

N° 2775.

GRÈCE ET POLOGNE

Convention de commerce et de navigation, avec protocole final, signés à Varsovie, le 10 avril 1930, et échange de notes y relatif, de la même date.

GREECE AND POLAND

Convention of Commerce and Navigation, with Final Protocol, signed at Warsaw, April 10, 1930, and Exchange of Notes relating thereto of the same date.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2775. — CONVENTION ² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREECE AND POLAND. SIGNED AT WARSAW, APRIL 10, 1930 ³.

French official text communicated by the Polish Delegate accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place August 6, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, of the one part, and THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, of the other part, being equally desirous of promoting and developing commercial relations between the two countries, have decided to conclude a Convention of Commerce and Navigation, and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

M. Auguste ZALESKI, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

M. Eugène KWIATKOWSKI, Official in Charge of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce ;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

M. Georges LAGOUDAKIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece at Warsaw,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

Article I.

Nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties, provided they comply with the law of the land, shall be treated in the territory of the other Party in all respects and particularly as regards establishment and exercise of trades and professions, commerce, industry and navigation, the right to acquire, possess and dispose of movable and immovable property and as regards their legal status, their rights and interests, as favourably as nationals of the most favoured nation.

They shall be free to settle their affairs in the territory of the other Party, whether personally or through an intermediary of their own choosing without being subject in this respect to restrictions other than those laid down by the laws in force in the said territory. Provided they observe the laws of the country, they shall have the right to appear before the Courts and have free access to all authorities. Questions connected with free legal assistance and exemption from the *cautio judicatum solvi* shall be settled by a special agreement.

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

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

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Athens, June 18, 1931.

³ This Convention applies to the Free City of Danzig.

The shall not have to pay in the territory of the other Party, either in respect of their person or the exercise of their trade or profession, their commerce, industry and navigation, or in respect of their movable or immovable property, any tax, charge or duty of any kind other or higher than those which are or may in future be levied on nationals of the most favoured nation.

This provision shall not prevent the levying, if necessary, either of taxes in respect of residence or of charges in connection with the carrying out of police formalities.

Article 2.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may not, in the territory of the other, be expropriated nor be deprived even temporarily of the enjoyment of their property except to the extent applicable under the same conditions to nationals of the country.

Article 3.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be exempt in the territory of the other Party from any compulsory military service. They shall further be exempt from taxes of any kind levied in lieu of such service and from all military contributions and requisitions.

Nevertheless, nationals of either High Contracting Party established in the territory of the other Party who own buildings or real estate there remain liable, under the legal provisions in force, to charges connected with the ownership of the said property or buildings and to billeting and other special military contributions or requisitions, provided such charges are also made on nationals of the country and on nationals of the most favoured nation. Compensation connected with such contributions shall not be calculated in a manner less favourable than in the case of nationals of the country or nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 4.

Joint Stock Companies and other commercial, industrial, agricultural and financial Companies, including shipping and insurance Companies, having their seat in the territory of either High Contracting Party and regularly constituted therein shall also be recognised in the territory of the other Party as possessing legal existence and shall in particular enjoy therein the right to appear before the Courts, provided that they observe the relative laws and decrees in force in the territory of such other Party.

The admission in the territory of either High Contracting Party of the above-mentioned Companies, regularly constituted in the territory of the other Party, shall be governed by the laws and decrees in force in the State in question. These Companies, once they have been admitted, shall enjoy in all respects most-favoured-nation treatment in the territory of the other Party.

Article 5.

Natural or manufactured products originating in or coming from the territory of the Hellenic Republic shall, when imported into the Customs territory of the Polish Republic, be granted the most favourable tariff which is at present or may hereafter be granted to any third Power as concerns import duties and all coefficients, surtaxes, or increases which are or may hereafter be applied in respect of the said Duties.

Article 6.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 5, the natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Customs territory of Greece which are enumerated in List A annexed hereto, shall be entitled when imported into the Customs territory of Poland :

(1) In the case of Group I of the said list, to the Customs duties stated therein ;

(2) In the case of Groups II and III of the said list, to the percentages of Customs reduction indicated therein.

In the case of Group III of the said list, should Poland levy Customs duties on the wines enumerated in the said Group higher than the duties applicable at the time of the signature of the present Convention or than those resulting therefrom, Greece shall be entitled either to avail herself of the possibility of denunciation provided for in Article 26, or to request the immediate opening of negotiations for the purpose of re-establishing the equilibrium of mutual concessions provided for in the present Convention.

Should these negotiations not secure a result within three months from the date on which the said request is made, the injured Party shall be entitled to denounce the present Convention, such denunciation to take effect three months later.

Annex to Article 6.

LIST A.

No. of the Paragraphs of the Polish Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods :	Units	Duty in Zlotys or percentage reduction
<i>Group I.</i>			
ex 7 ex p. 3	Dried Raisins	100 kg.	210
» » p. 4	Currants	»	32.25
» » p. 6	Dried Figs	»	130
» 71 » p. 1	Emery	»	exempt
» 124 » p. 1	Valonia	»	exempt
<i>Group II.</i>			
ex 13 p. 2	Condiments of Black or Green Olives in Oil or otherwise, prepared in air-tight receptacles		75 %
ex 27 p. 2	Liqueurs.	»	55 %
ex 117 p. 1	Natural Olive Oil	»	46 %
<i>Group III.</i>			
ex 28	Grape, Fruit and Berry Wines :		
ex p. 1	Grape Wines in casks, in demi-johns, of a capacity of 50 litres or over.		
ex (a)	Containing up to 15 % (inclusive) of alcohol	»	94.19 %
ex p. 2	Grape Wines in receptacles other than those designated in Sub-division 1.		
ex (a)	Still Wines containing not more than 15 % inclusive of alcohol	»	94.19 %

Article 7.

Natural or manufactured products originating in or coming from the territory of the Polish Republic shall, when imported into the Customs territory of the Hellenic Republic, be granted the most favourable tariff which is at present or may hereafter be granted to any third Power

as concerns import duties and all coefficients, surtaxes, or increases which are or may hereafter be applied in respect of the said duties.

Article 8.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 7, the natural or manufactured products originating or coming from the Customs territory of Poland, as enumerated in List B annexed hereto, shall on import into the Customs territory of Greece be governed by the tariffs indicated in the said list.

Annexe to Article 8.

LIST B.

No. of the Paragraphs of the Greek Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods :	Units	Duty in Metallic Drachmas
1 (b)	Cows	head	15
1 (j)	Horses :		
(1)	Over 3 years	»	20
(2)	Of 3 years and less	»	12
3 (d)	Eggs of Poultry and other birds	100 kg.	exempted
9 (m)	Pearl Barley	»	15
9 (n)	Potato Meal	»	10
9 (o)	Starch	»	25
18 (c) (2)	Residue from distillation of mineral oils, dark or brown colour, of a melting point not above 48°C. and mineral oil content not below 10 %. (The residues of light colour with a higher melting point and oil content lower, save organic matter, are dutiable under Clause 18 (c) (3)	»	6
47	Wood for cabinet work :		
(b)	In sheets for veneering	»	30
(d)	In boards composed of sheets of ply-wood thicker than 2 mm. even when covered with thin sheets for veneering	»	10
48 (b)	Staves for barrels and other purposes (parquet, etc.) :		
(1)	Non-wrought	»	1
(2)	Wrought (grooved, plate)	»	3
49 (a) (2)	Chairs, sofas, arm-chairs of bent beech-wood (round or square) with seat or (and) back of plaited straw, wood or imitation leather	»	150
52 (c) (2)	Baskets and hampers of willow or other similar vegetable material	»	50
52 (d)	Small basket-work articles in all shapes and of all plaiting materials alone or mixed, with or without fittings of metal or of any other common material	»	150
62	Rolled or drawn iron unwrought, as it leaves the mill :		
(b)	Ended I. T. U.	»	2
(c)	Corner angle-iron generally	»	2
(d)	Hoop iron and hoops	»	1

No. of the Paragraphs of the Greek Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods :	Units	Duty in metallic Drachmas
63	Sheet iron, plane, corrugated panelled, etc. :		
(a)	Of natural colours :		
(1)	Ordinary	100 kg.	1
(2)	Galvanised or tinned	»	1
65 (b)	Wheels, boxes, tyres, springs	»	10
(c)	Mouldings	»	20
71 (a)	Wire :		
(1)	Plain	»	2
(2)	Barbed	»	2
85	Weighing machines, scales, weights, weighing per piece :		
(a) (2)	More than 10 and up to 50 kg.	»	60
97 (a)	Machinery 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, textile industries, etc.) weighing each :		
(1)	Up to 25 kg.	»	15
(2)	More than 25 and up to 250 kg.	»	10
(3)	More than 250 kg.	»	5
98	Agricultural machines and implements and parts thereof of whatever material worked by any means :		
(a)	Destined exclusively for cultivating the land or for the harvesting of its products, such as ploughs, reapers, clod crushers, harvesters, threshers, etc., all mechanically driven	»	5
(b)	Destined for the improvement or transformation of products of the earth, such as chaff-cutters, churns, mangles, hydraulic extractors, honey extractors, hulling, shelling and storing machines	»	5
(c)	Grape presses, grape pickers, oil presses, oil mills, grinding machines without stones, forage presses, maize shelling machines and generally centrifugal presses, driers :		
(1)	Weighing up to 200 kg.	»	25
(2)	More than 200 and up to 500 kg.	»	22
(3)	More than 500 kg.	»	18
(e)	Agricultural machinery for pulverising and sulphurising plants and accessories, solely used in connection with the same, imported separately	»	50
100 (a)	Machines, apparatus and utensils for domestic economy, of iron or a combination of other common materials, whether or not polished, zinc plated, tin plated, enamelled, painted, varnished, even if the varnish contains metallic powder, weighing each	»	
(1)	Up to 5 kg.	»	32
(2)	More than 5 up to 25 kg.	»	30
(3)	More than 25 kg.	»	20
105	Bottle capsules	»	40
106	All articles of lead or alloy of lead not mentioned :		
(a)	Painted or not, varnished or not, plated or zinc plated	»	80
113	All articles of zinc or alloy of zinc not mentioned :		
(a)	Painted or not, varnished or not	»	100
160 (c) (1)	Dextrine.	»	10

No. of the Paragraphs of the Greek Customs Tariff	Designation of Goods :	Units	Duty in Metallic Drachmas
177 (d)	Cardboard impregnated or coated with tar or asphalt with or without earthy or sandy matter in the bulk or on the surface	100 kg.	6
205	Cord generally (except Esparto) tarred or not	»	35
206	Twine of all materials (with exception of Esparto) . . . Note : Articles composed of thread double-twisted with two or more ends shall be regarded :	»	50
(1)	As thread, when they weigh not more than 400 gr. per thousand metres.		
(2)	As twine if they weigh more than 400 and not more than 6000 gr. per thousand meters.		
(3)	As cord if they weigh more than 6000 gr. per thousand metres.		
208	Fabrics of flax, hemp, jute or similar textile materials, also fabrics having the woof or warp of cotton (wholly or partially) :		
(a)	Unbleached containing in warp and woof in a square of 5 m/ms. side, added together :		
(1)	One up to 6 threads	»	16
(2)	More than 6 and up to 12 threads	»	24
(3)	More than 12 and up to 26 threads	»	140
(4)	More than 26 and up to 40 threads	»	250
(5)	Above 40 threads	»	400

Article 9.

Without prejudice to the preceding provisions, it is understood that natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Customs territory of Poland shall not be subject when imported into Greece to surtaxes of any character, including octroi charges, higher than those levied on the products of the most favoured nation. The total amount of the said surtaxes and octroi charges shall in no case be higher than 75 % of the duties provided for by the Customs tariff.

It is furthermore agreed that natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the Customs territory of Poland shall be exempted from the octroi charges for which similar articles produced in the country itself are liable in Greece on entry into every commune.

Article 10.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 5 and 9, inland duties and charges levied for the account of the State, or of provinces, communes or public institutions which are or may hereafter be a burden on the production, preparation, transport or consumption of an article may not under any pretext whatsoever fall more heavily or be imposed in a more onerous manner on the products of the other State than on like products of the most favoured nation.

The High Contracting Parties guarantee to each other in a general manner the advantages accruing from the treatment granted to any third Power in respect of Customs formalities.

Article 11.

In order to reserve the advantages accruing from the above provisions to products originating in their respective countries, the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to require that products and goods imported into their territory should be accompanied by a certificate of origin certifying that :

(a) In the case of raw materials in the strict sense or natural products they have originated in the other country ;

(b) In the case of a manufactured product, it fulfils the conditions to which the importing country makes recognition subject, either as concerns its substance or its preparation.

Certificates of origin should be issued either by the Customs authorities or by the Chambers of Commerce to which the consignor belongs or by any other authority or economic body approved by the country to which the goods are consigned.

Should the said certificates not be issued by a Government authority authorised for that purpose, the country to which the goods are consigned may require that such certificates be certified by a diplomatic or consular representative of the country in question. The two contracting Governments agree to fix on a basis of reciprocity the duties to be levied should the consular visa be demanded.

A certificate of origin shall not be required in the case of postal packages when the articles imported into the country are not of a commercial character.

Certificates of origin shall be drawn up either in the language of the country of origin or in that of the country to which the goods are consigned. In the former case both countries reserve the right to require a translation.

The High Contracting Parties guarantee each other most-favoured-nation treatment as regards the form and contents as also the employment of these certificates.

Article 12.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3, merchants, manufacturers and other persons engaged in industry who are nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties and prove by presenting their industrial identity card issued by the competent authorities of their country that they are authorised to carry on their trade or industry, and that they pay the charges and taxes provided for by law, shall be entitled, either in person or through commercial travellers employed by them, to make purchases in the territory of the other Contracting Party from traders or persons engaged in industry or in the public market. They shall also be entitled to take orders, including orders given after sight of samples, from traders or other persons who make use of goods of the character of the said samples in respect of that trade or industry. In neither case shall they be required to pay a special tax.

Commercial travellers, as described in the preceding paragraph, furnished with a card of legitimation in conformity with the model annexed to the present Convention and delivered by the authorities of their respective countries, shall have the right, reciprocally, to carry with them samples or models but not goods.

The nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties, as described in paragraph 1 of the present Article and furnished with the card of legitimation, who shall take part on the territory of the other Party in fairs or exhibitions, shall be there treated as nationals and shall not be there subject to other or higher taxes than the latter.

Annex to Article 12 of the Convention.

MODEL OF IDENTITY CARD. — GREECE OR POLAND.

IDENTITY CARD FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

(Valid for twelve months from the date of issue).

Valid for { Greece No. of card
Poland

It is hereby certified that the holder of this card : M.
born at
resident at street No.
possesses a 1
at
under the name of
(or) is a commercial traveller in the employ of the firm(s) of
at
which possess(es) a 1
under the name of

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

....., 19.....

Description of holder :

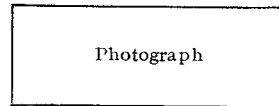
Age
Height
Hair
Special characteristics

Signature of head(s) of the firm(s)

.....

Signature of holder :

.....



1 State nature of factory or business.

N. B. In the case of the head of a commercial (or industrial) concern, only the first part of the form should be filled in and the second part in the case of a commercial traveller. (This document should be made out in duplicate.)

Article 13.

Articles subject to Customs duty with the exception of goods the import of which is prohibited for one of the reasons set forth in Article 15 which are imported as samples or models by commercial travellers shall be admitted by both Parties duty free on entry and exit provided the said articles, if they have not been sold, are re-exported within a period provided by the regulations and that the identity of the articles imported and re-exported be ascertainable beyond all doubt whatever by the Customs office through which they pass when leaving the country.

Re-export of samples or models shall be guaranteed in both countries either by the deposit (in cash) of the amount of the duties leviable at the Customs office of entry or by the giving of good security.

Once the period provided by the regulations has expired, the amount of the duties paid in or guaranteed shall become the property of, or be recovered by the Treasury, unless it be proved that during that period the samples or models were re-exported.

If the samples or models are presented before the expiry of the period provided by the regulations at a Customs office open for that purpose for the purpose of re-export, the said office shall ascertain by verification whether the articles presented are really those in respect of which the entry permit was issued. If there is no doubt on this point, the office shall note that the articles are re-exported and shall repay the amount of duty deposited on import or take all necessary steps to release the security.

With the exception of stamp duties, the importer shall not be liable for any charge either for the issue of certificates or permits or for the affixing of marks for the purpose of guaranteeing the identity of the samples or models.

For the purpose of later recognition of the identity of the samples or models, the Customs authorities of each of the High Contracting Parties shall regard the marks fixed by the Customs of the other Contracting Party as sufficient on condition that the said samples or models be accompanied by a descriptive list certified by the Customs authorities of the said Party. Supplementary marks may however be fixed upon samples or models by the Customs of the importing country in all cases in which the said Customs consider that this supplementary guarantee is indispensable for purposes of identification of the samples or models on re-export. Apart from this last case, Customs verification shall merely consist in recognising the identity of the samples and fixing the amount of dues and taxes if any leviable.

The period for re-export shall be twelve months, though the competent administration of the importing country may extend this period. Once the period provided has expired, duties on non-reexported samples shall be levied.

Article 14.

The provisions of Articles 12 and 13 shall not apply to itinerant trades, hawkers, or to the soliciting of orders from persons who do not carry on any industry or trade. Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves full freedom to legislate in this respect.

Article 15.

Until full freedom of trade can be established as between the High Contracting Parties, import or export prohibitions or restrictions which are or may hereafter be put into force on the Customs territory of one of the High Contracting Parties for any reason shall not apply to the trade of the other Party save in cases in which such prohibitions or restrictions affect all other countries.

The obligations set forth in the previous paragraph shall not prevent any measures of prohibition or restriction which either High Contracting Party may be led to take such as prohibitions or restrictions applied at the same time to all countries under the same conditions for one of the reasons set forth below :

- (a) Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of public security ;

(b) Prohibitions or restrictions by the sanitary police for the purpose of protecting men, animals and plants against disease or parasites without prejudice however to the provisions of any special Convention which may be concluded with regard to these subjects;

(c) Prohibitions and restrictions in connection with the traffic in arms, munitions and material of war and in exceptional circumstances, traffic in any other war supplies;

(d) Prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to foreign goods the provisions of the internal legislation concerning the production of, traffic in, transport of or consumption of national goods of the same kind in the interior of the country; this clause shall also apply to goods which are or may hereafter be governed by a State monopoly or by a monopoly granted by the State;

(e) Prohibitions or restrictions necessary for the accomplishment of certain international undertakings in which the High Contracting Parties participate.

Article 16.

As regards all questions connected with communications by rail, the High Contracting Parties shall, in their relations with each other, apply the provisions of the Convention¹ and Statute of the International Régime of Railways signed at Geneva on December 9, 1923, and the provisions of the Berne Conventions² of October 23, 1924.

As regards conditions of transit, the two High Contracting Parties undertake to apply reciprocally in their relations with one another the provisions of the Barcelona Convention³ and Statute on Freedom of Transit dated April 20, 1921.

Article 17.

Ships and vessels flying the flag of one of the High Contracting Parties, and their cargoes shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other Party the same treatment in all respects as national vessels and cargoes, irrespective of the place of departure or the destination of the said ships and vessels and irrespective of the place of origin or the destination of their cargoes. Accordingly, the ships and vessels of either Party, and their cargoes, cannot be subjected, when in the territory of the other Party, to any taxes or charges of any sort or kind whatsoever, which are or may hereafter be levied on behalf of the State, or of the provinces or of the communes, or of any institutions whatever, other or higher than are applicable to national vessels and to their cargoes.

With regard to the berthing, loading and unloading of vessels in ports, roadsteads, harbours and docks, and, in general, with regard to all formalities and regulations to which merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes may be subject, it is agreed that no privilege or favour shall be granted by either of the Contracting Parties to its own vessels which is not accorded to the vessels of the other Party.

Any privilege or exemption which either High Contracting Party may accord to any third Power in regard to any of the above-mentioned matters shall also be accorded simultaneously and unconditionally to the other Contracting Party.

Exceptions shall, however, be made to the provisions of the present Article in the case of:

(a) Favours which have been or may hereafter be granted in either country to national fisheries and their products;

¹ Vol. XLVII, page 55; Vol. L, page 180; Vol. LIX, page 383; Vol. LXIII, page 417; Vol. LXIX, page 92; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 472; Vol. LXXXIII, page 403; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 336; Vol. XCII, page 381; and Vol. XCVI, page 191, of this Series.

² a) Vol. LXXVII, page 367; Vol. C, page 248; and Vol. CXVII, page 186, of this Series; and b) Vol. LXXXVIII, page 17; and Vol. C, page 248, of this Series.

³ Vol. VII, page 11; Vol. XI, page 407; Vol. XV, page 305; Vol. XIX, page 279; Vol. XXIV, page 155; Vol. XXXI, page 245; Vol. XXXV, page 299; Vol. XXXIX, page 166; Vol. LIX, page 344; Vol. LXIX, page 70; Vol. LXXXIII, page 373; Vol. CXII, page 363; Vol. XCVI, page 181; and Vol. CIV, page 495, of this Series.

- (b) The coasting trade ;
(c) In respect of the advantages that each of the High Contracting Parties may grant to its nationals with a view to promoting the development of its merchant marine, either by bounties or grants for the construction or acquisition of merchant vessels or in the form of bounties or encouragement to the merchant marine ;
(d) In respect of the transport of emigrants and immigrants.

As regards navigation on navigable inland waterways, whether natural or artificial, on which the ships and vessels of the High Contracting Parties and their cargoes shall be admitted on the same conditions as the ships and vessels of the most-favoured-nation and the cargoes of the same, the duties to be levied on the ships and vessels and their cargoes shall not exceed (always excluding national inland water transport) the rates applicable to national vessels and their cargoes.

Article 18.

The documents and certificates issued for the purpose, in conformity with the laws and regulations of the respective countries, by the competent authorities of the said countries shall be recognised as establishing the nationality of the vessels.

The tonnage measurement certificates made out by one of the High Contracting Parties and the certificates of seaworthiness issued by the said High Contracting Party shall be recognised by the other Contracting Party.

Article 19.

Ships and vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties entering ports of the other Party solely for the purpose of completing their cargo or of unloading a portion thereof shall be entitled, provided that they comply with the laws and regulations of the State in question, to retain on board any portion of the cargo which is consigned to another port and to another country and to re-export it without being liable to pay any duties or charges in respect of the same other than charges in respect of supervision, which furthermore shall only be levied at the lowest rate which is fixed for the shipping of the country in question or for the shipping of the most favoured nation.

Article 20.

The following shall be completely exempt from all dues levied on ships and vessels and on navigation in the ports of the respective country :

- (a) Ships and vessels which enter into port in ballast and leave in ballast ;
(b) Ships and vessels which when departing from the port of one of the two countries to one or more ports of the same country prove that they have paid the dues in connection with the same voyage at another port of the same country ;
(c) Ships and vessels which enter a port under cargo either voluntarily or owing to stress of weather and which leave without carrying out any commercial operation.

The exemptions provided for in the previous paragraph shall not apply to dues in respect of pilotage, to harbour dues, to tonnage dues, to quarantine dues or to any other dues imposed on ships and vessels which the ships and vessels of the country or those of the most-favoured-nation have to pay in the same circumstances for services rendered or in respect of measures taken in the interests of navigation.

In the case of ships and vessels being obliged to put into port through stress of weather, the following shall not be regarded as commercial operations : — the disembarcation and reembarcation of passengers and their property and of material for repair to the ship or vessel should it be found to be unseaworthy, the purchase of the provisions necessary for the crew and passengers and the sale of damaged goods when allowed by the Customs administration.

Article 21.

If a vessel belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties should be stranded or wrecked in the waters of the other Contracting Party, the vessels and her passengers and cargo shall enjoy the same favours and immunities as are or may hereafter be granted in similar circumstances to national vessels or to those of the most-favoured-nation. Assistance and relief shall be afforded to the master and crew both for themselves and for the vessel and her passengers and cargo to the same extent as would be afforded to nationals of the country in question.

As regards salvage charges, the laws of the country in which the salvage takes place shall be applicable.

Goods salvaged from a stranded or wrecked vessel shall not be subject to any Customs duties unless they are admitted into the country as articles of consumption.

Article 22.

The provisions of the present Convention which refer to most-favoured-nation treatment cannot be invoked as regards :

- (1) Privileges which are or may hereafter be granted to neighbouring States with a view to facilitating frontier traffic ;
- (2) Privileges which result or may hereafter result from a Customs Union with other States ;
- (3) The provisional régime in force between the Polish and German parts of Upper Silesia.

Article 23.

The two High Contracting Parties undertake to set on foot within twelve months negotiations between the competent authorities concerning the conclusion of an agreement on social labour conditions in accordance with their respective legislations and the principle of reciprocity.

Article 24.

Disputes which may arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation of the present Convention and which it has not been possible to settle through diplomatic channels shall, by mutual accord, be submitted on a written agreement either to the Permanent Court of International Justice under the conditions and following the procedure provided for by its Statute¹, or to an arbitral tribunal under the conditions and following the procedure provided for by the Hague Convention² of October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Should there be no accord between the Contracting Parties with regard to the written agreement and after one month's notice has been given, either of them shall have the right to bring the dispute direct by application before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague under the conditions and following the procedure provided by the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Article 25.

The Polish Government, which is responsible for the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig in virtue of Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles and Articles 2 and 6 of the

¹ Vol. VI, page 379 ; Vol. XI, page 405 ; Vol. XV, page 305 ; Vol. XXIV, page 153 ; Vol. XXVII, page 417 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 165 ; Vol. XLV, page 96 ; Vol. L, page 159 ; Vol. LIV, page 387 ; Vol. LXIX, page 70 ; Vol. LXXII, page 452 ; Vol. LXXVIII, page 435 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 272 ; Vol. XCII, page 362 ; Vol. XCVI, page 180 ; Vol. C, page 153 ; Vol. CIV, page 492 ; Vol. CVII, page 461 ; Vol. CXI, page 402 ; and Vol. CXVII, page 46, of this Series.

² *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 100, page 298.

Convention¹ of Paris concluded between Poland and the Free City of Danzig on November 9, 1920, reserves the right to declare that the Free City is a Contracting Party to the present Convention and accepts the obligations and acquires the rights resulting therefrom.

This reservation does not apply to the provisions of the present Convention which the Polish Republic accepts on behalf of the Free City of Danzig, in conformity with her rights under the treaties relating thereto.

Article 26.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Athens. It shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain executory for one year from the date of its coming into force, and, after the said period, up to the expiry of a period of three months from the date of its denunciation by one of the High Contracting Parties.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Warsaw, in duplicate, on April 10, 1930.

(L. S.) (—) August ZALESKI.
(L. S.) (—) E. KWIATKOWSKI.

(L. S.) (—) G. C. LAGOUKAKIS.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of signing the present Convention, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :

The two Contracting Parties agree that paraffin shavings (paraffin in flakes) imported from the Polish Customs territory, shall be dealt with by the Customs in accordance with No. 18 (c) 2 of the Greek Customs tariff as established by convention, provided that the said paraffin shavings comply with the conditions provided for in respect of the said item of the tariff.

A difference of 10 % under the figure for content of alloy contained in the said paraffin shavings shall be allowed.

Done at Warsaw, in duplicate, on April 10, 1930.

(L. S.) (—) August ZALESKI.
(L. S.) (—) E. KWIATKOWSKI.

(L.S.) (—) G. C. LAGOUKAKIS.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

I.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC.

WARSAW, *April 10, 1930.*

SIR,

During the negotiations which resulted in the conclusion of the Commercial Convention of to-day's date, it was agreed that the Customs duty to be applied under No. 47 (d) of the Greek

¹ Vol. VI, page 190; and Vol. CVII, page 459, of this Series.

Customs Tariff to wood for cabinet work in boards composed of sheets of ply wood thicker than 2 mm. even when covered with thin sheets for veneering, originating and coming from Poland, should be 10 drachmas per 100 kg.

It was further agreed that, without prejudice to the most-favoured-nation clause, boards of ply wood made out of alder, originating and coming from Poland, should be entitled to the Customs duty provided for under No. 46 (c) 3 of the Greek Customs Tariff for boards composed of sheets of ply wood of ordinary wood (birch) not forming a complete article, that is to say, of 24 drachmas per mt³ so far as any country is granted such tariff.

I would be obliged if you would confirm our agreement on this subject.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(—) A. ZALESKI.

To His Excellency,
M. Georges Lagoudakis,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary for Greece
at Warsaw.

II.

GREEK LEGATION
AT WARSAW.

WARSAW, *April 10, 1930.*

SIR,

In your letter of April 10, 1930, Your Excellency was good enough to communicate to me the following :

“ During the negotiations which resulted in the conclusion of the Commercial Convention of to-day's date, it was agreed that the Customs duty to be applied under No. 47 (d) of the Greek Customs Tariff to wood for cabinet work in boards composed of sheets of ply wood thicker than 2 mm. even when covered with thin sheets for veneering, originating and coming from Poland, should be 10 drachmas per 100 kg.

It was further agreed that without prejudice to the most-favoured-nation clause boards of ply wood made out of alder, originating and coming from Poland, should be entitled to the Customs duty provided for under No. 46 (c) 3 of the Greek Customs Tariff for boards composed of sheets of ply wood of ordinary wood (birch) not forming a complete article, that is to say, of 24 drachmas per mt³ so far as any country is granted such tariff.

“ I would be obliged if you would confirm our agreement on this subject. ”

In acknowledging receipt of the said note, I have the honour to confirm, in the name of my Government, the agreement which has been arrived at on the question set forth in the above note.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(—) G. C. LAGOUDAKIS.

To His Excellency
M. August Zaleski,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Warsaw.

III.

GREEK LEGATION
AT WARSAW.

WARSAW, *April 10, 1930.*

SIR,

At the moment of signing the Greco-Polish Convention, I have the honour to request that you will confirm that the question of the purchase of tobacco by the Polish Monopoly, which has not been settled during the negotiations and which cannot therefore be dealt with in the Convention signed to-day, may in the near future form the subject of further negotiations with a view to arriving at a concrete result which shall take account of the material interests of the two High Contracting Parties.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(—) G. C. LAGOUDAKIS.

To His Excellency
M. August Zaleski,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Warsaw.

IV.

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC.

WARSAW, *April 10, 1930.*

SIR,

By your note of April 10, 1930, you have been good enough to communicate to me the following:

“ At the moment of signing the Greco-Polish Convention, I have the honour to request that you will confirm that the question of the purchase of tobacco by the Polish Monopoly, which has not been settled during the negotiations and which cannot therefore be dealt with in the Convention signed to-day, may in the near future form the subject of further negotiations with a view to arriving at a concrete result which shall take account of the material interests of the two High Contracting Parties. ”

While acknowledging receipt of the said note, I have the honour to inform you that the Polish Government is in agreement with the contents of same.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(—) A. ZALESKI.

To His Excellency
M. Georges Lagoudakis,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary for Greece
at Warsaw.