

## ALLEMAGNE ET GRÈCE

Traité de commerce et de navigation, avec protocole final et échange de notes, ainsi qu'un accord relatif à la reconnaissance, lors de l'importation en Allemagne, des certificats d'analyse des vins délivrés par la Grèce et un accord relatif à la reconnaissance, lors de l'importation en Allemagne, des certificats de pureté de l'huile végétale (huile d'olive) délivrés par la Grèce. Signés à Berlin, le 24 mars 1928.

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## GERMANY AND GREECE

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Final Protocol and Exchange of Notes, together with an Agreement relating to the Recognition, of Greek Certificates of Analysis on the Importation of Wines into Germany, and an Agreement relating to the Recognition, on Importation into Germany, of Greek Certificates of Purity of Olive Oil. Signed at Berlin, March 24, 1928.

TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

N<sup>o</sup> 2031. — HANDELS-UND SCHIFFFAHRTSVERTRAG<sup>1</sup> ZWISCHEN DEM DEUTSCHEN REICH UND GRIECHENLAND, GEZEICHNET IN BERLIN, AM 24. MÄRZ 1928.

*Textes officiels allemand et grec communiqués par le consul général d'Allemagne à Genève et le chargé d'affaires a. i. de la Légation hellénique à Berne. L'enregistrement de ce traité a eu lieu le 3 juin 1929.*

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT UND DER PRÄSIDENT DER GRIECHISCHEN REPUBLIK, in gleicher Weise von dem Wunsche beseelt, die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen den beiden Staaten weiter zu festigen, haben beschlossen, einen Handels- und Schiffsfahrtsvertrag abzuschliessen und haben zu diesem Zwecke zu ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt :

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT :

den Vortragenden Legationsrat im Auswärtigen Amt Herrn Joachim WINDEL,

DER PRÄSIDENT DER GRIECHISCHEN REPUBLIK :

den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister Herrn Euthymios CANELLOPOULOS,

die nach gegenseitiger Mitteilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten die nachstehenden Bestimmungen vereinbart haben :

#### Artikel 1.

Zwischen den vertragschliessenden Teilen soll volle Freiheit des Handels und der Schifffahrt bestehen.

<sup>1</sup> L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Athènes, le 22 octobre 1928.

TEXTE GREC. — GREEK TEXT.

N<sup>o</sup> 2031, ΣΥΝΘΗΚΗ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΝΑΥΤΙΛΙΑΣ<sup>1</sup> ΜΕΤΑΞΕΙ ΤΟΙ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΙ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ, ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΕΙΑ ΕΝ ΒΕΡΟΛΙΝΩ, ΤΗΝ 24ην ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 1928.

*German and Greek official texts communicated by the German Consul General at Geneva and the Chargé d'affaires a. i. of the Hellenic Legation at Berne. The registration of this Treaty took place June 3, 1929.*

Ἡ Πρόεδρος τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Κράτους καὶ ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας, κατεχόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς ἐπιθυμίας ὅπως συσφίξωσι τὰς ἐμπορικὰς συναλλαγὰς μετὰ τῶν δύο Κρατῶν, ἀπεφάσισαν νὰ συνομολογήσωσι Συνθήκην ἐμπορίας καὶ ναυτιλίας καὶ πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦτον διώρισαν ὡς πληρεξουσίου αὐτῶν :

Ἡ Πρόεδρος τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Κράτους :

τὸν Μυστικοσύμβουλον ἐν τῷ Ὑπουργείῳ  
τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν  
Κύριον Ἰωάννην Βίνδελ,

Ἡ Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας :

τὸν Ἐκτακτὸν Ἀπεσταλμένον καὶ Πληρεξούσιον Ὑπουργὸν  
Κύριον Εὐθύμιον Κανελλόπουλον,

οἵτινες ἀφ' οὗ ἀνεχοίνωσαν ἀλλήλοις τὰ πληρεξούσια αὐτῶν, ἐδρεθέντα ἐν τάξει καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἀπαιτούμενους τύπους, συνεφώνησαν ἐπὶ τῶν ἑξῆς :

#### Ἀρθρον 1ον

Μετὰ τῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν θὰ ὑφίσταται πλήρης ἐλευθερία Ἐμπορίου καὶ Ναυτιλίας.

<sup>1</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Athens, October 22, 1928.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

No. 2031. — TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN  
THE GERMAN REICH AND GREECE. SIGNED AT BERLIN, MARCH  
24, 1928.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH and THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC, equally desirous of strengthening the commercial relations between the two countries, have agreed to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

M. Joachim WINDEL, *Vortragender Legationsrat* in the Foreign Office ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK REPUBLIC :

M. Euthymios CANELLOPOULOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ;

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

*Article 1.*

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

The nationals of either of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party the rights, privileges and favours of every description in matters of commerce, industry and navigation which are accorded or may hereafter be accorded to nationals or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Accordingly, the nationals of either Contracting Party shall be free, provided that they comply with the laws of the country, to enter the territory of the other Party, to travel, reside or establish themselves therein and to leave it at any time, without being subject to general or local restrictions or impositions of any kind other or more burdensome than those already applied, or that may hereafter be applied, to that Party's own nationals, or, in the case of special provisions for foreigners, to nationals of the most favoured nation. They shall, further, be free, in the territory of the other Party, to carry on like nationals within the limits fixed by the laws of the country, any commercial, industrial or professional activities, provided that the status of a national of the State is not, under the said laws, an absolute condition for the exercise of a profession.

*Article 2.*

The nationals of the two Contracting Parties shall, as regards their person and their property, rights and interests, in the matter of imposts (taxes and Customs duties), dues of the nature of taxes and other similar charges, be given in the territory of the other Party in every respect the same treatment and protection by the financial authorities and financial courts as the nationals of the Party in question and nationals of the most favoured nation.

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

The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the treatment in matters of taxation of juridical persons and the companies mentioned in Article 6.

*Article 3.*

The Contracting Parties undertake to conclude treaties relating to the prevention of double taxation and the granting of legal protection and legal assistance in the matter of taxation and to exchange draft treaties within six months at the latest after the signing of this Agreement.

*Article 4.*

The nationals of either Contracting Party shall be free to possess movable and immovable property in the territory of the other and to acquire it by purchase, gift, testamentary disposition, or inheritance under the law, or by any other process, so far as nationals of the most favoured nation are permitted to possess or acquire property under the laws of the State in which the property in question is situated, and shall have power to dispose of the said property under the conditions that are now or may hereafter be applied to the most favoured nation.

*Article 5.*

The nationals of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same treatment as nationals of the country as regards the legal and judicial protection of their persons and property.

Accordingly, the nationals of either Contracting Party, irrespective of residence, and likewise juridical persons and the commercial companies mentioned in Article 6, shall have right of access to the Courts in the territory of the other Party, either as plaintiffs or defendants, under their own name or under that of their firm.

They may for this purpose choose counsel and solicitors from among persons authorised by the law of the country to act as such.

*Article 6.*

Joint-stock companies and other commercial companies, including industrial, financial, traffic, transport and insurance companies which have their seat and are recognised by law in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, shall also be recognised as duly and regularly constituted in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

They may carry on their commercial or industrial activities therein under the conditions and subject to the limitations laid down in the existing legislation, governing foreign joint-stock and other commercial companies and may exercise all other rights in that territory. In any case, the said companies shall enjoy in the territory of the other Contracting Party the rights that have already or may hereafter be accorded in the matter to similar companies of the most favoured nation.

*Article 7.*

Nationals of either of the Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other Party from all service in the Army or Navy or Air Force, or in the national militia. They shall also be exempt from all compulsory judicial, administrative or municipal functions, from all requisitions or military contributions, and from all payments in money or in kind that may be imposed in lieu of personal services.

This provision shall not, however, apply to charges connected with the possession or leasing of immovable property, or to services or military requisitions to which nationals of the country may be subject as owners or lessees of immovable property.

In this case of military requisitions and other military obligations and expropriations in the public interest, the nationals of the other Party (including juridical persons and the companies enumerated in Article 6) shall under the same circumstances receive the same compensation as that accorded to the nationals of the country, including juridical persons and the companies mentioned.

In this respect, the nationals, juridical persons and the companies enumerated in Article 6, shall not receive less favourable treatment than the nationals and juridical persons and the said companies of the most favoured nation.

#### *Article 8.*

Merchants, manufacturers and other industrialists of one of the Contracting Parties, who prove by the production of an identity card showing that they are authorised to carry on their trade and industry in the State where they are domiciled and that they pay the legal taxes and charges in that State, shall be authorised, either personally or through commercial travellers in their employ, subject to compliance with the prescribed formalities, to purchase goods in the territory of the other Party from merchants or in places of public sale, or from the manufacturers of the goods. They may further solicit orders either from merchants or from persons who utilise in their industry goods of the kind offered; they shall be entitled to carry with them samples and patterns, but not goods, and shall not be subject to any tax or charge by reason of the activities described in this paragraph.

Identity cards shall be made out in accordance with the model established by the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923. No consular or other visa shall be required.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to itinerant industries or hawking or the soliciting of orders by persons not engaged in commerce or industry. The Contracting Parties reserve the right in this respect to enact such legislation as they may think desirable.

As regards the Customs treatment of samples and patterns, the Contracting Parties shall apply the provisions contained in the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3, 1923. The period within which re-exportation must take place is fixed at twelve months.

#### *Article 9*

Traffic between the two countries shall, in principle, not be hindered by any import or export prohibitions.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right, however, to forbid or restrict imports or exports, so far as such prohibitions and restrictions are applicable simultaneously and in the same manner to all countries in identical circumstances :

- (a) For reasons of public security ;
- (b) For reasons relating to public health or the protection of animals or useful plants against disease or harmful parasites ;
- (c) In regard to arms, ammunition and implements of war, and, in exceptional circumstances, other war supplies ;
- (d) In regard to goods which form or may in future form the subject of a State monopoly in the territory of one Contracting Party and, further, with a view to the application to foreign goods of all other prohibitions or restrictions, which are or may

in future be established by internal legislation, on the production, sale, transport or consumption of like goods of native origin within the country itself.

The import and export prohibitions existing in either country shall continue to be applicable to the other country for as long as they are applied to all other countries.

*Article 10.*

No import or export duties shall be levied by either of the Contracting Parties on the articles mentioned below, provided that such articles are re-exported or re-imported within the prescribed period, and that proof is given of their identity :

(a) Articles imported from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, for the purpose of being repaired there, and re-exported after completion of the repairs ;

(b) Tools, instruments and mechanical appliances imported by a firm of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, to be mounted, tested or repaired, or to be subjected to similar treatment by its own staff whether such articles have been imported by consignment or by its own staff.

(c) Barrels and casks of wood, iron, stone or other materials, demijohns, sacks, baskets, cases and other similar receptacles which may be imported empty from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other for the purpose of being filled and then re-exported, or which may be re-imported empty from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other after having been exported full from the last-named territory ;

(d) Goods which are taken to exhibitions or fairs from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to that of the other, and are re-exported.

*Article 11.*

The Contracting Parties shall grant one another freedom of transit through their respective territories.

Exceptions to this rule may be made for the following reasons, so far as they are applicable to all countries or to countries in an identical situation :

(a) For reasons of public security ;

(b) For reasons of public health or to protect animals or plants against diseases and harmful parasites ;

(c) In case of emergency, in respect of supplies.

The Contracting Parties undertake not to levy any transit duties.

These provisions shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods which, during the process of transit, are unloaded and reloaded repacked or warehoused.

*Article 12.*

Products of the soil and industry originating in Greece, enumerated in Annex A hereto, shall not be subjected, upon importation into Germany, to any Customs duties other or higher than those indicated in the said Annex.

Products of the soil and industry originating in Germany enumerated in Annex B, shall not be subjected, upon importation into Greece, to any Customs duties other or higher than those indicated in the said Annex.

With regard to supplementary charges of every kind and municipal duties (octroi) levied on importation into Greece, products of the soil and industry originating in Germany shall in no case be subjected to heavier charges than those levied upon the products of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that products of the soil and industry originating in Germany shall be exempted from the municipal Customs duty leviable in Greece on native products of the soil and industry, upon transfer from one commune to another.

*Article 13.*

Products of the soil and industry of Germany imported into Greece, through the territory of other countries, and products of the soil and industry of Greece imported into Germany through the territory of other countries, and likewise similar products of other countries which may be imported through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, shall not be subjected on importation to any duty or charge other or higher than would have been applicable if they had been imported direct from the country of origin or through another country.

This provision shall apply both to goods in direct transit and to goods which, during the process of transit, have been unloaded and reloaded, repacked or warehoused.

*Article 14.*

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 12, internal charges which are or may hereafter be levied in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties on behalf of the State or of a commune or other corporation, on the production, manufacture or consumption of a product, shall not, on any pretext, be levied on products of the other Party at a higher rate or in a more burdensome form than on national products of a like nature, or products of the most favoured nation.

*Article 15.*

Products of the soil and industry of either Contracting Party shall upon importation into the territory of the other Party and exportation into that territory be dealt with on the basis of most-favoured-nation treatment, as regards the amount of and security for Customs dues and charges.

*Article 16.*

The production of certificates of origin shall not as a rule be required on the importation of products of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other.

Nevertheless, should one of the Contracting Parties levy on the products of a third country duties higher than those applicable to like products of the other Party, or impose on products of a third country import prohibitions and restrictions not applicable to like products of the other Party, it shall have the right, if necessary, to make the application of reduced charges to products of the other Party or their admittance, conditional on the production of certificates of origin.

The said certificates of origin may be made out by the Customs office in the place of consignment or by any other authority designated by the exporting country and recognised by the importing country. Should the certificates not be issued by a Customs office, the Government of the importing country may require them to be endorsed by its own diplomatic or consular authority possessing competence in the place of the consignment of the goods. The Contracting Parties will come to a special agreement as to the charges which may be levied for such endorsement.

Certificates of origin may be drawn up either in the language of the importing country or in that of the exporting country ; in the latter case, the Customs offices in the country of destination may require a translation.

If products coming from other countries are imported through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, the Customs authorities of the latter shall also accept certificates of origin issued in the form prescribed in this Article by the Customs authorities of the other Party.

*Article 17.*

If one of the Contracting Parties makes the treatment of goods on importation dependent upon special conditions concerning composition, degree of purity, quality, sanitary condition, region of production, or other similar conditions, the two Governments shall together consider whether the inspection formalities at the frontier for the purpose of ascertaining whether the goods comply with the prescribed conditions can be simplified by means of the production of certificates issued in due form by the competent authorities in the exporting country.

When the two Governments are agreed in the matter, they shall determine together the procedure to be followed for establishing the existence of the conditions prescribed. They further name the authorities competent to issue certificates, and shall determine the particulars to be given in the latter, the rules to be followed for their issue, the formalities required as proof of the identity of the goods, and, if necessary, the procedure to be followed for the taking of samples.

It is understood that even if the production of certificates is decided upon, in virtue of the agreement mentioned in the present Article, the country of destination shall have the right to verify the accuracy of the statements and to prove the identity of the goods.

*Article 18.*

Each of the Contracting Parties shall name authorities who are empowered and required to give, on request, authoritative information as to the Customs duties applicable to specific goods, and their Customs classification.

*Article 19.*

In so far as the provisions of this Treaty relate to the reciprocal granting of most-favoured-nation treatment, they shall not apply :

(a) To any special privileges granted now or in the future by one of the Contracting Parties to neighbouring States for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic within a zone not exceeding 15 kilometres in breadth on either side of the frontier ;

(b) To engagements already entered into or which may be entered into in the future by one of the Contracting Parties under the terms of a Customs union ;

(c) To privileges which one of the Contracting Parties grants by treaty to another State for the adjustment of inland and foreign taxation, and especially for the prevention of double taxation, or for granting legal protection and assistance in matters of taxation and prosecutions for fiscal offences.

*Article 20.*

All vessels which, under German law, are regarded as German vessels and all vessels which under Greek law are regarded as Greek vessels, shall be regarded as German and Greek vessels, respectively.



The regulations and provisions of the national legislation concerning the fitting out, equipment and conditions of safety for vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be recognised as valid in the ports of the other, for the conveyance of passengers and their luggage, and the transport of goods.

Tonnage measurement certificates issued by the Contracting Parties shall be mutually recognised.

*Article 21.*

Vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be treated in the ports of the other like national vessels, in respect of the importation and exportation of goods, their conveyance in transit or warehousing under Customs supervision and as regards passengers. The goods shall not be subject to any other or higher Customs duties than those to which they would be subjected if they were imported, exported, conveyed in transit or warehoused after transport, on vessels of the other Party. They shall also enjoy the same privileges, reductions, favours or Customs rebate as are granted for goods transported on national vessels.

*Article 22.*

The legal provisions relating to emigration and the transport of emigrants of either of the two States shall not be affected by the fact of the vessels of the two Contracting Parties being treated on an equal footing.

*Article 23.*

Vessels of either of the Contracting Parties entering or leaving the ports of the other Party, in ballast or loaded, shall in every respect be treated like national vessels, without regard to the place of departure or destination. Both on entering and leaving and during their stay, they shall not be subjected to any other or higher lighthouse, tonnage, pilotage, port, towage, quarantine or other duties of any kind which may be levied in the name or on behalf of the State, public officials, corporations or institutions of any description, than those levied now or that may hereafter be levied on national vessels.

As regards the mooring of vessels, their loading and unloading in ports, roadsteads, bays, or docks, and generally with regard to all the formalities and regulations applicable to merchant vessels, their crews and their cargoes, no privilege or favour shall be granted to national vessels which are not also accorded to vessels of the other Party.

*Article 24.*

In principle, the coasting trade is reserved by both Parties for ships flying the national flag. Each of the Contracting Parties shall, however, be entitled to claim for its vessels all favours and privileges which the other has accorded or may hereafter accord to the most favoured nation, provided that it accords the same favours and privileges to vessels of the other Party.

Vessels of either Contracting Party entering any of the ports of the other Party to complete their cargo or unload a part thereof may, provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the country, retain that part of their cargo which is destined for another port, either in the same country or in another country, and re-export such cargo, without being obliged to pay in respect thereof any duty except the supervisory charges, which may only be levied at the rates fixed for vessels of the country itself.

Similarly, it is understood that, should one of the Contracting Parties reserve the coasting trade exclusively for national vessels, vessels of the other Party shall not, when carrying goods from or to localities situated outside the coasting trade area so reserved, be prevented from conveying, between two ports in the territory of the other Party, passengers provided with through tickets or goods accompanied by through waybills proceeding to or coming from places lying outside the above-mentioned limits. On such journeys, these vessels, their passengers and goods, shall enjoy all the privileges accorded under the present Treaty.

*Article 25.*

Tariffs, reductions on transport rates, and other favours, the application of which is conditional upon the previous or subsequent transportation of the goods on vessels of a specified State or private shipping undertaking or by a specified maritime or internal navigation route, shall also apply *ipso facto* in the territory of the Contracting Party where they are in force, in the same direction and over the same route, to goods arriving in port, or sent on elsewhere from a port, on vessels of the other Party.

*Article 26.*

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of either of the Contracting Parties, who have been duly appointed and admitted to the exercise of their functions in the territory of the other, shall enjoy there all the rights, facilities, exemptions, immunities, and all the honours and privileges that are accorded or may hereafter be accorded to consular officials of the most favoured nation.

It is agreed, however, that neither of the Contracting Parties shall be entitled, on the ground of most-favoured-nation treatment, to claim for its own consular officials rights, facilities, exemptions, immunities, honours or privileges more extensive than those accorded by it to the consular officials of the other Contracting Party.

*Article 27.*

In the event of dispute as to the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, including the Final Protocol, this dispute shall, at the request of one of the Contracting Parties, be submitted for decision to an arbitral tribunal. This shall apply also to the preliminary question whether the dispute relates to the interpretation or application of the present Treaty. The decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be binding.

The arbitral tribunal shall be constituted *ad hoc* as follows : each Party shall appoint one of its nationals as arbitrator, and the two Parties shall select as umpire a national of a third Power. Should the Contracting Parties fail to agree on the choice of an umpire within four weeks after the request for an arbitral decision has been made, they shall apply by common agreement to the President of the Council of Administration of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague to appoint him.

*Article 28.*

The present Treaty, drawn up in two originals, one in German and the other in Greek, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Athens as soon as possible.

It shall enter into force a fortnight after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain valid for two years from that date. If, six months before the expiry of that period, neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to terminate the Treaty, it shall remain in force for six months after its denunciation by either Contracting Party.

Upon the coming into force of this Treaty, the Provisional Commercial Agreement of July 3, 1924 shall cease to be operative.  
May 15, 1925

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

Done at Berlin, March 24, 1928.

(Signed) JOACHIM WINDEL.

(Signed) E. CANELLOPOULOS.

## ANNEX A.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO GERMANY.

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Reichsmarks per 100 kg.
ex 22	Aniseed and fennel, fresh or dried . . . . .	4.—
ex 46	Walnuts and hazel-nuts, unripe (green) and ripe, even if shelled, ground or otherwise, broken up or simply prepared . . . . .	4.—
ex 51	Oranges : Fresh . . . . .	3.25
	Lemons : Fresh . . . . .	free
ex 52	Figs : In cases weighing not more than 5 kg. . . . .	8.—
	Imported otherwise . . . . .	4.—
	Currants . . . . .	5.—
	Raisins (non enumerated in No. 53 of the General Tariff). . . . .	8.—
ex 55	Carobs, crushed or not . . . . .	2.—
ex 97	Resin, crude or refined, not made up into shaped pieces or suitable for retail sale . . . . .	free
152	Silkworm cocoons . . . . .	free
153	Hides and skins for the preparation of leather, raw (green, salted, limed, dried), also with the hair removed and split, but not further worked, as well as parts of such hides and skins, such as flanks, bellies, throats, necks and heads ; also leather glue stock ; skins of fish and reptiles, raw. . . . .	free
ex 159	Sponges (sea sponges), raw or merely beaten . . . . .	free
ex 166	Olive oil, pure, in casks . . . . .	free
ex 180	Wine and fresh grape must, even sterilised : In receptacles containing 50 litres or more : Of natural alcoholic strength ; fresh must : Red . . . . .	32.—
	White . . . . .	45.—
	Of fortified alcoholic strength of not less than 140 and not more than 180 g. per litre . . . . .	32.—
	In other receptacles : Of fortified alcoholic strength of not less than 140 and not more than 180 g. per litre . . . . .	55.—
	<i>Note :</i> Customs reductions granted by Germany to a third country for wines of any kind, of natural alcoholic strength, or for standard wines, shall also be applicable to similar wines made in Greece.	
	Customs reductions granted by Germany to a third country for wines of fortified alcoholic strength of a particular kind or origin, shall also be applicable to Greek wines of fortified alcoholic strength of the kind mentioned above.	
ex 188	Wine lees, dry or in paste . . . . .	free
ex 202	Peel of tropical fruits, tropical fruits, covered with sugar (candied, iced)	100.—
	Lemon peel, cedrate, pieces of lemon peel coated with sugar (candied, iced) . . . . .	90.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Reichsmarks per 100 kg.
ex 216	Olives, even in vinegar, oil or brine . . . . .	30.—
ex 225	Pumice stone, raw, ground or washed, in receptacles other than boxes, glasses, jars or other packages suitable for retail sale, even in brick- form . . . . .	free
ex 255	Hard soaps (except tooth soap) not enumerated in 256 of the General Tariff . . . . .	10.—
ex 353	Turpentine oil . . . . .	free
ex 391	Raw silk, not dyed, not twisted or only once twisted . . . . .	free
ex 428	Floor carpets made of woollen or other animal hair yarns, also mixed with vegetable textile materials or yarns :  In the piece for sale by the metre or bordered, knotted, even stamped or hand-embroidered . . . . .	600.—

## ANNEX B.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTS INTO GREECE.

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
7	Cereals in the grain : ( <i>k</i> ) Cereals, broken, crushed or prepared : (1) In boxes or other receptacles (no tare allowance for such receptacles) . . . . .	12.—
8	Flour of cereals : ( <i>b</i> ) Flour of cereals other than wheat : (1) In boxes or other receptacles (no tare allowance) . . . . .	12.—
9	Pulse, starchy substances : ( <i>g</i> ) Pulses, preserved or prepared in any manner for use as food (no tare allowance for the receptacles) . . . . .	40.—
	( <i>h</i> ) Flour of pulses : (1) In boxes or other receptacles (no tare allowance) . . . . .	15.—
	( <i>o</i> ) Starch . . . . .	25.—
	( <i>p</i> ) (1) Sago, tapioca, manioc, arrowroot, rice-flour, etc., howso- ever prepared and packed (no tare allowance for the immediate receptacles) . . . . .	30.—
	(2) Cornflour . . . . .	25.—
11	Alimentary pastes . . . . .	35.—
35	Confectionery : ( <i>j</i> ) Cereal flour mixed with cocoa, with or without sugar. . . . .	80.—
37	Prepared hides or skins : ( <i>g</i> ) Patent leather . . . . .	400.—
49	Furniture : ( <i>d</i> ) Furniture of ordinary wood as under 49 ( <i>a</i> ), ( <i>b</i> ) and ( <i>c</i> ), carved or partly or entirely covered with any material except silk	130.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmac per 100 kg.
50	Wooden articles : (a) Frames and slats for frames, not plastered : (1) Natural colour, coloured or varnished. . . . . (h) Taps : (1) Without metal cocks . . . . . (2) With metal cocks . . . . .	70.— 100.— 100.—
52	Basket work : (d) Small basket work articles in all shapes and of all plaiting materials, alone or mixed, with or without fittings or metal or of any other common material . . . . .	150.—
62	Rolled or drawn iron, unwrought as it leaves the mills : (a) In bars or sheets of all sections (excluding profile in I. T. and U.)	1.—
64	Various articles of sheet iron of all kinds not elsewhere specially mentioned, such as tanks, barbels, gasometers, buoys, etc. : (a) Of plain, tinned, zincd, coppered or painted sheet iron, weighing per piece : (1) Up to 30 kg. . . . . (2) More than 30 kg. . . . . (c) Iron barrels and enamel receptacles holding more than 10 litres	20.— 12.— 5.—
65	(d) Iron plates for gratings . . . . . Ironmongery, put together or not, also with parts of sheet iron : (c) Manufactures more especially designed for building purposes, such as : Railings, awnings, greenhouses, pavilions, ordinary and show window frames, window fittings, castings, etc. . . . . (e) Portable ovens, fireplaces, kitchen ranges, w. c. apparatus : (2) Of iron, enamelled or nickelled . . . . .	8.— 20.— 35.—
70	Iron work for doors and windows, for furniture, trunks, harness, bags, as well as mountings, fittings, clasps, bolts, catches, etc., not elsewhere mentioned : (b) Of iron, coppered, brassed, nickelled . . . . .	40.—
75	Manufactures of wire or of metal gauze, alone or in combination with other common materials, such as cages, covers, traps, etc. : (a) Of metal wire or netting . . . . . (b) Of metal gauze . . . . . (c) Wire springs for furniture . . . . .	120.— 150.— 32.—
78	Buckles and similar articles of common metals (no tare allowance for the immediate packing) : (a) Hooks and eyes, ordinary, for dresses . . . . . (b) Hooks and in general, buckles, hooks, press-buttons, rings, hooks and eyes, heel-pieces and rivets and similar articles for all purposes (clothing, gloves, foot-wear, travelling articles and camping requisites, bill files, etc., also hatpins : (1) Of ordinary iron, polished, varnished, tinned . . . . . (2) Of ordinary metals, or iron, coppered, nickelled, oxydised. (3) As under 1 and 2, silvered or gilt. . . . . (4) Ditto, doubled or plaited with gold or silver. . . . .	80.— 80.— 150.— 200.— 800.—
79	Locks, padlocks, keys : (a) Entirely of iron . . . . . (b) Of copper or other common metals in whole or part. . . . . (c) Hinges and handles : (1) Of iron, varnished or not . . . . .	45.— 70.— 25.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
80	Knives, spoons, forks : <i>b)</i> Table-knives, spoons and forks : (1) Of iron, tinned, zincked or not. . . . . (2) The same nickelled . . . . . (3) The same as above, with handle of wood or common bone or composition or common metal . . . . . (4) Of aluminium, copper or brass, having or not a handle as under sub-paragraph 3 . . . . . (5) The same as under sub-paragraph 4, nickelled. . . . . (6) Wholly of nickel or white metal . . . . . (7) The same as those of sub-paragraph 6, having the handle as under sub-paragraph 3 . . . . . (8) The same as those of sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (4) and (5), having nickel or white metal handle . . . . .	20.— 70.— 100.— 100.— 160.— 300.— 300.— 300.—
82	Scissors or shears : ( <i>a</i> ) For tailors, shoemakers, tinworkers, gardeners, or farmers . . . ( <i>b</i> ) For domestic use, hair scissors, paper scissors and pocket scissors . . . . . ( <i>c</i> ) Clippers for hair-dressers (including the set of combs). . . .	25.— 80.— 300.—
83	Penknives and such like : ( <i>b</i> ) Fine, with one or more blades : (1) With handle or wood carefully worked or polished. . . . . (2) With handle or common metal, oxydised, coppered, nickelled or of composition, bone or horn . . . . . (3) The same as under sub-paragraph 2, silvered or gilt. . . . . (4) With handle of ivory, tortoise-shell, mother of pearl or precious metals . . . . .	300.— 400.— 500.— 800.—
84	Trays : ( <i>a</i> ) Of ordinary or tinned or zincked iron, varnished or ornamented in colours . . . . . ( <i>b</i> ) Of aluminium, copper or brass, zinc, tin or alloys other than nickel, papier maché, wood, terra-cotta or sandstone, porcelain, mixtures of these materials with one another or with other similar materials, with or without glass work. . . . . ( <i>c</i> ) The same as under sub-paragraphs ( <i>a</i> ) and ( <i>b</i> ), nickelled, nickel-plated or oxydised, subject to the duty specified under the corresponding letter increased by 40 % . . . . . ( <i>d</i> ) Of nickel or nickel alloy, also in combination with the materials specified in ( <i>a</i> ), ( <i>b</i> ) and ( <i>c</i> ). . . . . ( <i>e</i> ) (1) The same as under ( <i>a</i> ), ( <i>b</i> ) and ( <i>c</i> ), silvered or gilt, subject to the duty specified under the corresponding letter, increased by 60 % . . . . . (2) The same, doubled or plated with silver, gold or platinum. ( <i>f</i> ) Trays of silver or gold are subject to the same duties as articles made of these metals . . . . . Note : Statuettes, knick-knacks, bouquet holders, flower bowls and vases, articles serving as ornaments for offices and drawingrooms, dinner, coffee and tea services, fruit bowls, bread-baskets, sweetmeat boxes, biscuit and sugar boxes, cigarette cases, cigarette and tobacco boxes, articles for the use of smokers, ash bowls and similar articles not elsewhere specified, wholly of metal or partly of glass or any other common material, are subject to duty under tariff No. 84 and its letters up to ( <i>f</i> ).	100.— 150.— — 350.— 800.— —

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
85	Weighing machines, scales, weights ; (a) Weighing machines and commercial scales of all systems of iron, brass or a combination of these materials, or all other materials, weighing per piece : (2) More than 10 and up to 50 kg. . . . . (3) 10 kg. and under . . . . .	60.— 80.—
86	Bedsteads : Note (b). Knobs for bedsteads, in brassed iron, imported separately, are dutiable under No. 86 (a).	
88	Lamps and lamp ware : (b) Lamps, candelabra, night lamps, of common, nickelled or gilt metals . . . . . (d) The same of silver, gilt or not . . . . . (h) Lamp shades with their fittings or supports : (2) Of paper, cardboard or common fabric . . . . .	150.— per kg. 25.— per 100 kg. 200.—
89	Steam boilers of all systems, super-heaters, steam holders, etc., each weighing : (a) Up to 1 ton . . . . . (b) More than 1 and up to 10 tons . . . . . (c) More than 10 tons . . . . .	22.— 18.— 12.—
97	Machinery generally, of whatever material, driven in any manner, not elsewhere specially mentioned : (a) Machines and apparatus for all industries (including those destined for the conversion of products of the earth) such as for jam makers, chocolate manufacturers, bakers, distillers, etc. : (1) Up to 25 kg. . . . . (2) More than 25 and up to 250 kg. . . . . (3) More than 250 kg. . . . .	15.— 10.— 5.—
98	Agricultural machines and implements, and parts thereof of whatever material, worked by any means : (c) Grape pressers, grape pickers, oil mills, oil presses, grinding machines without stones, forage presses, maize-shelling machines, and in general centrifugal presses, dryers, weighing : (i) Up to 200 kg. . . . . (2) More than 200 and up to 500 kg. . . . . (3) More than 500 kg. . . . .	25.— 22.— 18.—
99	Pieces and parts of machines, of motors, or of boilers, imported separately, as well as pieces for the transmission of movement, such as shafts, pulleys, wheels, smooth or cogged wheels, fly-wheels, etc..	20.—
100	Machines, apparatus and utensils for domestic use, such as washers, bottle washing and corking machines, coffee mills, cooking apparatus and similar articles and small objects for the kitchen or household, as well as all articles for whatever use not specially mentioned : (a) Machines, apparatus and utensils for domestic use, etc. (as above) wholly of iron or in conjunction with other ordinary materials, polished or unpolished, tinned, zincked, enamelled, painted or varnished, even if the varnish contains metallic powder, weighing each : (1) Up to 5 kg. . . . . (2) More than 5 and up to 25 kg. . . . . (3) More than 25 kg. . . . .	32.— 30.— 20.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
100 (continued)	Machines, apparatus and utensils for domestic use, etc. (b) The same, coppered, nickelled, in whole or in part, are dutiable under (a) with a supplement of 40 %. (c) Boxes and receptacles generally, of sheet iron or nickel, weighing up to 500 grammes each, to contain products of the country, varnished or not, with or without inscriptions or lithographs. . .	25.—
106	All articles of lead or alloy of lead, not specially mentioned :	
	(a) Painted or not, varnished, zincked, tinned or nickelled . . . . .	80.—
	(b) Silvered or gilt . . . . .	150.—
110	All articles of tin or alloy of tin, not specially mentioned :	
	(a) Painted or not, varnished or nickelled . . . . .	150.—
	(b) Silvered or gilt . . . . .	200.—
113	All articles of zinc or alloy of zinc, not specially mentioned :	
	(a) Whether or not varnished or nickelled . . . . .	100.—
	(b) Silvered or gilt . . . . .	150.—
117	Pipes of iron, plated with copper or an alloy of copper or with brass. .	20.—
119	Imitation jewellery of copper or other common metals or of alloys of these metals, also with false stones :	
	(a) Neither gilt nor silvered . . . . .	220.—
	(b) Silvered or gilt . . . . .	360.—
	(c) Doubled or plated with silver, gilt or platinum. . . . .	800.—
122	All articles or utensils of nickel or alloy of nickel, not elsewhere mentioned :	
	(a) Neither gilt nor silvered . . . . .	500.—
	(b) Gilt or silvered . . . . .	700.—
127	(a) All articles of silver or alloy of silver, not specially mentioned.	per kg.
	(b) The same, gilt, or combined with enamel or gold ornaments. .	25.—
129	(a) All articles of gold or alloy of gold, not specially mentioned . .	40.—
	(b) All articles of platinum or alloy of platinum, also in combination with gold . . . . .	300.—
130	Jewellery ; of gold or platinum (with precious stones or imitation precious stones), not specially mentioned elsewhere, are dutiable under Tariff No. 129 with a supplement of 20 %.	
132	Scientific instruments of current use, of all materials (weight of cases included) :	
	(a) Barometers and thermometers for rooms or offices, aneroid altimetric barometers, pocket compasses, sundials, pedometers, second indicators, speedometers, hour glasses, ear trumpets, speaking tubes, lightning conductors, etc. . . . .	ad val.
	(b) Thermometers ordinary (also those employed in medicine), aerometers, ænometers, lactometers and the like . . . . .	15 %
133	Measuring and drawing instruments (weight of cases included) :	15 %
	(a) Of wood, bone, horn, ebonite, composition, glass or similar materials, such as squares, T's, curved rules, graduated rules, calculating rules, pantographs, boards, etc. . . . .	15 %
	(b) Of metals, combined or not with other materials such as precision scales for laboratories and chemists (including their cases and boxes of weights) ; mathematical cases, drawing instruments, compasses in all forms, planimeters, micrometers, etc. . . . .	15 %
	(d) Measuring instruments for industrial purposes, such as manometers generally, gauges for liquid or gases generally . . . . .	10 %



No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
133 (continued)	Measuring and and drawing instruments, etc.	
	(e) Electricity meters, electric measuring instruments (ampere-meters, voltmeters, wattmeters), as well as scientific apparatus for measuring electricity . . . . .	<i>ad val.</i>
134	Instruments and apparatus for wireless telephony, and parts thereof, imported separately, such as radio lamps . . . . .	10 %
135	Scientific instruments for the liberal professions and parts of these instruments (weight of cases or covers included) :	
	(b) Photographic apparatus (including that for the cinema), camera obscura or camera lucida, projectors, stereoscopes, phonographs (stand, cover, sounder included) . . . . .	15 %
136	Optical instruments of regular use (weight of cases included) per 100 kilogrammes :	
	(d) Spectacles, spectacle lenses, or mountings of same of ordinary metals or other materials, thread counters . . . . .	per 100 kg. 300.—
137	Musical instruments, new or not, detached parts, also accessories :	
	(a) Stringed instruments :	each
	(1) Pianos, upright . . . . .	250.—
	(2) Pianos, grand . . . . .	350.—
	(3) Apparatus for mechanically playing a piano or harmonium, imported with these instruments, worked by pedals, handles or otherwise . . . . .	350.—
	(b) Wind instruments :	
	(4) Common portable instruments of wood, tin or brass, terra-cotta without keys or with one key only . . . . .	<i>ad val.</i> 20 %
	<i>Note :</i> Also dutiable under this heading are mouth organs, for 10 voices and upwards and concertinas of 10 keys and upwards.	
138	Clocks and watches :	
	(b) Alarms and similar clocks :	per 100 kg.
	(1) Common . . . . .	175.—
	(c) Standing or suspending clocks :	
	(1) Common, with case of carved or non-carved wood, or of common materials . . . . .	175.—
	(2) With cases of common metals, silvered or gilt . . . . .	400.—
140	Ceramic wares of class 139, glazed, enamelled, or coloured on the surface or coated with a different material (generally coloured in one or several colours) — dutiable as above with a corresponding increase of	750.—
	<i>Note :</i> Tiles for stoves, made of ordinary burnt clay (terra cotta), in one or several colours are also dutiable under the above.	40 %
144	Porcelain articles :	
	(a) Table services and other articles not mentioned here or elsewhere, of white or coloured paste, with or without relief or moulded edges, with uniform or indented borders :	
	(2) Decorated with painting or bearing initials or inscriptions.	100.—
	(3) Silvered or gilt . . . . .	120.—
145	Electrical appliances of insulating materials of any sort, with or without incorporated metallic parts :	
	(a) Bell-shaped insulators . . . . .	20.—
155	(a) Balls, beads, pearls, rings, of any coloured glass (Venetian glass ware), bracelets, necklets and other objects made of these pearls, including glass pipes as ornamentation for candelabra . . . . .	65.—
	(b) Glass bulbs and cylinders for lamps . . . . .	100.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
158	Portable mirrors (including the weight of frame) of which the perimeter with the frame is not above one metre :	
	(a) With common frame of wood, brass, or other common materials for peasants and soldiers . . . . .	120.—
159	Chemical products (no tare allowance for the receptacles or immediate packing) :	
	(b) Caustic alkalis and carbonates :	
	(6) Carbonate and bi-carbonate of ammonia (volatile salt of hartshorn) . . . . .	5.—
	(c) Sulphuric, sulphurous and hyro-sulphurous salts :	
	(6) Sulphite and bi-sulphite of potassium and hydro-sulphite generally . . . . .	6.—
	(8) Sulphate of alumina and alums generally (including chrome of alum) . . . . .	5.—
	(d) Azotic and nitric salts :	
	(2) Azotate of soda (Chili salt-peter) . . . . .	free
	<i>Note</i> : These include sulphate of ammonia (lime), salt-petre, calcined salpeter and carbonide.	
	(e) Chlorates and chlorides :	
	(2) Chloride of ammonia . . . . .	4.—
	(7) Other salts not specially mentioned . . . . .	6.—
	(f) Ethers and alcohols :	
	(11) Other ethers and alcohols . . . . .	50.—
	(g) Various :	
	(5) Ammonia, liquid, formol, or formaldehyde . . . . .	12.—
	(8) Nitro-benzol, benzol, aniline oil and aniline salts . . . . .	5.—
	(9) Chromates . . . . .	8.—
	(10) Lysoform, lysol . . . . .	25.—
160	Products of chemical industries (no tare allowance for immediate receptacles) :	
	(c) Glues :	
	(7) Casein . . . . .	20.—
161	Products and pharmaceutical products (no tare allowance for the immediate receptacles or other packing) :	
	(d) Pharmaceutical products :	
	(4) Pills and capsules . . . . .	120.—
	(5) Pastilles and comprimés . . . . .	120.—
	(6) Ampoules of all medicines . . . . .	100.—
	(7) Vaccine . . . . .	free
	(12) Sera . . . . .	30.—
167	Dyestuffs, vegetable or animal :	
	(a) (2) Artificial indigo . . . . .	100.—
168	Mineral and metallic colours :	
	(d) Oxide of zinc and lithopone . . . . .	5.—
	(f) (2) Ochres and ferric oxide dyes, not artificially coloured . . . . .	5.—
	(k) Powder and very thin sheets of common metals (no tare allowance for the immediate packing) . . . . .	140.—
169	Colours derived from coal tar, in powder or paste (no tare allowance for immediate receptacles) :	
	(a) Of aniline . . . . .	270.—
	(b) Of alizarine . . . . .	270.—
	(c) Of naphthaline . . . . .	270.—
	(d) Of methane, rhodamine, benzidine and others not specially mentioned . . . . .	270.—

No in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
170	Colours with a sulphur base (no tare allowance for the immediate receptacles) : (1) Black . . . . . (2) Others . . . . .	125.— 200.—
177	Cardboard : <i>Note</i> : All paper in rolls or sheets, weighing more than 300 gr. per square metre is considered to be cardboard : (a) Of straw, or of any other vegetable material, of rags, waste-paper, of chemical or mechanical pulp of natural colour, white or coloured in pulp, glazed or not . . . . . (b) Coloured on the surface, stamped, corrugated or covered with a sheet of white or coloured paper . . . . . (c) Coated on the surface or soaked with various materials (except those which are mentioned elsewhere), or varnished, tinned, or covered with wood or common metal foil — all with plain, embossed, or shagreened surface. . . . . (d) Roofing cardboard, impregnated or coated with tar or asphalt with or without earthy or sandy matter in the pulp or on the surface . . . . .	18.— 22.— 28.— 6.—
178	Packing paper, in sheets or rolls exceeding 40 cm. in width : (b) Paper of chemical or mechanical pulp, of rags or waste paper, white or of natural colour, or coloured in the pulp, glazed or not — weighing : (1) More than 200 gr. up to 300 gr. per square metre. . . . . (2) Over 40 gr. up to 200 gr. per square metre . . . . . <i>Note</i> : Paper in rolls weighing from 80 to 150 gr. per square metre and of a width greater than 25 cm. and such paper intended for the manufacture of paper bags is dutiable under (b) (2) : (3) Weighing up to 40 gr. per square metre and not suitable for cigarette making (according to the rules laid down in the note to class 179) . . . . . (d) Paper for trunk lining, for book binders as well as paper of all materials, either coloured on the surface with one or several colours, or covered with another sheet of white or coloured paper, or with cork, whether varnished or coated on the surface with various materials (except those which are mentioned elsewhere), or with gum, white or one or more colours — glazed or not, goffered or shagreened : (1) Weighing more than 200 gr. and up to 300 gr. per square metre . . . . . (2) Weighing more than 100 and up to 200 gr. per square metre. . . . . (3) Weighing 100 gr. or less per square metre . . . . .	22.— 26.—  35.—  35.— 45.— 55.—
180	Writing paper, laid, or with watermark (no tare allowance for the immediate packing or for the boxes) : (a) In sheets of more than 40 cm. in width . . . . . (b) In sheets of less than 40 cm. in width, in packets or small boxes for retail sale : letter-envelopes generally, as well as cards cut for visiting-cards. . . . . (c) The above paper with headings or other ornamentation, mourning paper, high class paper for letters, for intimations, or all colours, as well as envelopes for the same . . . . .	100.— 120.— 160.—

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
182	<p>Articles of paper and cardboard, except those elsewhere specially mentioned :</p> <p>(a) Paper and cardboard cut into sheets or cylinders of 40 cm. or less, or into pieces shaped for specific use, but not making up a complete article, neither ruled, printed not lithographed, not elsewhere mentioned — dutiable under the class of paper or cardboard of which they are composed, with a corresponding increase of . . . . .</p> <p>(b) Paper bags generally, as well as articles similar to those under (a), making up a complete article not mentioned elsewhere, or bearing impressed or lithographed letters, lines or decoration either in gold or silver — dutiable under the class of paper or cardboard of which they are composed with a corresponding increase of . . . . .</p> <p>(c) Ruled paper for all purposes — dutiable under the class of unruled paper with a corresponding increase of . . . . .</p> <p>(e) Boxes, hat-boxes and similar articles of paper or cardboard, covered :</p> <p>(2) With any paper other than that of class 181 (i), as well as similar articles of paper or uncovered cardboard, either finished or in pieces prepared for boxmaking generally, or parts thereof . . . . .</p>	<p>15 %</p> <p>50 %</p> <p>40 %</p> <p>80.—</p>
183	Papier-maché and articles of papier-maché :	
184	(b) Papier-maché articles not elsewhere mentioned. . . . .	80.—
184	Printing or bookbinding :	
	(a) Copy letterbooks of fine paper of every colour, unsuitable for making cigarettes, the pulp containing at least 2 % of sulphur . . . . .	120.—
	(c) Account books, blank books, memorandum books of paper, stitched, with or without cover . . . . .	120.—
	(d) Stitched copybooks for schoolchildren . . . . .	90.—
185	(a) Lithographs, copper plate engraving, woodcuts, helio-engravings, chromo-photographs, etc. of one or of more colours :	
	(1) On paper . . . . .	220.—
	(2) On cardboard, or paper glued on cardboard or wood. . . . .	100.—
	(b) Postcards, illustrated or not . . . . .	120.—
	(c) 2. Pictures of a didactic nature for children, in one or more colours, of paper or glued on cardboard, also in book form (bound or stitched) with or without inscription (in any language), without any other text . . . . .	80.—
187	(d) Labels generally, cut or in large sheets . . . . .	140.—
187	Children's toys of paper or cardboard or mixed with other non-pre-dominating materials . . . . .	200.—
225	Knitted wear of cotton :	
	(c) Stockings weighing per dozen :	
	(1) Up to 400 gr. . . . .	900.—
	(2) Over 400 gr. up to 500 gr. . . . .	800.—
	(3) Over 500 gr. . . . .	700.—
	(d) Socks weighing per dozen :	
	(1) Up to 350 gr. . . . .	700.—
	(2) Over 350 gr. up to 500 gr. . . . .	600.—
	(3) Over 500 gr. . . . .	500.—
	Note : Stockings under Tariff No. 225 (c) are those whose leg-length measured from the heel to top is double or more than double the length of the foot. Under Tariff No. 225 (d) are those whose leg-length is shorter than double the length of the foot.	

No. in Tariff	Description of Goods	Metallic Drachmae per 100 kg.
227	Braces, garters, corsets and similar articles with or without cords or elastic fabric, leather, metal, etc . . . . .	450.—
228	(a) Embroideries, passementerie, galoons, cords, braids, ribbons, tassels with or without metallic threads . . . . .	500.—
231	(a) Wicks . . . . .	150.—
	(b) Shoelaces . . . . .	350.—
240	Passementerie, galoons, cords, braids, ribbons, fringes, tassels, all of pure or mixed wool . . . . .	600.—
251	(b) Stockings and socks : (1) Of pure silk . . . . . (2) Of mixed silk . . . . .	per kg. 34.— 24.—
	<i>Note :</i> Tariff No. 251 (b) 2, includes stockings and socks whose lower part (ankle-sole-toe) and whose upper rim (above the calf) is made partly or entirely of cotton, whether or not the other parts are made exclusively of silk, and apart from the quantity of silk contained in the whole fabric.	
257	Toys generally : (a) Dolls : (1) Undressed, or with chemise and shoes only . . . . . (2) Dressed . . . . . (b) Other children's toys : (1) Of lead, pewter, tin, or of other common materials, painted, varnished, nickelled . . . . . (2) Of terracotta, china, glass or wood . . . . . (3) Of celluloid, india rubber, leather, or of other materials not mentioned . . . . . (c) Imitation scientific instruments, obviously made for the didactic amusement of children, imitation musical instruments (phonographs, accordions, trumpets, drums) . . . . .	per 100 kg. 300.— 500.— 160.— 200.— 400.— 180.—
270	Firearms : (c) Revolvers, pistols repeating or not, of all kinds. . . . each	6.—
	(h) Wads for sporting guns of all kinds . . . . .	80.—
277	Buttons (no tare allowance for the immediate packing or immediate receptacles) : (a) (1) Of iron . . . . . (2) Of copper, tin, zinc, nickel, or alloys of these metals. . . . .	120.— 150.—
282	Paint-brushes : (b) Oil paintings and similar brushes (shaving-brushes) . . . . .	100.—
283	Masks : (a) Of paper or other. . . . . (b) Others, except of silk . . . . .	400.— 600.—
284	Walking-sticks and canes (including those for umbrellas or parasols) and their mounts imported separately : (b) Of fine wood, reeds, sinews, papier-maché, horn, bone or composition, with mount of the same material . . . . .	300.—
288	Penholders, pencil-holders and pencils : (c) Pencils : (1) Wooden pencils . . . . .	120.—

## FINAL PROTOCOL.

*Ad Article 1.*

The regulations concerning passports and the provisions by which in either of the contracting countries special conditions are laid down for the employment of foreigners shall not be effected by the present Treaty. Nevertheless, each Contracting Party shall only restrict the employment of nationals of the other Party in so far as its own nationals are subjected to similar restrictions in the territory of the other Party.

*Ad Article 7.*

The nationals of either of the Contracting Parties and juridical persons and the companies enumerated in Article 6 shall, in the territory of the other Party, be exempt from all forced loans and contributions, in so far as nationals of a third country are or may in the future be exempted therefrom. This applies also to cases where forced loans or contributions are levied in pursuance of special fiscal or currency measures or in connection therewith.

So long as and in so far as German nationals are or may be subjected in Greece to forced loans or contributions, the German Government is entitled to subject Greek nationals to any forced loans or contributions.

*Ad Article 9.*

The Contracting Parties agree that, in the event of one of them issuing, for urgent economic reasons and contrary to the principle laid down in Article 9, import or export prohibitions, in respect of which no reservation is made in the said Article, most-favoured-nation treatment as provided for in Article 15 shall be extended to the promulgation of such prohibitions and to the whole procedure of issuing special licences and granting import or export quotas. Further, if one of the Contracting Parties issues import prohibitions in respect of which no reservation is made in Article 9, and the other Party is of opinion that such prohibitions seriously prejudice its trade, the latter shall be entitled at any time to demand that negotiations be opened without delay to remove the cause of the prejudice to its trade. In such a case, the negotiations shall commence within two weeks after the submission of the application. If no agreement has been arrived at within a further period of one month, the Party which applied for the negotiations to be opened shall be entitled to denounce the Treaty at any time, at three months' notice, even before the expiry of the period of two years laid down in Article 28.

In the event of a State monopoly for the trade in or the preparation of tobacco being introduced in Germany during the period of validity of the present Treaty and the Greek Government being of opinion that this monopoly seriously prejudices exports of Greek tobacco to Germany, the Greek Government reserves the right to demand that negotiations be opened without delay to remove the prejudice to its tobacco export trade. In such a case, the negotiations must begin within two weeks after submission of the application. If no agreement has been reached within a further period of one month, the Greek Government shall be entitled to denounce the Treaty at any time, at three months' notice, even before the expiry of the period of validity of two years laid down in Article 28.

*Ad Article 11.*

It is agreed that transit duties may only be levied at rates sufficient to cover the cost of supervision and administration occasioned by the transit of the goods in question.

*Ad Article 12.*

Upon importation into Germany, vintage wines containing 20 grammes or more of acetic acid (volatile acid), though less than 35 grammes, per litre, and whose proportion of alcohol plus their proportion of anhydrous acetic acid does not exceed 140 grammes per litre, shall be treated as wine within the meaning of Note 2 to Tariff No. 180 of the German General Customs Tariff.

*Ad Article 14.*

The international charges mentioned in Article 15 include the turnover tax.

*Ad Article 19.*

The German Government shall not claim, on the ground of most-favoured-nation treatment, those privileges accorded to Turkey by Greece under the terms of Article 1, paragraph 1 and of Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Lausanne Treaty of 1923, unless these advantages are also accorded to a third Power other than Turkey.

*Ad Article 28.*

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to put the present Treaty into force provisionally before the exchange of the instruments of ratification, as from a date to be agreed upon.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol at Berlin on March 24, 1928.

(Signed) Joachim WINDEL.

(Signed) E. CANELLOPOULOS.

GREEK LEGATION.

BERLIN, March 24, 1928.

SIR,

With reference to the signing of the Commercial Treaty between Greece and Germany to-day, I have the honour, in the name of my Government, to inform you that the Greek Government waives its right under Part VIII, Annex 2, Paragraph 18 of the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, to have recourse, in the cases covered by this paragraph, to any exceptional measure of seizure or confiscation or any other measure involving a restriction of the right of German nationals freely to dispose of their private property.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) E. CANELLOPOULOS.

To

M. Joachim Windel,  
Councillor of Legation,  
German Plenipotentiary.

MINISTRY  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

BERLIN, March 24, 1928.

Your Excellency was good enough to inform me in your note of to-day's date, in the name of your Government, that the Greek Government waives its right under Part VIII, Annex 2, Paragraph 18, of the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, to have recourse, in the cases covered by this paragraph, to any exceptional measure of seizure or confiscation or any other measure involving a restriction of the right of German nationals freely to dispose of their private property.

I note this communication, in the name of my Government and I have the honour to be, etc.

To His Excellency  
M. Enthymios Canellopoulos,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

(Signed) WINDEL.

### GERMANO-GREEK AGREEMENT

RELATING TO THE RECOGNITION OF GREEK CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS ON THE IMPORTATION OF WINES INTO GERMANY.

In pursuance of the agreement specified in Article 17 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the German Reich and Greece, signed to-day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following provisions relating to the recognition of Greek certificates of analysis on the importation of wines into Germany :

#### *Article 1.*

The analysis of the wines intended for export to Germany will be effected in Greece by the chemical laboratory of the Ministry of Finance and by other official chemical laboratories, a list of which will be communicated by the Greek Government to the German Government for its approval, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 7, of the German regulations in execution of the Wine Law. (Text of December 1st, 1925). The Greek Government will further transmit to the German Government a sufficient number of facsimiles of the signatures of the officials who are entrusted with the issue of the certificates of analysis, for distribution among the German Customs offices.

#### *Article 2.*

The analysis of the wines and the verification of the homogeneity of contents of several packages forming part of one consignment shall be effected in Greece on the principles enumerated in Annex 1. The Greek Government will inform the German Government of the procedure of analysis officially prescribed in Greece.

#### *Article 3.*

When the contents of several packages intended for importation into Germany have been drawn from the same receptacle under the supervision of the chemical analyst authorised to issue the certificate of analysis, or by the authority entitled to take samples, the right to take a sample in each package may be waived, by way of departure from the rules laid down in B, Annex 1, provided that a sample has previously been taken from that receptacle. This test must consist of partial samples taken from the bottom, middle and top of the receptacle.



*Article 4.*

As regards wines for which treatment as standard wines is not claimed, at the time of Customs clearing, the verification of homogeneity and the analysis of contents of several packages may be effected in accordance with Articles 2 and 3, even if these packages form part of different consignments.

*Article 5.*

The certificates provided for in Paragraph 8 of the German Customs Decree relating to wines shall be made out in accordance with the models contained in Annexes 2 and 3. The model of Annex 2 (Form A) shall be used when the analysing laboratory takes the samples itself, and that of Annex 3 (Form B) when the samples are taken at the residence or place of business of the consignor by a Government Department authorised to do so by the Greek Government and sent by such Department to the laboratory for analysis.

A separate certificate shall be made out for each consignment, more especially in the case provided for in Article 4.

*Article 6.*

When consignments of wine, accompanied by a Greek certificate of analysis, are imported into Germany in packages bearing the official seal of a Greek Department, no verification shall as a rule be effected by the German authorities, subject, however, to the German Government's right under Article 17, paragraph 3, of the German-Greek Commercial Treaty, to verify the accuracy of the certificates and the identity of the goods in individual cases.

In such a case, the costs of verification, including the dispatch of the samples, shall be borne by the consignee, if the result of the examination is unfavourable to him.

When consignments of wine accompanied by a Greek certificate of analysis are imported into Germany in packages not bearing the official seal of a Greek Government Department, these consignments may be verified in every case by the German authorities at the expense of the consignee.

*Article 7.*

In the case of transport by rail, the official seal on the individual packages may be replaced by an official seal on the wagon containing them, when the consignment has remained continuously, from the taking of the sample to the sealing of the wagon, under the supervision of the authority taking the sample. The certificate shall expressly state whether this has been the case (see column 6 of Forms A and B).

The sealing of the wagon can be effected not only by the Customs or financial authority but also by the stationmaster or his representative, provided that they are Government officials and that the seal bears the name of the dispatching station.

*Article 8.*

The two Governments reserve the right to conclude a subsequent arrangement providing that Greek certificates of analysis may also be recognised in the case of officially sealed consignments, the contents of which have been transferred in the course of transport from the original packages to a reservoir-wagon.

*Article 9.*

The present Agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the Treaty on Commerce and Navigation signed to-day, and have the same period of validity as that Treaty.

Done in duplicate in German and Greek at Berlin on March 24, 1928.

(Signed) Joachim WINDEL.

(Signed) E. CANELLOPOULOS.

## ANNEX I.

## RULES GOVERNING THE ANALYSIS

OF WINES INTENDED FOR IMPORTATION INTO GERMANY, TO ESTABLISH WHETHER THE IMPORT CONDITIONS LAID DOWN IN THE GERMAN WINE LAW HAVE BEEN FULFILLED.

## OBJECT OF THE ANALYSIS.

The purpose of the analysis is to ascertain whether the wines are pure and unadulterated ; in particular, proof must be furnished :

- (1) That the wines correspond to the provisions applicable to internal trade in Greece ;
- (2) That certain substances have not been added to them or have not been added in quantities exceeding the maximum authorised in Germany for foreign wines (see Note 2 and Annex 2, — 3 to 5, 7 and 8, — and Annex 3, B 2 to 6).

## A. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. In order to provide the aforementioned proof and without prejudice to the provisions enumerated under B, the samples taken from reservoir-wagons or individual packages shall, as a rule, be subjected to the following chemical analyses and tests :

(a) In the case of white wine :

Test for alcohol ;  
Test for dry extract ;  
Ash ;  
Titratable acid (total acids) ;  
Volatile acid ;  
Sugar (inverted sugar) ;  
Cane sugar, where the presence of such has been shown by the analysis ;  
Tartaric acid ;  
Sulphurous acid ;

(b) In the case of red wine <sup>1</sup> :

The same tests as in the case of white wine, with the exception of the test for percentage of sulphuric acid and the examination for foreign dye-stuffs.

(c) In the case of dessert wine (Southern wines, sweet wines) :

The same tests as in the case of white wine, with the exception of the test for phosphoric acid.

2. In addition it must be established in every case that no sugar, raisins (currants), tartaric acid, citric acid or sulphites (with the exception of potassium (pyrosulphite)) have been added to the wines.

3. The analysis shall extend to other illicit admixtures, <sup>2</sup> when on account of the appearance, smell or taste of the samples or any other grounds of suspicion this appears to be necessary.

<sup>1</sup> Note 1 : Only natural red wine containing at least 95 grammes and not more than 140 grammes of alcohol and at least 28 grammes of extract without sugar to 1 litre, intended to be used under Customs Supervision for mixing with German red wine not already mixed, is treated for Customs purposes in Germany as red wine for mixing.

<sup>2</sup> Note 2 : The following are regarded as illicit admixtures under the provisions of the German law :

Carbonate of ammonia (potash or similar products), organic acids or their salts and compounds (formic acid, benzoic acid, oxalic acid, salicylic acid, tartaric acid, cinnamic acid,

Should there be no such ground for suspicion, the further analysis may be restricted to random tests.

4. The analysis shall be effected according to the procedure officially authorised in Greece.

B. SPECIAL RULES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF PACKAGES OF IDENTICAL CONTENTS, FORMING PART OF ONE CONSIGNMENT.

1. In the case of consignments by reservoir wagons, a sample shall be taken from each truck or part of a truck, and shall be analysed to ascertain whether it corresponds to the conditions.

2. In the case of several packages of identical contents belonging to the same consignment, the analysis may be effected in accordance with the following provisions. Wines of identical origin and nature are regarded as homogeneous. Products coming from different (even though neighbouring) places can as little be regarded as identical as products which come from the same place but differ as regards year or brand.

3. Should, according to the declaration of the consignor, several packages forming part of one consignment contain identical wines, this declaration shall be verified in the first place in the light of the accompanying documents (invoices, waybills, bills of lading, etc.). Wines described or valued differently in these documents, may never be regarded as identical.

4. Even when perusal of the accompanying documents does not give rise to any doubts, the accuracy of the indications shall be further confirmed by examination of the contents of the packages. With this object, one sample is to be taken in each package for colour, smell, taste and degree of liquidity, and if such examination does not give rise to any doubts, a summary chemical analysis is to follow to ascertain the percentage of alcohol, dry extract, titratable acid (total acids) and ash, which will be carried out in the case of consignments of not more than twenty packages, on two samples, and, in the case of larger consignments, at least on one sample per ten packages; if the samples are taken by any authority other than that competent to make such analyses, the necessary number of samples is to be transmitted to such authority for the purpose of the summary chemical analysis.<sup>1</sup>

5. If homogeneity is proved in this way, at least one sample per twenty-five packages shall be examined in accordance with the provisions under A.

citric acid, tartar, neutral tartrate of potash or similar products), soluble salts of alumina alum and similar products), barium compounds, lead compounds, boric acid, ferro-cyanide compounds, with the exception of chemically pure ferri-cyanide of potash for clarification (where the quantity added is such that no ferro-cyanide compounds subsist in a dissolved form in the clarified wines), colouring matter, with the exception of small quantities of burnt sugar (colouring sugar), fluoride compounds, formaldehyde and substances yielding formaldehyde, glycerine, pigeon-berries, magnesium compounds, impure alcohol (containing amylic alcohol), impure starch sugar, starch syrup, strontian compounds, bismuth compounds, zinc salts, salts and compounds of boric acid and sulphurous acid (sulphite, with the exception of pyro-sulphite of potash artificial sweetening substance (saccharines, dulcine, etc.).

<sup>1</sup>Note 3 : In the case of red wine, for which Customs treatment as wine for mixing is claimed, the summary chemical analysis shall be extended to cover the question whether the wine contains the required amount of alcohol and extract without sugar.

## ANNEX 2.

## Form A.

## CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

OF A CONSIGNMENT OF WINE FOR EXPORT TO GERMAN CUSTOMS TERRITORY.

Name and domicile of the consignor	Number and nature	Marks numbers	Gross weight in kg. <sup>1</sup>	Description of origin (country, wine-growing district, district, etc.) colour, year, etc.	Description or facsimile of the official stamp (if any)
	Reservoir-wagons, tank wagons, packages (barrels, cases, etc.)				
1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>In the case of transport in sealed wagons. The packages placed in the sealed wagon have been kept under constant supervision from the time of the taking of the samples until the loading of the packages in wagon No.....</p>

<sup>1</sup> Where transport is effected in sealed wagons, it will be sufficient to indicate the total weight.

## ANNEX 2. (Back).

In virtue of the authority conferred, the undersigned chemical expert  
laboratory certifies :

1. That it  
he has analysed the sample(s) without mixing them  
after preparing an average sample (mixed sample)  
taken in the regular manner from the consignment in question in accordance with the regulations  
several identical consignments<sup>1</sup> agreed to.
2. That an identical certificate is contained in all packages from whose contents the average sample  
(mixed sample) was made up.
3. That the wine is made exclusively from grapes grown in Greece and corresponds to the legal  
provisions applicable to trade in Greece, and that the analysis did not reveal any admixture of sugar,  
raisins (currants), tartaric acid, citric acid, or sulphites, with the exception of potassium pyrosulphite.
4. That the percentage of sulphuric acid per litre of wine does not exceed 2 grammes of neutral  
potassium sulphate<sup>2</sup>.
5. That alcohol  
no alcohol has been added to the wine.
6. That immediately after taking the sample(s) it affixed  
he did not affix the official seal on the  
wagon  
packages making up the consignment (to be indicated above).
7. That there has been no mixing with white wine<sup>2</sup>.
8. That the wine contains ..... grammes of alcohol and (in the case of wines for mixing)  
..... grammes of extract without sugar per litre.

..... the ..... 19.....  
(place)

.....  
(Description of the laboratory).

.....  
(Signature and official Status of the person or  
establishment issuing the certificate).

Stamp.

<sup>1</sup> Not permissible in the case of wines treated for Customs purposes as wines for mixing.

<sup>2</sup> Only to be certified in the case of red wines, with the exception of dessert wine.

## ANNEX 3.

Form B.

## CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

OF A CONSIGNMENT OF WINE FOR EXPORT TO GERMAN CUSTOMS TERRITORY.

## A. CERTIFICATE.

With a view to establishing the fact that the reservoir-wagon(s),  
tank wagon(s), the number and nature of  
packages,  
 which are indicated below, and which contain wine, fulfils the import conditions, the undersigned  
 Government authority certifies :

1. That, after the samples had been taken in the regular manner, it affixed  
did not affix the official  
reservoir-wagon, tank wagon  
 seal on the wagon, (to be indicated below).  
packages.

2. That it sent the sample(s) taken, without mixing, in .....  
 (number and nature of the packages)  
 marked .....  
 and sealed with the official seal, to the consignor, for chemical analysis by.....

.....  
 (Name of the laboratory or chemical expert).

## ANNEX 3.

## Form B.

Name and domicile of the consignor	Number and nature	Marks numbers	Gross weight in kg <sup>1</sup>	Description of origin (country, wine-growing district, district, etc.) colour, year, etc.	Description or facsimile of the official stamp (if any)
	Reservoir-wagons, tank wagons, packages (barrels, cases, etc.)				
1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>In the case of trans- port in sealed wagons : The packages placed in the sealed wagon have been kept under constant supervision from the time of the taking of the samples until the loading of the packages in wagon No.....</p>

<sup>1</sup> Where transport is effected in sealed wagons, it will be sufficient to indicate the total weight.

## B. CERTIFICATE

relating to chemical analysis No.....

In virtue of the authority conferred, the undersigned  $\frac{\text{laboratory}}{\text{chemical expert}}$  certifies :

(1) That  $\frac{\text{it}}{\text{he}}$  has analysed the sample(s) taken in accordance with the rules laid down in Certificate A  $\frac{\text{without mixing}}{\text{after ascertaining the homogeneity of the samples}}$  and after preparing an average sample (mixed sample)  $\frac{\text{from the consignment in question,}}{\text{from several consignments}^1}$  in accordance with the regulations agreed to.

(2) That the wine is made exclusively of grapes grown in Greece, corresponds to the legal provisions applicable to trade in Greece, and that the analysis did not reveal any admixture of sugar, raisins (currants), tartaric acid, citric acid or sulphites, with the exception of potassium pyrosulphite.

(3) That the percentage of sulphuric acid per litre of wine does not exceed 2 grammes of neutral potassium sulphate <sup>2</sup>.

(4) That  $\frac{\text{alcohol}}{\text{no alcohol}}$  has been added to the wine.

(5) That there has been no mixing with white wine <sup>2</sup>.

(6) That the wine contains ..... grammes of alcohol and (in the case of wines for mixing) ..... grammes of extract without sugar per litre.

..... the ..... 19.....  
(place)

.....  
(Description of the laboratory) :

.....  
(Signature and official Status of the person or establishment issuing the certificate).

Stamp.

<sup>1</sup> Not permissible in the case of wines treated for Customs purposes as wines for mixing.

<sup>2</sup> Only to be certified in the case of red wine, with the exception of dessert wine.



## GERMANO-GREEK AGREEMENT

RELATING TO THE RECOGNITION ON IMPORTATION INTO GERMANY OF GREEK CERTIFICATES  
OF PURITY OF OLIVE OIL.

In pursuance of the agreement under Article 17 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the German Reich and Greece, signed to-day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have concluded the following arrangements relating to the recognition of Greek certificates of purity, on the importation of olive oil into Germany :

*Article 1.*

The analysis of the olive oil intended for export to Germany shall be carried out in Greece only by the official chemical laboratories, which are under the Ministry of Finance, and are provided with the necessary apparatus. The Greek Government shall communicate a list of these laboratories to the German Government for its approval, and also send a sufficient number of facsimiles of the signatures of the officials entrusted with the issue of these certificates of analysis for distribution among the German Customs offices.

*Article 2.*

The analysis of the olive oil and the verification of homogeneity of the contents of several packages forming part of one consignment shall be carried out in Greece on the principles enumerated in Annex 1. The Greek Government will inform the German Government of the instructions which it has issued for the analysis of olive oil intended for importation into Germany.

*Article 3.*

The certificates of purity are to be made out in accordance with the forms in Annexes 2 and 3. The form of Annex 2 shall be used when the analysing laboratory takes the samples itself, and that of Annex 3 when the samples are taken at the residence or place of business of the consignor by a Government Department authorised to do so by the Greek Government and sent by such Department to the laboratory for analysis.

A separate certificate shall be made out for each consignment.

*Article 4.*

When consignments of olive oil, accompanied by a Greek certificate of purity, are imported into Germany in packages bearing the official seal of a Greek Department, no verification shall, as a rule, be effected by the German authorities subject to the right of the German Government under Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Germano-Greek Commercial Treaty, to verify the accuracy of the certificates and the identity of the goods in individual cases. In such a case the costs of verification, including the despatch of the samples, shall be borne by the consignee, when the result of the examination is unfavourable to him.

*Article 5.*

The present Agreement shall come into force simultaneously with the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed to-day, and for the same period of validity.

Done in duplicate in German and Greek at Berlin on March 24, 1928.

(Signed) Joachim WINDEL.

(Signed) E. CANELLOPOULOS.

## ANNEX 1.

## PRINCIPLES TO BE APPLIED

TO THE ANALYSIS OF OLIVE OIL INTENDED FOR IMPORTATION INTO GERMANY,

## A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF OLIVE OIL.

Pure olive oil is a colourless or golden liquid, and sometimes green after colouring with chlorophyll. At a temperature of about 13° C, it begins to get turbid and freezes at 0° C. into an oily mass. It has a characteristic faint odour and taste.

None of the tests specified below is sufficient in itself to prove the purity of olive oil. If after the tests prescribed under 5, 6 and 7, with which it is convenient to begin, there is no reason to assume adulteration by the admixture of cotton oil, sesame oil or ground nut oil, the density and the iodine index shall in any case be determined in accordance with the provisions contained in 1-3. On the other hand, the determination of the index of refraction (2) and the solidification test (4) constitute additional tests, which the chemical expert may carry out or not at his discretion.

## 1. DETERMINATION OF THE DENSITY.

The density is ascertained at a temperature of 15° C. by means of the Westphalian scales. The density of olive oil is between 0.913 and 0.919

## 2. DETERMINATION OF THE INDEX OF REFRACTION.

The index of refraction is ascertained at 25° C by means of the butyro-refractometer manufactured by the firm of Karl Zeiss at Jena. The rules for use accompanying each instrument give details concerning construction and use of the refractometer. Olive oil has an index of refraction of 62-63 at 25° C.

## 3. DETERMINATION OF THE IODINE INDEX ACCORDING TO THE HÜBL METHOD.

(a) *Necessary solutions.*

1. *Hübl solution of iodine.* 25 grammes of iodine and 30 grammes of bichloride of mercury are dissolved (separately) in 500 ccm. of brandy free of fusel oil and containing 95 % of alcohol (volume) or 92.4 % (weight); the latter solution is, if necessary, filtered and the two solutions are kept separate; they must be mixed in equal parts at least 24 hours before use.

2. *Solution of sodium hyposulphite.* This solution contains about 25 grammes of hyposulphite per litre. 3.8662 grammes of potassium bichromate, which has been repeatedly subjected to a process of recrystallisation and is entirely anhydrous, is dissolved per litre. Further, 15 ccm. of a solution of potassium iodide of 10 % (weight) is poured into a flask with thin sides or a glass bottle, with emerald glass stopper, containing about 250 ccm.; the solution is acidified with 5 ccm. of concentrated hydrochloric acid and diluted in 100 ccm. of water. After vigorous shaking, 20 ccm. of the solution of potassium bichromate is added. Each cubic centimetre of this solution liberates exactly 0.01 grammes of iodine. Then the solution of sodium hyposulphite is added (the solution being shaken the while) and the original dark brown colour of the solution gradually becomes lighter; when it is only pale yellow (wine coloured) a little starchy water is added and a sufficient quantity of solution of hyposulphite is gradually added (with vigorous shaking) until the blue colour of the iodide of starch entirely disappears. The solution of potassium bichromate, which can be kept for a considerable time without any change, must be kept for verifying the strength of the solution of sodium hyposulphite, which often has to be checked afresh, especially in summer.

In order to examine the solutions of iodine and hyposulphite, accurate measuring glasses (pipettes or burettes) shall be used, the same instruments always being utilised for the same solution.

Calculation : as 20 ccm. of the solution of potassium bichromate liberate 0.2 grammes of iodine, the same quantity of iodine will be determined by the number of cubic centimetres of sodium hyposulphite used. It is thus possible to calculate the quantity of iodine corresponding to 1 ccm. of solution of hyposulphite, and the index obtained shall be taken into account on the occasion of every subsequent examination.

3. *Chloroform* : it is preferable to purify this in each case.

4. *Aqueous solution of potassium iodide* containing 10 % of potassium iodide (weight).

5. *Solution of starch*. Heat 1 to 2 grammes of soluble starch in a little distilled water. The solution need not be filtered. A few drops of the solution suffice on each occasion.

(b) *Determination of the iodine index.*

Dissolve 0.3 to 0.4 grammes of olive oil in a flask or glass bottle of the kind described under 3 (a) 2, in 15 ccm. of chloroform and add 30 ccm. of iodine solution (see 3 (a) 1 above), emptying the measuring vessel (pipette or burette) in exactly the same way on each test. Should the liquid not be quite clear after it has been turned over, a little more chloroform should be added. If the liquid does not almost entirely lose its colour shortly afterwards, more iodine solution must be added. The quantity of iodine must be sufficient to make the liquid dark brown even after 3 or 4 hours. The reaction is then at an end. The tests are to be carried out at a temperature of 15° to 18° C. and direct sunlight should be avoided.

Add to the mixture 15 ccm. of the solution potassium of iodide (see 3 (a) 4 above), turn over and then add 100 ccm. of water. The formation of a red precipitate at this juncture indicates that the quantity of potassium iodide was inadequate, but this can be remedied by the subsequent addition of potassium iodide. Then add (while frequently shaking) the solution of hyposulphite of soda, until the aqueous liquid and the layer of chloroform are only faintly coloured. Then add a little starchy water and titrate. Each series of tests should be accompanied by a so-called 'blind test': that is to say a test carried out without the use of fat oil, to verify the purity of the reagents and in particular of the chloroform, and to show the content of the iodine solution.

When calculating the iodine index, deduct the quantity necessary for the blind test. The number of grammes of iodine absorbed by 100 grammes of olive oil is calculated from the results of the tests and the Hübl index number of iodine of the olive oil is thus obtained.

The index number of iodine in pure olive oil is 79-88.

4. SOLIDIFICATION TEST.

Pour 10 grammes of olive oil into a test tube and add 5 ccm. of nitric acid of a density of 1.40. After shaking for 2 minutes add 1 gramme of mercury and dissolve by vigorous shaking; then leave the mixture for about half-an-hour. If the olive oil is pure, it then forms a solid colourless or slightly yellowish mass.

5. EXAMINATION FOR COTTON OIL.

Heat for about a quarter of an hour in boiling water, 5 ccm. of the standard oil with 5 ccm. of amyl alcohol and 5 ccm. of a solution of 1 part of sulphur (weight) to 99 parts of carbon bisulphide, place the whole in a large test tube with cork and broad tube. If no coloration takes place, add a further quantity of 5 ccm. of solution of sulphur and heat for another quarter of an hour. If the liquid contains cotton oil, it then takes on a definitely red colour.

6. EXAMINATION FOR SESAME OIL.

Mix 5 ccm. of olive oil with 0.1 ccm. of an alcoholic solution of furfural (1 % — volume of colourless furfural dissolved in 100 % of pure alcohol) and 10 ccm. of hydrochloric acid of a density — of 1.19, and stir vigorously for at least 30 seconds. If the hydrochloric acid on sinking to the bottom takes on and retains a red colour, it may be assumed that sesame oil is present.

## 7. EXAMINATION FOR GROUND-NUT OIL.

Saponify 20 grammes of olive oil and separate the fatty acids from the soap with hydrochloric acid. Then dissolve the fatty acids thus extracted in brandy of 90 % (weight) and precipitate with lead acetate. Treat the precipitate thus obtained with ether and dissolve with hydrochloric acid the remaining mixture of lead salts not soluble in the ether. The repeated recrystallisation of the acids thus obtained with heated alcohol, permits of the extraction of the ground-nut oil (which separates itself first) and determines its point of liquefaction. A liquefaction point of over 71 C°. denotes the presence of ground-nut oil.

## B. RULES TO BE APPLIED TO THE TAKING OF SAMPLES.

Prepare, according to the size of the consignment, one or more average samples (mixed samples) of about 250 ccm. as follows :

1 sample to	50 receptacles
2   "   "	125   "
3   "   "	225   "
4   "   "	350   "
5   "   "	500   "
6   "   "	700   "
7   "   "	1000   "

Immediately after taking the samples, the receptacles must be sealed in such a way as to render impossible any subsequent exchange or adulteration of the contents. Each of the average samples is to be formed of equal quantities taken from five different receptacles. If their obvious characteristics or the chemical analysis indicate that the samples taken (simple or average) are not identical, or if there are any other doubts as to the homogeneity of the consignment, one sample shall be taken from each receptacle. Products of different origin, value or description are never to be regarded as identical.

## ANNEX 2.

## CERTIFICATE

RELATING TO THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF A CONSIGNMENT OF OLIVE OIL FOR EXPORT  
TO GERMAN CUSTOMS TERRITORY.

Name and domicile of the consignor	Number and nature of the receptacles or packages	Marks and Nos. of the receptacles or packages	Gross weight in kg. of each individual receptacle or package	Description or facsimile of the official seal

In virtue of the authority conferred upon him, the undersigned chemical certifies :

(1) That he has taken a sample from each of the receptacles making up the consignment  
— has, in accordance with the rules agreed to, taken... average samples from the receptacles

forming part of the consignment <sup>1</sup>, and has chemically analysed this sample <sup>1</sup> — each sample separately <sup>1</sup> after forming an average sample (mixed sample) :

(2) That he has thus ascertained that the contents of the consignment consist of olive oil free from foreign admixtures and in particular admixtures of other oils :

(3) That immediately after taking the sample he has affixed to each receptacle or package the official seal mentioned above.

..... the ..... 19.....  
(place)

.....  
(Name of the laboratory) :

.....  
(Name and official status of the person issuing  
the certificate)

Stamp.

<sup>1</sup> Cross out what is not applicable.

### ANNEX 3.

### CERTIFICATE

RELATING TO THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF A CONSIGNMENT OF OLIVE OIL FOR EXPORT TO GERMAN CUSTOMS TERRITORY.

#### I. CERTIFICATE.

With a view to obtaining the Customs treatment agreed to for pure olive oil in the case of the following..... (number and nature of the packages) ..... containing olive oil manufactured in the factory of M..... at ..... it is hereby certified that the undersigned Government department :

(1) Has affixed the official seal on each of the packages making up the consignment, after presentation of the packages with their contents and proof of homogeneity of contents <sup>1</sup> filling, under constant official supervision, from the same factory stock <sup>1</sup>, and after taking ..... average sample from packages making up the consignment : ..... sample from the factory stock from which the receptacles were filled <sup>1</sup> :

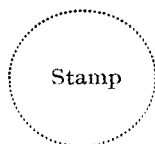
(2) Has transmitted separately the average sample <sup>1</sup> — taken in accordance with the regulations agreed to in ..... sample ..... (number and nature of the packages ..... marked ..... and officially sealed, to the consignor, for the chemical analysis by ..... (name of the laboratory or the chemical expert)

<sup>1</sup> Cross out what is not applicable.

## ANNEX 3. (Back).

Name and domicile of the consignor	Number and nature of the packages	Marks and numbers of the packages	Grossweight in kg. of each individual package	Description or facsimile of the official seals on the receptacles and packages

..... the ..... 19.....  
(place)



.....  
(Name of the authority) :

.....  
(Signature and official status).

## CERTIFICATE

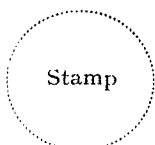
RELATING TO CHEMICAL ANALYSIS No.....

In virtue of the authority conferred upon it, the undersigned laboratory certifies :

(1) That it has found intact the official seal affixed by .....  
(name of the Government authority)..... at .....  
..... affixed on the samples of olive oil, consisting of .....  
(number and nature of the packages) ..... and marked ...  
..... sent to it by M. ....  
(name of the consignor)..... of .....

(2) That it has analysed these samples, in accordance with the regulations agreed to,  
and found that they consist of olive oil free of foreign admixture and in particular admixtures  
of other oils.

..... the ..... 19.....  
(place)



.....  
(Name of the laboratory) :

.....  
(Signature and official status of the person  
issuing the certificate).