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EXCHANGE OF NOTES

BETWEEN

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
GREECERECORDING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS RELATING TO
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES.

Athens, April 3, 1914.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
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EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND GREECE RECORDING AN
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RESPECTIVE
GOVERNMENTS RELATING TO COMMERCIAL
TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES.

Athens, April 3, 1914.

No. 1.

**The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Britannic Majesty's Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens.**

M. le Ministre, *Athènes, le 21 mars (3 avril), 1914.*

J'AI l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence que le Gouvernement Royal accepte l'accord suivant au sujet du régime douanier des échantillons de commerce apportés en Grèce et dans le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande.

Afin de faciliter dans la mesure du possible l'expédition desdits échantillons, les deux Gouvernements sont convenus de ce qui suit :

Les objets passibles d'un droit de douane qui sont apportés comme échantillons par des marchands, des industriels et des voyageurs de commerce, seront de part et d'autre admis en franchise de droits d'entrée et de sortie à la condition que ces objets soient réexportés, sans avoir été vendus, dans le délai fixé par les lois et les règlements douaniers du pays d'importation et sous réserve de l'accomplissement des formalités de douane nécessaires pour la réexportation ou la réintégration en entrepôt.

La réexportation des échantillons devra être garantie dans les deux pays immédiatement au premier lieu d'entrée, soit par dépôt du montant des droits de douane respectifs, soit par cautionnement.

Les échantillons apportés dans chaque pays par des voyageurs de commerce de l'autre pays, pourront, après leur admission par l'autorité douanière du premier lieu d'entrée et durant le délai accordée par la loi ou les règlements douaniers, être expédiés par mer à d'autres endroits de ce même pays, sans être soumis à un renouvellement des formalités d'entrée.

Toutefois chacune des parties contractantes pourra exiger à cet effet nue déclaration de transport faite à l'autorité douanière compétente.

Une telle déclaration n'étant pas requise par les autorités douanières du Royaume-Uni, il est entendu que le Gouvernement Hellénique voudra bien, dès qu'une occasion favorable se sera pré-

sentée, étudier la question de dispenser de cette obligation le transport des échantillons des voyageurs de commerce anglais en Grèce.

Il sera réciproquement ajouté foi aux marques de reconnaissance officiellement apposées pour garantir l'identité des échantillons exportés de l'un des deux pays et destinés à être réimportés, c'est-à-dire que les marques apposées par l'autorité douanière du pays d'exportation seront reconnues par les douanes de l'autre pays et les articles qui les portent seront regardés comme échantillons et traités d'après les stipulations contenues dans le présent arrangement, sans être soumis au plombage obligatoire ou à une manipulation analogue pour leur identification. Les douanes de l'un et de l'autre pays pourront, toutefois, apposer des marques supplétives, si cette précaution est reconnue indispensable ; pour ce qui est des échantillons des marchandises tarifées au poids, l'autorité douanière procédera à leur pesage et ce, pour que mention soit faite dans l'acte de cautionnement garantissant la réexportation.

Il est bien entendu qu'il ne sera fait aucune différence entre les diverses sortes de marques (plombs, sceaux de cire à cacheter, timbres) appliquées dans les deux pays.

En priant votre Excellence, au nom de mon Gouvernement, de prendre acte de cette déclaration et de me confirmer l'arrangement y contenu, je profite, &c.

G. STREIT.

Son Excellence Sir Francis E. H. Elliot,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, &c.,
Athènes.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Athens, March 21 (April 3), 1914.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Royal Government accepts the following Agreement on the subject of the customs treatment of commercial travellers' samples brought into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and into Greece.

In order to facilitate as far as possible the clearance of the said samples, the two Governments agree as follows :—

Articles liable to customs duties which are brought as samples by merchants, manufacturers, and commercial travellers shall reciprocally be admitted free of import and export duties, on condition that such articles are re-exported, without having been sold, within a period determined by the laws or customs regulations of the country of importation, and provided that the customs formalities necessary to ensure their re-exportation or warehousing in bond are fulfilled.

Re-exportation of samples must be guaranteed in either country immediately at the first place of entry, whether by deposit of the proper amount of the customs duties payable or by a bond.

Samples brought into one country by commercial travellers of the other may, after their admission by the customs authorities of the first place of entry and during the period allowed by the laws or customs regulations, be dispatched by sea to other places in the same country without repetition of the formalities of entry.

It shall, however, be open to either of the Contracting Parties to require a transport declaration to be made to the competent customs authorities.

No such declaration being in similar circumstances required by the customs authorities of the United Kingdom, it is understood that the Greek Government will, when opportunity offers, carefully consider the question of dispensing with this requirement in the case of British commercial travellers' samples in Greece.

Recognition shall be reciprocally accorded to marks officially affixed as a guarantee of identity of samples exported from one of the two countries and intended for reimportation, *i.e.*, the marks affixed by the customs authorities of the country of exportation shall be recognised by the Customs of the other country, and the articles so marked shall be regarded as samples and treated according to the provisions contained in the present arrangement, without the necessity of being sealed with leaden seals ("plombs") or of other analogous treatment for their identification. The respective customs authorities can, however, affix supplementary marks, if such precaution is deemed necessary; and, as regards samples of goods dutiable by weight, the customs authorities shall proceed to weigh them, in order that the weight may be stated in the bond guaranteeing their re-exportation.

It is understood that no distinction is to be drawn between the various methods of marking (leaden seals, wax seals, stamps) adopted in the two countries.

In requesting your Excellency in the name of my Government, to take note of this declaration and to confirm the arrangement herein contained, I avail, &c.

G. STREIT.

No. 2.

His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. le Ministre.

Athens, April 3 (March 21), 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of this day's date by which your Excellency is so good as to inform me that the Royal Hellenic Government accepts the following Agreement on the subject of the customs treatment of commercial travellers' samples brought into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and into Greece.

In order to facilitate as far as possible the clearance of the said samples, the two Governments agree as follows:—

Articles liable to customs duties which are brought as samples by merchants, manufacturers and commercial travellers, shall reciprocally be admitted free of import and export duties, on condition that such articles are re-exported, without having been sold, within a period determined by the laws or customs regulations of the country of importation, and provided that the customs formalities necessary to ensure their re-exportation or warehousing in bond are fulfilled.

Re-exportation of samples must be guaranteed in either country

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It shall, however, be open to either of the Contracting Parties to require a transport declaration to be made to the competent customs authorities.

No such declaration being in similar circumstances required by the customs authorities of the United Kingdom, it is understood that the Greek Government will, when opportunity offers, carefully consider the question of dispensing with this requirement in the case of British commercial travellers' samples in Greece.

Recognition shall be reciprocally accorded to marks officially affixed as a guarantee of identity of samples exported from one of the two countries and intended for reimportation, *i.e.*, the marks affixed by the customs authorities of the country of exportation shall be recognised by the Customs of the other country, and the articles so marked shall be regarded as samples and treated according to the provisions contained in the present Arrangement, without the necessity of being sealed with leaden seals ("plombs") or of other analogous treatment for their identification. The respective customs authorities can, however, affix supplementary marks, if such precaution is deemed necessary; and, as regards samples of goods dutiable by weight, the customs authorities shall proceed to weigh them, in order that the weight may be stated in the bond guaranteeing their re-exportation.

It is understood that no distinction is to be drawn between the various methods of marking (leaden seals, wax seals, stamps) adopted in the two countries.

I have the honour, in the name of His Britannic Majesty's Government, to take note of your Excellency's declaration above recited and to confirm the arrangement therein contained.

I have, &c.

F. ELLIOT.

His Excellency M. Georges Streit,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
