N° 985.

GRÈCE ET POLOGNE

Echange de notes comportant une Convention commerciale provisoire. Varsovie, le 17 avril 1925.

GREECE AND POLAND

Exchange of Notes, constituting a Provisional Commercial Agreement. Warsaw, April 17, 1925.
No. 985. — EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE HELLENIC AND
POLISH GOVERNMENTS CONSTITUTING A PROVISIONAL COM-
MERCIAL AGREEMENT. WARSAW, APRIL 17, 1925.

French official text communicated by the Greek Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, and by the Polish Delegate accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Exchange of Notes took place October 24, 1925.

I.

GREEK LEGATION IN POLAND.

No. 154.

Warsaw, April 17, 1925.

Your Excellency,

In view of the desire of our two Governments to encourage commercial and maritime relations between Greece and Poland by means of an agreement, I have been instructed to communicate to you the following provisions:

(1) Pending the conclusion of a definitive commercial treaty, and subject to reciprocity, Polish nationals and products shall enjoy on Greek territory the same treatment in all respects as is accorded to the nationals and products of the most-favoured nation.

(2) This treatment shall apply to all questions of commerce and navigation, to Customs tariffs, co-efficients of increase, taxes, Customs formalities, the transit of all articles, products and merchandise without any exception, and, in general, to questions concerning the establishment in either country of nationals of the two countries, the carrying on of their trade, business or occupations, including that of commercial travellers, and the payment of taxes and duties.

(3) Without prejudice to the above-mentioned provisions, the natural or manufactured products, originating in and coming from Greece and enumerated in the attached list "A", shall, on being imported into Polish Customs territory, benefit by the percentages of reduction given in the said list.

(4) Nevertheless, it is understood that neither Greece nor Poland may claim the benefit of any privileges which are, or may subsequently be, granted by the two High Contracting Parties to their respective neighbours, in respect of frontier trade, or of the special facilities resulting from a Customs union. Further, Greece may not invoke in her favour the provisions in force under the provisional Customs régime between the Polish and German parts of Upper Silesia.

(5) Incorporated companies and other registered commercial firms constituted on Polish soil in accordance with Polish laws, shall be recognised in Greece as legal entities...
and, provided they submit to the laws and regulations of the country, shall be entitled to establish branches and affiliated establishments, appear before the Courts, and carry on their trade or business, with the exception, however, of companies (including insurance and financial companies) which, by reason of their character as public utility services, are or may be subject in Greece to special restrictions applying to all countries. They shall not be liable to duties and taxes other or higher than those imposed on the companies of any other country.

(6) The vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the ports and territorial waters of the other Contracting Party treatment as favourable as that which is granted to national vessels. This treatment does not apply to the right of coasting trade, which may be reserved exclusively for vessels flying the national flag.

(7) As regards conditions of transit, the two Contracting Parties undertake to apply, in their relations with one another, the provisions of the Convention\(^1\) and Statute on Freedom of Transit, signed at Barcelona on April 21, 1921.

(8) Poland undertakes to issue import licences for wines and alcoholic beverages originating in and coming from Greece, up to the amounts required for Polish consumption.

(9) It is understood that the Polish Government, which is responsible for the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig in virtue of Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles and Articles 2 and 6 of the Treaty\(^2\) of Paris, between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, dated November 9, 1920, reserves the right to declare that the Free City is a Contracting Party to the present Agreement, and that it accepts the obligations and acquires the rights derived therefrom.

(10) This reservation does not apply to the provisions of the present Agreement to which the Republic of Poland subscribes, so far as they concern the Free City of Danzig in accordance with the rights which she derives from the treaties relating thereto.

(11) The preceding provisions, on being accepted by both Parties, shall be regarded as establishing a Commercial Agreement between Greece and Poland, which shall be ratified and the ratifications whereof shall be exchanged at Warsaw. It shall come into force on the fifteenth day reckoned from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until either of the two Governments shall notify to the other its intention of terminating it. It shall, however, be understood that in such case the Agreement shall still remain in force for three months.

(Signed) N. XYDAKIS.

To His Excellency,
M. Al. SKRZYNIEWSKI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

II.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
No. O. II. T. 951.

Warsaw, April 17, 1925.

Your Excellency,

In view of the desire of our two Governments to encourage commercial and maritime relations between Poland and Greece by means of an Agreement, I have been instructed to communicate to you the following provisions:

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\(^2\) Vol. VI, page 189 of this Series.
Pending the conclusion of a definitive commercial treaty, and subject to reciprocity, Greek nationals and products shall enjoy on Polish territory the same treatment in all respects as is accorded to the nationals and products of the most-favoured nation.

This treatment shall apply to all questions of commerce and navigation, to Customs tariffs, co-efficients of increase, taxes, Customs formalities, the transit of all articles, products and merchandise without any exception, and, in general, to questions concerning the establishment in either country of nationals of the two countries, the carrying on of their trade, business or occupations, including that of commercial travellers, and the payment of taxes and duties.

Without prejudice to the above-mentioned provisions, the natural or manufactured products, originating in and coming from Greece and enumerated in the attached list "A", shall, on being imported into Polish Customs territory, benefit by the percentages of reduction given in the said list.

Nevertheless, it is understood that neither Poland nor Greece may claim the benefit of any privileges which are, or may subsequently be, granted by the two High Contracting Parties to their respective neighbours in respect of frontier trade, or of the special facilities resulting from a Customs union. Further, Greece may not invoke in her favour the provisions in force under the provisional Customs régime between the Polish and German parts of Upper Silesia.

Incorporated companies and other registered commercial firms constituted on Greek soil in accordance with Greek laws, shall be recognised in Poland as legal entities and, provided they submit to the laws and regulations of the country, shall be entitled to establish branches and affiliated establishments, appear before the Courts, and carry on their trade or business, with the exception, however, of companies (including insurance and financial companies) which, by reason of their character as public utility services, are or may be subject in Poland to special restrictions applying to all countries. They shall not be liable to duties and taxes other or higher than those imposed on the companies of any other country.

The vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the ports and territorial waters of the other Contracting Party treatment as favourable as that which is granted to national vessels. This treatment does not apply to the right of coasting trade, which may be reserved exclusively for vessels flying the national flag.

As regards conditions of transit, the two Contracting Parties undertake to apply, in their relations with one another, the provisions of the Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, signed at Barcelona, April 21, 1921.

Poland undertakes to issue import licences for wines and alcoholic beverages originating in and coming from Greece up to the amounts required for Polish consumption.

It is understood that the Polish Government, which is responsible for the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig, in virtue of Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles and Articles 2 and 6 of the Treaty of Paris between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, dated November 9, 1920, reserves the right to declare that the Free City is a Contracting Party to the present Agreement, and that it accepts the obligations and acquires the rights derived therefrom.

This reservation does not apply to the provisions of the present Agreement, to which the Republic of Poland subscribes, so far as they concern the Free City of Danzig, in accordance with the rights which she derives from the treaties relating thereto.

The preceding provisions, on being accepted by both Parties, shall be regarded as establishing a Commercial Agreement between Poland and Greece, which shall be ratified and the ratifications whereof shall be exchanged at Warsaw. It shall come into
force on the fifteenth day reckoned from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until either of the two Governments shall notify to the other its intention of terminating it. It shall, however, be understood that in such case the Agreement shall still remain in force for three months.

To His Excellency
M. N. XYDAKIS,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece,
Warsaw.

(Signed) Al. SKRZYŃSKI.

LIST A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polish Tariff No.</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Percentage of reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex 7/1</td>
<td>Dried currants</td>
<td>73 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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