

N° 2613.

ROUMANIE ET TURQUIE

Convention d'établissement, de commerce et de navigation, avec protocole de signature, signés à Ankara, le 11 juin 1929, avec annexes et protocole additionnel, signés à Ankara, le 9 juillet 1929.

ROUMANIA AND TURKEY

Convention regarding Establishment, Commerce and Navigation, with Protocol of Signature, signed at Ankara, June 11, 1929, with Annexes and Additional Protocol, signed at Ankara, July 9, 1929.

¹ TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION.No. 2613. — CONVENTION² BETWEEN ROUMANIA AND THE TURKISH REPUBLIC REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. SIGNED AT ANKARA, JUNE 11, 1929.

French official text communicated by the Roumanian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place February 14, 1931.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, of the one part, and HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, of the other part, being desirous of determining the conditions under which Roumanian nationals may establish themselves in Turkey and Turkish nationals in Roumania, and also the relations between their two countries in respect of commerce and navigation, have decided to conclude a Convention and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

His Excellency M. George FILALITY, Knight Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Turkey; and
M. John Gr. DIMITRESCO, Director-General of Commerce at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC :

His Excellency ZEKAI bey, Former Minister, Ambassador and Member of Parliament for Diarbekir ;
His Excellency Mustafa SEREF bey, Member of Parliament for Burdur; and
NUMAN RIFAT 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 each of the High Contracting Parties shall, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the country, have the right to enter the territory of the other Party freely, to travel, reside and establish themselves therein, or to depart at any time without being subject to any restrictions whatsoever other than those to which nationals are or may hereafter be subject, or, should special provisions dealing with foreign nationals exist, those to which the nationals of the most favoured nation are subject, without prejudice to any police regulations concerning foreigners.

It is understood, however, that the provisions above mentioned do not in any way affect the right acknowledged to both the High Contracting Parties of modification by immigration laws on this subject.

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 Bucharest, December 16, 1930.

Article 2.

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right to prohibit, in individual cases, nationals of the other Party from establishing themselves or residing within its territory, either under the order of a Court or in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to public morality, public health or mendicancy, or for other reasons affecting the internal or external safety of the State, and to expel them on these grounds.

The other Party undertakes at any time to receive back its nationals and their families who have thus been expelled, provided that their nationality is certified by the competent consul. This provision shall not apply to persons judged undesirable for political reasons.

Persons thus expelled shall be conveyed as far as the frontier or port of embarkation of the Party expelling them, at that Party's expense.

Article 3.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall have the right to acquire and possess all kinds of property, both movable and immovable, in the territory of the other Party, when such acquisition or possession is or may hereafter be permitted by the laws of the other High Contracting Party to nationals of the most favoured country. They may dispose of such property by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament or in any other manner, or acquire it by inheritance under the same conditions as those which are or may hereafter be laid down in respect of nationals of the most favoured foreign country.

In none of the above-mentioned cases shall they be subject to any taxes, charges or imposts of any description whatsoever other or higher than those which are or may be established in the case of nationals.

They shall also be allowed, provided they comply with the laws or regulations of the country, freely to export their property or their goods in general. They shall not be subject in respect of such export to any other restrictions or to any duties other or higher than those to which nationals of the most favoured country would be subject in similar circumstances.

Article 4.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, in the territory of the other Party, have the right, on the same conditions as nationals of the most favoured nation, and subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the country, to engage in any kind of industry or commerce and to follow any trade or profession whatsoever, with the exception of occupations and professions which are or may hereafter be reserved for nationals by the law of the country.

Article 5.

Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be required to pay any charges, taxes or imposts of any kind whatsoever other or higher than those imposed upon the nationals of the country in respect of their persons or property, or for the exercise of any form of commerce, industry, trade or profession.

Nevertheless as regards "residence" taxes and charges levied in respect of the carrying out of police formalities, nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the treatment granted to nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 6.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall not be liable, either in time of peace or in time of war, in the territory of the other Party, to any military service, whether in the army,

navy or air force or in the national guard or militia, or to any obligation or payment which replaces such service.

Nationals and companies of either of the High Contracting Parties shall in no case be liable to military or civil requisitions other than those which may be imposed on nationals.

They shall receive compensation for the same in accordance with the procedure provided for by local legislation.

Article 7.

Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the Courts in the territory of the other Party for the purpose of claiming and defending their rights, without being subject to any other conditions, restrictions or taxes than those imposed on nationals of the country, and shall have the same freedom as the latter to choose their advocates, solicitors or agents for any case from among the persons allowed to exercise such professions under the laws of the territories in question.

Subject to reciprocity, nationals of each of the two Contracting Parties shall be entitled to legal assistance in the territory of the other Party and shall be exempt from security for costs

Article 8.

Joint stock companies and other commercial companies, including industrial and financial companies, insurance companies and transport undertakings, which have their seat in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and have been regularly incorporated therein in accordance with the laws of that country shall be recognised by the other Party as having a legal existence in its territory, provided that their purpose is not an illicit one.

The said companies may, provided they comply with the laws and regulations which are or may hereafter be in force in the other country, and, when the legislation of that country makes a permit compulsory, after obtaining the said permit, establish themselves in the territory of the said country and set up subsidiary establishments, branches or agencies and may appear before the courts, either as plaintiffs or defendants.

The activities of the said companies which are incorporated under the legislation of one of the High Contracting Parties shall in so far as exercised on the territory of the other Party be subject to the laws and regulations of the latter.

Such companies shall be entitled to the same treatment as national companies in the second country in respect of legal and judicial protection for their property.

The aforesaid companies and their subsidiary establishments, branches and agencies shall not be liable in the territory of the second country, so far as concerns duties, taxes and imposts, to fiscal burdens which are higher than those borne by national companies of the same nature, in so far as the laws of the country allow. This shall not apply to duties and charges connected with the obtaining of documents of authorisation and registration for foreign companies.

This provision may not, however, be invoked by one of the Contracting Parties as giving the right to claim any exemption from taxation which may be granted to establishments set up by the State, to companies in which the State has an interest, or to persons holding concessions in respect of public services, nor may a Contracting Party claim, by reason of the said clause, a treatment more favourable than that which it grants itself to companies of the other Party.

In respect of taxation assessed on capital, income or profits, each of the Contracting Parties shall only impose taxation on companies of the other Party, according to the nature of the tax, on the basis of that part of the company's capital which has been invested in its territory, of the property which it owns there, of the profits which the company makes there, or of the company's turnover in the said country.

Furthermore, subject to reciprocity, and provided they comply with the laws of the country, and also subject to the restrictions provided for by the legislation of the country, the companies of each Contracting Party may acquire in the territory of the other Party all kinds of property,

both movable and immovable, which is necessary to the company's business, on condition that in such cases the acquisition of property is not the main object of the company.

Such companies may not concentrate the main operations provided for in their statutes in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties without having applied for and obtained the nationality of the said Party.

The previous paragraph shall not apply to the subsidiary establishments and branches of foreign banks having their headquarters in the country to which they belong.

Article 9.

It is agreed that neither Contracting Party may invoke the most-favoured-nation clause referred to in the foregoing Articles as a reason for claiming on behalf of its nationals, rights other or more extensive than those which it grants itself to nationals of the other Contracting Party.

Article 10.

Neither of the two Contracting Parties shall establish or maintain any prohibitions or restrictions on the importation or exportation or on the passage in transit of any goods whatsoever originating in the territory of the other Party or intended for export thereto, unless the said prohibition or restriction is applicable under the same conditions to similar goods, if any, coming from any other country or intended for export to any other country.

The Contracting Parties agree however that the following categories of import or export prohibitions are not forbidden on condition that they be not applied in such a manner as to constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination as between foreign countries when conditions are identical :

- (1) Prohibitions or restrictions concerning public safety.
- (2) Prohibitions or restrictions ordered with a view to safeguarding morals or for humanitarian reasons.
- (3) Prohibitions or restrictions in respect of the import of arms, ammunition or war material.
- (4) Prohibitions or restrictions ordered as a health measure or for the protection of animals or plants against diseases, noxious insects and parasites.
- (5) Export prohibitions or restrictions for the purpose of safeguarding national architectural, historical or archaeological treasures.
- (6) Prohibitions or restrictions applicable to gold, silver, specie, paper money and securities.
- (7) Prohibitions or restrictions for the purpose of extending to foreign production the régime established within the country in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of similar national products.
- (8) Prohibitions and restrictions applied to products which are, or may hereafter be the subject of a State monopoly or monopolies exercised under State control within the country so far as the production of or trade in such products is concerned.

It is understood that the Contracting Parties shall have the right to impose prohibitions or restrictions on products which gain an advantage by the granting of bounties or subsidies or which are given special privileges in any way, either openly or secretly.

Article 11.

Natural or manufactured products originating in Roumania may not be subjected on import into Turkey, so far as concerns Customs duties, surtaxes or coefficients of increase or any other duty or charge whatsoever, to a treatment less favourable than that which has been or may hereafter be granted to similar products of the most favoured nation, whatever their appellation of origin.

Likewise natural or manufactured products originating in Turkey may not be subject on import into Roumania, so far as concerns Customs duties, surtaxes or coefficients of increase or any other duty or charge whatsoever, to a treatment less favourable than that which has been or may hereafter be granted to similar products of the most favoured nation, whatever their appellation of origin.

Article 12.

No other or higher export duties or charges than those which are or may hereafter be levied in respect of the export of like products to the most-favoured country in that respect may be levied in Turkey in respect of export to Roumania or in Roumania in respect of export to Turkey.

Treatment on a footing of equality with a third country extends to the method of collecting duties on imports and exports, to the storing of merchandise in Customs warehouses, Customs dues and formalities, to the treatment and sending off in the Customs of goods imported, exported or passing in transit.

Article 13.

Treatment on terms of equality with a third State may not be claimed in respect of :

(1) Privileges which are or may hereafter be granted by one of the Contracting Parties in respect of frontier traffic with neighbouring countries over an area extending fifteen kilometres on either side of the frontier.

(2) Special privileges resulting from any Customs union which has been or may hereafter be concluded with one or more countries.

(3) Special advantages and privileges which are or may hereafter be established in respect of Customs tariffs between Turkey and countries detached from the Ottoman Empire in 1923.

Article 14.

Either Contracting Party may, in order to establish the country of origin of the products imported, require the production by the importer of a certificate of origin, stating that the article imported is the national produce or manufacture of the said country, or that it should be so considered, having regard to the transformation or manipulation due to economic considerations, which it has undergone therein in accordance with the legislation of the exporting country.

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

Certificates of origin shall not be required for postal packets if no transactions of a commercial character are involved.

Article 15.

In the case of goods the treatment of which on import is made dependent by the High Contracting Parties on certain conditions connected with their composition, degree of purity, quality, sanitary condition, zone of production, or other similar circumstances, the two Governments shall jointly examine the question whether the formalities connected with control at the frontier could not be simplified by means of the production of a certificate issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country.

Article 16.

The régime for import, transit, transshipment and passage of animals shall be determined in accordance with veterinary requirements, in compliance with the laws for veterinary police in each country.

For this purpose the two Contracting Parties shall proceed to conclude a special agreement regulating the régime for import and transit of animals and animal products.

Article 17.

Internal duties levied on behalf of the State, or of the provinces, departments or communes, which are or may hereafter be imposed on the production, manufacture or consumption of an article in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall not for any reason be made severer in respect of the products of the other Party than in respect of native products of the same kind, or, failing such, than in respect of similar products of the most favoured nation.

Article 18.

Merchants, manufacturers and other business men of either Contracting Party who prove, by producing an identity card issued by the competent authorities of their country, that they are authorised to carry on their trade or industry in that country, and that they pay therein the legally established taxes and imposts, shall have the right, either in person or through travellers in their employ, to make purchases of the goods in which they deal in the territory of the other Contracting Party from merchants or producers, or in public places of sale, provided that they comply with the laws and regulations of the country. They may also take orders from merchants and other persons who in their trade or industry use goods corresponding to the samples offered. They may likewise carry samples or patterns with them, or have them sent. The activities enumerated in this paragraph shall not require any special permit or render them liable to any further tax or duty provided, however, that they only import with them, or have sent to them, samples or patterns and not goods for sale. All articles representative of a specified commodity shall be considered as samples or patterns provided, first, that the same articles can be satisfactorily identified on re-exportation, and, secondly, that the quantity or value of the articles imported taken as a whole is not such that they can no longer, in accordance with commercial practice, be regarded as samples.

The identity card shall be drawn up in accordance with the model given in Annex B. The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities competent to issue these cards and the regulations which commercial travellers must observe in conducting their business.

It is understood however, that the aforesaid commercial travellers shall not be entitled to conclude sales for any merchants or business men other than those named on their cards.

With the exception of goods the importation of which is prohibited, articles liable to Customs duty or to any other charge, imported as samples or patterns, shall, conditionally on re-exportation,

be admitted on both sides provisionally free of import and export duties, subject to the following conditions :

A. When making their Customs declaration the said travellers shall produce a descriptive list certified by the Customs authorities of the exporting country and containing full particulars of the samples or patterns imported by them, together with three copies of this document. If they have not such a descriptive list in their possession, they shall, when making their declaration, present another list in triplicate which shall give full particulars of the samples or patterns.

The Customs authorities of the importing country may require a translation of the permit in the language of their country.

B. To enable samples or patterns to be identified on re-exportation they must be stamped or sealed in the exporting country according to their nature and form. The Customs authorities of each Party shall officially send to each other models of these stamps and seals to enable the authenticity of the marks affixed to the samples to be verified. When the affixing of such marks is impossible or liable to cause inconvenience, identification by means of photographs, sketches or a full and detailed description shall be permitted. The Customs authorities in the importing country may, however, place additional marks on these samples at the expense of the persons concerned in all cases in which they consider this indispensable for ensuring the identification of the samples on re-exportation.

Except in the last case, Customs inspection shall be confined to identifying the samples and determining the amount of any duties and charges to which they may be liable.

If the samples or patterns do not bear marks affixed in the exporting country, new marks shall be affixed by the Customs authorities of the importing country.

C. After the descriptive list or the samples declaration has been presented to the Customs authorities by the importers, the Customs inspection shall take place, and if the list or declaration corresponds with the samples and if the marks affixed thereto are in order, the Customs duty on each of these samples and the consumption taxes, if any, shall be determined and the amount of such duties and taxes deposited either in cash or in the form of such security as the Customs authorities of the importing country may consider adequate. The provisions in regard to this security shall be laid down by the respective Governments in accordance with their own legislation. Weighing and other charges shall be finally defrayed, and the descriptive list or one of the copies of the declaration, duly endorsed by the Customs authorities, shall be returned to the importer.

Instead, however, of depositing the duty on each of the samples calculated according to the corresponding rates in the tariff, the importer may pay duty on the whole of the samples at the rate of the sample assessed most highly.

The Customs authorities shall be bound to agree to this proposal.

D. Samples or patterns imported in this manner shall be returned within one year to the exporting country, or re-exported to another country, either through the Customs house of entry or through another Customs house. This period of one year may be extended, if necessary, by the Customs authorities of the importing country.

E. The descriptive list or declaration, together with the samples or patterns to be re-exported, shall be presented to the Customs authorities by the party concerned, and the former shall, after verification, refund without delay (against receipt) the whole of the duties deposited on entry, or provide for the release of any other security for the payment of these duties. Such refund or release shall apply only to samples or patterns which are re-exported. Customs duties held as a deposit for samples or patterns which are not re-exported on the expiry of the period allowed under D or which are sold within the country, shall finally accrue to the Customs administration or shall be collected from the guarantors if guarantee has been allowed.

F. The refund of the duties deposited on importation or the release of the security may be effected at any Customs office at the frontier or at any Customs office in the interior authorised for the purpose.

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other a list of the offices to which the said authorisation has been given.

The provisions of the present Article shall not, in so far as either Party is concerned, affect the principle of treatment on terms of equality with any third State. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to pedlars and hawkers and to the soliciting of orders from persons who do not exercise any trade or industry, each of the two High Contracting Parties reserving full freedom to legislate with regard to such matters.

Article 19.

The two Contracting Parties grant each other freedom of transit through their territories and undertake not to levy any duty on such transit traffic.

In general, the two Contracting Parties shall comply in respect of transit questions with the provisions contained in the Statute which forms an integral part of the Convention¹ on Freedom of Transit signed at Barcelona on April 20, 1921.

Article 20.

Products of the soil and industry of one of the Contracting Countries imported into the territory of the other after passing in transit through the territory of one or more third States shall not be subject, on importation, to Customs duties or to charges other or higher than if they had been imported direct from their country of origin.

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

Article 21.

The two Contracting Parties guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment in their respective relations as regards railway tariffs and rates, and agree to make no discrimination in respect of consignment, transport rates and public taxes connected with railway and maritime traffic, this to apply to passenger traffic and passenger baggage and to consignments of goods or other articles carried under the same conditions, in the same direction and over the same routes.

The above provisions shall not apply to reductions of tariffs granted to charitable organisations or to organisations connected with public education nor to those which are granted in the case of a calamity.

Article 22.

Nationals of either Contracting Party travelling to fairs or markets for the purpose of carrying on 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 by the authorities of their country in accordance with model C annexed to the present Convention.

Subject to the conditions in respect of identification and re-export provided for in Article 18 of the present Convention, and if necessary subject to the deposit of adequate security, articles intended for fairs, exhibitions or competitions shall be admitted free of Customs duty.

The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to itinerant traders and manufacturers nor to hawking or the soliciting of orders from persons not engaged in trade or industry, each of the Contracting Parties reserving full legislative freedom in this respect.

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 ; Vol. XCII, page 363 ; Vol. XCVI, page 181 ; and Vol. CIV, page 495, of this Series.

Article 23.

Nationals and companies of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party the same rights as nationals or companies of the said Party in respect of patents of inventions, industrial or commercial trade-marks and trade names, on condition that they comply with the procedure prescribed by law.

Article 24.

Each of the two Contracting Parties undertakes, subject to reciprocity, to grant the vessels of the other Party the same treatment as that granted to its own vessels in its seaports, so far as concerns freedom of access to the port, use of the same, and full right to all facilities which it grants to navigation and commercial operations in respect of vessels, their cargoes and their passengers, and so far as concerns facilities for loading and unloading and dues and taxes of all kinds levied in the name or on behalf of the Government, public authorities, concessionnaires, or establishments of any kind.

Article 25.

Vessels and other craft flying the flag of one of the Contracting Parties, on entering the port of the other Party either to load or to complete cargo for a foreign port, or to unload the whole or part of their cargo which they have brought from foreign countries, may, provided that they comply with the laws and regulations of the countries in question, retain on board that part of their cargo which is consigned to another port of the same country or to a foreign port, and re-export the same without paying duties other than those to which national vessels are or may hereafter be liable under similar circumstances.

Article 26.

Shipowners, shippers, freighters and charterers who are nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties, and their representatives and agents, shall be entitled to make use on the territory of the other Party of all equipment and accommodation in the ports and their dependencies under the same conditions and on payment of the same fees as nationals, provided that such harbour establishments or institutions are intended for public use.

Article 27.

Vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties, which are forced through stress of weather or through damage to take refuge in a port of the other Party, are authorised to carry out repairs there and to put out again to sea without being obliged to pay dues other than those to which national vessels would be liable in similar circumstances. Should the master of the vessel undergoing repair be obliged to dispose of part of the cargo to meet the expenditure involved, he shall be obliged to comply with the regulations and tariff in force in the place in which his vessel has taken refuge.

Article 28.

If a vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should be wrecked, run aground, be damaged at sea, or compelled to put into harbour in the waters of the other Party, the vessel and her cargo shall enjoy the same protection and facilities as are in similar circumstances granted by the legisla-

tion of each of the respective countries to national vessels. All assistance and relief shall be given to the master and crew, both for themselves and for the vessel and her cargo. Salvage operations shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation of the country. All goods salvaged from the vessel and her cargo, or the proceeds of such goods if they are sold, shall be returned to the owners or other persons entitled thereto, and no salvage charges shall be levied higher than those to which nationals of the country would be liable in similar circumstances.

The High Contracting Parties furthermore agree that goods salvaged shall not be subject to any Customs duties unless they were intended for consumption within the country

Article 29.

The nationality of vessels shall be established in accordance with the laws of the State to which the vessel in question belongs, by means of the documents and certificates on board issued by the competent authorities of each country.

Pending the conclusion of a special agreement for the mutual recognition of tonnage certificates, the vessels of each of the two Contracting Parties shall not be subject in the ports of the other Party to any fresh tonnage measurement operations, and the amount of the navigation dues and taxes to be paid shall be fixed according to the tonnage certificates issued by the competent authorities of the country whose flag the vessel flies.

Article 30.

The régime of national or most-favoured-nation treatment shall not extend :

- (1) To the pursuit of fishing in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties ;
- (2) To the application of special laws dealing with the national merchant marine and relating to encouragement given by means of bounties and other special facilities to the shipbuilding industry and to the exercise of navigation ;
- (3) To privileges granted by the State to its own vessels wholly or partly managed by the Government ;
- (4) To privileges granted to yacht clubs and the like ;
- (5) To the performance of the maritime service of the ports, roadsteads and shores, including pilotage, towage, salvage and assistance at sea.

Article 31.

The provisions of the present Convention shall in no case affect the general and special provisions in force concerning international waterways, provided that the said provisions do not constitute any discrimination affecting Turkish vessels.

Article 32.

The provisions of the present Convention shall in no case apply to the coasting trade, which shall continue to be regulated by the laws which are or may hereafter be in force in each of the two Contracting countries.

Article 33.

The provisions of the present Convention shall in no case apply to navigation in inland waters.

Article 34.

The present Convention and its annexes and the protocol of signature shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Bucharest as soon as possible.

It shall come into force thirty days after the exchange of ratifications.

The present Convention shall remain in force for two years from the date of its coming into force.

Unless it has been denounced by one of the High Contracting Parties six months before the expiry of the said period, the present Convention shall be prolonged by tacit agreement and shall remain in force until six months from the date of denunciation.

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

Done in duplicate at Ankara, June 11, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

Ad referendum

(Signed) FILALITY.
(Signed) J. Gr. DIMITRESCO.

Ad referendum.

(Signed) ZEKAI.
(Signed) Mustafa SEREF.
(Signed) M NUMAN.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

At the moment of signing the Convention regarding establishment, commerce and navigation the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following :

ad Article 11.

It is understood that currants coming from Turkey shall not be liable in Roumania to any import duty or to any taxes or dues whatsoever higher than those to which the same products of any other country, particularly currants produced in Greece, are or may hereafter be liable in the said country.

The Roumanian Delegation hereby declares that the Roumanian Government undertakes to purchase not less than 100,000 kg. of Turkish tobacco yearly, the origin of which shall be proved by certificates of origin.

ANKARA, June 11, 1929.

(Signed) FILALITY.
(Signed) J. Gr. DIMITRESCO.

(Signed) ZEKAI.
(Signed) Mustafa SEREF.
(Signed) M. NUMAN.

ANNEX A.

Form of
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

CONSIGNOR			CONSIGNEE		
Name			Name		
Residing at			Residing at		
Street			Street		
Number of packages	Method of packing	Marks Number	Gross and net weight (in kg.)	Means of despatch (railway, post, ship, etc.)	Contents

Certified that the goods specified above have their commercial origin in, the 19.....

(Description of competent authority and signature.)

(Stamp)

ANNEX B.

NAME OF STATE
(Issuing Authority).

IDENTITY CARD FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Available for twelve months, including the date of issue.

Valid in

No. of card

It is hereby certified that the holder of this card :

M.
born at.....
residing at

Street No.
 owns ¹
 at
 under the name of

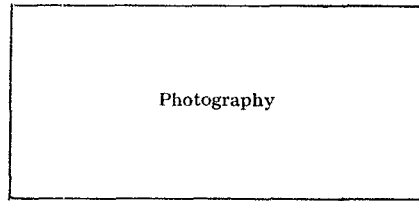
 (or) is a commercial traveller in the employ of the firm(s) of
 at
 which own(s)
 under the name of

As the holder of this card intends to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries and to make purchases for the above firm(s), it is hereby certified that the said firm(s) is (are) authorised to exercise its (their) industry and trade at and pay(s) the statutory taxes for that purpose.
 the 19.....

Signature of the Head of the firm(s).

Description of holder :

Age
 Height
 Hair
 Special marks



Signature of holder :

¹ State nature of the factory or business.

N. B. — Only the first part of the form should be filled in in the case of the head of a commercial or industrial concern.

ANNEX C.

IDENTITY CARD

for

VISITORS TO FAIRS OR MARKETS.

It is certified that M.
 holder of this card, proceeding with his goods to the fairs and markets in
 (insert " Turkey " in the case of Roumanian nationals and " Roumania " in the case of Turkish
 nationals) resides at
 and that he is bound to pay the statutory taxes and duties in respect of his business.

The present certificate is valid for a period of..... months.

(Place, date, signature and stamp of the issuing authority.)

ADDITIONAL¹ PROTOCOL.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties have agreed to signify in the present Protocol, which shall be annexed to, and shall form an integral part of, the Convention regarding Establishment, Commerce and Navigation, signed at Ankara on June 11, 1929, their agreement on the following points :

(1) The Contracting Parties shall continue as in the past to have the right to require legalisation by their diplomatic or consular representative of the certificates of origin provided for in Article 14 of the above-mentioned Convention.

(2) The Contracting Parties agree that the Convention¹ on Conditions of Residence, and Business, signed at Lausanne, on July 24, 1923, which is due to expire on August 6, 1931, shall cease to have effect so far as concerns their mutual relations as from the date of the coming into force of the Convention regarding Establishment, Commerce and Navigation of June 11, 1929, of which the present Protocol forms a part.

Done at Ankara, July 9, 1929.

(Signed) FILALITY.

(Signed) ZEKAI.

¹ Vol. XXVIII, page 151; and Vol. XXXVI, page 179, of this Series.