

N° 1899.

ALBANIE ET GRÈCE

Traité de commerce et de navigation, avec annexes A et B, protocole additionnel et protocole final et annexe. Signés à Athènes, le 13 octobre 1926.

ALBANIA AND GREECE

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, with Annexes A and B, Additional Protocol Final Protocol and Annex. Signed at Athens, October 13, 1926.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 1899. — TREATY OF COMMERCE ² AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN ALBANIA AND GREECE. SIGNED AT ATHENS, OCTOBER 13, 1926.

French official text communicated by the Albanian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place December 20, 1928.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALBANIAN REPUBLIC and THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC, being equally desirous of strengthening the ties of friendship between their countries and of organising their commercial and maritime relations in the manner best calculated to encourage commerce and navigation and to facilitate intercourse between their countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALBANIAN REPUBLIC :

His Excellency M. Mehdi FRASHERI, former Minister of State,
His Excellency M. Djafer YPI, former Minister of State,
His Excellency M. Milto TOUTOULANI, former Minister of State,
His Excellency M. Nicolas THAÇI, former Minister of State ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC :

His Excellency M. Pericles ARGYROPOULO, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

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

Article 1.

There shall be full and complete freedom of commerce and navigation between Greece and Albania.

Article 2.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, provided they observe the laws and regulations of the country, be entitled freely to enter and to travel, to reside and establish themselves in any and every part of the territory of the other Party, and to carry on therein their commerce, industry, trade and profession, without being liable either as regards their person or property, or as regards commercial, industrial or professional matters, to any duties, charges, taxes or licences, under any designation whatsoever, other or higher than those which are or may in future be levied upon that country's own nationals or on nationals of the most favoured nation.

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

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Athens, November 10, 1928.

The rights, privileges, exemptions, immunities or other favours enjoyed by the nationals of either High Contracting Party in respect of commerce, navigation or industry shall apply reciprocally to the nationals of the other. The provisions of this Article shall in no way affect the laws, decrees and special regulations relating to commerce, industry, trades and professions and to police matters which are in force in the two countries and are also applicable to the nationals of any other Power.

Article 3.

The nationals of either Party who are engaged in their own country in industry or commerce shall have the right, in person or through commercial travellers in their employ, to make purchases of goods in the territory of the other Contracting Party and to accept orders, whether or not on the production of samples, without paying on that account any special taxes higher than those paid by the nationals of the country in question or nationals of the most favoured nation.

In the course of their business in the territory of the other Contracting Party they shall receive the same treatment from the public administrations and public services as nationals of that Party or nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 4.

The High Contracting Parties grant each other most-favoured-nation duties and treatment in respect of the import, export and transit of goods.

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes accordingly to grant to the other without payment all favours which, in the above respects, it has conceded or may in future concede to a third Power, more especially as regards the amount, the guaranteeing and the collection of Customs duties, whether laid down in the present Treaty or not, Customs warehouses, internal duties, the formalities connected with the treatment of consignments, and excise or consumption duties levied for the account of the State, provinces, communes, corporations or establishments of any kind.

An exception, however, shall be made in the case of any privileges at present granted or which may later be granted to other neighbouring countries for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic.

Article 5.

Civil, commercial, industrial, financial and insurance companies which have their registered office in the territory of one country and are duly constituted under the laws of that country may, provided they comply with the laws of the other country, establish themselves in the territory of the latter and, in general, engage therein under the same conditions as companies of the country itself in any activities in which companies of the most favoured nation are allowed to engage under the said laws.

They shall have the right to appear in court as plaintiffs or defendants and shall have free and unhindered access to the courts of both countries.

Article 6.

The High Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all questions regarding import prohibitions or restrictions or other restrictions on the freedom of trade.

This principle shall only be departed from :

- (a) In exceptional circumstances connected with military supplies ;
- (b) On grounds of public security ;

(c) For public health and sanitary reasons, with the object of protecting the health of persons, animals and plants ;

(d) To ensure the operation of Government monopolies.

The above provisions shall not in any way affect the rights of the Contracting Parties to adopt any measures in regard to importation which may be necessary to protect the vital economic interests of the country, provided that such measures are of a temporary character and that there is no discrimination in their application.

Article 7.

Albanian import duties on the products originating in and coming from Greece specified in Annex A to the present Treaty may not exceed the rates shown in the said Annex.

Greek import duties on the products originating in and coming from Albania specified in Annex B to the present Treaty may not exceed the rates shown in the said Annex.

Nevertheless, any reduction effected in the autonomous tariff of either of the High Contracting Parties shall be applied immediately to the products of the other Party.

It is understood that the total amount of the additional charges of all kinds levied generally on foreign goods imported into Greece may in no circumstances exceed, in the case of Albanian products, the similar charges on articles of the same kind coming from the most favoured third State.

Article 8.

Persons importing Greek goods or products into Albania and persons importing Albanian goods or products into Greece shall, as a general rule, be reciprocally exempted from the obligation to produce certificates of origin.

Should, however, either High Contracting Party subject the products of a third State to higher Customs duties than those levied on like products originating in or coming from the territory of the other Contracting Party, or impose on the products of a third State prohibitions or restrictions which do not apply to the products of the other Contracting Party, such Party shall be authorised, when circumstances render this necessary, to require the production of certificates of origin.

These certificates shall be issued by the local authority of the place of export or by the forwarding Customs office either within the country or at the frontier, or by the competent Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Either High Contracting Party may require that these certificates, made out in the language of the exporting country, shall be accompanied by a translation in the language of the country of destination. The Contracting Parties may also require these certificates to be *visés* by their respective diplomatic or consular representatives. No charge shall be made for the visa. The Contracting Parties shall take steps to ensure that trade is not hampered by the formalities required in connection with the issue of the certificates.

Article 9.

Goods in transit of whatever kind shall be reciprocally exempted from all transit dues, whether the goods are conveyed in direct transit or have to be unloaded, warehoused and reloaded during transit. The High Contracting Parties further undertake not to prescribe formalities or other measures likely to hamper transit. The High Contracting Parties accordingly grant each other freedom of transit through their territories by rail, navigable waterways and canals, and by air, for passengers, baggage, goods, railway wagons, vessels and mail.

Albanian passengers and goods proceeding to Albania or coming from Albania and proceeding to a foreign country, shall have freedom of passage in both directions on the Saint Quaranta-Koritzza route by the Kakavia-Pont Perati triangle, subject to compliance with the Customs regulations which shall be laid down for this special purpose.

Such passengers shall not be subject to the formalities respecting consular and police passport visas on this route, unless they are proceeding to Greek territory passing beyond Kalivaki towards Janina.

Greek travellers, and goods proceeding to Greece or coming from Greece and proceeding to a foreign country, shall, subject to compliance with the Customs regulations laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article, be granted free passage over the Albanian section of the Kakavia-Saint-Quarante route. The above-mentioned travellers shall also be exempted from the formality of consular or police passport visas as regards this route.

Goods shall be subject to transit regulations and passengers' baggage shall be examined by the competent Customs officials.

Article 10.

Internal duties and charges levied for the account of the State, the provinces, the communes or corporations which are imposed or may in future be imposed on the production, manufacture and consumption of goods in the territory of either High Contracting Party, may not, when applied to the products of the other Party, be higher or more onerous in their incidence than in the case of native products of the same kind.

Article 11.

Manufacturers, merchants and other producers of either country, and their commercial travellers, shall be entitled, provided they comply with the formalities prescribed in the territory of the other Party, to make purchases in that country for their trade, manufacture or other undertakings, and to solicit orders therein from producers and traders.

Should either High Contracting Party in future impose special charges or require trade licences in connection with these transactions, the other Party may adopt the same system in order to establish reciprocity.

The said merchants, manufacturers, producers and commercial travellers may carry samples or specimens.

Articles imported as samples for the above-mentioned purposes shall be admitted temporarily into each country duty free in accordance with the Customs regulations and formalities drawn up to ensure their re-exportation or the payment of the Customs duty laid down in the case of their not being re-exported within the legal time-limit. This privilege, however, shall not apply to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which by their nature cannot be identified on re-exportation.

Article 12.

Goods sent by producers or traders of either country to exhibitions, fairs and shows held in the territory of the other shall be admitted under the system of temporary importation and shall be granted exemption from Customs duties and other import charges provided that they remain unsoled and are re-exported within fifteen days after the exhibition, fair or show has been closed.

The re-exportation of such goods shall be guaranteed by a cash deposit, or by a valid security, or by other measures likely to render the guarantees required for temporary importation less onerous.

Article 13.

The High Contracting Parties guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment in their territory as regards transport rates and conditions, conditions of delivery, and public taxes and dues on their respective railways.

Article 14.

The vessels of either High Contracting Party shall be granted the same treatment as national vessels or vessels of any other Power as regards stationing, loading and unloading in ports, docks, quays and roadsteads.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be free, on the same footing as the nationals of the other country or nationals of the most favoured nation, to proceed with their vessels and cargoes to the places and ports in the territory of the other, provided always that they comply with the laws of the country to which they proceed.

The vessels of the two Contracting Parties shall not be subject to duties and taxes of any kind or description other than those imposed on nationals of the country or nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 15.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall permit the import, export or transit, on the vessels of the other, of all goods which may be legally imported, exported or carried in transit, and also the conveyance of passengers entering or leaving their respective territories.

Article 16.

No duties or charges of tonnage, unloading, transit, harbour, pilotage, buoyage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or analogous taxes, duties or charges of whatsoever description, levied in the name of or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or institutions, shall be imposed in the territorial waters of either High Contracting Party on the vessels of the other, unless they are imposed under the same conditions on national vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation.

This equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the vessels of the respective countries from whatsoever place they may arrive, whether direct from the country of origin or from another country, and irrespective of the place of departure or destination of their passengers and cargo or the port of destination of the vessels themselves.

Article 17.

No navigation or harbour dues shall be imposed in the ports of either High Contracting Party on vessels of the other Party in the case of their being compelled to put into port, or of damage, accident or other case of *force majeure*, provided always that the vessel does not engage in any trading transaction and that it does not prolong its stay in port beyond the necessary time.

If a vessel belonging to the Government or to nationals of either High Contracting Party is wrecked or damaged on the coasts or territories of the other Party, assistance, help and facilities of every kind shall not only be afforded to the shipwrecked passengers and crew, but the vessels, the parts and wreckage thereof and all articles belonging thereto, the ship's papers on board, together with effects and goods recovered after being jettisoned, or the proceeds of their sale, shall be handed over in their entirety to the owners on their request or on the request of their agents

duly authorised for this purpose, in conformity with the laws and regulations of the respective countries. Assistance, relief and help shall be given to the master, the crew and all the passengers, both for themselves and for the vessel and its cargo, to the same extent as would be afforded to the nationals of the country in question.

Goods salvaged from a stranded or wrecked vessel shall not be subject to any Customs duty unless they are introduced into the country for consumption therein. In the latter case they shall be liable to the regulations and formalities prescribed by the Customs laws in such cases.

Article 18.

All goods, whatever their nature or origin, which may be imported into, or exported from, or be carried in transit through, or be warehoused in, the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties by national vessels may also be imported into, or exported from, or be carried in transit through, or be warehoused in, their territories by vessels of the other Party without being subject to other or higher Customs duties or charges or to other or more severe restrictions than those applicable to the same goods on their importation, exportation, transit or warehousing by national vessels or by vessels of the most favoured nation.

Article 19.

The nationality of vessels shall be determined according to the laws of the State to which the vessel in question belongs.

Tonnage measurement certificates and other documents regarding tonnage measurement issued by either High Contracting Party shall be recognised and considered as adequate in the territory of the other Party for the purpose of establishing the capacity of vessels, and no fresh tonnage measurement shall be required.

Except in the case of sale by order of the court, vessels or boats of any kind belonging to one of the High Contracting Parties may not assume the nationality of the other without a declaration of flag transfer specially sanctioned by the Government of the State to which they belong.

Article 20.

The provisions regarding the assimilation of vessels of the two Contracting Parties may not be extended to the coasting trade, which shall continue to be reserved exclusively for national shipping. Nevertheless, either High Contracting Party shall allow the vessels of the other to engage in the coasting trade along its coasts if it has granted this concession to the vessels of a third Power.

Vessels flying the Greek flag shall be permitted to continue their present practice of conveying, between Albanian ports, passengers and goods of whatever origin or provenance. The Albanian Government agrees to encourage the establishment of regular Greek navigation services between Albanian ports and to ensure their normal and regular operation.

Article 21.

Fishing in maritime territorial waters and the right of fishing in the national zones of the lakes, rivers and other waters common to both countries shall continue to be reserved for the nationals of the High Contracting Parties.

The High Contracting Parties have nevertheless agreed to conclude a special agreement later regarding the exploitation and protection of the fisheries in the above-mentioned waters.

Article 22.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be free to use in the territory of the other Party, under similar conditions and on payment of the same charges as nationals, highways, roads, canals, locks, ferries, bridges, and swing-bridges, ports and landing-places, signals and lights used for marking waterways, pilotage services, cranes, public weighing machines and other installations, warehouses and premises for the preservation and storing of the cargo and other articles, so far as these installations or institutions are intended for public use and irrespective of whether they are managed by the State or by private persons.

Article 23.

The High Contracting Parties respectively undertake to co-operate by employing suitable legal means with a view to preventing and punishing smuggling between their territories, more particularly as regards monopolies established or to be established in the territories of either Party, to report immediately to each other's consular representatives or other qualified officials any evidence and particulars regarding smuggling that have come to the knowledge of their officials, to give all legal assistance for this purpose to the organs of the other Contracting Party entrusted with the supervision and policing of the coasts or the frontier, and to assist them and supply them with any information which they may require in the discharge of their duties.

Article 24.

Disputes which may arise regarding the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, including the Additional Protocol, and which it may not have been possible to settle in a reasonable space of time through the diplomatic channel, shall, on the request of one of the Parties alone, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal which shall be composed as a general rule of three members. Each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint an arbitrator of its own choosing and the two Parties shall appoint an umpire by common agreement. If either Party so requests, the arbitral tribunal shall, however, consist of five members, the Contracting Parties each appointing an arbitrator of its own choosing, and appointing the three others jointly; one of the latter shall be the umpire.

The umpire and arbitrators appointed jointly may not be nationals of the contracting States, nor be resident in their territory, nor employed in their service.

If the appointment of the umpire, or of the arbitrators to be selected jointly where such are required, or of the arbitrators freely selected by the Parties individually, is not made within four months after a request for arbitration has been notified, the umpire and arbitrators shall be appointed on the request of one of the Parties only by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, or, should the latter be a national of one of the contracting States, by the Vice-President, or if he is in the same position, by the oldest member of the Court.

The tribunal shall meet at the place appointed by the umpire. It shall itself lay down its procedure. Its decisions shall be binding.

In the case of a difference of opinion on the question whether the dispute relates to the interpretation or the application of the Treaty, this prior question shall be submitted to arbitration under the same conditions as those laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 25.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Athens as soon as the High Contracting Parties have completed the formalities required by their respective laws.

It shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain valid for five years as from the date of its entry into force.

If not denounced six months before its expiration, it shall be prolonged by tacit agreement for an indefinite period. Either of the High Contracting Parties may then denounce the Treaty by giving the other Party notice of its intention six months in advance.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorised for this purpose, have signed the present Treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Athens, the thirteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

Mehdi FRASHERI.
Djafer YPI.
M. TOUTOULANI.
K. THAÇI.
P. A. ARGYROPOULO.

ANNEX A.

GREEK PRODUCTS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED INTO ALBANIA AT A REDUCED RATE OF DUTY.

Albanian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Duty in gold francs
52(a)	Currants	100 kg.	30.—
53	Figs :	"	
53(b)	Dried (for food)	"	60.—
53(c)	For industrial purposes	"	20.—
62(c)	Tomatoes and other vegetables prepared or tinned N. B. — No reduction allowed for weight of the receptacles.	"	40.—
90(c)	Loukoum	"	60.—
96(a)	Pistachio, nut etc., halva	"	60.—
96(b)	Plain halva	"	40.—
98	Beer :		
98(a)	In casks	"	20.—
98(b)	In bottles	"	30.—
100	Raki, mastika, ouxo :		
100(a)	In casks	"	180.—
100(b)	In bottles	"	220.—
101	Cognac :		
101(a)	In barrels	"	180.—
101(b)	In bottles	"	220.—
101(c)	Brands of S. & A., Metaxa, Camba, Barbaresso, and other brands originating in Greece, with certificate of origin	"	150.—
104	Rum :		
104(a)	In casks	"	200.—
104(b)	In bottles	"	240.—

Albanian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Duty in gold francs
105	Vermouth :		
105(a)	(1) In casks	100 kg.	80.—
105(b)	(2) In bottles	"	100.—
105(b)	Liqueur wines (Samos muscatel and the like with certificate of origin) :		
	(1) In casks	"	60.—
	(2) In bottles	"	80.—
105(c)	Wines :		
	(1) In bottles under 13°	"	60.—
	(2) In casks under 13°	"	40.—
	(3) In casks under 14°	"	70.—
	(4) In casks, over 14° and up to 24°	"	90.—
120	Manure of all kinds	"	Free
113(c)	Cigarettes	"	1200.—
132	Silkworms' eggs	"	Free
133	Sponges :		
133(a)	Raw	"	40.—
133(b)	Bleached, worked	"	100.—
133	Hides, tanned and worked, whether coloured or not :		
133(a)	Sole-leather :		
	(1) Cut out	"	20.—
	(2) Scraps	"	30.—
	(3) Ordinary	"	35.—
	(4) Soles for footwear	"	60.—
133(b)	Of calf, kip skins :		
	(1) Ordinary	"	80.—
	(2) For saddlery and harness articles	"	60.—
133(c)	Kid	"	250.—
133(d)	Patent, morocco and shagreen leather	"	250.—
139	Tsaroukia (sandals)	"	700.—
180	Paper, lithographed or printed, ruled, plain or in squares, tickets	"	40.—
181	Writing paper :		
181(a)	In boxes	"	28.—
181(b)	In reams	"	38.—
	N. B. — No reduction allowed for weight of the receptacles.		
183(a)	Paper envelopes in boxes	"	25.—
183(b)	Paper envelopes not in boxes	"	35.—
190	Ordinary boxes and all kinds of cigarette boxes	"	40.—
202	Account books :		
202(a)	Stitched	"	30.—
202(b)	With boards	"	50.—
202(c)	Whether bound in waxed cloth or not	"	60.—
	Bound in skin	"	80.—
202(d)	Notebooks and copybooks in paper, etc.	"	20.—
204	Wadding and hydrophil cotton	"	30.—
205	Cotton yarn, not in hanks :		
205(a)	Natural	"	30.—
205(b)	White	"	35.—
205(c)	Coloured	"	45.—
206	Cotton yarn in hanks :		
206(a)	Unbleached :		
	(1) No. 4 to No. 24	"	40.—
	(2) No. 25 to No. 32	"	50.—

Nos du tarif albanais	Désignation des marchandises	Unités	Droits en francs or
206b)	1° Du N° 4 jusqu'à 24	100 kg.	50,—
	2° Du N° 25 jusqu'à 32	»	60,—
207	Fils de coton en général (en bobines, pelotes, écheveaux)	»	40,—
210	Tissus de coton écru pesant par 100 m ² :		
210d)	De 7 jusqu'à 9 kg.	»	65,—
210dh)	De 9 jusqu'à 11 kg.	»	50,—
210e)	De 11 jusqu'à 13 kg.	»	40,—
210f)	Plus de 13 kg.	»	35,—
211	Tissus en coton blanc pesant par 100 m ² de 7 jusqu'à 9 kg.	»	150,—
211d)	De 9 jusqu'à 11 kg.	»	100,—
211e)	De 11 jusqu'à 13 kg.	»	80,—
211f)	Plus de 13 kg.	»	65,—
212	Tissus imprimés, ou composés de fils teints (même partiellement) ainsi que tissus teints sur pièce pesant par m ² de 7 jusqu'à 9 kg.	»	170,—
212dh)	De 9 à 11 kg.	»	125,—
212e)	De 11 à 13 kg.	»	105,—
212f)	Plus de 13 kg.	»	75,—
213	Mouchoirs de coton :		
213a)	Grands mouchoirs de qualité supérieure	»	300,—
213b)	D'autre qualité	»	180,—
214	Chaussettes, bas, gants, flanelles, caleçons, chemises	»	400,—
224	Fils, ficelles et cordes (de chanvre, de lin, de jute) :		
224a)	De couleur naturelle :		
	1° Au-dessous de 5 mm. d'épaisseur	»	60,—
	2° Au-dessous de 5 mm. d'épaisseur	»	90,—
237	Tissus de laine :		
237b)	Etoffes en laine épaisse pesant par m ² :		
	1° Jusqu'à 400 grammes	»	250,—
	2° Plus de 400 grammes	»	200,—
242	Tapis noués d'Orient de laine pure ou mélangée d'autres matières :		
242a)	Au-dessous de 350 rangées de points	»	230,—
242b)	Au-dessus de 350 rangées de points	»	300,—
244	Flanelles, chemises, caleçons, bas, chaussettes de laine :		
	1° De laine pure	»	700,—
	2° De laine mélangée de coton	»	600,—
265b)	Chapeaux de paille	»	200,—
342	Meubles en fer, vernis ou colorés (lits, lavabos, etc.)	»	16,—
399	Machines agricoles et leurs accessoires (tels que charrues, faucheuses, brisemottes, moissonneuses, pressoirs à raisins, à huile)	»	exempts
436	Bougies	»	40,—
438	Ocres et couleurs minérales de toute espèce	»	10,—
438 I	Savons :		
438a)	Communs en plaques ou en poudre	»	60,—
438b)	1° De toilette, non parfumé	»	150,—
	2° De toilette, parfumé	»	150,—
438c)	Savons médicamenteux	»	60,—

Mehdi FRASHERI.
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Albanian Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Duty in gold francs
206(b)	(1) No. 4 to No. 24	100 kg.	50.—
	(2) No. 25 to No. 32	»	60.—
207	Cotton yarn generally (in reels, balls and skeins)	»	40.—
210	Unbleached cotton fabrics, weighing :		
210(d)	From 7 to 9 kg. per 100 sq. metres	»	65.—
210(dh)	From 9 to 11 kg.	»	50.—
210(e)	From 11 to 13 kg.	»	40.—
210(f)	Over 13 kg.	»	35.—
211	White cotton fabrics, weighing 7 to 9 kg. per 100 sq. metres	»	150.—
211(d)	From 9 to 11 kg.	»	100.—
211(e)	From 11 to 13 kg.	»	80.—
211(f)	Over 13 kg.	»	65.—
212	Fabrics printed or manufactured (even partly) from dyed yarn and fabrics dyed in the piece, weighing per 100 sq. metres : 7 to 9 kg.	»	170.—
212(dh)	From 9 to 11 kg.	»	125.—
212(e)	From 11 to 13 kg.	»	105.—
212(f)	Over 13 kg.	»	75.—
213	Cotton handkerchiefs :		
213(a)	Handkerchiefs, large, better quality	»	300.—
213(b)	Of other quality	»	180.—
214	Socks, stockings, gloves, flannel, drawers, shirts	»	400.—
224	Thread, twine and rope (hemp, linen or jute) :	100	
224(a)	Of natural colour :	sq. metres	
	(1) Above 5 mm. thick	»	60.—
	(2) Under 5 mm. thick	»	90.—
237	Woollen tissues :		
237(b)	Thick woollen cloth weighing per sq. metre :		
	(1) Not over 400 gr.	»	250.—
	(2) Over 400 gr.	»	200.—
242	Oriental carpets (knotted) in pure wool, or with mixture of other material :		
242(a)	Less than 350 rows of knots	»	230.—
242(b)	More than 350 rows	»	300.—
244	Flannels, shirts, drawers, stockings, socks of wool :		
	(1) In pure wool	»	700.—
	(2) Mixed wool and cotton	»	600.—
265(b)	Straw hats	»	200.—
342	Furniture, of iron, varnished or painted (beds, washstands, etc.)	»	16.—
399	Agricultural machinery and accessories (e. g. ploughs, mowing machines, clodcrushers, reaping machines, grape and oil presses)	»	free
436	Candles	»	40.—
438	Ochre and all kinds of mineral colours	»	10.—
438 I	Soap :		
438(a)	Ordinary, in cakes or powder	»	60.—
438(b)	(1) Toilet, unperfumed	»	150.—
	(2) Toilet, perfumed	»	150.—
438(c)	Medicated	»	60.—

Mehdi FRASHERI.
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ANNEX B.

ALBANIAN PRODUCTS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED INTO GREECE AT A REDUCED RATE OF DUTY.

Greek Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Duty in gold drachmas
1(a)	Oxen and bulls	Head	15.—
1(b)	Cows	»	15.—
1(c)	Buffaloes	»	15.—
1(e)	Rams, ewes and wethers	»	1.—
1(f)	Goats	»	1.—
1(g)	Lambs and kids, weighing 10 kg. and under	»	1.—
1(h)	Pigs generally	»	7.50
1(i)	Sucking-pigs, weighing 15 kg. and under	»	2.—
1(j)	Horses :		
	(1) Over 3 years	»	20.—
	(2) 3 years and under	»	16.—
1(k)	Mares generally	»	4.—
1(l)	Asses	»	5.—
1(m)	Mules :		
	(1) Over 3 years	»	10.—
	(2) 3 years and under	»	7.50
1(q)	Birds of all kinds	100 kg.	15.—
1(r)	Animals not specially mentioned	»	5.—
3(a)	Cheese :		
3 ^b	(1) In brine (in slices, <i>toulou motyri</i>)	»	15.—
	(2) Common, in cakes (<i>kephalotyri</i>) cheese cream (Mizitra), Casseri, Manouri	»	15.—
3(b)	Fats and butter, including weight of immediate receptacles :		
	(3) Cooking butter, melted, sheep and goats' butter, for melting, salted or not	»	40.—
3(d)	Eggs of poultry and other birds	»	free
4(a)	Fresh fish	»	free
4(k)	(4) Botargo	»	300.—
4	Cocoons, silkworms' eggs	»	free
6(a)	Down for mattresses	»	200.—
6(b)	Raw bones of elephants and other rare animals	»	100.—
7(d)	Yellow maize	»	5.—
9(a)	Kidney beans	»	6.—
9(b)	Chestnuts	»	6.—
9(q)	Salep	»	20.—
12(b)	(4) <i>Pestil</i> (pulp) of plums, apricots and other similar fruits, without sugar	»	15.—
	(9) Walnuts	»	15.—
	(10) Almonds and hazel-nuts in the shell	»	15.—
	(11) Almonds and hazel-nuts, shelled	»	30.—
	(16) Other not specially mentioned	»	15.—
16(h)	Olive dregs	»	free
18	Waxes generally :		
18(a)	Animals :		
	(1) Bees, yellow in cakes	»	110.—
	(2) Bees, white in cakes	»	140.—
30	Honey, liquid or in the comb	»	50.—

Greek Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Duty in gold drachmas
36	Raw hides or skins, large or small :		
36(a)	Dried, salted or not	100 kg.	6.—
36(b)	Green, salted or not, or coated with earth	"	4.—
36(c)	Rabbit or hare skins with the hair on	"	15.—
44	Fuel :		
44(a)	Firewood	"	free
44(b)	Charcoal	"	1.—
45	Pine, fir, beech :		
45(a)	Round trunks with or without bark	cubic metre	2.—
45(b)	Roughly hewn with the axe.	"	4.—
46	Oak wood, chestnut, poplar, elm, ash, maple, plane, cypress, cedar, lime, willow and all other wood not specially mentioned :		
46(a)	Round trunks, with or without the bark	"	4.—
46(b)	Roughly hewn with the axe.	"	6.—
46(b)	Sleepers for railways	"	1.50
57(i)	Asphalt and bitumen generally :		
	(1) Rock asphalt, in powder or melted (mastic)	100 kg.	0.50
	(2) Bitumen.	"	2.—
175(a)	Valonia, gall-nuts	"	2.—
233	Wool and animal hair :		
233(a)	Neither washed nor combed	"	2.—
	Washed, combed	"	3.—

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ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL.

PROVISIONS REGARDING FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

Being desirous of affording to the inhabitants of the frontier districts of their respective countries facilities for access to and freedom of movement in the said districts, and of encouraging the development of friendly feelings, mutual confidence and good neighbourly relations, the two Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :

1. Nationals of either Contracting Party who own, within the territory of the other State, in a zone not exceeding 15 kilometres in breadth, landed property which is divided up by the frontier line or is entirely included within the said territory, may freely cultivate the lands forming part of the said property and transport the produce of such lands to their dwellings, stores and sheds and vice versa, without being liable to pay any Customs duty or other Customs charges or paying duties and tolls, including stamp duty on Customs receipts. They shall not be required to comply with any Customs formality other than that of a simple verbal declaration.

2. Nationals of the Contracting Parties shall further enjoy the above privileges and exemptions in respect of :

- (a) The draught animals, beasts of burden and animals driven to pasture, forming the live-stock of their farms as mentioned above ;
- (b) The implements, tools and machinery required for cultivating their land ;
- (c) Vine-poles, seed for sowing, sprayers and other appliances and substances for destroying insects ;
- (d) The agricultural and forestry produce obtained from their land and all articles used to pack and transport such produce ;
- (e) The food of labourers cultivating the above-mentioned lands.

3. Workers on the said lands may move about freely in the respective adjacent zones of the Contracting Parties provided they are in possession of the identity cards hereinafter specified.

4. Churches, agricultural corporations and other juristic persons shall be entitled to the privileges mentioned above.

5. Subject to the consent of the competent Customs authorities, the above-mentioned privileges may be extended to lessees and metayers of the above-mentioned property.

6. If there are forests on the lands in question, they shall be exploited in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in the territory of the contracting State in which the lands are situated.

7. The above privileges shall be reserved exclusively for owners of lands and for the persons duly entitled in their place as a result of transfer *inter vivos* or of rights of legal inheritance in conformity with the laws in force in the place where the property is situated, and without prejudice to the provisions of the article of the Establishment Treaty.

8. The persons mentioned above shall be furnished with a permit as hereinafter described allowing them to cross the frontier, and with a special identity card issued by the competent authorities of their place of residence. This card shall certify that they are landowners and shall indicate the kind of property held and the implements, machinery and live-stock appertaining thereto. The identity card, a specimen of which is annexed hereto, shall be issued by the authorities of the State of which the holder is a national and shall be *visé* by the Customs authorities of the other State. It shall bear a photograph of the holder.

9. In the case of draught animals, beasts of burden and animals driven to pasture, a certificate shall be issued by the commune from which they come giving the owner's name, the number of animals, their distinctive marks, the kind of animal, the sex and age and stating that, during the previous thirty days, no contagious disease with which they could have been infected has been reported in the commune in question.

The health certificate shall be valid for thirty days. It is renewable on the expiration of that period.

10. Nationals of the Contracting Parties may cross the frontier with their herds of cattle, their asses, horses, mules, sheep and goats for the purpose of taking them to the mountains for pasture or to the low grounds for wintering.

Live-stock may cross the frontier by any of the ordinary routes of communication. The respective police and Customs authorities may concert measures with a view to selecting other points at which live-stock may cross the frontier.

The transport of live-stock within the meaning of paragraph 2 shall be effected in accordance with a detailed list, and without other formalities or liability to Customs duties or other guarantees.

Such live-stock, however, may only cross the frontier if accompanied by the certificate referred to in the last paragraph of Article 9.

The certificate should specify the commune in which the pasture or place of wintering is situated.

11. The competent Customs office, that is, the office of the country from which the live-stock come, shall draw up on the basis of the owner's oral declaration a list in triplicate of the live-stock taken to pasture or to the place of wintering, giving details of the larger and smaller animals (kind, number, age, sex, special marks, etc.).

One copy of the list shall be retained by the Customs office which issued it, and the two others shall be handed over to the owner, who shall be responsible for communicating them to the Customs office of the other Contracting State and to the municipal authorities of the place of destination of the live-stock.

12. Live-stock driven to pasture or to the place of wintering shall be examined at the frontier, both when leaving and returning, by the competent veterinary authority, and a note of the results of such examination shall be made in the detailed list and the certificate.

Should it be ascertained during the examination that an animal is in all probability suffering from contagious disease, the species liable to infection shall not be allowed to cross the frontier unless want of fodder or inclement weather renders this necessary. In such cases the animals shall be handed over to the competent veterinary authorities, whose duty it shall be to prevent the spread of the disease.

13. Live stock must return from pasture or from the place of wintering within a period not exceeding six months.

Returning live stock must pass through the same Customs office as carried out the formalities referred to above.

14. Live stock crossing the frontier for the purpose of grazing or wintering may not be sold, either wholly or in part, until forty days after crossing the frontier. This period will not necessarily be observed in the case of an accident. Sales must be reported to the Customs office at which the import formalities were effected, and in case of partial sales a note to this effect will be made on the certificate.

15. On the return journey live stock shall be exempted from all Customs duties and from all similar taxes or charges.

Young born during grazing or wintering periods shall not necessarily be re-exported to their country of origin, but in case of such re-exportation they shall be exempt from all export or import duties, as well as from all other Customs charges and taxes levied by the respective offices of the contracting countries.

Any products whatsoever obtained from live stock during the grazing or wintering period, such as hair, wool, horn, hoofs, hides of animals which have died or been slaughtered, and milk products such as butter or cheese, may be sold in the country where the animals are grazing or wintering free of all Customs duties, provided the sale is not prohibited by sanitary or police regulations.

16. Live-stock driven to pasture in the frontier zone of the other country shall be subject to the same veterinary and police regulations as local live-stock.

17. Owners of live-stock and herdsmen crossing the frontier with the above object shall be supplied with a frontier permit stating that they are owners or herdsmen. They may remain in the grazing grounds or in the place of wintering so long as the permits remain valid.

They shall, moreover, report to the frontier authorities and the authorities of the commune to which the live-stock have been driven for pasturage or for wintering.

18. Live-stock at pasture or at the place of wintering may not be requisitioned. They shall, however, be liable to the same duties and charges as live-stock belonging to the country.

19. Veterinary control charges on crossing the frontier, and veterinary control or inspection charges during the grazing or wintering period, shall be fixed in accordance with the regulations in force in the grazing and wintering areas.

20. The Customs authorities of the contracting States shall decide by agreement when the above regulations shall come into force and the places at which live-stock shall cross the frontier.

21. Nothing shall be done which could adversely affect the system of frontier zone streams established for the benefit of the adjacent lands before the demarcation of the boundary line.

Streams flowing along the frontier as well as those crossing it shall be regarded as frontier zone streams.

22. When crossing the frontier, nationals of the contracting States shall be furnished with a permit similar to the specimen annexed hereto. The permit shall give the Christian name, surname, age, place of residence and description of the bearer and any other necessary particulars. It shall contain a photograph of the bearer, and photographs of other members of his family may also be inserted. In such case the latter persons may use the permit for crossing the frontier and this collective permit will take the place of a special permit.

Permits shall be valid for one year.

Permits shall not be required in the case of children under twelve years of age who accompany their parents or other relatives, provided their names are entered in the permits of the latter.

Permits shall be issued by the police authorities, the various police-stations or the police superintendents' offices at the place of residence of the applicants, and shall be *visés* by the authorities of the other country.

No duty or charge shall be imposed for issuing permits and visas.

23. The competent authorities shall issue to the members of the families of landowners owning lands in the respective frontier districts, to their servants and workmen, who are bearers of the permits mentioned as above, a special card authorising them to cross the frontier by the roads specially designated for the use of the owners of such lands.

24. The frontier may only be crossed at the points specially designated for the purpose and between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

Should the work for which the frontier was crossed not be completed during the day, the persons responsible for such work shall report to the authorities and state where and in whose house they intend to pass the night. Any such stay shall not exceed three days.

25. Inhabitants of the frontier zones of the contracting countries whose business is the transport of passengers and goods may carry on such business in the respective frontier zones of the two countries without having to furnish any guarantee or security for the re-exportation of livestock, vehicles or other accessories required by them.

The above provisions shall also apply in the case of persons transporting passengers and goods intermittently from places situated outside the frontier zone, provided they prove that such transportation forms their regular occupation.

Persons engaged in such transport business who are resident outside the frontier zones shall carry passports, the frontier permits being reserved for carriers resident in these zones.

The authorities of the respective frontier zones shall agree upon any measures they may consider necessary to facilitate such traffic.

Done in duplicate at Athens, October 13, 1926.

Mehdi FRASHERI.

Djafer YPI.

M. TOUTOULANI.

K. THAÇI.

P. ARGYROPOULO.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Albania and Greece, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties undertake on behalf of their Governments to do everything possible to promote :

The restoration of the special land telegraph line between the Valona cable and Salonika.

The creation of cable communication between S. Quaranta and Corfu, the cost to be borne jointly by the two Governments.

The regulation of the passenger and mail service between the two countries by air between Tirana and Salonika.

The regulation of (Marconi) wireless telegraphic communication between Tirana and Salonika and Tirana and Athens.

Greek shipping companies engaged in the coasting trade between Albanian ports shall convey Albanian mail to Greece and vice versa.

Done in duplicate at Athens, October 13, 1926.

Mehdi FRASHERI.
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P. ARGYROPOULO.

ANNEX.

Customs Office,
Customs Office Department.

IDENTITY CARD FOR LANDOWNERS COMING FROM THE OTHER SIDE
OF THE FRONTIER.

M..... resident in the commune of in the
Department is the owner, as shown in the certificate issued by the Municipality of
in the frontier zone, of land which he farms in person (leased, or granted on the metayer system, to
M..... residing in the commune),
and which consists of :

- (1) Fields ;
- (2) Meadows ;
- (3) Vineyards ;
- (4) Orchards ;
- (5) Enclosures.

The aforesaid..... is authorised to cross the frontier at
to cultivate the lands or to pasture cattle, and may transport everything he requires for farming the
land, including beasts of burden and the produce of his property.

Kind of live-stock taken out to graze :

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

This card may also be used by the following persons :

- (1) Members of the family ;
- (2) Servants ;
- (3) Workmen ;
- (4) Shepherds.

Date..... (Seal)

.....
Signature of Customs Officer.

PERMIT FOR CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

M..... residing at..... in the frontier zone..... is authorised to cross the frontier for the purpose of..... and to proceed to in the neighbouring frontier zone via and to return within 48 hours.

(Date)

Signature of frontier control authority.

.....

Note : This permit should be taken from the holder on his return and put back in its place in the specimen register.

