N° 1425.

GRÈCE ET ROYAUME-UNI

Traité de commerce et de navigation, et déclaration y annexée, signés à Londres, le 16 juillet 1926, et échange de notes y relatif, Athènes, les 2 décembre 1926, 11 janvier 1927 et les 10|13 mai 1927.

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GREECE
AND UNITED KINGDOM

No. 1425. — TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND GREECE, AND ACCOMPANYING DECLARATION. SIGNED AT LONDON, JULY 16, 1926.

Textes officiels anglais et grec communiqués par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté britannique, et le chargé d’affaires de la République hellénique à Berne. L’enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 22 mars 1927.

English and Greek official texts communicated by His Britannic Majesty’s Foreign Office and the Chargé d’Affaires of the Hellenic Republic at Berne. The registration of this Treaty took place March 22, 1927.

TEXTE GREC. — GREEK TEXT.

Ο Προέδρος τής Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, και η Α. Μεγαλειότης ο Βασιλεύς τού Ήμωνένου Βασιλείου τής Μεγάλης Βρεταννικής και Ιρλανδίας και τών πέραν των θυλαισιών Βρεταννικών Κτήσεων, Αυτοκράτωρ τών Θεών, έπεθυμόντες να αναπτύξουν και διευκολύνουν τάς ήδη δημιουργημένις εμπορικές σχέσεις μεταξύ τών δύο αυτών χωρών, ἀπεφυάσθησαν νά συνομολογήσουν πρός τόν σκοπόν αυτών Συνθήκην Υμνησίας και Νομικάς, και διώρισαν ὡς Πληρεξούσιους αὐτῶν:

Ο Προέδρος τής Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας, τόν Κύριον Δημήτριον Κακλαμάνου, Ἐκτατον Ἀπεσταλμένων και Πληρεξούσιον Ὑπουργόν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐν Λονδίνῳ καὶ τόν Κύριον Αλέξανδρον Βούρον, Ἐκτατων Ἀπεσταλμένων καὶ Πληρεξούσιον Ὑπουργον, Διευθυντὴν ἐν τί Ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν.

Α. Μεγαλειότης ο Βασιλεύς τού Ήμωνένου Βασιλείου τής Μεγάλης Βρεταννικής και Ιρλανδίας και τών πέραν των θυλαισιών Βρεταννικών Κτήσεων, Αυτοκράτωρ τών Θεών, τὸν εὐφημήσατον Σετον Αυστέν Χαμφλερλίν, ὑποτήτων τῆς Περι-

1 L’Échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Londres, le 10 décembre 1926.

The exchange of ratifications took place at London December 10 1926.
Monsieur Alexander VOUROS, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of Department in the Hellenic Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article 1.

There shall be between the territories of the two Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places and ports in the territories of the other to which subjects or citizens of that Contracting Party are, or may be, permitted to come, and shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are, or may be, enjoyed by subjects or citizens of that Contracting Party.

Article 2.

The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties shall be entitled to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other so long as they satisfy and observe the conditions and regulations applicable to the entry, travelling and residence of all foreigners.

Article 3.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall enjoy, in respect of their persons, their property, rights and interests, and in respect of their commerce, industry, profession, occupation or any other matter, in every way the same treatment and legal protection as the subjects or citizens of that Party or of the most favoured foreign country, in as far as taxes.
Article 4.

The two Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce, navigation and industry, and the exercise of professions or occupations, any privilege, favour or immunity which either of the two Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships and subjects or citizens of any other foreign country shall be extended, simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, to the ships and subjects or citizens of the other, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation and industry of each of the two Contracting Parties shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Article 5.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, inherit and possess every description of property, movable and immovable, which the laws of the other Contracting Party permit, or shall permit, the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess. They may, under the same conditions as are, or shall be, established with regard to subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, or in the case of movable property acquire the same by inheritance.

They shall not be subjected in any of the cases mentioned to any taxes, imposts or charges of whatever denomination other or higher than those which are, or shall be, applicable to subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party.
The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the other Contracting Party, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects or citizens of such Party would be liable under similar circumstances.

Article 6.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, air force, national guard or militia. They shall similarly be exempted from all judicial, administrative and municipal functions whatever, other than those imposed by the laws relating to juries, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as an equivalent for personal service, and finally from any military exaction or requisition. The charges connected with the possession by any title of landed property are, however, excepted, as well as compulsory billeting and other special military exactions or requisitions to which all subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party may be liable as owners or occupiers of buildings or land.

In so far as either of the two Contracting Parties may levy any military exactions or requisitions on the subjects or citizens of the other, it shall accord the same compensation in respect thereof as is accorded in similar circumstances to its own subjects or citizens.

In the above respects the subjects or citizens of one of the two Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is, or may be, accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured foreign country.

Article 7.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the two Contracting Parties,
imported into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, produced or manufactured in the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

The only exception to this general rule shall be in the case of the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or for the protection of animals and plants against diseases and pests.

**Article 8.**

Currants, the produce of Greece, shall not on importation into Great Britain and Northern Ireland be subject to Customs duty in excess of two shillings per cwt.

On the other hand, the Greek Government undertake that any measures involving the retention or purchase of currants with a view to the protection of growers should leave available for export a quantity to be determined yearly on the basis of the average of the three preceding years' export, plus a margin of 5 per cent. for the probable increase of consumption.

It is understood that this quantity will be available for export through the usual commercial channels or co-operative organisations, without any interference on the part of the Greek Government in the shape of legislation fixing a minimum export price.

The articles enumerated in the schedule to this treaty produced or manufactured in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall not on importation into Greece be subjected to higher duties than those specified in the schedule.
It is agreed that the additional duties levied by the State for the benefit of the national, provincial or municipal revenues upon any article produced or manufactured in Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon importation into Greece, such as, for example, the octroi or municipal duty under Article 5 of the Tariff Law of 22nd December, 1923, the tax for the service of the forced loan of 1922, statistical, orphanage and refugee taxes, shall not exceed in the aggregate the limit of 75 per cent. of the corresponding Customs duty. It is further agreed that the octroi or municipal duty shall not exceed 30 per cent. of the corresponding Customs duty, and that the tax for the service of the forced loan of 1922 shall not exceed 39 per cent. of the corresponding Customs duty.

Articles produced or manufactured in Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall be exempt from the internal octroi levied upon like native articles when transported from one township to another.

Article 9.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

Article 10.

Both Contracting Parties agree to avoid as far as possible in their trade with each other prohibitions or restrictions on the importation or exportation of any goods, but in so far as such prohibitions or restrictions may be

ΑΡΘΡΌΝ 9ου.

Τά εἰδή τὰ περαγόμενα ή κατασκευαζόμενα εἰς τὰς χώρας εκάστου τῶν συμβαλλόμενων μερών, ἐξαφανίζονται εἰς τὰς χώρας τοῦ ἐξορίου, διὸ ἂν ὑπάρχει κανένας ἐκ τῶν οἰκείων τῶν συμβαλλόμενων μερών κανένας ἐκ τῶν διακινούμενας ἐπί ὁμοίων εἰδών ἐξαιρήσεως ἐκ τῶν χωρῶν ἐξετάσεως. Οὕτω δὲ ἀπελάθωσιν ἡ προθυρία ἡ ἐνδεδειγμένης ἐπί τῆς ἐξαφάνως εἰς τὸν ἔκτο ἐκ τῶν χωρῶν ἐκάστου τῶν συμβαλλόμενων μερών εἰς τὰς χώρας τοῦ ἐλληνίκου καὶ ἐπί τῆς ἐξαφάνως ὁμοίων εἰδών εἰς ὁμοίως ἐκ τῶν συμβαλλόμενων μερών εἰς ὁμοίως ἐκ τῶν συμβαλλόμενων μερών.
enforced they undertake as regards import and export licences to do everything in their power to ensure:

(a) That the conditions to be fulfilled and the formalities to be observed in order to obtain such licences should be brought immediately in the clearest and most definite form to the notice of the public;

(b) That the method of issue of the certificates of licences should be as simple and stable as possible;

(c) That the examination of applications and the issue of licences to the applicants should be carried out with the least possible delay;

(d) That the system of issuing licences should be such as to prevent the traffic in licences. With this object, licences, when issued to individuals, should state the name of the holder and should not be capable of being used by any other person;

(e) That, in the event of the fixing of rations, the formalities required by the importing country should not be such as to prevent an equitable allocation of the quantities of goods of which the importation is authorised.

Article 11.

In the event of the Greek Government introducing any system of exchange control, the conditions under which foreign currency shall be made available to pay for imports of goods, the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty’s territories, shall not be less favourable in any respect than the corresponding conditions under which foreign currency may be made available to pay for imports the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

Article 12.

The two Contracting Parties agree to take the most appropriate measures by their national
legislation and administration both to prevent the arbitrary or unjust application of their laws and regulations with regard to Customs and other similar matters, and to ensure redress by administrative, judicial or arbitral procedure for those who have been prejudiced by such abuses. The mode of procedure shall be regulated by the two Contracting Parties in their respective territories.

Article 13.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 8, all goods, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the one Contracting Party, shall not, after their importation into the territories of the other Party, be subjected to a consumption duty or any other internal tax or duty, levied for the benefit of the state or local authorities or corporations, other or greater than the duties levied in similar circumstances on the like goods of national origin, provided that in no case shall such duties be more burdensome than the duties levied in similar circumstances on the like goods of any other foreign country.

Article 14.

The stipulations of the present Treaty with regard to the mutual grant of the treatment of the most favoured nation apply unconditionally to the treatment of commercial travellers and their samples. In this matter the two Contracting Parties agree to carry out the provisions of the International Convention relating to Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on the 3rd November, 1923.

Article 15.

Limited liability and other companies, partnerships and associations formed for the purpose of commerce, insurance, finance, industry, transport or any other business and established


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in the territories of either Party shall, provided that they have been duly constituted in accordance with the laws in force in such territories, be entitled in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

Limited liability and other companies, partnership and associations of either Party which shall have been admitted in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the territories of the other Party with regard to foreign companies shall enjoy in those territories treatment in regard to taxation no less favourable than that accorded to the limited liability and other companies, partnerships and associations of that Party.

Furthermore, each of the two Contracting Parties undertakes to place no obstacle in the way of such companies, partnerships, and associations which may desire to carry on in its territories, whether through the establishment of branches or otherwise, any description of business which the companies, partnerships and associations or subjects or citizens of any other foreign country are, or may be, permitted to carry on.

In no case shall the treatment accorded by either of the two Contracting Parties to companies, partnerships and associations of the other be less favourable in respect of any matter whatever than that accorded to companies, partnerships and associations of the most favoured foreign country.

Article 16.

Each of the two Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other and such vessels, their cargoes and passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than, national vessels and their cargoes and passen-

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 16ον.

'Εκάτερον τῶν συμβαλλόμενων μερών θὰ ἐπιτρέψῃ τὴν εἰσαγωγὴν ἢ τὴν ἐξαγωγὴν παντὸς ἔμπορευματος, οὕτως, κατὰ νόμον, ἐπιτρέπεται ἡ εἰσαγωγὴ ἢ ἡ ἐξαγωγὴ, ὡς καὶ τὴν μεταφορὰν ἐμπορίαν ἀπὸ ἡ εἰς τὰ ἔδαφα αὐτῶν, διὰ πλοίων τοῦ ἐπετείου· καὶ τὰ πλοῖα τούτα, τὰ ψυχαὶ καὶ οἱ ἑξάρχαι αὐτῶν θὰ ἀπολύονται τῶν αὐτῶν πλονεκτημάτων καὶ ἐν οἷς ἴδαιμος ἡ φορολογικὰ μέρη ἐν γένει ἑπετεί ἡ ἀνώτερα

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gers, or the vessels of any other foreign country and their cargoes and passengers.

tōn ἑπίβαλλομένων ἐπὶ τῶν θυνίκων πλοίων, τῶν φορτών καὶ ἑπιβατῶν αὐτῶν, ἃ τῶν πλοίων πάσης ἐπέφερε ξένης χώρας καὶ τῶν φορτών καὶ ἑπιβατῶν αὐτῶν.

**Article 17.**

In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads and harbours of the territories of the two Contracting Parties, no privilege or facility shall be granted by either Party to vessels of any other foreign country or to national vessels which is not equally granted to vessels of the other Party from whatsoever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

**Article 18.**

In regard to duties of tonnage, harbour, pilottage, lighthouse, quarantine or other analogous duties or charges of whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, the vessels of each of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the ports of the territories of the other treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to national vessels or the vessels of any other foreign country.

All dues and charges levied for the use of maritime ports shall be duly published before coming into force. The same shall apply to the bye-laws and regulations of the ports. In each maritime port, the port authority shall keep open for inspection by all persons concerned a table of the dues and charges in force, as well as a copy of the bye-laws and regulations.

**Article 19.**

The provisions of this treaty relating to the mutual concession of national treatment in matters of navigation do not apply to the coasting trade in respect of which the subjects

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ΑΦΘΩΝ 17ου.

Καθ’ ὅσον ἄφορον ἐν τένει εἰς τὴν στάθμασιν, φόρτωσιν καὶ ἑκτέρων πλοίων εἰς τοὺς λιμένας, δεξιόπησες καὶ ὁμοίους τῶν ἑπιβατῶν τῶν δύο συμβαλλομένων μερών, οὐδὲν ἄν απεχθήσης ἀρ’ ἐκατέρω τούτων εἰς πλοία ὑπάρχουσα ἐπέφερε ξένης χώρας ἢ εἰς ξένης τοιχίης προοίμιαν ἢ εὐολοκία μὴ παραχθῆναι ἐξ αὐτοῦ εἰς πλοία τοῦ ἐκτέρου μέσου, ὀφείλητος καὶ ἄν προσρύμων καὶ ἀποφθέγητος καὶ ἄν κατευθυνόντας τάτα.

ΑΦΘΩΝ 18ου.

Καθ’ ὅσον ἄφορον εἰς τὰ κατὰ τόννους τέλη, τὰ λιμένια, θρυώματα, φυσικά, λοιποκαθαρσίας τοιχίης ἢ ἐπὶ ἀνάλογα δικαίωμα ἢ τέλη πάσης κατηγορίας, εἰσακτήτων ἐπὶ νόμων ἡ πρὸς ὄρθος τῆς Κυβερνησίας, δημοσίων ἐπικαθαριστικῶν ἐκδοτῶν, ὑποκαθαριστικῶν ἐκδοτῶν, ὑποκαθαριστικῶν ἐκδοτῶν, ἐπικαθαριστικῶν ἐκδοτῶν, καὶ τῶν εἰς τὸν ἐκτέρον πλοίων ἐκθέσεως ἐπί τῶν διακινήσεως τῶν διακινητικῶν συμβαλλομένων μερών θα αποφθέγητος εἰς τοὺς λιμένας τοῦ ἐκτέρου πλοίων ἐκθέσεως τῶν διακινητικῶν συμβαλλομένων μερών πρὸς τὰ παραχθῆναι εἰς τὰ ξένης χῶρας ἢ παραχθῆναι εἰς τὰ ξένης χῶρας πλοία.

Πιθανὸν τὰ δικαίωμα ἢ τέλη, τὰ εἰσακτήτων διὰ τὴν χρήσιν τῶν ἡλείων, θα δημοσίων καὶ εἰς τοὺς γενικούς καὶ τῶν ἐκτέρων περὶ εὐκαθαριστικῶν τῶν λιμένων ἐκατερόν ἤκτα τῶν ξένων βαθμίδων εἰς ἐκκαθαριστικῶν λιμένων, η Λιμενικὴ Παράρτησις ἢ τῆς τῆς διαθέσεως παρθενοτούς καὶ ἐντολῶν τῶν εἰς ἐκκαθαριστικῶν καὶ τελῶν, ὡς ἐπί τοῦ ἐκτέρου τῶν ἐν λόγῳ καὶ διατάξεως.

ΑΦΘΩΝ 19ου.

Αἱ διατάξεις τῆς παρούσης συμβάσεως, αἱ ἀφορούσαι εἰς τὴν ἐν τοῖς ἡπτανομίας ἠκομοιότητι παραιτημένη τῶν εἰς τὴν ἑπεξήγησιν ναυτικῶν παραχροματικῶν τελωνευτικῶν, δέν ἦ σ
or citizens and vessels of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other provided that reciprocity be assured.

The vessels of either Contracting Party may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that in the event of the coasting trade of either Party being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other Party it engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the territories of the former Party of passengers holding through tickets or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage, these vessels and their passengers and cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

**Article 20.**

Any vessels of either of the two Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the territories of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores and to put to sea again without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the two Contracting Parties shall run aground or be wrecked upon
the coasts of the territories of the other, such vessel and all parts thereof and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners of such vessel, goods, merchandise, &c., or to their agents, when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the vessel, goods, merchandise, &c., referred to shall, in so far as they are the property of a subject or citizen of the second Contracting Party, be delivered to the consular officer of that Contracting Party in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the Contracting Party, and such consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The two Contracting Parties agree, however, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any Customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked, the respective consular officer shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorised to interpose, in order to afford the necessary assistance to his fellow-countrymen.

**Article 21.**

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and vessels which, according to Hellenic law, are to be deemed Hellenic vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British and Hellenic vessels, respectively.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 21ον.

"Όλα τὰ πλοία, ἅτινα συμφώνως πρὸς τὸν Βρεττανικὸν Χώμον θεωροῦνται Βρεττανικά καὶ ὅλα τὰ πλοία ἄτινα, συμφώνως τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ. Λόγῳ, θεωροῦνται Ἑλληνικά θα λογίζονται ἁμοιοβατικοὶ, ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὰ θέματα τῆς παρούσης συμβάσεως, ὡς Βρεττανικά καὶ Ἑλληνικὰ πλοία.
Article 22.

It shall be free to each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories of the other to which such representatives of any other nation may be admitted by the respective Governments. Such consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent.

The consular officers of one of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same official rights, privileges and exemptions, provided reciprocity be granted, as are, or may be, accorded to similar officers of any other foreign country.

Article 23.

In the case of the death of a subject or citizen of one of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, leaving kin but without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent consular officer of the country to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the consular officers of any other foreign country shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the consular officers of the other Contracting Party.
Article 24.

The consular officers of one of the two Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters other than subjects or citizens of the latter Contracting Party from the vessels of the former Contracting Party.

Article 25.

The provisions of the present Treaty with regard to the grant of the treatment of the most favoured nation do not extend to:

(1) Favours granted by one of the two Contracting Parties to an adjoining State to facilitate traffic for certain frontier districts, as a rule not extending beyond 15 kilometres on each side of the frontier, and for residents in such districts;

(2) Favours which Greece has granted directly or indirectly, by virtue of treaties to which His Britannic Majesty is a party, concluding the world war, unless those favours have been extended to a State which has no right to claim them by reason of such treaties.

Article 26.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties shall have in the territories of the other the same rights as subjects or citizens of that Contracting Party in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks and designs, and copyright in literary and artistic works, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

They may enjoy the following:

1. The right to any kind of education and training for the purpose of acquiring instruction or qualifications for the practice of any art, profession, or business, and of obtaining the qualifications necessary to the practice thereof.

2. The right to engage in any kind of occupation or profession, and to hold any kind of work, within the limits prescribed by law.

3. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of benefit or advantage, including the right to receive any kind of financial aid or other assistance, within the limits prescribed by law.

4. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of protection or security, including the right to receive any kind of protection or security, within the limits prescribed by law.

5. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of social security, including the right to receive any kind of social security, within the limits prescribed by law.

6. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of medical or sanitary care, including the right to receive any kind of medical or sanitary care, within the limits prescribed by law.

7. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of religious or moral education, including the right to receive any kind of religious or moral education, within the limits prescribed by law.

8. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of cultural or artistic education, including the right to receive any kind of cultural or artistic education, within the limits prescribed by law.

9. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of scientific or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of scientific or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

10. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of literary or scientific education, including the right to receive any kind of literary or scientific education, within the limits prescribed by law.

11. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of professional or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of professional or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

12. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

13. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

14. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of scientific or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of scientific or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

15. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of legal or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of legal or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

16. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

17. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of professional or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of professional or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

18. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

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28. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

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30. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

31. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

32. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of professional or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of professional or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

33. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

34. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

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36. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

37. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

38. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of professional or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of professional or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

39. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

40. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

41. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of professional or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of professional or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

42. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

43. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

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45. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

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48. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of vocational or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of vocational or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

49. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of technical or commercial education, including the right to receive any kind of technical or commercial education, within the limits prescribed by law.

50. The right to the enjoyment of any kind of professional or technical education, including the right to receive any kind of professional or technical education, within the limits prescribed by law.

No. 1425
Article 27.

Each of the two Contracting Parties agrees to provide suitable civil remedies, and in cases of fraud, suitable penal remedies, in respect of the use of words, devices or descriptions or any other indications which state or manifestly suggest that the goods, in connection with which they are used, have been produced or manufactured in the territories of the other Party, if such statement or suggestion be false. Proceedings may be taken in such cases by any person or company aggrieved, and, in the case of an injunction or of criminal proceedings, by or on behalf of any association or person representing the special industry affected.

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to prohibit the importation into and to provide measures for the seizure on importation into the territories of that Party of any goods bearing words, devices, descriptions or other indications, which state or manifestly suggest that the goods have been produced or manufactured in the territories of the other Party, if such statement or suggestion be false.

It is understood that the provisions of this Article do not impose any obligation to seize goods in transit.

In respect of goods which are imported into, or to which a mark or description has been applied within, the territories of one of the two Contracting Parties, the competent authorities of that Party shall decide what descriptions, on account of their generic character, do not fall within the provisions of this Article.

Article 28.

The two Contracting Parties agree in their relations with each other to give effect to the provisions of:

(1) The Conventions and Statutes concluded at Barcelona in 1921 respecting

Article 28v.

ἈΡΘΡΟΝ 27ον.

Ἐξάτερον τῶν συμβαλλόμενων μερῶν σμηνισεὶ ὧς προκειμένη περὶ τῆς θαμοθετήσας καταλήλλων αὐτικῶν κυρώσεων, καὶ εἰς περιπτώσεις θάλα παραλήλλων ποιητικῶν κυρώσεων, ἐν χάρισι πρὸς τὴν χρήσιν όρων, ὑμηθρήματος, περιγραφῶν ἀλλιών οἰκουμένης ἐνδειξίας, δόν ὃν βεβαιώνει ἡ ἐναρτήσεις ὑποδηλώσει, ὅτι τὰ ἐπιστομίατα εἰς ἀφορότατα παρῆρθησιν ἡ κατασκευάσεις ἀρέτας τῶν ἐνωρίων τοῦ ἐκτεταρτοῦ μέρους, ἐὰν αἱ περὶ ὁ λόγος βεβαιώσεις ἡ ἐνδειξίας εἶναι ψευδής. Εἰς τοιαύτην περὶτονον ἡ διοίκησις ὑπάρχει μέρισμα μετά ταῖς παριστάσις ἡ διείστησις ἡ ψευδής. Εἰς τὴν περήκτωσιν ἡ ἐνδειχθῇ διοίκησις ὑπάρχει μέρισμα πολλάτικον ἡ ὑπόθεσις. Αὐτὴν παραλήλλουσαν τὴν ἐνδείξεας ἡ σκότωσις πολλάτικον ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἡ ἐνδείξεας εἶναι ἀπαράκτης ἡ σκότωσις ἡ κατασκευάσεις ἡ ὑπόθεσις. Εἰς τὴν περὶ τῶν ἐνωρίων παραλήλλων ἡ διείστησις εἶναι ἐπαράκτης ἡ σκότωσις ἡ κατασκευάσεις ἡ ὑπόθεσις. Εἰς τὴν περὶ τῶν ἐνωρίων παραλήλλων ἡ διείστησις εἶναι ἐπαράκτης ἡ σκότωσις ἡ κατασκευάσεις ἡ ὑπόθεσις. Εἰς τὴν περὶ τῶν ἐνωρίων παραλήλλων ἡ διείστησις εἶναι ἐπαράκτης ἡ σκότωσις ἡ κατασκευάσεις ἡ ὑπόθεσις.

ἈΡΘΡΟΝ 28ον.

Τά δύο συμβαλλόμενα Μέρη συμφωνοῦσαν ὅτι, κατὰ δύον Ἀρχή εἰς τὰς μεταξὺ αὐτῶν σχέσεις, θέσουσιν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς τὰς διατάξεις. Τά δύο συμβαλλόμενα Μέρη συμφωνοῦσαν ὅτι, κατὰ δύον Ἀρχὴ εἰς τὰς μεταξὺ αὐτῶν σχέσεις, θέσουσιν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς τὰς διατάξεις.

(1) Τῶν Συμβάσεων καὶ τῶν Κανονισμῶν, τῶν συμβαλλόμενων ἐν Βαρκελώνη ἐν ἑαυτοῖς
freedom of transit and navigable waterways of international concern; 

(2) The Conventions and Statutes concluded at Geneva in 1923 respecting Customs formalities, maritime ports, and railways; 

(3) The Protocol on arbitration clauses drawn up in Geneva in 1923; whether or not they have ratified these instruments.

Article 29.

The two Contracting Parties agree in principle that any dispute that may arise between them as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Treaty shall, at the request of either Party, be referred to arbitration.

The court of arbitration to which disputes shall be referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, unless in any particular case the two Contracting Parties agree otherwise.

Article 30.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to India or to any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing dominions, colonies, possessions or protectorates, unless notice is given by His Britannic Majesty's representative at Athens of the desire of His

1921, σχετικός προς την ελευθερία της διαμετα- 

χομίας και των πλοιών οίχων διεθνώς υπο- 

φέροντων. 

(2) Των Συμβάσεων και των Κανονισμών, 

των συναφθευτών εν Γενεύε εν έτε ιν 1923, 

σχετικός προς της τελωνειακής διατύπωσης, των 

θυλασίων λιμένων και των αεροδρόμων. 

(3) Τού περί δρόμων διατήρησες εν Γενεύε, κατά 

το 1923 κατάρτισθηκέν τροποποιόλον, είτε επε- 

χόρσισαν, είτε μή, τας διεθνείς ταύτας πράξεις.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 29ον. 

Τὰ δόσο συμβαλλόμενα μέρη συμφωνοῦσαν χωρίς 

ἀργύρων, ὅπως ἵναιστητο διαμορφ. ήτε ἡδὲ 

τούς ἔτοιμοι ἕτερους μεταξύ αὐτῶν, ὡς πρός την ὀρθήν 

δικαιομορφίαν ή ἐφαρμογήν οἰκοδόμῆσαι των δια- 

τάξεων τῆς παρούσης συμβάσεως παραπέμπονται, 

κατ' αὐτοχών τῶν ἐν τούτο γενομένων μεταξύ 

τῶν, εἰς διερμηνείαν. 

Τὸ διερμηνεύτων διακατέργασις εἰς ἢ δὲ παρα- 

τέθηκαν εἰς διακορώ, ὡς εἶναι τὸ εν Ἡ Χάρη 

Δικαστήρίων Διεθνοῦς Δικαστήρων Διεθνοῦς 

Δικαστήρων, ετέρος 

ἐπάνω, ἐν εἰδίκεις τινος περιπτώσει, τὰ δύο 

συμβαλλό- 

μένα μέρη ἐπάνω συνεχώνων περὶ τούτων.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 30ον. 

Αἱ διατάξεις τῆς παρούσης συμβάσεως δέν ἂν 

ἐφαρμόζονται εἰς τὰς ἱνατος ἢ εἰς οἰκοδομήν 

τῶν αὐτοκυβερνομένων κτήσεως, τῶν αὐτοκρατορίκων 

τῶν κυβερνομένων ἐδικών ἢ τῶν προστατοῦντων 

τῆς Αὐτοκυβερναίης Μεγαλειότητος, ετέρος ἂν 

ὁ Ἀντιπρόσωπος τῆς Α. Αρτοκυβερναίης Μεγαλι-


3 Vol. LVIII, page 285, de ce recueil. 


6 Voir renvoi, page 187 de ce volume.
Britannic Majesty that the said stipulations shall apply to any such territory.

Article 31.

The terms of the preceding Article relating to India and to His Britannic Majesty’s self-governing dominions, colonies, possessions and protectorates shall apply also to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty.

Article 32.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately upon ratification and shall be binding during three years from the date of its coming into force. In case neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of three years of its intention to terminate the present Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the two Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards, however, India or any of His Britannic Majesty’s self-governing dominions, colonies, possessions or protectorates or any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, to which the stipulations of the present Treaty shall have been made applicable under Articles 30 and 31, either of the two Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months’ notice to that effect.

In the event of doubt hereafter arising as to the proper interpretation of the English
or Greek text, the English text shall be considered authoritative.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London in the English and Greek languages this 16th day of July, 1926.

(L. S.) Austen Chamberlain.
(L. S.) D. Caclamanos.
(L. S.) A. Vouros.
## SCHEDULE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff No.</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Rate of Import Duty in metallic drachmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>Herrings, all kinds</td>
<td>Per 100 kilogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4g</td>
<td>Cod and stockfish</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14d</td>
<td>Tea (including weight of the immediate receptacles)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35d</td>
<td>Dragées</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35e</td>
<td>Sweetmeats (Caramels)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35i</td>
<td>Biscuits and crackers made with sugar or butter, or both, and in general all similar farinaceous products</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Sheet and plate iron, flat, corrugated, chequered, etc. (plain, galvanised or tinned)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Beds:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Wholly of iron, or iron parts of beds imported separately, varnished or not (even if the varnish contains metallic powder), also mattresses, including wood or iron frame</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note.— Beds having brass knobs at their four corners, but no other brass ornamentation, fall under (a).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Of iron, with fronts and posts of brass, or of iron with brass ornaments or parts, also fronts and posts imported separately</td>
<td>80 plus 10% ad valorem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159(e) 1</td>
<td>Sulphate of copper</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 166</td>
<td>Soaps:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Soaps for laundering or for industrial use, hard or soft, in lumps, slabs or pieces</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Common unscented toilet soaps, in small pieces, even if not separated, weighing less than 250 gr., also soap in powder or flakes and carbolic soap</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167a</td>
<td>(1) Indigo, natural</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Indigo, artificial</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex 208</td>
<td>Fabrics of linen, hemp, jute or similar textile materials, and fabrics having warp or weft wholly or partly of cotton:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Unbleached, having in warp and weft together, in a square of 5 mm. side</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) More than 6 up to 12 threads</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) More than 12 up to 26 threads</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff No.</td>
<td>Articles</td>
<td>Rate of Import Duty in metallic drachmæ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Carpets, mats, and similar articles of hemp, esparto, jute, coconut fibre, aloe fibre or other similar fibres, alone or mixed with cotton</td>
<td>Per 100 kilogs. 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 219       | Cotton yarn, single:  
(a) Unbleached  
(1) Up to No. 6 English  
(2) Over No. 6 up to No. 28 English  
(3) Above No. 28 English  
(b) Bleached  
(c) Dyed | Duty on unbleached yarns (according to count) increased by 10%. Duty on unbleached yarns (according to count) increased by 20% 60 80 60 |
| 220       | Cotton yarn, twisted, in hanks or wound on cards (without deduction of weight for cards or paper packing), or on reels, unbleached, bleached or dyed:  
(a) For sewing  
(b) Other than for sewing  
(1) Two fold  
(2) More than two fold | 120 100 160 |
| 221       | Cotton fabrics, unbleached:  
(a) Weighing more than 130 grammes per square metre, and having in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side:  
(1) Up to 27 threads (inclusive)  
(2) More than 27 up to 36 threads  
(3) More than 36 threads  
(b) Weighing more than 90 up to 130 grs. per square metre, and having in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side  
(1) Up to 27 threads  
(2) More than 27 up to 36 threads  
(3) More than 36 threads  
(c) Weighing more than 60 up to 90 grs. per square metre  
(d) Weighing 60 grammes or less per square metre | 90 95 100 95 100 105 130 200 |
| 222       | Fabrics of cotton, bleached or printed | Duty on unbleached fabrics (according to kind) increased by 5% |
| 223       | Fabrics of cotton made from dyed threads (even with threads partially dyed), and those dyed in the piece—weighing per square metre  
(1) More than 180 grs.  
(2) More than 130 up to 180 grs.  
(3) More than 70 up to 130 grs.  
(4) 70 grs. or less | 170 175 180 190 |
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tariff No.</th>
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<th>Rate of Import Duty in metallic drachmæ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td><em>(a)</em> Cotton velvets and plushes</td>
<td>Per 100 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(b)</em> Cotton fabrics ornamented with common metal threads (even if gilt or silvered)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>Cotton curtains, tablecloths, bed covers, ready for use or cut or in the piece with indications for cutting into separate articles</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230a</td>
<td>Household, bed, toilet and table linen, and handkerchiefs, ready for use:</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(2)</em> Without embroidery or lace</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230b</td>
<td>Fabrics for making towels and articles cut or sewn from such fabrics</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>Fabrics of wool not specially mentioned, of single or twisted yarns of wool or other animal textile materials, except silk:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(a)</em> Of yarn of pure wool, weighing per square metre:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(1)</em> Up to 150 grs.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(2)</em> More than 150 up to 300 grs.</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(3)</em> More than 300 up to 500 grs.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(4)</em> More than 500 up to 750 grs.</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(5)</em> More than 750 grs.</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(b)</em> Of yarn of mixed wool <em>(i.e., containing cotton or other similar vegetable fibres)</em>:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(1)</em> When the admixture of textile material (other than wool) exceeds 20% but does not exceed 50%</td>
<td>25% less than duty under 235(a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(2)</em> When the admixture of textile material (other than wool) exceeds 50%</td>
<td>50% less than duty under 235(a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note. —</td>
<td>Fabrics of mixed wool having the warp or weft entirely of cotton or other similar textile material, in which the total proportion of vegetable textile material is more than 14% are dutiable under 235(b) (2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Velvet and plush of wool or of wool mixed with other textile materials (except silk)</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>Curtains, table covers, blankets, foot coverlets, of pure or mixed wool, sewn or cut</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242b</td>
<td>Carpets of wool or of wool mixed with vegetable textile materials, in the piece or separate</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note (c)</td>
<td><strong>Section of Tariff</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Silk</td>
<td>Fabrics and other articles not specially mentioned containing not more than 5% of silk are not considered as articles of silk, but are dutiable according to the nature of the material of which they are made.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Cycles:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(a)</em> Ordinary, put together or not</td>
<td>Each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(b)</em> Motor cycles, put together or not</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(c)</em> The same, with side car</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Note.** — It is agreed that in all cases where the duty on an article is obtained by applying a percentage surtax or reduction to the duty on another article, the surtax or reduction shall be applied to the lowest rate fixed by the present or any other Treaty.
DECLARATION.

It is well understood that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Greece of to-day's date does not prejudice claims on behalf of private persons based on the provisions of the Anglo-Greek Commercial Treaty 1 of 1886, and that any differences which may arise between our two Governments as to the validity of such claims shall, at the request of either Government, be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol of November 10, 1886, annexed to the said treaty.

Done at London, the 16th July 1926.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
D. CAKLAMANOS.
A. VOUROS.

1 De Martens: Nouveau Recueil général de Traitées, deuxième série, tome XIII, page 518.

1 British and Foreign State Papers, Vol. 77, page 100.
1 Traduction. — Translation.


Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Dominions Britanniques au dela des mers, Empereur de l'Inde, et le Président de la République Hellénique, animés du désir de faciliter et de développer les relations commerciales déjà existantes entre leurs pays respectifs, ont décidé de conclure à cet effet un traité de commerce et de navigation et ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires, à savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Dominions Britanniques au dela des mers, Empereur de l'Inde ;

Le Très Honorable Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P., principal secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté aux Affaires étrangères ;

Le Président de la République Hellénique ;

M. Demetrius Caclamanos, envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de la République hellénique à Londres ;

Monsieur Alexander Vouros, ministre plénipotentiaire, directeur de département au Ministère hellénique des Affaires étrangères ;

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

Article premier.

Il y aura liberté réciproque de commerce et de navigation entre les territoires des deux Parties contractantes.

Les sujets ou citoyens de chacune des deux Parties contractantes auront entière liberté de se rendre avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons dans tous les lieux et ports des territoires de l'autre Partie où des sujets ou citoyens de ladite Partie contractante sont, ou pourront être autorisés à se rendre ; ils jouiront des mêmes droits, privilèges, libertés, faveurs, immunités et exemptions en matière de commerce et de navigation que ceux dont jouissent ou pourront jouir les sujets ou citoyens de cette Partie contractante.

Article 2.

Les sujets ou citoyens de chacune des deux Parties contractantes auront le droit de pénétrer, de voyager et de résider sur les territoires de l'autre Partie, tant qu'ils se conforment aux conditions et règlements applicables à l'entrée, au voyage et à la résidence de tous les étrangers.

1 Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

1 Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.
EXCHANGE OF NOTES

DEFINING THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH DEPENDENCIES IN RELATION TO THE ABOVE TREATY. ATHENS, DECEMBER 2, 1926 / JANUARY 11, 1927.

Textes officiels français et anglais communiqués par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté britannique, le 14 juin 1927.

I.

BRITISH LEGATION.

ATHENS, December 2nd, 1926.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government are desirous of defining the position of the British Dependencies in relation to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Greece, signed at London on July 16th, 1926, and to the Notes exchanged at the time of signature, and they understand that the following agreement will be acceptable to the Hellenic Government.

2. The Hellenic Government undertakes on a basis of reciprocity to refund as from September 11th, 1926, the difference between the duties collected on importation into Greece upon goods, the produce or manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dependencies specified in the annexed list, and the duties to which such goods will in future be liable on importation into Greece in the case of any such Dependency, the accession of which to the Treaty of July 16th, 1926, is notified, or in respect of which a separate agreement with the Hellenic Government is made, provided that:

(a) Each such Dependency accords to goods, the produce or manufacture of Greece, in comparison with the treatment accorded to goods, the produce or manufacture of any other country on importation into that Dependency, treatment not less favourable than that which Greece had hitherto enjoyed;

(b) The accession of each such Dependency to the Treaty of July 16th, 1926, is notified to or a separate agreement concluded with the Hellenic Government within a period of three months counting from the date of exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of July 16th, 1926.

3. It is understood that nothing in this Agreement shall deprive any British Dependency of its liberty to accede or not to accede to the Treaty of July 16th, 1926, as it may in due course consider to be in its best interests, and that the eventual decision of any such Dependency in that matter shall not affect the position of any other such Dependency in regard to the mutual concession specified in the second paragraph of this Note.

4. It is further understood that any such Dependency, on account of which an acceptable agreement may have been concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Hellenic Government in the interval between September 11th, 1926, and the date of this Note, shall be regarded as equally entitled to receive the benefits of the undertaking given by the Hellenic Government as to the refund of duties specified in paragraph 2 hereof.
ECHANGE DE NOTES

déterminant la situation des Dépendances britanniques par rapport

French and English official texts communicated by His Britannic Majesty’s Foreign Office,
June 14, 1927.

1 Traductions — Translations.

I.

LÉGATION DE GRANDE-BRÉTAGNE.

Athènes, le 2 décembre 1926.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J’ai l’honneur d’informer Votre Excellence que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté désire définir
la position des Dépendances britanniques par rapport au Traité de commerce et de navigation
entre le Royaume-Uni et la Grèce, signé à Londres le 16 juillet 1926, et aux notes échangées lors
de la signature. Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté croit savoir que l’arrangement suivant pourra
être accepté par le Gouvernement hellénique :

2. Le Gouvernement hellénique entreprend, sur la base de la réciprocité, de retourner la
différence entre les droits de douane perçus à l’importation en Grèce, à partir du 11 septembre 1926,
de marchandises, produits ou manufactures en provenance d’une des Dépendances de Sa Majesté
énumérées dans la liste ci-jointe et des droits de douane dont lesdites marchandises seront passibles
t à l’importation en Grèce en provenance d’une quelconque de ces Dépendances dont
l’adhésion au Traité du 16 juillet 1926 a été notifiée ou au sujet de laquelle un arrangement signé
a eu lieu avec le Gouvernement hellénique, en tant que :

a) Chacune de ces Dépendances accorde aux marchandises, produits ou manufactures
de Grèce, en comparaison du traitement accordé aux marchandises, produits ou manufactures
de tout autre pays, à leur importation dans cette Dépendance, un traitement
non moins favorable que celui dont la Grèce a bénéficié jusqu’ici ;

b) Que l’adhésion de chacune de ces Dépendances au Traité du 16 juillet 1926 soit
notifiée ou qu’un arrangement séparé soit conclu avec le Gouvernement hellénique dans
un délai de trois mois à partir de la date de l’échange des ratifications du Traité du 16 juillet
1926.

3. Il est entendu que rien ne peut dans cet accord priver une Dépendance britannique de la
liberté d’adhérer ou non au Traité du 16 juillet 1926, suivant qu’elle considérera ceci, en temps utile,
conforme ou non à ses intérêts et que la décision éventuelle d’une de ces Dépendances ne peut en
rien affecter de toute autre Dépendance, en ce qui concerne la concession éventuelle, spécifiée
dans le second paragraphe de cette note.

4. Il est en plus entendu que toute Dépendance, à l’égard de laquelle un arrangement accepta-
table est intervenu, entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté et le Gouvernement hellénique dans l’in-
tervalle du 11 septembre 1926 à la date de la présente note, sera considérée également en droit de
bénéficier de l’engagement pris par le Gouvernement hellénique, en ce qui concerne le retour des
droits en douane, spécifié dans le paragraphe 2 ci-dessus.

1 Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

No. 1425

1 Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.
5. I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will confirm your Government’s acceptance of this agreement.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Douglas MACKILLOP.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Argyropoulos,
Ministre des Affaires étrangères.
En ville.

LIST OF DEPENDENCIES.

Gambia                    Bermuda
Gold Coast                British Guiana
Nigeria                   British Honduras
Sierra Leone              Jamaica
Cyprus                    Turks Islands and Caicos Islands
Malta                     Leeward Islands
Palestine                 Dominica
Ceylon                    Saint Christopher and Nevis
Hong-Kong                 Trinidad and Tobago
Malay States              Grenada
Mauritius                 Saint Lucia
Seychelles                St. Vincent
Straits Settlements      Falkland Islands
Bahamas                   St. Helena
Barbados

II.

MINISTÈRE
DES AFFAIRES TRAÎNÉGÈRES.
Nº 39821

Monsieur le Ministre,

J’ai l’honneur d’accuser réception de la lettre que votre prédécesseur a bien voulu m’adresser au nom du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, en date du 2 décembre dernier, sub Nº 263, pour me faire part de la proposition du Gouvernement britannique concernant un arrangement définissant la position des Dépendances britanniques par rapport au Traité de commerce et de navigation entre la Grèce et le Royaume-Uni, signé à Londres le 16 juillet 1926, et aux notes échangées en même temps que la signature du traité, arrangement dont la teneur est comme suit :

Le Gouvernement hellénique entreprend, sur la base de la réciprocité, de retourner la différence entre les droits de douane perçus à l’importation en Grèce à partir du 11 septembre 1926, de marchandises, produits ou manufactures en provenance d’une des Dépendances de Sa Majesté, énumérées dans la liste ci-jointe et des droits de douane dont lesdites marchandises seront passibles à l’avenir à leur importation en Grèce, en provenance d’une quelconque de ses Dépendances dont l’accession au Traité du 16 juillet 1926 a été notifiée ou au sujet de laquelle un arrangement signé a eu lieu avec le Gouvernement hellénique, en tant que :

a) Chacune de ces Dépendances accorde aux marchandises, produits ou manufactures de Grèce, en comparaison du traitement accordé aux marchandises, produits ou manufactures de tout autre pays, à leur importation dans cette Dépendance, un traitement non moins favorable à celui dont la Grèce a bénéficié jusqu’ici,
5. J’ai l’honneur de prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien me confirmer l’assentiment de son gouvernement.

Je sais cette occasion, etc.

(Signé) Douglas MACKILLOP.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Argyropoulos,
Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
Athènes.

LISTE DES DÉPENDANCES.

La Gambie
La Côte d’Or
Le Nigéria
La Sierra-Leone
Chypre
Malte
La Palestine
Ceylan
Hong-kong
Les États malais
L’île Maurice
Les îles Seychelles
Les Établissements du Détroit
L’archipel de Bahama
La Barbade

Les Bermudes
La Guyane britannique
Le Honduras britannique
La Jamaïque
Les Îles Turques et Caïques
Les Îles Sous-le-Vent
La Dominique
Saint-Christophe
La Trinité et Tobago
La Grenade
Sainte-Lucie
Saint-Vincent
Les Îles Falkland
Sainte-Hélène

II.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
No. 3982I

ATHENS, January 11, 1927.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the letter No. 263, dated December 2nd last, which your predecessor was good enough to send me on behalf of His Majesty’s Government to inform me of the Britannic Government’s proposal concerning an agreement defining the position of the British Dependencies in relation to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Greece and the United Kingdom, signed at London on July 16, 1926, and to the Notes exchanged at the time of signature. This agreement runs as follows:

2. The Hellenic Government undertakes on a basis of reciprocity to refund as from September 11, 1926, the difference between the duties collected on importation into Greece upon goods, the produce or manufacture of any of His Majesty’s Dependencies specified in the annexed list, and the duties to which such goods will in future be liable on importation into Greece in the case of any such Dependency, the accession of which to the Treaty of July 16, 1926, is notified, or in respect of which a separate agreement with the Hellenic Government is made, provided that:

    (a) Each such Dependency accords to goods the produce or manufacture of Greece, in comparison with the treatment accorded to goods, the produce or manufacture of any other country on importation into that Dependency, treatment not less favourable than that which Greece had hitherto enjoyed:

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(b) The accession of each such Dependency to the Treaty of July 16, 1926, is notified to or a separate agreement concluded with the Hellenic Government within a period of three months counting from the date of exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of July 16, 1926.

3. It is understood that nothing in this Agreement shall deprive any British Dependency of its liberty to accede or not to accede to the Treaty of July 16, 1926, as it may in due course consider to be in its best interests, and that the eventual decision of any such Dependency in that matter shall not affect the position of any other such Dependency in regard to the mutual concession specified in the second paragraph of this Note.

4. It is further understood that any such Dependency, on account of which an acceptable agreement may have been concluded between His Majesty’s Government and the Hellenic Government in the interval between September 17, 1926, and the date of this Note, shall be regarded as equally entitled to receive the benefits of the undertaking given by the Hellenic Government as to the refund of duties specified in paragraph 2 hereof.

While noting on my Government’s behalf the foregoing statements, I have the honour to confirm the fact that my Government is willing to conclude the proposed agreement on these terms.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) A. Michalacopoulos.

His Excellency
Sir Percy Loraine,
His Britannic Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary.

List of Dependencies.

Gambia
Gold Coast
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
Cyprus
Malta
Palestine
Ceylon
Hongkong
Malay States
Mauritius
Seychelles
Straits Settlements
Bahamas
Barbados.

Bermuda
British Guiana
British Honduras
Jamaica
Turks Islands and Caicos Islands
Leeward Islands
Dominica
Saint Christopher and Nevis
Trinidad and Tobago
Grenada
Saint Lucia
St. Vincent
Falkland Islands
St. Helena
EXCHANGE OF NOTES

recording the Accession of the Leeward Islands and St. Helena to the above Treaty.

ATHENS, MAY 10 AND 13, 1927.

Textes officiels français et anglais communiqués par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté britannique, le 27 juillet 1927.

I.

BRITISH LEGATION.

ATHENS, MAY 10, 1927.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour, by direction of His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform Your Excellency, that the Government of the Leeward Islands have signified their desire to accede to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the Hellenic Government and His Majesty’s Government on July 16, 1926.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency, the expression of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
Monsieur Michalacopoulos,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Athens.

(Signed) Percy LORAIN.

II.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

ATHÈNES, LE 13 MAI 1927.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J’ai l’honneur d’accuser réception de votre lettre N° 103, en date du 10 de ce mois, par laquelle vous avez bien voulu me faire connaître l’accession du Gouvernement des Iles Leeward au Traité de commerce et de navigation, signé à Londres, entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Grèce, le 16 juillet 1926.

En prenant note de cette déclaration, je vous prie Monsieur le Ministre, d’agréer l’assurance de ma haute considération.

Son Excellence
Sir Percy Loraine
Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté britannique,
En Ville.

(Signé) A. MICHALACOPOULOS.
ECHANGE DE NOTES

relatif à l'accession des Iles Sous-Le-Vent et de Sainte-Hélène au Traité ci-dessus.
Athènes, les 10 et 13 mai 1927.

French and English official texts communicated by His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office,
July 27, 1927.

1 TRADUCTIONS. — TRANSLATIONS.

I.

LÉGATION DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur, d'ordre du Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté aux Affaires étrangères,
de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement des Iles Sous-le-Vent a signifié son désir
d'accéder au Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, conclu le 16 juillet 1926, entre le Gouverne-
ment hellénique et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Je sais cette occasion, etc.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Michalacopoulos,
Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
Athènes.

(Signé) Percy Loraine.

II.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 103, dated May 10, 1927, in which
you were good enough to inform me that the Government of the Leeward Islands has acceded to
the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Greece signed in London
on July 16, 1926.

I am duly taking note of this statement and have the honour to be, etc.

His Excellency
Sir Percy Loraine,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of His Britannic Majesty,
Athens.

(Signed) A. Michalacopoulos.

1 Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.
No. 1425

1 Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.
III.

British Legation.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour, by direction of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform Your Excellency, that the Government of St. Helena have signified their desire to accede to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the Hellenic Government and His Majesty's Government on July 16, 1926.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency, the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Percy Loraine.

His Excellency
Monsieur Michalacopoulos,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Athens.

IV

Ministère
des Affaires Étrangères.

Athènes, le 13 mai 1927.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre N° 104 du 10 de ce mois, par laquelle vous avez bien voulu m'informer de l'accession du Gouvernement de Sainte-Hélène au Traité de commerce et de navigation, signé à Londres, entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Grèce, le 16 juillet 1926.

En prenant note de cette déclaration je saisir cette occasion pour vous réitérer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

(Signed) A. Michalacopoulos.

Son Excellence
Sir Percy Loraine,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire,
de S. M. Britannique
En Ville.
III.

LÉGATION DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Athènes, le 10 mai 1927.

J'ai l'honneur, d'ordre du Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté aux Affaires étrangères, de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement de Sainte-Hélène a signifié son désir d'accéder au Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, conclu, le 16 juillet 1926, entre le Gouvernement hellénique et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Je saisir cette occasion, Monsieur le Ministre, etc.

(Signé) Percy Loraine.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Michalacopoulos,
Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
Athènes.

IV.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Athens, May 13, 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 104 of May 10, 1927, in which you were good enough to inform me that the Government of St. Helena has acceded to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Greece signed in London on July 16, 1926.

I am duly taking note of this statement and have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) A. Michalacopoulos.

His Excellency
Sir Percy Loraine,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of His Britannic Majesty,
Athens.

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