

N° 900.

**HONGRIE
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**Protocole et Convention concernant
la libération des dépôts et la ma-
nière du règlement des obligations
résultant des titres et de leurs
coupons, signés à Prague, le 13
juillet 1923.**

**HUNGARY
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Protocol and Convention concerning
the Release of Deposits and the
Settlement of Liabilities Arising
out of Securities and Dividend
Warrants, signed at Prague, July
13, 1923.**

¹ TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION.

No. 900. — PROTOCOL AND CONVENTION² BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF DEPOSITS AND THE SETTLEMENT OF LIABILITIES ARISING OUT OF SECURITIES AND DIVIDEND WARRANTS, SIGNED AT PRAGUE, JULY 13, 1923.

French official text communicated by the Director of the Hungarian Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place June 15, 1925.

The Plenipotentiary Delegates here present :

For the KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

H.É. Iván DE OTTLIK, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, Secretary of State;

For the CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. Bohumil VLASÁK, First Chief of Section of the Ministry of Finance,

as Delegates of the Contracting Parties, have agreed, subject to ratification by their Governments, to the Convention annexed to this Protocol under heading A, concerning the release of deposits and the settlement of liabilities arising out of securities and dividend warrants. For the purposes of the interpretation or execution of this Convention, the Delegates have agreed on the text of the Note annexed under heading B and to the following provisions :

1. The two Governments are agreed that the nationals of both Contracting Parties shall have equal rights within the respective States in so far as concerns the communication of information relating to their deposits. Each of the Governments, therefore, will use its best endeavours, within the limits of its national legislation, to ensure that commercial and co-operative societies shall communicate such information to the competent authorities in the other State, if so requested by the latter.

2. The term " financial institution " shall include co-operative credit societies.

3. The provisions of this Convention shall apply, subject to the conditions laid down in Article I or Article II, as the case may be, to the deposits of the State authorities. Should doubt exist as to the ownership of the securities contained in such deposits, the latter shall be released only after proof of ownership has been established.

4. The two Governments shall inform one another as to the authorities (Article III of the Convention) which are competent to give decisions concerning the proofs of

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Budapest, October 30, 1924. See page 249 of this Volume.

ownership adduced, and undertake to exercise every consideration when the validity of such proofs is under examination.

The present Protocol has been drawn up in French in two original copies, one of which has been delivered to each of the two Governments.

PRAGUE, July 13, 1923.

For the Kingdom of Hungary :
IVÁN DE OTTLIK.

For the Czechoslovak Republic :
Dr. BOHUMIL VLASÁK.

ANNEX A

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF DEPOSITS AND THE SETTLEMENT OF LIABILITIES ARISING OUT OF SECURITIES AND DIVIDEND WARRANTS.

The Plenipotentiary Delegates here present :

For the KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

H.E. IVÁN DE OTTLIK, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, Secretary of State ;

For the CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. BOHUMIL VLASÁK, First Chief of Section of the Ministry of Finance,

Having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed to the following provisions :

Article I.

1. The Hungarian Government undertakes to release unreservedly open or sealed deposits and safe-deposits, which, on the date upon which application is made for their release, are deposited within its territory, with any authority, in State banks or with notaries public or credit institutions, in so far as such deposits contain paper securities, depositors' books, shareholders' books, founders' shares, insurance policies or other documents, or foreign currency, precious metals, whether minted or unminted (whether worked or unworked), pearls or precious stones, after payment of the costs chargeable on such deposits and subject to the provisions of the present Convention, provided that it can be shown :

- (a) Either that the aforesaid securities or valuables constituted on July 26, 1921, the property of individuals who, on the date of the application, are Czechoslovak nationals in virtue of the Treaty of Trianon or the Treaty of Saint Germain and who have no domicile within the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary. The release shall not be affected by the fact that the owner has *ipso facto* acquired Czechoslovak nationality under the Treaty of Trianon or the Treaty of Saint Germain or the Conventions concluded or to be concluded under these treaties, or by official

permit under Article 62 of the Treaty of Trianon or Article 76 of the Treaty of Saint Germain, or by exercise of the right of option. Or, alternatively,

- (b) That the aforesaid securities or valuables constituted on July 26, 1921, the property of juridical persons or other similar economic corporate bodies (önálló gazdasági alanyok = obdobné samostatné subjekty hospodářské) whose principal place of business was, on July 26, 1921, in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic. Paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article lay down the extent to which this provision shall be applicable to legacies, donations and funds and to municipalities and communes.

If the securities or valuables have been continuously deposited since July 26, 1921, as the deposit of a Czechoslovak national, with one of the depositaries mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, no further proof of ownership shall be necessary. Rebutting evidence shall be admissible. In other cases, for securities acquired previous to March 1, 1919, the returns sent in for the purposes of the capital levy shall be sufficient (Decree of the Czechoslovak Government dated March 12, 1919, No. 126, Legal Gazette). For all other securities or valuables, proof of ownership must be established by means of official certificates, commercial books or other documents admissible under the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Hungarian Government undertakes to release other deposits also, on production of proof, as stated above.

Should any cases remain unprovided for by the terms of this Convention, the Hungarian Government will give favourable consideration, with all possible despatch and with due regard to the economic requirements of the community and a just appreciation of the economic interests involved, to any applications which may be submitted to it.

Article VI of the present Convention lays down the extent to which the provisions of this article are applicable to the Hungarian Public Debt bonds.

2. The Hungarian Government shall not be bound to release the deposits of juridical persons or similar economic corporate bodies which, in virtue of the Treaty of Trianon or of the other conventions to be concluded thereunder between the two States, will subsequently acquire the status of Hungarian nationals.

A separate convention shall be concluded concerning securities or valuables belonging to or administered by Orphans' Banks (Wards' Banks).

3. Application for the release of a deposit shall be submitted to the depositary (paragraph 1 of this article) entrusted therewith or to the Czechoslovak Taxation Authorities of the first instance (Administration of Taxes, Department of Finance) which are competent, having regard to the domicile (place of business) of the applicant; such Authorities shall be bound to transmit the application, within fifteen days, to the Royal Hungarian Department of Finance, which is competent, having regard to the place of deposit (at Budapest, to the Royal Hungarian Inspector of Taxes).

Four months after the entry into force of the present Convention, the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance shall be entitled, after previously notifying the Czechoslovak Government, to fix a period of grace of sixty days for the submission of any further applications for the release of deposits. In case of a period of grace being thus appointed, persons who have acquired Czechoslovak nationality in virtue of an official permit, or by option, will in any case be allowed a period of grace of three months, reckoned from the date upon which the official permit was obtained or the declaration of option accepted, in which to submit their application for the release of deposits.

4. If the securities or valuables to be released are deposited, not with the aforesaid Hungarian depositaries but outside the territory of the Hungarian State, the Hungarian Government undertakes to permit or to take the necessary measures for the delivery or drawing up, as the case may be, of the documents determining the disposal.

5. Securities and valuables to be released under this article shall not be subject to a capital levy or to any other tax. Nor shall any measures be taken by the State Administration which might

impede or prevent release. The Hungarian Government shall revoke all measures of guarantee and all other measures of a similar character which may constitute a bar to surrender.

Should a Czechoslovak national have purchased, after December 20, 1920, from a person subject in Hungary to the tax known as the "Redemption of Capital" (*Vagyonaltság*), Hungarian Public Debt bonds issued before July 28, 1914 (pre-war Debt bonds) in respect of which this tax has not been paid when due, the said tax shall be paid before the actual surrender of the bonds.

As regards the release of other securities or valuables purchased by a Czechoslovak national after December 20, 1920, from a Hungarian national, the applicant shall be bound, before the actual surrender takes place, to state in writing the name and domicile of the former owner, unless on the aforesaid date the said securities or valuables were in open deposit with one of the depositaries referred to in Article I, paragraph 1, or had been purchased on the Stock Exchange or from one of the persons referred to in Article I, paragraph 1.

In every case a reliable statement as to the method of purchase shall be required.

6. The provisions of the present Convention shall apply similarly to deposits of legacies, donations and funds, if it be established in a manner binding upon the Kingdom of Hungary, in virtue of Article 249 of the Treaty of Trianon or otherwise, that the securities or valuables in question pertain to the Czechoslovak Republic.

As regards these deposits, the period of grace of sixty days (paragraph 3 of this article) shall only begin to run on the date upon which the aforesaid proof has been established in a binding manner.

7. The deposits of municipalities and communes which, in virtue of the Treaty of Trianon, have been transferred with all their territory to the Czechoslovak Republic, shall also be released by the Hungarian Government, in so far as the conditions relating to them laid down in the present Convention are fulfilled.

8. The term release, for the purposes of the present Convention, shall include the granting of permission by the Government authority to deliver and export. Such permission shall in no way affect the question, which must be decided by reference to the existing private law or administrative regulations, whether any obligation exists on the part of the depositary to surrender the securities or valuables and, if so, to which persons (depositor, owner, mortgagee, etc.) they should be surrendered.

9. The term deposits, for the purposes of the present Convention, shall include the securities and valuables referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article, even if they have not been deposited with the present depositary under a contract of deposit but have been transferred, for any reason whatsoever, from the territory of the Czechoslovak State to that of the Hungarian State.

10. In order that Czechoslovak persons may obtain full possession of securities which are to be released under the present Convention and which were assigned as pledges or for other similar purposes or which, for other reasons, were subject to some restrictive provision, the Hungarian Government undertakes as far as possible to simplify and expedite such preliminary proceedings (release from the restrictive provision) as may be necessary.

Should there be any pre-war debt bonds in the territory of the Czechoslovak State which are subject to restrictive provisions, the Hungarian Government undertakes to supply the necessary information to the Czechoslovak Government and, should the latter so request, to produce and deliver the bonds in question on payment of the cost price.

Article II.

1. The Czechoslovak Government undertakes to release unreservedly open or sealed deposits and safe-deposits, which, on the date upon which application is made for their release, are deposited within its territory, with any authority, in State banks or with notaries public or credit institutions, in so far as such deposits contain paper securities, depositors' books, shareholders' books, founders' shares, insurance policies or other documents, or foreign currency, precious metals, whether minted

or unminted (whether worked or unworked), pearls or precious stones, after payment of the costs chargeable on such deposits and subject to the provisions of the present Convention, provided that it can be shown :

- (a) Either that the aforesaid securities or valuables constituted, on July 26, 1921, the property of individuals who, on the date of application, are Hungarian nationals and who have no domicile within the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic, including cases in which the individuals in question possessed the status of Hungarian nationals before the entry into force of the Treaty of Trianon or acquired it under the Treaty of Trianon or the conventions concluded or to be concluded under this Treaty, or by exercise of the right of option. Or, alternatively,
- (b) That the aforesaid securities or valuables constituted, on July 26, 1921, the property of juridical persons or other similar economic corporate bodies, whose principal place of business was, on July 26, 1921, in the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary. Paragraphs 6 and 7 of this article lay down the extent to which this provision shall be applicable to legacies, donations and funds and to municipalities and communes.

If the securities or valuables have been continuously deposited since July 26, 1921, as the deposit of a Hungarian national, with one of the depositaries mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, no further proof of ownership shall be necessary. Rebutting evidence shall be admissible. In other cases, for securities or valuables acquired previous to December 20, 1920, the returns sent in for the purpose of taxation or for the tax known as the "Redemption of Capital tax" and authenticated by a financial authority shall be sufficient. For all other securities or valuables proof of ownership must be established by means of official certificates, commercial books or other documents admissible under the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Czechoslovak Government undertakes to release other deposits on production of proofs as stated above.

Should any cases remain unprovided for by the terms of this Convention, the Czechoslovak Government will give favourable consideration with all possible despatch and with due regard to the economic requirements of the community and a just appreciation of the economic principles involved, to any application which may be submitted to it.

Article VI of the present Convention lays down the extent to which the provisions of this article are applicable to Hungarian Public Debt Bonds.

2. The Czechoslovak Government shall not be bound to release the deposits of juridical persons or similar economic corporate bodies which, in virtue of the Treaty of Trianon or of the other conventions to be concluded thereunder between the two States, will subsequently acquire the status of Czechoslovak nationals.

A separate convention shall be concluded concerning securities belonging to or administered by Orphans' Banks (Wards' Banks).

3. Application for the release of a deposit shall be submitted to the depositary (paragraph 1 of this article) entrusted therewith or to the Royal Hungarian Department of Finance (at Budapest, to the Royal Hungarian Inspector of Taxes) which is competent having regard to the domicile (place of business) of the applicant; such Authorities shall be bound to transmit the application, within fifteen days, to the Czechoslovak Taxation Authorities of the first instance (Administration of Taxes, Department of Finance) which are competent having regard to the place of deposit.

Four months after the entry into force of the present Convention, the Czechoslovak Minister of Finance shall be entitled, after previously notifying the Hungarian Government, to fix a period of grace of sixty days for the submission of any further applications for the release of deposits. In case of a period of grace being thus appointed, persons who have acquired Hungarian nationality by option will in any case be allowed a period of three months, reckoned from the date upon which

the declaration of option was accepted, in which to submit their applications for the release of deposits.

4. If the securities or valuables to be released are deposited, not with the aforesaid Czechoslovak depositaries but outside the territory of the Czechoslovak State, the Czechoslovak Government undertakes to permit or to take the necessary measures for the delivery or drawing up, as the case may be, of the documents determining the disposal.

5. Securities or valuables to be released under this article shall not be subject to a capital levy or to any other tax. Nor shall any measures be taken by the State Administration which might impede or prevent release. The Czechoslovak Government shall revoke all measures of guarantee and all other measures of a similar character which may constitute a bar to surrender.

Securities to be exported, which were acquired before March 1, 1919, by a Hungarian national; must be declared for registration purposes before the actual surrender takes place, unless such declaration has already been made in due course. The purpose of this registration, for which the Czechoslovak Government will supply the necessary forms, is simply to provide a record of the securities or valuables in question.

As regards the release of securities or valuables purchased after March 1, 1919, the applicant shall be bound, before the actual surrender takes place, to state in writing the name and domicile of the former owner, unless on the date of purchase the said securities or valuables were in open deposit with one of the depositaries referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1, or had been purchased on the Stock Exchange or from one of the persons referred to in Article 1, paragraph 1.

In every case a reliable statement as to the method of purchase shall be required.

6. The provisions of the present Convention shall apply similarly to deposits of legacies, donations and funds if it be established, in a manner binding upon the Kingdom of Hungary, in virtue of the Treaty of Trianon or otherwise, that the ownership of securities or valuables in question devolves upon the Kingdom of Hungary or upon Hungarian subjects, as the case may be.

As regards these deposits, the period of grace of sixty days (paragraph 3 of this article) shall only begin to run on the date upon which the aforesaid proof adjudication was established in a binding manner.

7. The deposits of municipalities and communes which, in virtue of the Treaty of Trianon, continue, together with all their territory, to form a part of the Kingdom of Hungary, shall also be released by the Czechoslovak Government, in so far as the conditions relating to them laid down in the present Convention are fulfilled.

8. The term release, for the purposes of the present Convention, shall include the granting of permission by the Government authority to deliver and export. Such permission shall in no way affect the question, which must be decided by reference to the existing private law or administrative regulations, whether any obligation exists on the part of the depositary to surrender the securities or valuables, and, if so, to which persons (depositor, owner, mortgagee, etc.) they should be surrendered.

9. The term deposits, for the purposes of the present Convention, shall include the securities and valuables referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article, even if they have not been deposited with the present depositary under a contract of deposit but have been transferred, for any reason whatsoever, from the territory of the Hungarian State to that of the Czechoslovak State.

10. In order that Hungarian persons may obtain full possession of the securities which are to be released under the present Convention and which were assigned as pledges or for other similar purposes or which, for other reasons, were subject to some restrictive provision, the Czechoslovak Government undertakes as far as possible to simplify and expedite such preliminary proceedings (release from the restrictive provision) as may be necessary.

Article III.

It shall rest with the authority designated by the Government of the State where the deposit is being kept, without reference to any other authority, to decide whether the proofs required

under Articles I and II of the present Convention have been produced. Adverse decisions shall be accompanied by a statement of reasons. Any protest submitted to the competent Ministry of Finance shall as a matter of course be admissible, unless that Ministry is itself the authority responsible for the decision.

As regards cumulative deposits, that is deposits which were clearly cumulative in view of the circumstances under which they were effected (conditional deposit, separate covers, etc.), the depositor (for example, a financial institution) may submit an application for their release, accompanied in every case by a certain payment on deposit, but must prove, in respect of any such securities or valuables, that the conditions mentioned in Article I or Article II of the present Convention are fulfilled.

Article IV.

Subject to the provisions of Articles 249 and 250 of the Treaty of Trianon, each Government undertakes not to treat the nationals of the other High Contracting Party less favourably than its own nationals, in so far as concerns securities and valuables coming under the present Convention.

All assets (capital, interest, dividends, etc.) accruing since February 26, 1919, from Czechoslovak securities in Hungarian possession shall be restored intact and without deduction, after completion of the registration and stamping formalities referred to in the following paragraph, no matter whether the securities in question are in Hungarian or Czechoslovak territory.

The Czechoslovak Government shall allow a period of grace of six months, reckoned from the date of the entry into force of this Convention, for the completion of the formalities relating to the supplementary registration and stamping of these securities and shall likewise take the necessary steps in the case of securities in the territory of the Hungarian State to enable the said formalities to be effected by the duly authorised Czechoslovak representatives in Hungary. This supplementary stamping shall be in all respects equivalent to that carried out by the Czechoslovak Government.

At the request of a Hungarian national applying as owner, the Czechoslovak representatives in Hungary shall stamp with the Czechoslovak registration stamp Czechoslovak securities deposited in Hungary and the counterfoils and dividend warrants of such dating up to May 10, 1923, provided that the owner furnishes satisfactory proof that, in accordance with the regulations in force (No. 126, Czechoslovak Legal Gazette 1919) :

- (a) These securities have been continuously deposited since March 12, 1919, inclusive, outside the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic, and that
- (b) The Hungarian national who is the owner of these securities was living at some time between March 12, 1918, and March 12, 1919, outside the present territory of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Such proof may be established by means of an official certificate, commercial books or any other documents admissible under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Notwithstanding, in order to meet the economic requirements of the community, and in view of the situation which prevailed in Hungary during the years 1918 and 1919, the Czechoslovak Government will accept circumstantial evidence in cases deserving of consideration, the examination of which in a benevolent spirit shall rest with the Czechoslovak Ministry of Finance. The following, among other factors, shall be judged deserving of consideration : the smallness of the sum involved, the poverty and distress of the owner, and the absolute trustworthiness of the latter : cases in which Hungarian ex-public officials have transferred their domicile to the territory of Hungary from the territory which was formerly Upper Hungary and now belongs to the Czechoslovak Republic shall be held as particularly deserving of consideration. As regards the last-mentioned cases, the Czechoslovak Government shall give its Representatives in Hungary instructions empowering them to apply the provisions of the present paragraph directly and without reference to any other authority.

In the event, however, of an application being rejected — in which case the decision must be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for rejection — subject to the rights of Hungarian

nationals under Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon, the dividend warrants which have fallen due up to May 10, 1923, and such part of the bonds not included in the supplementary stamping as have been drawn, shall not be refunded, such rejection shall not affect any other rights (right to participate in a new issue in virtue of old bonds, etc.). After May 10, 1923, on the application of the owner, such bonds shall also be accepted for supplementary stamping, with the exception of the aforesaid dividend warrants and bonds drawn, on payment of a registration fee of one-half per cent. of the nominal value.

Stamping with the Czechoslovak official stamp shall simply be regarded as a mark of control and the Hungarian Government shall take measures to prevent such stamping from constituting an obstacle to the refunding of bonds or of the interest thereon or to the exercise of other rights or commercial transactions connected therewith.

The period of prescription for claims of Hungarian nationals arising out of Czechoslovak bonds shall be suspended — in so far as it had not already occurred before October 28, 1918 — as from the date referred to until the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. The period of grace shall begin again as from the last-mentioned date and shall expire at earliest two years after the entry into force of the present Convention.

A fee of one-half per cent. of the nominal value of the bonds shall be levied to cover the cost of stamping.

Depositors' books shall not come under the provisions of this article.

The existing provisions concerning pre-war debt bonds and war debt bonds of the Hungarian State and Austrian State shall not be affected by this article.

Article V.

Payment in respect of bonds redeemable in one or other of the two States shall be effected in the currency of the State in which the debtor has his place of business, even if the actual payment has to be effected abroad, as, for example, at Budapest in the case of a Czechoslovak bond, or at Prague in that of a Hungarian bond.

Depositors' books shall not come under the provisions of this article.

The existing provisions concerning Hungarian and Austrian pre-war debt bonds and war debt bonds shall not be affected by this article.

Article VI.

The Hungarian Government shall release Hungarian Public Debt bonds issued before July 28, 1914, if such bonds are marked with the letter "B", as a sign of the acceptance of a protest on the part of a Czechoslovak national against the Hungarian official stamping.

The Hungarian Government shall take the necessary measures to separate these bonds from the portion retained by the Hungarian State (Article 186, Annex of the Treaty of Trianon), in order that they may be incorporated in the portion allocated to the Czechoslovak State.

Hungarian public debt bonds restamped with another Hungarian territorial stamp and unstamped Iron Gates Loan bonds shall be released, for export or with a view to their separation from the portion retained by the Hungarian State, subject to the conditions laid down in Article I of the present Convention.

The present Convention shall not prejudice any decisions which the Reparation Commission may take providing otherwise for the incorporation of the Hungarian public debt bonds in the portion assigned to any State.

Subject to the conditions laid down in Article I of the present Convention, the Hungarian Government shall release Hungarian pre-war debt bonds, even if such be not stamped with the Hungarian territorial stamp, except in the case of bonds which have been included by the Reparation Commission in the category of unsecured public debts.

The Hungarian Government also undertakes to release, subject to the conditions laid down in Article I of the present Convention, Hungarian Public Debt bonds (War bonds notes) issued since July 28, 1914, in virtue of § 17 of Law LXIII of 1912 and not nationalised (nostrification) by the Hungarian State, if the nominal value of the bonds which it is proposed to export and their distinguishing letters and numbers have been notified to the competent Hungarian financial authority (Royal Hungarian Department of Finance, Royal Hungarian Inspector of Taxes).

The Czechoslovak Government shall release Hungarian Public Debt bonds issued before July 28, 1914, subject to the conditions laid down in Article II of the present Convention.

The Czechoslovak Government also undertakes to release, subject to the conditions laid down in Article II of the present Convention, Hungarian Public Debt bonds issued after July 28, 1914.

Article VII.

The two Governments are agreed that the last paragraph but one of Article 191 of the Treaty of Trianon shall be interpreted as meaning that any property or possession referred to in paragraph 7 of Articles I and II belonging to the municipalities or communes and situated in the other State shall remain within the ownership of such municipalities and communes.

Article VIII.

The two Governments shall instruct all authorities within their respective territories, State banks, notaries public and financial institutions, in so far as these possess the necessary data, to forward returns of the deposits in their keeping which are the property of nationals of the other State and the release of which, although admissible under the present Convention, has not been effected owing to no application having been made through their own financial administration to that of the other State.

Article IX.

Wherever, in the present Convention, mention is made of the territory of the State, this term shall include the territory as defined by the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon or as fixed or to be fixed by the conventions and executory measures concluded and agreed to as between the States concerned, in virtue of these Treaties.

Article X.

The present Convention shall come into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification between the two States at Budapest.

This Convention has been drawn up in French in two original copies, one of which has been delivered to each of the two Governments.

PRAGUE, *July 13, 1923.*

For the Kingdom of Hungary :
IVÁN DE OTTLIK.

For the Czechoslovak Republic :
Dr. BOHUMIL VLASÁK.

ANNEX B.

ACCEPTED TEXT

of a Note from the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic to the Government of the Kingdom of Hungary with regard to the execution of Article IV of the Convention relating to deposits, which Article concerns the supplementary stamping of bonds.

In order to dispel the apprehension manifested by the Delegation of the Hungarian Government on the occasion of the negotiations which took place here with reference to Article IV of the Convention relating to deposits, which Article concerns the production of proofs specified therein, for the purposes of the stamping of Czechoslovak bonds in the ownership of Hungarian nationals, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Finance has the honour to declare that if, in the course of the regular proceedings, the proofs mentioned in Article IV, paragraphs (a) and (b) are not forthcoming, the investigations shall be conducted in the most friendly spirit; application for the supplementary registration and stamping of Czechoslovak bonds in Hungarian ownership shall not be refused, except in cases open to particularly grave doubts.

PRAGUE (date).
