160
234	Wool yarn, single or twisted :		
— (a)	Unbleached or bleached, for the manufacture of carpets for export (provisional exemption) . . . . .	»	free

## LIST B.

No. in the Turkish Tariff	Designation of goods	Duties in £ T. per 100 kg. fixed by law of 8. 6. 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
ex 75	Hides or skins, wrought :		
— —	A. Tanned, undyed :		
	(2) Calf, young cow . . . . .	175	12.5 %
	(3) Other hides or skins . . . . .	87.5	12.5 %
— —	B. Tanned, dyed in any colour :		
	(1) Sheep, lamb, goat and kid . . . . .	255	12.5 %
	(2) Calf, young cow . . . . .	165	12.5 %
	(3) Other hides or skins . . . . .	105	12.5 %
ex 78	A. Leather . . . . .	80	12.5 %
ex 87	Wares of skin or leather :		
	A. Purses, ladies' bags, cigarette cases, toilet cases, watch-guards :		
	(1) Plain or combined with common materials. . . . .	880	20 %
Note ad ex 87 A.	The following are to be regarded as common materials : imitation ivory, tortoiseshell and mother-of-pearl, trocard, galalith, celluloid, horn, bone, glass, porcelain, artificial silk and non-precious metals, even nicked or bronzed.		
ex 179	Mandarines and cedrates . . . . .	30	25 %
215	Wines :		
—	A. In casks or other large receptacles . . . . .	120	25 %
—	B. In bottles, demijohns, jars (including weight of receptacles) . . . . .	150	25 %
ex 215	C. Sweet or dessert wines :		
	(1) In casks or other large receptacles. . . . .	120	30 %
	(2) In bottles or demijohns . . . . .	150	30 %
ex 218	Raki, rum, brandy, vermouth, spirits of wine and other like non-sugared beverages (including those with fruit) :		
— —	A. In casks. . . . .	225	20 %
— —	B. In other receptacles (including weight of receptacles)	240	20 %
231	Turpentine oil (vegetable naphtha) (including spirit) .	15	30 %
ex 234	B. Laundry soap of olive oil (in pieces, blocks or powder)	25	22.5 %
ex 261	B. Straw for brooms . . . . .	4	30 %
ex 276	B. Valonia extracts used for tanning purposes . . . . .	4.5	20 %
277	B. Colophony . . . . .	4	30 %
369	Cotton yarn, dyed, printed (one or more strands) :		
—	A. Up to No. 14 English (inclusive) . . . . .	62.5	20 %
—	B. Over No. 14 up to No. 24 English (inclusive) . . . . .	67.5	20 %
—	C. Over No. 24. English . . . . .	60	20 %
381	Woven or knitted tissues of cotton, bleached, dyed, printed, embroidered, figured ( <i>brochés</i> ), not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff (including those mixed or combined with metal threads) :		
—	A. Weighing per square metre up to 50 grammes inclusive. . . . .	180	20 %
—	B. Weighing per square metre more than 50 up to 100 grammes inclusive . . . . .	135	20 %

No. in the Turkish Tariff	Designation of goods	Duties in £ T. per 100 kg. fixed by law of 8. 6. 1929	Percentage of reduction granted
381	C. Weighing per square metre more than 100 up to 150 grammes inclusive . . . . .	80	20 %
—	D. Weighing per square metre more than 150 grammes	62,5	20 %
ex 395	Knitted articles of cotton, such as clothing, flannels, shirts, pants, corset-covers, stockings and socks (including those partly sewn), combined or not with other materials :		
—	B. Ornamented or combined with other materials . .	450	30 %
414	String, cordage and rope :		
—	A. Up to 5 mm. in diameter . . . . .	37,5	20 %
—	B. 5 mm. or more in diameter . . . . .	25	20 %
ex 417	Tissues, rough parting material, sacks and manufactures of jute, cocoa-nut-fibre or other vegetable materials not mentioned in the Tariff (natural colour or dyed) :		
—	A. Rough packing cloth . . . . .	13	5 %
—	B. Sacks . . . . .	12	5 %
468	Talc (all kinds) . . . . .	10	30 %
494	Bottles, flasks, gallons, jugs, demi-johns and the like (coloured or natural shade) :		
—	A. Common :		
—	(1) Plain . . . . .	3	20 %
—	(2) Combined with other materials (including those with wicker-work) . . . . .	6,25	20 %
—	B. Cut, engraved and ornamented :		
—	(1) Combined with common material . . . . .	57,5	20 %
792	Saloxine . . . . .	200	15 %
ex 853	Sera, vaccines, chemical products, medicinal products, chemic-industrial products and specialities, not mentioned in the Tariff :		
—	ex B. Specialities entitled to import permits from the Government <i>ad val</i> . . . . .	25 %	20 %

ANNEX C.

HELLENIC REPUBLIC.

ATHENS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

We, the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, certify that :

.....  
 .....  
 has declared before us, on his responsibility, that the above-mentioned goods are of .....  
 origin or manufacture as stated in the certified documents submitted to us by the consignor. These  
 goods are sent to ..... for .....  
 merchant or manufacturer at .....  
 by land or by water.

Number and category of consignments	Marks and numbers	Gross or net weight or measure of capacity	Description of the goods

Certified on my responsibility,

Athens .....

Signature of the person making the declaration :

Confirmed by us the Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who further declare that the above-mentioned goods have actually been sold in this country.

Athens, .....

DIRECTOR.



ANNEXE C1.

Model.

Certificate of origin.

Consignor			Consigné		
Name .....			Name .....		
Domicile .....			Domicile .....		
Street .....			Street .....		
Number of consignments	Method of packing	Marks No.	Gross or net weight in kilogramms and value	Methods of transport (rail, post, ship, etc.)	Contents

It is certified that the above-mentioned goods are of ..... origin

..... 193....

(Name of the competent office and signature.)

(Seals.)

ANNEX D.

NAME OF COUNTRY.

(Authority issuing the Card.)

Identity certificate for commercial travellers, valid for twelve months as from the date of issue.

Valid for .....

No. of the card .....

It is hereby certified that the holder of this Card .....

M .....

born at .....

residing at .....

Street ..... No. ....

1)

owns .....

at .....

name of firm .....

(or) is a commercial traveller in .....

the service of the firm (firms) .....

at .....

1)

who owns .....

owning .....

name of firm .....

As the holder of this card intends to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and make purchases for the firms(s) in question, it is certified that the firm(s) is (are) authorised to carry on its (their) industry and its (their) business at ..... and pays (pay) there the taxes prescribed by law for this purpose.

..... 193...

Signature of the Head of the firm(s)

.....

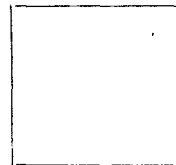
Description of holder.

Age .....

Height .....

Colour of hair.....

Special peculiarities .....



Signature of holder

1) Name of the factory or business.

N. B. — Only Heading 1 of this form should be filled up in the case of the Head of a commercial or industrial establishment.

ANNEX D I.

HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**IDENTITY CARD**  
 for commercial travellers  
 valid for twelve months as from the  
 date of issue.  
 No. of the Card .....  
**AUTHORITY ISSUING:**  
 Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
 of .....  
**DIRECTOR:**  
 at ..... 19...

It is hereby certified that the holder  
 of this Card .....  
 M. ....  
 born at<sup>1</sup> .....  
 residing at .....  
 Street .....  
 owns<sup>1</sup> .....  
 at .....  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>1</sup> Name of the factory or business.  
 N. B. — Only Heading 1 of this  
 form to be filled up in the case of the  
 Head of a commercial or industrial  
 establishment.

Name of the firm.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 or is a commercial traveller in the  
 service of the firm (s) .....  
 .....  
 at .....  
 owning .....  
 .....  
 Name of the firm.....  
 .....

As the holder of this card intends  
 to solicit orders in the above-mention-  
 ed countries and to make purchases  
 for the firm(s) in question, it is  
 certified that the firm(s) is (are)  
 authorised to exercise its (their)  
 industry and its (their) business at  
 .....  
 and pays (pay) the taxes preserved  
 by law for their purpose.  
 Signature of the Head of the  
 firm(s).  
 At .....

**DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLDER.**

Photograph

Age .....  
 Height .....  
 Colour of hair .....  
 Special peculiarities .....  
 Signature of holder .....

Valid for .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

## PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

On signing the Convention of to-day's date, the High Contracting Parties have decided to explain in greater detail certain of its clauses and the conditions of application thereof, as follows :

*Ad Article I.*

It is understood, however, that the provisions of Article 1 shall not affect the stipulations of Article 1 of the Exchange Convention<sup>1</sup> concluded at Lausanne on January 30, 1932, or the regulations which are or may hereafter be in force in the matter of passports, visas, residence permits and the protection of the national labour market.

*Ad Article IX.*

It is understood that the expression "civil requisitions" shall include expropriations for reasons of public utility.

*Ad Article X.*

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to take the necessary measures against dumping.

In the event of an increase in the tariff applied to any of the articles in List B to which the percentages of reduction relate, the tariff rate resulting, on the date of the signing of the present Convention, from the advantages provided for therein, shall be maintained unchanged in respect to the said article until the expiry of a period of nine months from the coming into force of the above-mentioned increase.

In accordance with Article 15 of Customs Law No. 1499 of June 8, 1929, no increase in the Turkish tariff may be put into force until three months after publication in the Official Gazette.

It is understood that, should Turkey increase the rates provided for in List B of her Customs tariff, the two High Contracting Parties agree to open negotiations, during the period of validity of the Convention, with a view to finding a remedy for these increases and endeavouring to arrive at a friendly solution on a new basis.

*Ad Article XV.*

It is understood that, in the matter of certificates of origin, the High Contracting Parties shall, subject to reciprocity, grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment.

It is also understood that certificates of origin issued by the respective authorities of the two countries for livestock to be exported shall not, subject to reciprocity, be required to be provided with consular visas in places where there are no consulates.

*Ad Article XXV.*

It is understood that the provisions of Article 25 are not to be regarded as affected by the fact that Turkey grants a reduction on lighthouse charges to vessels flying the national flag and regularly ensuring the transport of Turkish mails between Turkish ports.

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. XXXII, page 75, of this Series.

*Ad Articles XXXII and XXXIII.*

It is understood that neither High Contracting Party may invoke the benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment as provided for in these Articles in order to support a claim on behalf of its consular officers for rights other or more extensive than those which it grants itself to the consular officers of the other Party.

*Ad Article XXXV.*

It is understood that cases coming within the sovereign rights or the exclusive competence of the State in accordance with the usages of international law can never be the subject of arbitration.

The present Protocol shall form an integral part of the present Convention and shall come into force at the same time as the convention.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

Done in duplicate, in French, at Ankara, October 30, 1930.

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS.

S. POLYCHRONIADES.

T. RUSTU.

ZEKAT.

Mustafa SEREF.

M. NUMAN.