

N° 2742.

**ROUMANIE
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

Traité de commerce et de navigation
avec annexes A, B, C et D (Con-
vention sanitaire vétérinaire) et
protocole final. Signés à Strbské
Pleso, le 27 juin 1930.

**ROUMANIA
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,
with Annexes A, B, C and D
(Veterinary Sanitary Convention)
and Final Protocol. Signed at
Strbské Pleso, June 27, 1930.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 2742. — TREATY ² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT STRBSKÉ PLESO, JUNE 27, 1930.

French official text communicated by the Roumanian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the League of Nations and the Permanent Delegate of the Czechoslovak Republic accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Treaty took place July 1st, 1931.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, of the one part and THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, of the other part, being equally desirous of developing and strengthening the relations in matters of commerce and navigation between their respective countries and thus firmly establishing the ties of friendship which unite them, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. Georges G. MIRONESCO, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. Edvard BENEŠ, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

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

Article I.

1. Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territory of the other, enjoy as regards their persons, legal status, property, rights and interests, the same rights, privileges and favours as nationals, unless the laws of the country provide otherwise. Should the laws contain special provisions regarding foreigners, nationals of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same rights as nationals of the most favoured nation.

2. Consequently, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the country, the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be free to enter and to travel, reside and settle in the territory of the other Party or to leave that territory at any time without being subject to any restrictions other than those which are or may hereafter be imposed upon nationals, or should there be any special regulations for foreigners, upon nationals of the most favoured nation, without prejudice, however, to police regulations regarding foreigners.

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 June 24, 1931.

The present Treaty and its Annexes were provisionally put into force on September 1st, 1930.

Article II.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right, in individual cases, either under the order of a Court or in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to public morals, public health, or mendicancy, as well as for reasons affecting the internal or external safety of the State, to forbid nationals of the other Party to reside or settle in its territory, and to expel them for the reasons given above.

2. The other Party undertakes to receive its nationals and their families after such expulsion, provided that their nationality is certified by the competent Consul.

3. The cost of conveyance of expelled persons to the frontier or to the port of embarkation of the expelling Party shall be borne by the said Party.

Article III.

1. Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territory of the other, under the same conditions as nationals of the most favoured nation and provided that they comply with the laws and regulations of the country, have the right to acquire, possess, lease and dispose of all kinds of movable or immovable property unless the laws of the country provide otherwise. Under the same conditions they are free to dispose of such property as well as of their rights and interests by all legal acts operative *inter vivos* or in the event of death.

2. No measure of limitation, disposal, restriction, or expropriation on grounds of public utility or the general good affecting the ownership or use of the property, rights or interests of the nationals of one or the two High Contracting Parties may be taken by the other Party unless it is also applicable under the same conditions to the property, rights and interests of its own nationals.

3. In all the above cases as also in connection with the export of the proceeds of the sale of their property or of the property itself, they shall be liable to no taxes, dues or charges of any kind whatever other or higher than those which are or may hereafter be imposed upon nationals.

Article IV.

Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territory of the other, under the same conditions as nationals of the most favoured nation and provided that they comply with the laws and regulations of the country, have the right to carry on all kinds of industry and commerce as well as any occupation and profession the exercise of which is not or may not hereafter be reserved by law for nationals.

Article V.

1. Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall not be subject in the territory of the other to any taxes, dues or charges whatever upon their persons or their property or upon the exercise of any form of commerce, industry, occupation or profession, other or higher than those imposed on nationals.

2. Subject to reciprocity, the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subject in the territory of the other to any special tax in respect of their residence there.

Article VI.

1. Nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt in the territory of the other from all military service in the armed forces as well as from all contributions imposed in lieu

of personal military service ; they shall, moreover, in no way be hindered from carrying out their military duties in their own country.

2. In time of peace as in time of war they shall only be liable to the military charges and requisitions imposed upon nationals, their liability being of the same degree and based on the same principles as in the case of the latter.

3. They shall also be exempt from all compulsory official functions, whether judicial, administrative or municipal, except that of guardianship in respect of their own nationals.

Article VII.

1. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same treatment as nationals, as regards the legal protection of their persons, property, rights and interests.

2. Accordingly, they shall have the right to appear in court and shall have free and unrestricted access to the judicial authorities of the other Contracting Party under the same conditions and in the same manner as nationals. In particular, no deposit whatsoever may be required of nationals of the High Contracting Parties either in their capacity as foreigners or on account of their having no domicile or residence in the country where legal proceedings have been instituted.

3. They may also employ counsel, solicitors or in general any agents authorised by the law of the country and shall enjoy in this matter all rights and privileges which are or may hereafter be granted to nationals.

Article VIII.

1. Commercial, industrial, financial, insurance and transport companies, together with undertakings possessing legal personality, which have their offices in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and have been constituted in accordance with the laws of that country, shall be recognised as being legally constituted in the territory of the other. They shall have the right to appear in court for the purpose of instituting proceedings or of defending their rights and shall have free and unrestricted access to the authorities of the other Contracting Party.

2. The right of the said companies to exercise their usual commerce or industry in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be governed by the laws and regulations which are or may hereafter be in force on that territory. The said companies shall enjoy in every respect the treatment accorded to companies of the most favoured nation.

Article IX.

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake in no way to hinder trade between the two countries by means of import or export prohibitions or restrictions.

2. They reserve the right, however, to make exceptions to this principle for the reasons hereinafter enumerated, provided that the prohibitions or restrictions also apply to all other countries in which similar conditions prevail :

- (1) Prohibitions or restrictions instituted for reasons of public security ;
- (2) Prohibitions or restrictions instituted for moral or humanitarian motives ;
- (3) Prohibitions or restrictions relating to the traffic in arms, ammunition and war material and, in exceptional circumstances, all other war supplies ;

- (4) Prohibitions or restrictions instituted for reasons of public health or to protect animals or plants against diseases, insects and harmful parasites ;
- (5) Export prohibitions or restrictions instituted for the protection of national artistic, historical or archæological treasures ;
- (6) Prohibitions or restrictions relating to gold, silver, coins, paper money or securities ;
- (7) Prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to foreign goods the régime imposed within the country itself with regard to the production of traffic in and transport and consumption of home-produced goods of the same kind.
- (8) Prohibitions or restrictions in respect of products which are or may hereafter become, within the country, the subject, so far as production or trade is concerned, of a State monopoly or of monopolies controlled by the State.

Article X.

1. The goods, whether natural or manufactured products, of one of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subjected, on importation into the territory of the other Party, to other or less favourable treatment than that granted to any other country, and in particular they shall not be subjected to any duties or charges — including additional charges and surtaxes — other or higher than those levied on the products or goods of any other country.
2. Products manufactured in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, even under the régime of temporary admission, by the working up of foreign raw materials, shall also be regarded as industrial products of that Party.
3. Exports to the territory of the other Party shall not be subjected to export duties or charges other or higher than those levied on exports of the same goods to any other country.
4. Each of the High Contracting Parties further undertakes, as regards its trade with the other Party, not to subject imports or exports to treatment other or less favourable in any respect than that applied to any other country.
5. This provision shall apply in particular to the enforcement of Customs regulations, Customs treatment, the method of testing or analysing imported goods, the conditions of payment of Customs duties and charges, the classification of goods and the interpretation of tariffs.

Article XI.

1. The import duties levied in Czechoslovakia on the Roumanian goods, whether natural or manufactured products, enumerated in Annex A of the present Treaty, and those levied in Roumania on the Czechoslovak goods, whether natural or manufactured products, enumerated in Annex B, may not exceed the rates indicated in the said Annexes.
2. Goods coming under the Roumanian Customs tariff headings indicated in Annex C may not be subjected on importation into the Kingdom of Roumania to any duties higher than those which are at present in force and which were established by the Law of July 29, 1929.
3. The Customs duties indicated in the Czechoslovak tariff and those laid down in Annex A of the present Treaty are expressed in Czechoslovak crowns. The relation of the Czechoslovak crown to gold is fixed by law (No. 166 of the *Collection of Laws and Decrees* for 1929) in such manner that one Czechoslovak crown equals 44.58 mg. of pure gold.
4. The Customs duties indicated in the Roumanian tariff and those laid down in Annexes B and C are expressed in lei. The relation of the leu to gold is fixed by law (Law of February 7, 1929) in such manner that one leu equals 10 mg. of gold of a fineness of nine-tenths.

Article XII.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to apply in their relations with one another the provisions of the International Convention¹ relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, concluded at Geneva on November 3, 1923.

Article XIII.

1. With regard to the guaranteeing and collecting of duties, Customs formalities and all other import or export operations, as also with regard to warehousing, re-exportation, transshipment and transit, each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to grant to the other any favour which it may accord to a third Power.

2. The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities whose duty it is to give information with regard to particular items of the Customs tariff and to give decisions as to the application of the Customs tariff to specified goods.

Article XIV.

Most-favoured-nation treatment as provided for in the preceding Articles shall not include :

1. Privileges which have been or may hereafter be granted by one of the High Contracting Parties with the object of facilitating frontier traffic with contiguous countries within a zone not exceeding 15 kilometres on either side of the frontier.

2. Any special régime which Roumania may establish in tariff matters in respect of imports destined to facilitate financial settlements with the countries which were at war with her during the years 1914-1918.

3. Any rights and privileges which one of the High Contracting Parties may hereafter grant to third States under the terms of multilateral conventions to which the other Party is not a signatory, if such rights or privileges are provided for in multilateral conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations or registered by it and open to the adherence of all States. Nevertheless, the benefit of the rights or privileges concerned may be claimed by the High Contracting Party in question, if the said rights or privileges are also provided for in conventions other than the collective conventions fulfilling the above conditions, or if the Party claiming such rights is disposed to accord reciprocity of treatment.

4. Rights and privileges arising out of a Customs Union.

Article XV.

Mutual exemption from all duties shall be accorded :

1. In the case of imports and exports of :

(a) Effects and articles which have served for personal use, and provisions carried by travellers for their own requirements in reasonable quantities, provided such articles are not trading commodities ;

(b) Samples, whether or not mounted on cardboard, which cannot be used for any other purpose, monopoly articles excepted ;

¹ Vol. XXX, page 371 ; Vol. XXXV, page 324 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 208 ; Vol. XLV, page 140 ; Vol. L, page 161 ; Vol. LIV, page 398 ; Vol. LIX, page 365 ; Vol. LXIX, page 79 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 394 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 319 ; Vol. XCII, page 370 ; and Vol. CXI, page 404, of this Series.

2. In the case of exports, subject to the necessary measures of control, of :

Marked packing material of all kinds, which has been used in connection with consignments of goods imported from the territory of the other Contracting Party, and is re-exported within a period of six months, a period which may be extended to one year.

Article XVI.

1. Exemption from all import and export duties shall be accorded in respect of the following means of transport if they enter the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties and leave it, either with or without their cargo, for the purpose of transporting persons and goods and if they observe its laws and regulations :

(a) Vessels and boats of all descriptions, together with their usual gear and equipment, medicine chests and the spare parts and utensils carried on such vessels and boats for the purpose of effecting repairs in case of damage ;

(b) Locomotives with or without tenders and railway waggons with the usual equipment thereof ;

(c) Aircraft, with all the equipment required for flying, together with the spare parts and utensils required for effecting repairs in case of damage.

2. The following shall also be exempt from all import and export duties : all supplies of fuel on ships or boats, locomotives or aircraft of either of the High Contracting Parties, to the extent corresponding to the length of the journey in the Customs territory of the other, as well as such clothing, linen, provisions and monopoly articles — the last-named only to the extent permitted under the monopoly regulations of the importing State — as the crew carry with them for their own requirements or consumption.

3. Articles and material carried in vessels and aircraft must be entered in the inventory thereof. Should they not be recorded in the inventory, they must be noted in a special list.

4. The inventory and special list must be shown to Customs offices and officials on demand.

Article XVII.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall accord exemption from import and export duties in respect of the following articles, on condition that they are re-exported or re-imported within a period of six months, subject to the necessary measures of control and the furnishing of the guarantees required for the collection of any duties which may eventually be payable :

(a) Articles for repair ;

(b) Articles for testing and analysis ;

(c) Machinery and spare parts thereof used for tests ;

(d) Goods imported into the territory of the other Contracting Party for use at exhibitions, competitions and fairs ;

(e) Articles imported as samples ;

(f) Furniture vans with their equipment, loaded or empty, even if they take up a different load at any place for the return journey, provided that they are not, during their temporary stay in the territory of the other Contracting Party, used for local transport.

2. As regards empty packing material of all kinds imported from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other to be filled and re-exported, it is understood that the Customs regulations in force in each country shall be observed.

3. The two High Contracting Parties declare that, in the matter of extending the above-mentioned time-limit, the Customs authorities will act with the greatest goodwill.

Article XVIII.

If goods despatched by one of the two countries to the other are re-exported at the request of the original consignor on the ground that they have not been accepted by the consignee or for any other reason, no export duty or supplementary charges shall be levied on re-exportation and any duties or other supplementary charges already paid shall be reimbursed or shall not be collected, on condition that the goods have remained until re-exportation under the control of the Customs, railway or postal authorities and that re-exportation is effected within two months from the date of importation without the goods having undergone any change in the meantime.

Article XIX.

Internal duties which are or may hereafter be imposed on whosoever account on the production, manufacture, distribution or consumption of an article in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, shall under no pretext be levied on the goods of the other Party at a higher rate or in a more burdensome manner than on similar goods of the country itself or, in the absence of such goods, on those of the most favoured nation.

Article XX.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall accord to the nationals of the other Contracting Party on its territory effective protection against unfair competition and shall in this respect treat such nationals in the same way as its own nationals.

2. Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing in its territory the improper use of geographical appellations of origin, especially in the case of wines, beers, mineral waters and mineral water products, provided that such appellations are duly protected by the other Contracting Party and have been notified by it.

The said notification must in particular contain the relevant laws and regulations of the country concerned and state that the appellation of origin in question is properly employed.

Geographical appellations of origin of either country are regarded as being improperly used when they are applied to products to which the law of the country concerned does not permit them to be applied.

3. Hops may not be placed on the market in Roumania as "Czechoslovak hops" or as "Bohemian hops" (from Žatec, Roudnice, Ústěck or Dubá) or "Moravian hops" (from Tršice) unless they are marked and accompanied by a verification certificate issued by one of the Czechoslovak public marking offices in accordance with the legislative provisions regarding appellations of origin for hops in force in the Czechoslovak Republic. Such hops must also be sold in their original packing, that is to say in the packing bearing the appellation of origin, stamp and seal in accordance with the said Czechoslovak regulations.

4. The provisions contained in the present Article shall not apply to goods in transit.

Article XXI.

1. Merchants, manufacturers and other traders of one of the two Parties, who prove by the production of a trader's identity card issued by the competent authorities of their own country that they are legally entitled to carry on their trade or industry in that country and that they

pay their legal contributions and taxes there, shall have the right, either personally or through travellers in their employ, to make purchases in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, from merchants or producers or in the public market.

2. They may also solicit orders, with or without the aid of samples, from merchants or other persons who, in their trade or industry, use goods corresponding to the samples. They shall not be liable on this account to the payment of any special charge in either country.

3. The above provisions shall not apply to itinerant trading or to hawking and the soliciting of orders from persons who are not engaged in industry or trade, and the High Contracting Parties reserve complete legislative freedom in this respect.

4. Czechoslovak and Roumanian commercial travellers in possession of an identity card issued by the authorities of their respective countries shall be entitled to carry with them samples or models, but not goods.

5. The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities competent to issue identity cards as also the regulations with which such travellers must comply in the exercise of their trade.

6. As regards identity cards for commercial travellers and the system to be applied in the matter of samples or models, the High Contracting Parties must comply with the provisions of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, concluded at Geneva on November 3, 1923.

Article XXII.

1. The rules governing the importation, transit, transshipment or passage of animals shall be determined by veterinary requirements, in accordance with the veterinary police regulations of each of the High Contracting Parties.

2. To this end the High Contracting Parties have concluded a special convention regulating the importation and transit of animals and animals products, which forms an integral part of the present Treaty (Annex D).

Article XXIII.

1. The High Contracting Parties shall accord to each another freedom of transit over their territories and undertake not to levy any transit duty in respect thereof.

2. In general, the High Contracting Parties shall, as regards transit, comply with the provisions of the Statute forming an integral part of the Convention¹ on Freedom of Transit, signed at Barcelona on April 20, 1921.

Article XXIV.

1. Postal communications between the two countries shall be governed by the provisions of the international postal conventions and agreements, in so far as such relations are not, in respect of certain classes of mails, regulated by a special agreement between the postal authorities of the High Contracting Parties. The mutual exchange of mails shall thus receive all possible facilities which are not in conflict with the internal laws and regulations of either of the High Contracting Parties, in order that the two administrations may be in a position in every respect, and more

¹ 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. XCII, page 363 ; Vol. XCVI, page 181 ; and Vol. CIV, page 495, of this Series.

particularly in respect of correct and speedy despatch, to fulfil entirely the obligations assumed by them when signing the international postal conventions or special postal agreements.

2. In particular, all classes of mails coming from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties for delivery in the territory of the other, shall, so far as they are subject to Customs regulations, be dealt with by the Customs authorities as speedily as possible and without superfluous complications, so as to obviate any unjustifiable delay.

3. Special questions regarding mutual postal communications which might entail particular arrangements, or the co-operation of administrative departments other than the postal administration, shall be settled with all possible goodwill on both sides.

Article XXV.

The provisions of Articles XXVII, XXVIII and XXIX of the present Treaty shall apply, as regards transport rates, to goods in transit on the railway lines of the High Contracting Parties.

Article XXVI.

No difference of treatment shall be made between the nationals of the High Contracting Parties as regards despatch, transport rates and public charges in connection with the conveyance by rail of passengers and their luggage, effected under the same conditions.

Article XXVII.

1. Goods consigned for transport on the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and goods addressed to that territory shall be entitled on the railways of the other Contracting Party to the benefit of the lowest possible transport rates provided for in the internal or common tariffs in force on the line covered in the direction in question, in respect of the transport of goods of that nature, without discrimination of origin or destination. Consequently, no prohibitive condition shall be enforced excluding the application of a reduced internal tariff in the case of the above-mentioned consignments.

2. At the request of one of the High Contracting Parties, the lowest possible rates referred to in the preceding paragraph shall taken as a basis when establishing common tariffs for the two countries.

3. As regards despatch and public taxes in respect of the transport of the above-mentioned goods effected under the same conditions, no difference in treatment shall be made on the ground of origin or destination.

Article XXVIII.

The foregoing provisions shall not affect reduced rates granted to charitable or educational organisations, nor in the case of a public calamity, nor reduced rates granted to public officials travelling on private business, nor to persons travelling on the official business of the railways or of the civil or military administrative departments.

Article XXIX.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to apply most-favoured-nation treatment in their mutual relations in the matter of railway tariffs, and agree that they will both follow a benevolent

tariff policy with a view to promoting the international railway transport in which their countries are interested.

Article XXX.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to facilitate the introduction and maintenance of direct railway communication between their territories and of communication between the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties and any third State across the territory of the other Contracting Party. To this end the requisite agreements shall be concluded between the administrations of the interested railways. Furthermore, the competent authorities of both High Contracting Parties shall be bound to provide suitable passenger train communications and through-carriage services. They shall likewise endeavour to simplify and expedite Customs and passport formalities, and shall provide for the prompt and careful despatch of goods.

Article XXXI.

As regards navigation on international rivers, the High Contracting Parties shall apply in their relations with one another the provisions of the Convention and Statute of Barcelona¹ of April 20, 1921, on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, and of the Convention² of July 23, 1921, instituting the definitive Statute of the Danube.

Article XXXII.

The vessels of each of the High Contracting Parties, their cargoes, masters and crews, shall, in the harbours and territorial waters of the other Party, enjoy in all respects the same treatment as that accorded to nationals of the country itself or of the most favoured nation.

Article XXXIII.

1. Vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties entering a port of the other to complete cargo for abroad, or to discharge the whole or a portion of their cargo from abroad, for which purpose direct transshipment is also authorised, may, subject to compliance with the respective laws and regulations in force, retain that portion of their cargo which is consigned to any other port of the said Contracting Party or to any third country, and re-export it without paying any charges in respect thereof. The charges in question shall not be higher than those which are, or may hereafter be imposed, on vessels of the country itself or on those of any third country.

2. On the same conditions, they may ply between one port and another of the Contracting Party in question in order to land passengers from abroad or to embark passengers proceeding abroad.

Article XXXIV.

1. Vessels, shipping companies and emigration enterprises of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be treated in the harbours and in the territory of the other Party, in everything respecting the transport of emigrants coming from or passing through its territory and embarking

¹ Vol. VII, page 35 ; Vol. XI, page 407 ; Vol. XV, page 307 ; Vol. XIX, page 281 ; Vol. XXIV, page 157 ; Vol. L, page 160 ; Vol. LIX, page 344 ; Vol. LXIX, page 71 ; and Vol. XCVI, page 182, of this Series.

² Vol. XXVI, page 173 ; and Vol. CXVII, page 55, of this Series.

in its harbours, in the same way as vessels, shipping companies and emigration enterprises of the most favoured nation.

2. The present Article, however, shall not in any way affect the provisions of the laws and regulations dealing with the conditions governing the granting of permission for the transport of emigrants or the opening of agencies by the said shipping companies or emigration enterprises.

Article XXXV.

1. The nationality of vessels shall be determined on both sides in accordance with the laws and regulations of each of the High Contracting Parties, by means of the ship's papers and permits issued by the competent authorities of each State.

2. Except in cases of sales by order of the courts, a vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties may not assume the nationality of the other Party until the authorities of the former country have, by declaration, withdrawn the right to fly the country's flag.

3. Pending the conclusion of a special agreement for the mutual recognition of tonnage certificates, vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be subjected in the ports of the other to any further tonnage measurement, and payment of shipping dues and charges shall be effected on the basis of the tonnage certificates issued by the competent authorities of the country whose flag the vessels are flying, provided that these certificates are made out in accordance with the rules fixed by the European Commission of the Danube or with those laid down by the Suez Canal Company.

4. The rules and regulations of national legislation regarding the equipment and safety of vessels applied by each of the High Contracting Parties shall also be recognised in the ports of the other Party.

Article XXXVI.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not apply to shipping in inland waters not forming part of an internationalised river system.

Article XXXVII.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to conclude a special consular convention at a later date.

Article XXXVIII.

1. In order to facilitate mutual relations, the High Contracting Parties undertake to conclude special conventions on the following questions :

- (a) Local frontier traffic ;
- (b) The amalgamation of frontier railway stations and Customs and frontier police office (passport examination) ;
- (c) Mutual assistance in Customs clearance, the prevention of and prosecution and imposition of penalties in respect of infringements of the Customs regulations and mutual judicial assistance in matters relating to Customs offences.

2. Until the conclusion and coming into force of a new convention regulating local frontier traffic, the provisions of Annexes C and D of the Convention of April 23, 1921, and of the Protocol

relating to the régime applicable to estates in the frontier zone¹, signed at Bucharest on April 16, 1925, shall remain in force, provided that they are not modified by the present Treaty.

Article XXXIX.

1. Any dispute between the two High Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, of the tariffs and other documents attached thereto, or of the Final Protocol shall be submitted to a court of arbitration.

2. The court of arbitration shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be appointed by each of the High Contracting Parties and the third, who shall act as Chairman, nominated jointly by the two High Contracting Parties, or, in the absence of agreement, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

3. The members of the court of arbitration shall be appointed within thirty days from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the present Treaty, for the whole duration of the Treaty.

4. If a vacancy occurs in the meantime, for any reason, the new member shall be appointed under the same conditions.

5. The decision of the arbitrators shall be binding.

6. Should one of the High Contracting Parties contest the competence of the court of arbitration to deal with the question submitted to it, the court shall suspend its deliberations until the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague has given a decision on the question of competence and shall only resume consideration of the question submitted to it if the Permanent Court replies in the affirmative.

Article XL.

1. The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

2. It shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications.

3. The two Governments may, however, arrange to put it into force at an earlier date if their laws authorise them to do so.

4. The present Treaty shall be valid for three years from the date of its coming into force.

5. If neither of the High Contracting Parties has denounced the Treaty within three months before the expiration of such period, the present Treaty shall be extended by tacit agreement and shall remain in force until the expiration of three months from the date of its denouncement.

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

Done in duplicate, at Strbské Pleso, the twenty-seventh of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

(L. S.) George G. MIRONESCO, *m. p.*

(L. S.) Dr Edvard BENEŠ, *m. p.*

¹ Vol. XLVI, page 427, of this Series.

ANNEX A.

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY.

No. in Czechoslovak Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Czechoslovak crowns
27	Maize	Per 100 kg. 18
	<i>Note</i> : Maize for fodder	gross weight 6
29	Millet	gross weight 10
ex	31 Beans, peas, lentils :	
	ex (a) Peas and lentils :	
	Lentils	16 gross weight
	(b) Beans	9 gross weight
ex	35 Fresh grapes ; pressed grapes :	
	Table grapes from August 1 to november 30 :	
	In boxes weighing up to 11.5 kilogrammes gross weight . . .	200
	Over 11.5 kg.	300
ex	36 Nuts and hazel nuts, ripe :	
	Unshelled nuts	90
ex	37 Fruits not specially mentioned, fresh :	
	ex (a) Fine table fruit :	
	Pears and apples	80
	Peaches from June 1 to September 30	80
	Apricots from July 1 to August 15.	34
ex	39 Fruit, not specially mentioned, prepared (dried, beaten, pressed, cut up, reduced to powder or otherwise divided into pieces ; pre- served in brine or vinegar, in casks ; plum jam, without the addition of sugar) :	
	Pressed fruits (fruit pulp, fruit must) :	
	Of apricots	40
	Of other fruits	70
	Of fruit not specially mentioned, dried	120
ex	49 Clover seed :	
	ex (b) Other :	
	Crimson clover	40
	Lucern	50
	Violet clover	168
63	Oxen	160 live weight
64	Bulls	160 live weight
65	Cows	140 live weight
66	Young cattle	130 live weight
67	Calves	130 live weight

No. in Czechoslovak Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Czechoslovak crowns
	<p><i>Note to Nos. 63-67 :</i> When the average price per kilogramme (live weight) of cattle, No. 63 of the tariff (oxen), calculated per calendar month, on the basis of the prices quoted by the Cattle and Meat Exchange (<i>Dobytčí a masná pokladna</i>) at Prague, has fallen 16 % as compared with the average price (live weight) of the same cattle, calculated for the calendar months of March and April 1930, on the basis of the prices quoted by the said Exchange (basis of comparison), the above-mentioned conventional duties will hold good, increased for Nos. 63 and 64 of the tariff (oxen and bulls) by 44 Czechoslovak crowns, for No. 65 of the tariff (cows) by 38 crowns, and for Nos. 66 and 67 of the tariff (young cattle and calves) by 37 crowns. This increase will cease to hold good when the average price calculated in the same manner is lower than the basis of comparison by less than 8 % of that basis.</p>	Per 100 kg.
ex 70	Swine, weighing over 120 kilogrammes	80 live weight
	<p><i>Note :</i> When the average price per kilogramme of swine (live weight) calculated per calendar month on the basis of the prices quoted by the Cattle and Meat Exchange (<i>Dobytčí a masná pokladna</i>) at Prague is less than 10.60 Czechoslovak crowns, a surtax of 40 crowns per 100 kilos (live weight) will be added to the above-mentioned conventional duty. The surtax will be abolished as soon as the average price per kilogramme (live weight) calculated per calendar month in the same way has reached at least 10.60 crowns. When the average price calculated per calendar month in the same way has fallen below 9.80 Czechoslovak crowns, a surtax of 60 crowns per 100 kilogrammes (live weight) will be added to the above-mentioned conventional duty, which will be reduced to 40 crowns as soon as the average price calculated per calendar month in the same way has reached at least 9.80 crowns.</p>	
ex 86	Bladders and gut, fresh, salted or dried ; gold-beaters' skin, gut strings :	
	Bladders and gut fresh salted or dried	18
ex 108	Distilled spirituous liquors :	
	ex (a) Cognac :	
	Spirits of wine :	
	In bottles	1,000
	In casks	3,000
	ex (ā) Other distilled spirituous liquors :	
	Plum brandy (țuca) of an alcoholic strength of not more than 30 % by volume, on condition that it is accompanied by a certificate issued by a State laboratory authorised to do so, attesting that it is a distilled spirituous liquor made of plums and indicating the alcoholic strength by volume :	
	In bottles	1,000
	In other receptacles	1,640
ex 109	Wine, fruit wine, wine and fruit-must, juice of fruits and berries, not inspissated ; mead :	
	ex (a) In casks :	
	Roumanian wines from the wine districts of Mediaș and Alba-Julia, Telna, Dragașani, Odobești, Panciu, Nicorești, Cos-tiugeni and Codru, accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the competent Roumanian authority	210

No. in Czechoslovak Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Czechoslovak crowns
		Per 100 kg.
ex 109	Wine, fruit wine, etc. (<i>continued</i>): ex (b) In bottles: Roumanian wines from the wine districts of Mediaş and Alba-Julia, Telna, Dragaşani, Odobeşti, Panciu, Nicoreşti, Costiugeni, Codru, accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the competent Roumanian authority	420
ex 117	Meat: (a) Fresh	320
	<i>Note</i> : When the average price per kilogramme (live weight) of cattle, No. 63 of the tariff (oxen), calculated per calendar month, on the basis of the prices quoted by the Cattle and Meat Exchange (<i>Dobytí a masná pokladna</i>) at Prague, has fallen 16 % as compared with the average price (live weight) of the same cattle, calculated for the calendar months of March and April 1930, on the basis of the prices quoted by the said Exchange (basis of comparison), the above-mentioned conventional duty will be increased by 88 Czechoslovak crowns. This increase will cease to hold good when the average price calculated in the same way is lower than the basis of comparison by less than 8 % of that basis.	
ex 118	Meat sausages: <i>Note</i> : The same rate of duty will be charged in respect of 'Sibiu' salami as that which is or may hereafter be accorded to 'Hungarian' salami.	
ex 119	Cheese: ex (b) Other: Caşcaval	210
ex 131	Comestibles in tins, bottles and similar hermetically sealed receptacles (except those mentioned in Nos. 114, 126 and 127): Preserved vegetables: Preserved tomatoes Other vegetable preserves Sturgeon (nisetru and morun), preserved brined or prepared with tomato sauce or other sauces and oil, on condition that the consignment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (National Export Institute) attesting that the tins contain sturgeon (nisetru and morun).	200 420 360
ex 177	Refined or half refined, mineral oils, light, the specific gravity of which amounts to 880 degrees or less. <i>Note to Category XXI</i> : Semi-manufactured mineral oils, belonging to No. 177 of the tariff, for mineral oil refineries, to be subjected to subsequent industrial treatment by distillation or refining, on a special permit issued by the Ministry of Finance on conditions to be determined by decree	33 specific weight exempt
ex 345	Furs-prepared, not made up: (a) Of common skins	200

ANNEX B.

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO ROUMANIAN TERRITORY.

No. in Roumanian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in lei
ex 120	Gloves, cut or made up : <i>Note</i> : Gloves lined with any kind of fabric except silk will be dutiable under paragraphs (a) or (b) without any surtax.	Per 100 kg.
129	Footwear of different skins	Dutiable according to the skin forming the predominating part of the article.
ex 130	Footwear made up of imitations of fine skins, such as antelope, glacé kid, crocodile, etc.	
131	Footwear made up or merely cut out, of fabrics of silk or containing silk, of fabrics embroidered or of metal threads, with soles of leather or any other material	60,000
ex 132	Footwear made up of any other fabric, combined or not with leather, with soles of leather, asbestos, rubber, cord or any other material :	60,000
	(1) Ordinary shoes for children, women and men, with uppers of tissues of cotton, of half-linen, with a ground of satin, shirting or velvet, even with simple leather ornaments, natural colour or dyed, even mercerised, with leather soles and with leather or wooden heels	40,000
	(2) Shoes known as plimsoules	40,000
133	Footwear of felt of any kind, combined or not with leather, soled with leather, rubber or other material	20,000
ex 156	Woollen fabrics weighing less than 200 grammes per square metre : (a) Woollen fabrics for dresses, with warp wholly of cotton : <i>Note</i> : Lining fabrics, with warp wholly of cotton, will be dutiable under paragraph (a) at the rate of 400 lei per kilogramme.	Per kg.
161	Floor and stair carpets of wool, worked on the loom, of which the warp may be made of any vegetable textiles, either in the piece to be sold by the metre, or cut and hemmed : (a) With uncut pile (b) With cut pile	150 200
ex 275	Fish oil : (b) Sulphuretted so as to render it soluble in water or to produce emulsions.	Per 100 kg. 700
ex 278	Tallow and animal fats of all kinds, for industrial purposes, denatured so as to render them non-edible : (c) Deglycerinized (fatty acids), also animal olein :	
	Olein	1,200
280	Degras for tanneries <i>Note</i> : Degras containing more than 20 % of mineral oils is dutiable as mineral oil.	460
310	Beetroot seeds	250
345	Vegetable olein	1,200

No. in Roumainan Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in lei
		Per 100 kg.
ex 370	Hops in any form : Czechoslovak hops known as "Bohemian hops" (from Žatec, Roudnice, Ústětk or Dubí) or "Moravian hops" (from Tršice), marked and accompanied by a verification certificate issued by one of the Czechoslovak public marking offices	1,500
ex 381	Chicory roots :	
	(b) Dried	300
ex 465	Simple linen and ramie yarns, unbleached, undyed, measuring to the kilogramme :	
	(c) More than 3,000 and up to 5,000 metres	2,300
	(d) More than 5,000 metres	2,400
474	Cloths of hemp, linen, ramie and other unspecified textiles, undyed, weighing less than 100 grammes per square metre and containing :	
	(a) Up to 50 threads inclusive per square centimetre (in warp and woof together)	10,000
	(b) 51 to 80 threads inclusive per square centimetre	11,000
	(c) More than 80 threads per square centimetre	12,000
477	Fabrics enumerated in Nos. 471 to 474 woven with yarns dyed in one or several colours, also those which are printed or mercerised.	{ Duty on unbleached cloths, with a surtax of 30 %
ex 484	Jute cloths, unbleached, undyed, containing, in warp and woof together, in a square of 2 centimetres side :	
	(a) Up to 36 threads inclusive, even with coloured stripes or checks	2,000
	(b) 37 to 80 threads, without stripes or checks	2,500
ex 486	Sacks of unbleached jute cloth, of any kind, for agriculture	1,000
487	Floor and stair carpets, of jute or cocoanut fibre, even dyed, printed, etc.	3,000
510	Simple cotton yarn, single strand, not twisted, dyed or printed	880
524	Fabrics enumerated in Nos. 518-523, bleached	{ Duty on the unbleached fabrics, with a surtax of 15 %
525	The same, dyed after weaving	{ Duty on the unbleached fabrics, with a surtax of 20 %
526	The same, woven with dyed yarns	{ Duty on the unbleached fabrics, with a surtax of 30 %
527	The same, printed in any colour, also mercerised :	
	1. Printed	{ Duty on the unbleached fabrics, with a surtax of 40 %.
	2. Mercerised	{ Duty on the unbleached fabrics, with a surtax of 30 %.

No. in Roumanian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in lei
	<i>Notes to Nos. 524-527 :</i>	Per 100 kg.
	1. Cotton fabrics of any kind, unbleached, bleached, dyed after weaving, woven of dyed threads, or printed, if mercerised, are only liable to one surtax (the highest).	
	2. Cotton fabrics mixed with up to 3 % of wool, pay the duty on the respective cotton fabrics with a surtax of 15 %.	
543	Gloves and mittens, knitted of any vegetable textiles, except silk, even if mixed	16,000
ex 586	Fabrics of textiles of any kind, except those of silk or containing silk, to be sold by the metre or in the piece, showing demarcation lines so as to form specified articles, such as curtains, shawls, blankets, serviettes, table-cloths, handkerchiefs, fichus and other articles with straight edges, but not hem-stitched, without added fringes, but whose fringes may be made of threads of the fabric itself extended but not knotted :	
	<i>Note :</i> Table-cloths and serviettes of linen or cotton will pay the duty on the respective fabrics, with a surtax of 15 %.	
ex 588	The same as those enumerated under No. 586, hem-stitched, also fabrics of any kind except those of silk or containing silk, even without demarcation lines, with fringes added or formed by extending the threads, even knotted.	
	<i>Note :</i> Handkerchiefs, serviettes and tablecloths, without fringes, with hems, even open-worked hems, will pay the duty on the respective fabrics, with a surtax of 25 %.	
ex 590	Fabrics of textiles of any kind, except those of silk or containing silk, to be sold by the metre or in the piece, brocaded or damasked :	
	Fabrics of textiles of any kind, except those of silk or containing silk, to be sold by the metre or in the piece, damasked	{ Duty on the respective fa- brics with a surtax of 20%.
ex 615	Lingerie and made-up clothing of all kinds, of all fabrics made of vegetable textiles, except those of silk or containing silk, plain, not embroidered and not ornamented with lace or embroidery :	
	Sewn compresses filled with mineral mud from Piešťany or from Trencianské Teplice, as well as radio-active residues	400
617	Made-up clothing of all kinds and of all fabrics, lined with fabrics of silk or containing silk :	
	<i>Note :</i> All kinds of made-up clothing lined with fabrics containing up to 50 % of silk will pay the duty on the respective made-up clothing, with a surtax of 15 %	
ex 678	Wooden apparatus for gymnastics and sports, such as skis, sledges, fixed bars, trapezes, parallel bars etc., plain or combined with common materials, even painted or polished :	
	Skis	2,000
751	Parcheminised, sulphuretted, parchment and other similar papers	1,800
ex 794	Labels, accounts, invoices, drafts, way-bills, bills of lading, posters, placards, advertisements, insurance policies, prospectuses and all similar articles connected with the graphic arts :	
	Posters, prospectuses, pamphlets and other material for advertising Czechoslovak bathing resorts, in any language	exempt

No. in Roumanian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in lei
		Per 100 kg.
796	Books, reviews, newspapers and publications of all kinds in foreign languages :	
	Prayer books :	
	ex (a) In boards, stitched, or in leaves :	
	Prayer books in any but the Roumanian language	exempt
	(b) Cloth bound :	
	The same in any but the Roumanian language, bound in paper, cloth, artificial leather or celluloid, even combined with common materials	exempt
	(c) Leather bound:	
	The same.	500
819	Fabrics, knitted wares, trimmings, ribbons and bands made of rubber threads, covered :	
	(a) With threads of any textile except silk	12,000
	(b) With threads of silk or containing silk	25,000
845	Resine and other similar materials prepared for coating casks	200
ex 862	Earths, clays and marls :	
	(b) Washed, ground, even in paste, but not combined with other materials :	
	Mineral mud from Pieštany or from Trencianské Teplice, even compressed in cubes or other shapes, in any kind of packing, will be dutiable under paragraph (b) of this item at the rate of 6 lei per 100 kg.	
878	Millstones, plain or with iron fittings	40
889	Artistic monuments and works, even dismantled, weighing in the aggregate more than 500 kg. made of the materials mentioned under Nos. 886-888	300
ex 893	Articles made of natural or artificial emery :	
	(c) Articles made of emery, such as grindstones, sharpening and cutting disks, files, emery-stones, etc.	200
933	Refractory mortar, consisting of a ground admixture or refractory calcined or non-calcined materials	50
935	Household articles such as plates, cups, cans, basins, etc., of faience.	
	(a) White or in a single colour, even with reliefs	400
	(b) With ornaments in one or more colours, even silvered or gilt	600
936	Slabs of faience, white or of natural yellow colour, not worked	200
937	The same, coloured or decorated in any manner	350
ex 938	Sanitary appliances and hygienic articles such as W. C. pans, wash-stands, basins, etc., of faience :	
	(a) White or yellow	300
953	Sandstone slabs for paving flooring or wall-lining, of any thickness, with or without reliefs :	
	(a) In one colour.	80
	(b) In several colours	120
	(c) Enamelled	200
954	Pipes and various special appliances made of sandstone for canalisation, enamelled or not, of any kind	120
971	Special bottles and flasks for use as siphons, for aerated waters or lemonades, without fittings, with or without inscriptions, whether or not wickered with metal	750

No. in Roumanian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in lei
		Per 100 kg.
ex 977	Drinking mugs of white, semi-white or coloured glass, of any shape or size :	
	(c) Painted, ornamented with patterns, etched, silvered or gilt.	2,500
	(d) Cut	5,000
980	All other articles, not specified :	
	(a) Of glass coloured in the mass whether or not having pressed or moulded patterns or ornaments	1,200
	(b) Of white or semi-white glass, whether or not having pressed or moulded patterns or ornaments	1,500
	(c) Of glass of any kind, polished, decorated, painted, etched, silvered or gilt	2,500
	(d) Cut	5,000
1033	Crucible or electric steel in bars, sheets or plates, of any dimensions, specially intended for the manufacture of tools	450
1040	Channelled steel for springs	200
ex 1080	Pipes of rolled iron, drawn, not welded, also their joints, flanges and sockets, with or without bolt-holes imported assembled or separated, even coated with pitch or tar, measuring in diameter :	
	(a) Up to 100 mm :	
	From 76.2 to 100 mm.	120
	(b) More than 100 mm.	120
	Note : " Fittings " used for assembling the drawn or welded pipes are dutiable as pipes, without any surtax :	
1088	Containers of cast-iron etc., lathe-turned, polished or enamelled, of any weight.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Surtax of 25 % on the duties of No. 1087. </div>
ex 1089	Cast-iron articles for hygienic installations, even enamelled, such as :	
	(a) Baths	800
1113	Special forgings, such as :	
	Crank shafts, steam steering wheels, prows, worked or unworked, weighing each :	
	(a) More than 1,000 kg.	600
	(b) 1,000 and down to 200 kg.	800
	(c) Less than 200 and down to 50 kg.	900
	(d) Less than 50 kg.	1,200
ex 1183	Padlocks and keys thereof :	
	(1) Ordinary :	
	(a) Plain, tarred, painted or varnished	2,400
	(b) Zincked, coppered, brassed or nickelled	3,000
ex 1186	Other agricultural implements, with or without handles :	
	(b) Rakes and forks	250
1187	Ploughs, animal-drawn	350
1188	Harrows, rollers, cultivators, light ploughs, scarifiers, ridge ploughs, completely fitted up, and parts thereof	600
1189	Ploughshares and coulters, also light ploughshares, imported separately	375
ex 1210	Drilling and exhausting tools, such as :	
	(a) Straight or eccentric trepans, wideners, sliders	1,800
	(e) Reductions, casings, injection heads, valves and forks for sand removing and draining boilers, for drilling wheels, rotary system	1,000
	(f) Boring rods for hydraulic system	900
	(g) Boring rods for rotary system	1,000

No. in Roumanian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in lei
		Per 100 kg.
ex 210	Drilling, etc. (<i>continued</i>) :	
	(h) Special connections (tool joints)	1,200
	(i) Pumping tubes and rods	800
1228	Cylinders for mills, including rollers and spares	250
1234	Household appliances, operated by hand, such as :	
	Meat chopping, ice-making and others similar	400
ex 1242	Machinery and plant for vaporising, condensing, heating, filtering and purifying liquids such as distillers, condensers, rectifiers, tube or worm coolers, re-heaters, stirrers, purifiers, dephlegmating and other similar columns, also plant for artificial draught and plant for heating by mazout pulverisation by means of steam or air pressure, for sugar or cellulose factories, for refineries, distilleries, breweries, preserve and liqueur factories, confectioneries, dyeing works, laundries, baths, slaughter-houses, even combined with copper or other common materials, but containing over 50 % of iron, weighing each :	
	Machines and apparatus intended for sugar factories, breweries, distilleries, carbonic acid factories, and refrigerating installations, weighing each :	
	(a) 5,000 kg. or more	600
	(b) Less than 5,000 and down to 1,000 kg.	800
	(c) Less than 1,000 kg.	1,200
ex 1243	Lifting machines and apparatus, such as :	
	(a) Hoisting cranes and portable winches, stationary winches and elevators :	
	Cranes	1,500
1254	Machines, machine tools and apparatus not specially mentioned, combined with copper or other common materials, the proportion of iron exceeding 50 %, weighing each :	
	(a) 10,000 kg. or more	600
	(b) Less than 10,000 kg. and down to 2,000 kg.	750
	(c) Less than 2,000 and down to 500 kg.	900
	(d) Less than 500 and down to 150 kg.	1,050
	(e) Less than 150 and down to 50 kg.	1,350
	(f) Less than 50 kg.	1,650
1258	Steam portable engines	225
1259	Stationary machines, operated by steam, mounted or not mounted, all the parts forming however a single unit, weighing each :	
	(a) More than 10,000 kg.	225
	(b) 10,000 and down to 2,500 kg.	300
	(c) Less than 2,500 and down to 1,500 kg.	425
	(d) Less than 1,500 kg.	550
1260	Steam turbines, weighing each :	
	(a) More than 10,000 kg.	350
	(b) 10,000 and down to 5,000 kg.	450
	(c) Less than 5,000 kg.	600
1261	Internal combustion engines, Diesel or semi-Diesel type, weighing each :	
	(a) More than 10,000 kg.	175
	(b) 10,000 and down to 2,500 kg.	200
	(c) Less than 2,500 kg.	500

No. in Roumanian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in lei
		Per 100 kg.
1265	Dynamo-electric machines for direct or gear coupling with steam turbines, those with vertical axis for coupling with hydraulic turbines, also mercury rectifiers for a strength of more than 25 kw. and generating sets weighing up to 500 kg. net each, consisting of a motor and a dynamo constituting an inseparable whole. . .	500
1268	Electro-technical apparatus and articles fitted with a wire winding, also apparatus for distributing electrical energy, automatic circuit breakers, protecting devices, etc., medical, radiography and radio-scropy electrical apparatus, also all other accessory articles for electrical use, not included under another number — all these articles or apparatus not being fitted with a wire winding such as : circuit-breakers, switchboxes, switchboards, safety fuses, metal searchlights and reflectors with glass or metal mirrors, fixed condensers, weighing each :	
	(a) More than 200 kg.	1,200
	(b) Less than 200 and down to 50 kg.	1,500
	(c) Less than 50 and down to 3 kg.	2,200
	(d) Less than 3 kg.	3,200
ex 1275	Electric cable and wire, even covered with a metal casing, the core being made of one or several wire strands, insulated :	
	(a) With a covering of rubber and gutta-percha, combined with each other or with insulators made of textile yarns, except silk.	800
	(d) Cables made of several wire strands insulated with any material but with a metal covering, fitted or not with iron strips	200
ex 1446	Machinery and plant for vaporising condensing, heating, filtering and purifying liquids such as distillers, condensers, rectifiers, tube or worm coolers, re-heaters, stirrers, purifiers, dephlegmating and other similar columns, also plant for artificial draught and plant for heating by mazout pulverisation by means of steam or air pressure, for cellulose or sugar factories, for refineries, distilleries, dyeing-works, laundries, baths, slaughter-houses, also all other unspecified machinery and plant, even combined with other common materials, provided that in the composition of such machinery and plant copper enters to an extent exceeding 50 % or constitutes the external part of the goods, weighing each :	
	Machines and apparatus intended for sugar factories, breweries, distilleries, carbonic acid factories and refrigerating installations, weighing each :	
	(a) 250 kg. or more	3,000
1565	Active carbon :	
	(a) Granulated carbon	1,500
	(b) Pulverised vegetable carbon (for the decolorisation and purification of liquids).	325
ex 1626	Calcium hypochlorite :	
	<i>Note :</i> Hypochlorite of natrium will be dutiable under this number at the rate of 190 lei per 100 kg.	
ex 1668	Sodium sulphide :	
	<i>Note :</i> Calcium hydrosulphate will be dutiable under this number at the rate of 100 lei per 100 kg.	

No. in Roumanian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in lei
ex 1751	Simple or combined medicaments prepared in any pharmaceutical form, not specially packed, in bulk: (r) Salts extracted from mineral waters by simple evaporation, crystallised or in powder, without any admixture: Special salts extracted from mineral waters of Czechoslovak bathing resorts in any kind of packing, even for retail sale. <i>Note</i> : Mud salts in any kind of packing, even for retail sale, will be dutiable at the rate of 15 lei per kg. <i>Note</i> : Instructions for use accompanying packages of the above goods are not taken into account at the time of clearance.	Per 1 kg. 15
ex 1768	Zinc oxides : (a) Zinc white and zinc grey	Per 100 kg.
1769	Iron oxides	300
1771	Ultramarine, in blocks or in powder, in any packing	180
ex 1774	Ultramarine, prepared, also all other blue colours prepared for blueing linen : Prepared ultramarine will be dutiable under No. 1774 only if provided with an indication that it is for use in blueing linen.	400

ANNEX C.

List of the numbers in the Roumanian minimum tariff of which the duties are consolidated.

85, 88, 105, ex 120 a) and b), 123, 124, 127, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, ex 193 d), 443, ex 465 a) and b), 471, 472, 473, 475, 476, 499, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 544, 549, 550, 552, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 609, 615, 616, 617, 655, 740, 741, 742, 743, 860, 929, 932, 941, 942, 960, 961, 965, 968, 969, 976, ex 977 a) and b), 978, 1080, 1083, 1087, 1102, 1114, 1144, 1225, 1226, 1257, 1264, 1774.

ANNEX D.

VETERINARY SANITARY CONVENTION

Article I.

The importation of animals (animals of the equine species, ruminants, pigs and poultry), raw materials and products of animal origin and in general all articles liable to spread contagious epizootic diseases, and also the importation of fresh and preserved meat and meat preparations destined for alimentation from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to that of the other, may be confined to certain designated points on the frontier and be subjected to veterinary inspection by the State into whose territory they are being imported.

Article 2.

1. For the traffic in animals from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, a certificate of origin issued by the competent local authorities is required. This certificate shall be drawn up so as to indicate exactly the place of origin of the animals.

2. In the case of living animals, certificates of origin must indicate the number, kind and exact description of the animals, the place of entrainment or embarkation and the name and address of the consignor and the consignee. These certificates must contain an attestation by a State veterinary surgeon to the effect that the animals are not suspect and that the commune of origin and any communes which the animals have to cross in order to reach the place of entrainment or embarkation are exempt, at the time of departure, from any notifiable contagious disease communicable to that species of animal. The attestation must bear the registration number of the respective veterinary service. An exception shall be made in the case of the diseases enumerated in the Final Protocol.

3. The above-mentioned certificate for the export of animals liable to :

(a) Cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;

(b) Dourine, swine plague or contagious pleuro-pneumonia of swine and sheep-pox ;

(c) Foot-and-mouth disease, chicken cholera or fowl plague shall be issued in the case of the species of animal liable to such diseases only if the diseases mentioned have not occurred in the commune of origin or in the neighbouring communes for the following periods : for the diseases enumerated under a) for at least 6 months ; for those enumerated under b) for at least forty days and for those enumerated under c) for at least thirty days.

4. In the case of breeding cattle, heifers and milch cows the certificate shall attest :

(a) That they were found to be free from tuberculosis immediately before despatch as the result of a sub-cutaneous tuberculin inoculation ;

(b) That they come direct from a breeding station which was free from epizootic abortion or that a blood test was made in a State laboratory with a negative result.

5. In the case of cows not intended for slaughter, the certificate shall further attest that they have been bred in an establishment which was free from contagious streptococcic mammitis or that a milk test was made in a State laboratory with a negative result.

6. Point 4 b) of this Article relating to epizootic abortion shall also apply to mares.

7. In the case of animals of the equine and bovine species, individual certificates must be issued. In the case of sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, collective certificates shall be issued ; such a certificate may only be made out for animals of the same species, coming from the same establishment, loaded in the same waggon and despatched to the same consignee.

8. The period of validity of the certificates is fixed at ten days. If this period expires during transport, the validity of the certificate may be extended for a further period of ten days, after examination by a State veterinary surgeon. The result of the examination and the reason for extending the period of validity shall be entered on the certificate. If this period of validity expires during transport on the territory of a third State, it is extended until the arrival of the animals at the frontier of the country of destination.

9. Animals conveyed by rail or boat shall be specially examined before entrainment or embarkation by a State veterinary surgeon, who shall enter the result of the examination on the certificate.

Article 3.

In order to be allowed to be imported, slaughtered animals, fresh or frozen meat, fat, lard and all animal products destined for alimentation must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health issued by a State veterinary surgeon attesting that the animals from which they come have undergone veterinary inspection before and after slaughter and that the meat has been found to be healthy and suitable for human consumption.

In the case of animal products, the certificate must further attest that they contain no substances the use of which is forbidden by the regulations of the country of destination.

These certificates shall be drawn up in the form of the model attached to the present Convention.

The provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to imports of horse-meat.

Fresh or frozen meat shall bear a stamp affixed by a State veterinary surgeon guaranteeing that the meat has been found to be good and unconditionally suitable for human consumption.

In the case of pork, the stamp shall indicate that an examination under the trichinoscope has been carried out with a negative result.

Article 4.

In order to be allowed to be imported, raw materials and products of animal origin must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health (in the form of the attached model) issued by a State veterinary surgeon, attesting that they are derived from home-bred animals free from contagious disease. The certificate shall also state that the materials referred to therein may be exported without danger of transmitting contagious diseases.

Such a certificate is not demanded in the case of the following raw materials and products of animal origin: wool impregnated with lime or washed according to industrial processes and packed in closed sacks; wool waste and wool from tanneries packed in the same way; gullets, guts, stomachs and bladders, dried or salted, suitably packed or placed in closed cases or barrels; skins of wild animals, Karakul lambs and rabbits; leather parings treated with lime; hogs' bristles and animals hair completely dried, boiled or limed (tails, manes, etc.); horns, hoofs, nails and bones without fat or boiled or dried and without soft parts; cloth waste for industrial purposes.

Article 5.

Any consignments which do not comply with the above provisions, as well as any animals which the State veterinary surgeon finds at the time of his examination to be suffering, infected, or suspected of suffering from a notifiable contagious disease may be sent back.

The frontier veterinary surgeon shall note the grounds of refusal on the certificate and shall sign his statement. He shall also without delay and through the most direct channel notify the frontier administrative authorities and the frontier veterinary surgeon of the exporting country.

If importation takes place through a third State and the latter does not agree to the consignment being sent back, the animals shall be compulsorily admitted but shall be slaughtered on the spot or in a slaughter-house designed for the purpose at the expense of the person concerned or subjected to suitable sanitary measures. In the latter case, the owner shall be authorised to slaughter all or some of the animals. The utilisation of the meat or of the raw materials derived from the slaughtered animals shall be governed by the regulations of the importing country applicable to animals of the country itself.

In any case, a record of the facts ascertained and of the measures taken shall be drawn up by a State veterinary surgeon and forwarded by him to the central veterinary authority of his country, which shall inform the country of origin direct. Except in cases where the animals are sent back, the certificate accompanying them shall be attached to this document.

Consignments of materials and products of animal origin of all kinds, the return of which has not been authorised by the State through which they are conveyed in transit shall also be admitted and shall be dealt with in accordance with the veterinary regulations in force in the importing country.

If after passing the frontier station of the importing country, a contagious disease makes its appearance among the imported animals, the consignment may not be sent back. In this case, the State veterinary surgeon shall draw up a report, a copy of which shall be sent direct by the competent authority to the veterinary authority of the country of origin.

In all cases mentioned in this Article, the veterinary authority of the importing country shall immediately notify the veterinary representative of the other High Contracting Party direct, if such a representative has been appointed in accordance with Article 8.

Article 6.

In the event of an outbreak of cattle plague in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled to prohibit or restrict, so long as the danger of infection exists, the importation and transit of ruminants, pigs and raw materials and products derived from these animals and in general any articles likely to carry infection.

Article 7.

If, in consequence of the traffic in animals, a notifiable epizootic disease has been carried from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, or if a dangerous outbreak of such a disease should occur in the territory of one of the Parties, the other Party shall, during the dangerous period, be entitled to restrict or prohibit the importation and transit from the infected or threatened areas of animals liable to contract the disease or of any animal skins, products of animal origin or articles liable to carry infection.

This provision may be applied in all circumstances in the case of the appearance of contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle and dourine as regards the respective species and materials.

In the case of anthrax, malignant anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, rabies, swine erysipelas, tuberculosis, mange and vesicular exanthema, importation may not be prohibited.

The present Convention shall not affect the legal enactments of the High Contracting Parties relating to veterinary police measures, which provide that when a contagious epizootic disease appears at or in the neighbourhood of the frontier, traffic between the administrative frontier districts of the two countries and traffic between the threatened frontier districts may be subjected to certain restrictions or prohibitions designed to prevent and arrest the spread of infection.

Article 8.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall be entitled to send veterinary representatives into the territory of the other without previous notice, and even to keep such representatives there permanently, for the purpose of procuring information as to health conditions among domestic animals, the organisation of cattle fairs, slaughter-houses and fattening and quarantine establishments in the stations or ports of embarkation, etc., and the enforcement of the veterinary police regulations.

The two Parties shall instruct their authorities to give assistance and all necessary information to the technical representatives of the other Party as soon as the latter have made a request to this effect and have established their status.

Article 9.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to publish as soon as possible a bulletin regarding the position in relation to veterinary matters for the period from the 1st to the 15 of

each month. As soon as this bulletin is published, it shall be transmitted direct to the veterinary service of the other Party ; it shall be drawn up in accordance with the directions of the International Office for Epizootic Diseases.

The veterinary services of the frontier districts shall supply each other direct with information as to cases of contagious diseases as soon as they have occurred in their respective territories.

If cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, dourine or foot-and-mouth disease should make its appearance, in a malignant form with a high death-rate in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the central veterinary authority of the other Party shall be immediately informed direct by telegram of the origin of the disease and of the area affected.

Article 10.

Wagons and vessels and parts of vessels which have been used for the transport of animals of the equine species, ruminants, pigs or poultry, together with the equipment forming part of such means of transport, must be cleansed and disinfected as soon as they have been used, in accordance with the rules jointly established by both Parties and enumerated in the supplementary Article to the present Convention.

Embarkation wharves, gangways and equipment shall also be cleansed after each consignment and, if necessary, disinfected.

If the above-mentioned disinfection has been effected in the territory of either Contracting Party in accordance with paragraph 1, it shall be recognised by the other.

Article 11.

The provisions of the present Convention are applicable to the traffic in animals between the frontier zones fixed by the Convention concerning the regulation of local frontier traffic, except as otherwise provided hereunder :

(1) The movement of animals from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to that of the other for purposes of grazing shall be allowed under the following conditions ;

The owners of the herds or flocks shall, when crossing the frontier, submit to the Customs office a list in duplicate of the animals being driven to pasture, issued by the local authorities, giving the name of the owner (driver), species, sex and number and also any special external marks on the animals.

The local authority of the place of origin and the authorities of any communes through which the animals pass, must also attest that no outbreak of any notifiable disease which is communicable to the species of animal in question has occurred in the territory of these communes.

The list of animals to be driven to pasture for more than seven days must, however, include a certificate issued by a State veterinary surgeon to the effect that the animals mentioned on the list were inspected immediately before their departure and found to be in a healthy condition and that no notifiable disease communicable to the species of animal concerned exists either in the commune from which they are being driven to pasture or in any other commune through which they may pass. Upon the return of the animals from pasture, the competent State veterinary surgeon shall certify, in addition to their freedom from disease, the fact that no notifiable disease communicable to the species of animal in question exists either in the commune to which they were sent for purposes of grazing or in the communes through which they subsequently have to pass.

(2) Traffic in animals destined for agricultural or other work, draught and saddle animals and animals intended for castration, weighing or veterinary treatment, is allowed in both directions, provided that the existing Customs regulations are observed, if the animals are accompanied by a certificate (animal passport) issued by the Mayor of the commune in which the stable is situated. In the case of several animals a collective certificate (animal passport) may be issued. The animal certificate (animal passport) shall indicate the place of destination, the reason for crossing the

frontier and the frontier zone in which animals coming from the frontier zone of the other Contracting Party will have to work. The local authority must also certify that no notifiable disease communicable to the species of animal concerned exists either in its own commune or in any other commune through which the animals may have to pass.

In cases of emergency (fire, flood or any calamity needing religious, medical or veterinary assistance) animal passports shall not be required.

(3) The sporadic appearance of anthrax, malignant anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, rabies, swine erysipelas, mange, and vesicular exanthema in a commune shall not prevent the issue of the certificates in question for the animals specified under Nos 1 and 2, unless these diseases make their appearance at the farms from which the animals crossing the frontier come. Nevertheless, such cases of disease must be mentioned in the certificates.

(4) Certificates testifying that communes are free from infection are valid in the case of animals destined for agricultural or other work or being driven to pasture, for a period of 30 days (where such animals cross the frontier on several occasions), and in the case of draught animals and animals intended for castration, veterinary treatment or weighing, for a period of 10 days, on condition that, during that period, no case of an epizootic disease which would entail the cancellation of such certificates has occurred.

(5) If, however, while the animals are out at pasture or are working, a contagious disease communicable to that particular species should occur among them or in the territory of the commune where they are, or on the route to be taken by them on their return, they shall not be allowed to return to the territory of the other State except for urgent reasons (lack of forage, bad weather conditions, etc.). If they are so allowed, their return shall be subject to the application of the precautionary measures adopted by the competent local authorities to prevent epizootic diseases from being brought into the country.

(6) The animals specified under Nos. 1 and 2 shall not be subjected to veterinary inspection when crossing the frontier. In order to enable the identity of the animals to be established, however, they must recross the frontier at the frontier-post where they went out.

(7) Any special measures which may be necessary to ensure the working of farms in the frontier zones shall be taken by mutual agreement between the Ministries of Agriculture of the two States after agreement with the Finance Ministry.

Article 12.

Any restrictions and prohibitions which may be in force at the date of the coming into force of the present Convention, and which may be at variance with its provisions, shall be repealed.

Article 13.

Should any difference arise between the High Contracting Parties as regards the application of the present Convention, and should no agreement be arrived at during the following five days, a mixed Board shall, at the request of one of the High Contracting Parties, be immediately appointed, whose decisions (which must be taken by a majority) shall have force of law.

The Board shall be constituted by the appointment of two members by each of the Parties and shall examine the dispute without delay.

Should it not be possible to obtain a majority decision or should the Mixed Board not make known its opinion within ten days from the date on which it was set up, the dispute shall be referred to the Committee provided for in Article XXXIX of the present Treaty.

It is understood that any measures which have been taken shall remain in force until the dispute has been settled.

AD ARTICLES 3 AND 4 OF ANNEX D.

(VETERINARY SANITARY CONVENTION.)

Model.

Country of origin
 Stamp of the station or port..... Station or port of embarkation.....
 Date of embarkation

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH :

FOR MEAT AND OTHER MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.

Nature of goods :	Number of packages :	Total gross weight :
.....
.....
.....
Special marks, seals, etc.		
Origin of the goods ¹		
Okres		
Plasa		
Surname, Christian name and address of the consignor		
Surname, Christian name and address of the consignee		
Method of transport		

Attestation of the veterinary surgeon : ²

(a) For meat and meat preparations. The undersigned certifies that the meat (meat preparations) in question is (are) derived from animals inspected by a veterinary surgeon before and after slaughter and that it has (they have) been found to be in a healthy condition and fit for human consumption.

Stamp of the slaughter-house of origin. He further certifies that the meat preparations contain no substance the use of which is forbidden by the regulations of the country of destination.

(b) For materials and products of animal origin. The undersigned certifies that the above-mentioned goods are derived from animals which are free from contagious disease and are home-bred. He further certifies that they may be exported without danger of transmitting contagious diseases.

Done at on193...

Stamp of the Veterinary Surgeon

State Veterinary Surgeon

¹ The following are to be regarded as the places of origin :

(a) For meat and meat preparations, the slaughter-house or factory from which they come ;

(b) For other materials, the places where they are produced or stocked.

² Strike out what does not apply.

AD ARTICLE 10 OF ANNEX D.

(VETERINARY SANITARY CONVENTION.)

Provisions concerning the disinfection of railway wagons and vessels.

Wagons and gangways and vessels and parts of vessels which have been used for the transport of animals of the equine species, ruminants, pigs and poultry, together with the equipment forming part of such means of transport, shall, before being put to further use, be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the following provisions :

(1) Disinfection, properly so-called, of the wagons must in every case be preceded by the removal of the straw litter, droppings, feathers, portions of rope used for tethering cattle, etc., and by a thorough washing down with hot water. The dirt removed shall be disinfected or burnt. Failing an adequate supply of boiling water, a high pressure jet of cold water may be used. A preliminary washing down with boiling water must, however, be effected in order to soften the dirt. The cleansing shall not be considered adequate unless all filth, due to the transport of the animals, has been completely removed. Dirt which has found its way into the cracks of the flooring must be entirely removed, if necessary, by means of suitable iron implements with blunt points and edges.

(2) Disinfection shall be carried out as follows :

(a) As a general rule, the flooring, top and sides shall be washed with soda lye at a temperature of not less than 50° Centigrade, the solution being formed of at least three kg. of soda with 100 litres of water.

Any other solution recognised as equally effective by the Government of the State concerned may be used instead of soda lye.

In stations which possess the necessary equipment, washing down with soda lye may be replaced by a thorough cleansing of the flooring, top and sides with steam, sprayed by means of suitable apparatus. The steam employed must be under a pressure of at least two atmospheres.

(b) In cases of infection from cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, anthrax, malignant anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of swine, swine plague, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera and fowl plague, or where there is good reason to suspect such infection, the disinfection of the wagons shall be carried out in accordance with one of the two processes described under (a) above. Furthermore, the flooring, top and sides shall be carefully coated with a 3% solution of a mixture of cresol and sulphuric acid or with a 2% solution of formaldehyde. The mixture of cresol and sulphuric acid shall be prepared by mixing at normal temperatures two parts of crude cresol and one part of crude sulphuric acid (according to the pharmacopoeia specification of either of the High Contracting Parties). The mixture must not be used to make the 3% solution less than twenty-four hours or more than three months after its preparation. The solution obtained must be used within the next 24 hours. Instead of coating, disinfection may be carried out with suitable apparatus approved by the Government of the country concerned.

(3) As a rule, thorough disinfection, as provided for under 2 (b) is not to be carried out except by veterinary police order ; it shall, however, be resorted to without such order when wagons have been used to convey ruminants and pigs from a station within 20 km. of which foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent or has not yet been declared to be at an end.

The veterinary authorities may order thorough disinfection as under 2 (b) in other cases as well, if they consider it essential to prevent the transmission of the above-mentioned epizootic diseases.

4. If thorough disinfection (2 b) of wagons with an internal plank lining should be required, the said lining shall first be removed, so as to be cleansed and disinfected in the same manner

as the wagons. The internal plank linings need not be removed when the wagons have only been used to convey a limited number of small animals in separate crates.

(5) The padding in padded wagons must, in so far as it is removable, be adequately cleansed. If the wagon is infected with one of the epizootic diseases mentioned in (2 *b*), or if there is good reason to suspect such infection, the padding shall be burnt.

The wagon shall be subjected to the treatment described in points 1-3. Foreign wagons (*i. e.* those belonging to neither of the High Contracting Parties) the padding of which cannot be removed, may not be reloaded.

(6) Without prejudice to the provisions regarding thorough disinfection contained in 2 (*b*) and 3, wagons which have been used for the conveyance of a limited number of small animals or live poultry isolated in boxes, crates or baskets, shall be cleansed and disinfected as provided above only if soiled with straw litter, fodder or droppings.

(7) The High Contracting Parties undertake to mark all wagons at the time of loading them with animals mentioned in the present Convention, and foreign wagons loaded with animals on their entry into the respective territories of the High Contracting Parties, by affixing to each side of such wagons a yellow label bearing the words "For disinfection".

If any wagon requires thorough disinfection (2 (*b*) and 3) it shall be marked at the station in which the circumstances calling for such disinfection arise or come to light by means of yellow labels with a central perpendicular red line bearing the words "For thorough disinfection".

When the disinfection has been carried out, the labels bearing the words "For disinfection" shall be removed and replaced by white labels bearing the words "Disinfected on..... at o'clock" at, which shall not be removed until the wagon is reloaded, when the above-mentioned labels bearing the words "For disinfection" shall again be affixed.

Wagons used for the conveyance of a limited number of small animals and poultry isolated in boxes, crates or baskets shall be labelled at the station of destination if in need of cleansing and disinfection in accordance with the provisions of point 6.

If a wagon passing from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into that of the other is not labelled in the manner described above, the labels shall be affixed at the station where the frontier is crossed by the authorities taking over the wagon.

(8) Empty wagons or those loaded otherwise than with animals of the above-mentioned species, which enter the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties and bear outward signs of having been used for the conveyance of such animals, but have not been cleansed and disinfected as provided for in the present Convention, may be returned. Before they can be used again for transport, they must be cleansed and disinfected in the manner laid down above.

(9) The above provisions shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to such portions of vessels, wharves and gangways as have been soiled by animals.

(10) If circumstances require, the above provisions may be modified by the High Contracting Parties, by mutual agreement.

FINAL PROTOCOL

TO THE TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA
AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

At the time of signing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Roumania and the Czechoslovak Republic concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declarations, which shall form an integral part of the Treaty itself.

GENERAL PART.

Ad Article I.

The provisions of the present Treaty relating to the treatment of nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by the other shall not affect the right of either to regulate immigration or emigration by law, provided that the principle of the most-favoured nation is observed in all cases.

Ad Article II.

It is understood that the questions dealt with in points 2 and 3 shall be determined by a special Convention to be concluded at the earliest possible date.

Ad Article VI.

It is understood that charges within the meaning of point 2 include any military charges which may be imposed upon all nationals as landed proprietors or farmers.

Ad Article IX.

It is understood that nothing shall affect the right of the High Contracting Parties to take measures for the prohibition or restriction of imports or exports in order to safeguard the vital interests of the country in extraordinary and abnormal circumstances.

If measures of this kind are taken in the future by one of the High Contracting Parties, they must be so applied as to avoid any unfair discrimination against the other. The period of their validity shall be restricted to that of the reasons or circumstances which give rise to them.

The High Contracting Parties agree to apply most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the fees prescribed and other conditions laid down for the granting of licences.

Any exemption from prohibition or restriction granted by one of the High Contracting Parties, even temporarily, to any third country shall be immediately and unconditionally applied to the other Party.

Ad Article X.

It is understood that articles manufactured by the working up of foreign materials shall be regarded as industrial articles of one of the High Contracting Parties only when they have been so worked up or finished as to change their nature or when, as a result of the process of working up,

the value of the foreign materials has been considerably changed. Repairs, repacking, the ordinary cleaning of goods or similar processes shall not be regarded as working up or finishing.

Ad Article XII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to recognise certificates of analysis issued by the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party. This shall not, however, affect the right of the authorities of the importing country to verify such analyses.

In order to ensure to commercial traffic between the two countries the advantages provided for by the terms of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties may demand that natural and manufactured products destined for importation shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin. The cases in which certificates of origin are demanded must be limited to the strict minimum. Certificates of origin shall be issued either by the Chamber of Commerce to which the consignor belongs or by some other authority or economic group designated for the purpose by the country of export and approved by the country of destination. Consular visas on certificates of origin shall not be required.

Parcels sent through the post need not be accompanied by certificates of origin.

Ad Articles X and XII.

The provisions of these Articles shall not affect the special conditions laid down for the importation of wines.

Ad Article XV.

Ad point 2 : Markings shall be primarily understood to be the signs made by the Party concerned, for example : — initials, trade marks and similar signs.

It is understood that the exportation of the packing material mentioned in that point shall not be subjected to any export prohibition or restriction, except as provided in Article IX.

Ad Article XVI.

Ad point 1 : Cranes shall be deemed to form part of ships gear, even when they are temporarily removed from the craft for use on wharves.

Ad Article XVII.

Ad point 1 a) : It is understood that any additions to the goods made abroad shall be subjected to import duty.

Ad point 2 : In so far as certain kinds of packing material are subjected in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties to export duties or accessory charges or to prohibitions and restrictions, the free export of the said packing material is guaranteed, without prejudice to the provisions of Article IX.

It is understood that packing material enclosing goods shall be treated on importation in accordance with the legal provisions governing Customs clearance in the territories of each Contracting Party.

Ad Article XVIII.

The two High Contracting Parties undertake to examine with the greatest goodwill applications for the re-exportation of goods and for the reimbursement of import duties and exemption from export duties in cases not covered by the provisions of the present Article.

Ad Article XX.

Ad point 2: The provisions of point 2 of this Article shall not affect the right of the seller to mark the wrapping of the article with his name and address. Nevertheless, in the absence of a geographical appellation of origin, he shall be required to supplement this mark by an indication of the State, district or place where the goods were produced, whenever the indication of his name and address might cause confusion with the name of a district or place situated in another country.

The use of a name in its generic meaning in order to indicate the nature of a product (its kind) shall not be regarded as a false designation of origin unless such name is followed by some such word as "original" or "veritable" which might be misleading. It is understood that this principle shall in no way affect the protection of geographical appellations of origin in the case of the products enumerated in point 2, paragraph 1, or the protection of appellations of other products to which exclusive geographical appellations of origin are expressly assigned under the provisions of laws or regulations.

The measures which each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to adopt shall provide for repression by seizure and any other appropriate penalty, in particular prohibition to import, export, warehouse, circulate, sell or offer for sale the products in question, in cases in which the barrels, bottles, packings or cases containing products the invoices relating to them bear names, inscriptions, illustrations or any signs whatever denoting appellations of origin falsely used.

The goods in question may be seized or any other penalties imposed on the application of the Public Prosecutor or of any interested party, individual, association or syndicate, in accordance with the laws of either of the High Contracting Parties.

Ad Article XXIV.

It is understood that the special provisions contained in the Postal Convention of Porto Rose of November 23, 1921, shall continue to be applied by the postal administrations of the two High Contracting Parties.

Ad Article XXVII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that they will only regard as prohibitive conditions within the meaning of Article XXVII conditions concerning the application of a reduced tariff the object of which is to exclude similar goods of foreign origin from the benefit of such reduced tariff. On the other hand, conditions concerning the application of a reduced tariff which are prescribed for the purpose of satisfying requirements in respect of the domestic consumption of certain articles or in order to facilitate the development of maritime or river ports, and conditions imposed for purposes of legitimate railway exploitation (e. g. the acquisition of new rolling stock, the reduction of haulage costs, etc.) shall not be regarded as prohibitive.

In accordance with these terms as interpreted above, the following shall be regarded as :

1. Prohibitive conditions :

That the goods in question must be of domestic origin ;

That the goods must be declared under a name not applicable to foreign goods of the same description ;

That the goods must be sent to the station from which they are to be despatched by lorry or by private industrial light railway ;

That the raw materials from which the goods benefiting by the reduced tariff are made must be conveyed by national railways ;

2. Admissible conditions :

That the goods must be for domestic consumption ;

That the goods must be conveyed by rail and water combined ;

That the sender shall be required to present for transport within a specified period a certain minimum quantity of goods ;

That the sender shall be required to present for transport at the same time a sufficient quantity of goods to make up a complete trainload, etc.

Ad Article XXIX.

As regards the transport of goods, it is understood that most-favoured-nation treatment may only be claimed for the transport of similar goods in the same direction and over the same line.

Ad Articles XXV-XXX.

Rolling stock, including locomotives, power-driven vehicles, etc., and all movable property contained in such rolling stock belonging to the railways of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as cash in hand and outstanding claims resulting from international traffic, shall be immune from seizure on territory other than that to which the owning administration belongs, except in virtue of a judgment by the Courts of the State to which the owning railway belongs.

Private rolling stock belonging to private persons or firms shall also be regarded as rolling stock within the meaning of the preceding paragraph if it forms part of the railway rolling stock of one of the High Contracting Parties.

The reception, delivery, transfer and use of rolling stock shall be governed by the regulations in force for the reciprocal use of wagons and coaches in international service (Règlement international véhicules ; " R. I. V. " and Règlement international carrosses : " R. I. C. ").

Ad Article XXXI.

The High Contracting Parties declare their willingness to remove by independent measures all obstacles to river navigation. For this purpose, the High Contracting Parties shall inform one another of any obstacles which may arise from time to time.

Ad Articles XXXII-XXXIII.

The obligation to grant the same treatment as that accorded to vessels of the country itself and their cargoes shall not apply to :

1. Privileges granted to national fisheries ;
2. Coastwise navigation ;
3. Pilotage, towage and salvage in ports.

Ad Articles XXXI-XXXVI.

As regards canals not belonging to the international systems, the two High Contracting Parties agree to examine with goodwill the possibility of concluding a special convention to regulate mutual traffic thereon as soon as possible.

Ad Article XL.

Should independent measures taken by one of the High Contracting Parties have the effect of destroying the balance of economic relations at the time of the conclusion of the present Treaty, the other Party shall have the right to appeal to the court of arbitration provided for in Article XXXIX, which shall decide whether the measures in question are sufficiently prejudicial to the other High Contracting Party to entitle the latter to demand the denunciation of the Treaty.

If the finding of the court is favourable to the injured Party, the latter shall have the right to denounce the Treaty, which shall take effect one month after the other Party has been notified, and also to enter into negotiations with a view to restoring the balance of economic relations which has been destroyed.

AD ANNEX A.

DUTIES ON IMPORTATION INTO CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY.

Ad No. 37 (b) 1 of the Tariff.

Should there be any change of duty on apples, pears and quinces, the conventional duty for such products of Roumanian origin shall not exceed 24 Czech crowns per 100 kg.

Ad No. 108 (d) of the Tariff.

It is understood that plum brandy (țuica) does not contain admixtures of other substances. The certificates attesting the nature of plum brandy (țuica) shall be issued by State laboratories designated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Ad No. 109 of the Tariff.

On importation into the Czechoslovak republic, consignments of Roumanian wine shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin and a certificate of analysis.

The certificates of origin shall be issued by the Chambers of Agriculture and the certificates of analysis by the public laboratories designated for the purpose by the Roumanian Ministry of Agriculture. The list of these laboratories shall be drawn up by common agreement.

The certificates of analysis shall state in particular :

The specific weight.

The alcoholic content in degrees.

The total acid content.

The total volatile acid content.

The extract content.

The sugar content.

The content of extract without sugar.

The ash content (mineral matter).

The certificate of analysis shall state that the analysis refers to the same consignment of wine for which the certificate of origin was issued.

Ad No. 118 of the Tariff.

“ Sibiu ” salami is of the same nature and has the same appearance as “ Hungarian ” salami.

Ad No. 119 of the Tariff.

Cașcaval cheese is a baked cheese made with ewes' milk.

Ad No. 131 of the Tariff.

Sturgeon (nisetru and morun).

No additions for seasoning shall be taken into account for the purpose of Customs clearance.

Ad No. 177 of the Tariff.

Apart from Customs duty, mineral oils coming under this number shall be subjected on importation to the following licence-fees :

(a) Of a specific gravity of not more than 790° — 40 Czech crowns per 100 kg.

(b) Of a specific gravity of more than 790° and less than 880° — 20 Czech crowns per 100 kg.

and for semi-manufactured products coming under this number :

(a) Crude petrol (benzine) — 20 Czech crowns per 100 kg.

(b) Distilled petroleum — 15 Czech crown per 100 kg.

These fees may be replaced by Customs duties on condition that such Customs duties do not exceed the combined total of the duty fixed in List A and of the above-mentioned licence-fees.

AD ANNEX B.

GENERAL NOTES.

1. The following are regarded as fine materials : tortoise-shell, ivory, silver, gold or other precious metals and precious or fine stones.

2. Additional taxes and surtaxes of any kind provided for in Annexes B and C of the present Treaty shall be based on the most favourable duty on the article in question.

SPECIAL NOTES.

Ad Article 129 : Ready-made footwear, etc. :

The sole is not taken into account at the time of clearance.

Ad Article 161 : Carpets etc. :

The hem of the fabric and the fringes woven into or tied to the carpets are not taken into account at the time of clearance.

Ad. Article 443 : Beer :

Pilsen beer, when imported into Roumania, shall not be subjected to any restriction even if containing less than 5% of alcohol.

Ad. Articles 508-517 : Cotton yarns, etc. :

Cotton yarns containing not more than 10% of wool will be dutiable as woollen yarns, with a rebate of 40% on the respective duties on woollen yarns.

Ad. Article 544 :

Clocks on articles of hosiery and small ornaments of silk or half-silk thread, not exceeding 15%, are not taken into account for duty purposes.

Ad. Article 740 : Common brown paper for packing, etc :

Common brown paper, containing no cellulose, either satiny or not, will be dutiable under this number.

Ad. Article 941 : Household articles, etc. :

Goods coming under this number will pay duty according to the legal weight with a tare allowance as follows : 1. In cases, baskets and casks, 20% ; 2. In wagons, 10%.

Ad. Article 1258 : Steam portable engines :
Road rollers are also included under this number.

Ad. Article 1261 : Engines, etc. :
Road rollers are also included under this number.

Ad. Article 1774 : Ultramarine, etc. :
Under *b*) of Article 1774, only paper prepared for blueing linen will be taxed.

AD ANNEX D.

(VETERINARY SANITARY CONVENTION.)

1. The provisions of the Veterinary Convention shall only apply to goods coming from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties. Save in so far as the present Protocol otherwise provides, the provisions of the Convention shall not apply to the transport of animals and articles coming from third countries which have to be conveyed through the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, either for importation or for transit through the territory of the other Party.

2. (1) The following may be imported without previous veterinary authorisation : animals for slaughter, live fish for consumption and poultry, as well as meat, meat preparations, raw materials and products of animal origin and articles such as hay, straw, chaff, etc.

(2) Animals not intended for slaughter (animals for breeding and productive purposes), and dogs, cats, bees, and psittacidae may only be imported on condition that a veterinary permit is previously obtained from the importing country.

(3) Unless the import permit to be granted by the importing State in each particular case otherwise directs, the importation of animals for breeding and productive purposes shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Veterinary Convention, but the period during which no certificate may be issued shall in the case of foot-and-mouth-disease be increased to forty days both for the place of origin and for the neighbouring communes.

(4) If the importation of dogs and cats is permitted, these animals shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health in which the State veterinary surgeon attests that the animal is healthy, that it has been in the commune of origin for at least three months, and that no case of rabies has been observed during that time either in the place of origin or in the neighbouring communes, or that it has been thoroughly vaccinated against rabies by an officially approved process during the last three months.

(5) For the importation of fish for breeding, no prior veterinary authorisation is necessary, provided that the consignment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a State veterinary surgeon attesting that the fish come from waters which are free from fish mortality.

(6) The importation of rabbits, hares, wild carnivora, crayfish, pigeons, feathered game wild birds and tame birds in cages is allowed without prior veterinary authorisation or a certificate of origin and health, subject to any regulations which may be issued on this question and notified to the other Contracting Party.

(7) Prior veterinary authorisation may be required for the importation of bees, honey, wax and used implements for apiculture. Nevertheless, samples of honey not exceeding 350 grammes in gross weight, samples of beeswax not exceeding 500 grammes in gross weight, and consignments of honey up to 5 kg. for the private consumption of the consignee may be imported without prior veterinary authorisation or a certificate of origin and health.

3. Certificates of origin and health may only be issued for animals which have been in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties : in the case of ruminants and pigs for at least six months, and in the case of animals of the equine species for at least one month.

4. The veterinary examinations provided for in the Veterinary Convention may only be carried out by a State veterinary surgeon. The records and attestations must also be drawn up by a State veterinary surgeon. This also applies to the certificates of health.

5. The Customs offices open for frontier veterinary examinations shall be jointly designated by the veterinary services of the two Parties before the coming into force of the Veterinary Convention, and may only be changed by mutual agreement.

The frontier points designated shall be equipped with the plant necessary to enable the veterinary service to be expeditiously carried out. The veterinary service shall be so organised as to meet all the commercial requirements of the two countries.

6. It is understood that goods (animals, meat preparations, raw materials and products of animal origin, etc.) shall be subjected on importation into the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties to all the regulations relating thereto which are or may hereafter be in force.

7. Transport must be effected without interruption.

It is forbidden to take animals out of a consignment or put other animals in during transport. It is also forbidden to tranship animals, except in case of necessity, when the operation must be done in the presence of a State veterinary surgeon, who shall mention the fact on the certificate accompanying the consignment.

In the event of the death of one or more animals forming part of a consignment, the nearest State veterinary surgeon shall take the necessary measures and shall mention the fact in the certificate.

8. The appearance of rabies among dogs and cats in the place of origin shall not prevent the issue of the certificates of origin and health provided for in Article 2 in respect of animals of other species.

The appearance of scab among sheep or goats shall not prevent the issue of certificates for animals of the equine species and vice versa.

The appearance of tuberculosis shall not prevent the issue of certificates of origin and health for animals other than those suffering from disease, subject to the reservations contained in Article 2, point 4, of the Veterinary Convention.

9. Animals for slaughter may only be imported in order to be taken direct to the public slaughter-houses authorised for the purpose or to the authorised markets within the country. The list of these establishments shall be notified before the coming into force of the Convention, as shall all changes made subsequently.

Animals taken to slaughter-houses shall be slaughtered within the period laid down by the regulations of the country.

10. Animals not intended for slaughter (animals of the bovine species, sheep, goats or pigs) may be imported on condition that they are conveyed direct to the establishments for which they are destined or where they are to remain.

Imported animals other than those for slaughter may be subjected, at the expense of the person concerned, either at the frontier or at the place of destination, to the sanitary measures or examinations provided for in the regulations of the country of destination.

These provisions shall not apply to animals in transit.

11. Any veterinary measures carried out or formalities imposed by either of the High Contracting Parties with regard to imported animals shall be restricted to the necessary minimum.

12. The importation of slaughtered animals or of fresh or frozen meat from certain export slaughter-houses shall only be permitted in respect of slaughter-houses and markets to be designated

by mutual agreement. The detailed conditions governing the importation of meat shall be drawn up by mutual agreement.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other a list of antiseptic articles, dye-stuffs and other products, the use of which is forbidden for the treatment or preservation of meat preparations.

The expression "meat preparations" signifies prepared meats, such as ham, pork butcher's meat, preserved salami and other meat preserves, etc.

13. For the transport in frontier traffic of poultry up to five head, certificates of origin and health are not necessary. The transport of poultry up to fifty head shall be allowed in frontier traffic on production of a certificate of origin issued by the Mayor. The other provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to these transports. These facilities shall be granted unless the administrative authority has made other regulations for veterinary reasons.

14. With reference to paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Veterinary Convention, certificates shall not be required for the transport of the following additional goods :

Dead poultry ;

Dead fish ;

Meat preparations not exceeding 10 kg. in weight and intended for the personal consumption of the consignee ;

Meat and meat preparations up to three kg. in frontier traffic for the use of the inhabitants of the territory on both sides of the frontier ;

Meat, dead poultry and meat preparations imported in reasonable quantities by travellers for their personal consumption during the journey ;

Animal fats not suitable for human consumption intended exclusively for industrial purposes and recognised as such by the respective Customs authorities, and also the denatured residue of lard ;

Postal packets of raw materials and products of animal origin ;

Milk, products and by-products of milk and eggs ;

Feathers of all kinds and in general all objects such as hay, straw, chaff, etc.

Droppings, in frontier traffic.

15. By frontier traffic (points 13 and 14) is understood transport for the private requirements of the inhabitants of the frontier district of one of the High Contracting Parties in the neighbouring district of the other.

The facilities accorded for the traffic in meat in the frontier zone shall apply to meat derived from animals which have been slaughtered in the slaughter-houses to which a permanent veterinary service is attached.

16. In all other cases, a certificate of origin and health shall be required for traffic in meat, meat preparations and raw materials and products of animal origin.

17. The provisions of the Veterinary Convention shall apply to animals coming from the territories of the High Contracting Parties, as regards transit across the territory of either of the Parties, provided that the conditions laid down for the importation of animals for slaughter are complied with and that the country of destination undertakes in no case to refuse animals conveyed in transit. If transit involves crossing other countries, permission must first be obtained from the various countries to be crossed.

The conveyance in transit of meat coming from the territories of the High Contracting Parties shall be allowed subject to the conditions laid down for imports, provided that the consignment is permitted to enter the country of destination or the countries through which it has to pass.

The conveyance in transit of meat preparations and raw materials and products of animal origin transported from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties across the territory of the other by rail, in closed and sealed wagons, or by boat, shall be free, subject to the restrictions or prohibitions provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of the Veterinary Convention.

The direct conveyance in transit of animals, meat, meat preparations and raw materials and products of animal origin, together with articles which might carry the germs of infection, from the

territory of one of the High Contracting Parties through the territory of the other back to the the Contracting Party of origin, shall not be subjected to any restriction, provided that the animals are healthy and that the consignments are accompanied by the necessary documents attesting that they come from places which are free from infection. No veterinary supervision shall be carried out at the frontier in the case of this traffic.

18. The import restrictions or prohibitions provided for in Article 7 of the Veterinary Convention may only be applied to territories infected or threatened by disease and to neighbouring territories. They shall only remain in force during the period of danger of infection.

In the case of foot-and-mouth disease, the measures provided for in the said Article may be extended over a wider area if the disease spreads or assumes a threatening character or if the importing country is free or almost free from infection, it being understood, however, that this provision is not to be restrictive in its application.

Notice of ten days shall be necessary.

The periods of danger of infection during which the issue of certificates in the case of the diseases enumerated in Article 2, point 3, of the Veterinary Convention is prohibited shall be the periods laid down in that Article, and shall be calculated from the date of the issue of the official statement to the effect that the disease has disappeared.

By the expression "territory" employed in Article 7 of the Veterinary Convention shall be understood in Czechoslovakia the administrative district (*okres*) and in Roumania the "plasa".

Restrictions or prohibitions on account of the appearance or transmission of an epizootic disease shall only be applied when such measures are rendered absolutely necessary in order to protect the health of live stock by preventing the disease from being communicated, or from spreading.

The refusal of suspected animals provided for in Article 5 of the Veterinary Convention shall be restricted to animals which have been exposed to direct or indirect contact with a sick or suspected animal. The following shall be regarded as suspected of contamination : animals which have travelled in the same wagon or the same vessel as sick or suspected animals ; those which have been entrained, embarked, disentrained or disembarked, examined, watered or fed at the same station or wharf or on the same day as sick or suspected animals ; and those which come from communes suffering from contagious diseases.

19. Fattening establishments under direct official veterinary control which are completely isolated from the neighbourhood, possess the necessary installation, are connected with the railway by a special line and fulfil all veterinary requirements, shall be regarded as special territories from a veterinary point of view. Consequently, they shall only be subjected to quarantine in the event of contagious disease occurring among their animals.

The conditions to be fulfilled by these establishments in order that they may be regarded as special territories shall be determined by mutual agreement. (Annex.)

20. The provisions of the last paragraph of Article 7 of the Veterinary Convention shall not apply to railway transit in closed and sealed wagons or by boat in closed and separate compartments ; nevertheless any addition to the consignment, any transshipment of living animals or delay in transport in contaminated frontier districts shall be prohibited.

21. The administrative authorities of frontier districts shall inform one another direct and without delay of the occurrence of epizootic diseases in their respective territories.

Each case of cattle plague and pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, the disappearance of these diseases and each case of foot-and-mouth disease which might justify the application of restrictive measures in connection with frontier traffic in animals shall be notified by telegram.

Cases of foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, dourine, glanders, rabies, swine fever, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of swine, chicken cholera and fowl plague shall be notified in writing immediately after their appearance. Moreover, the competent authorities shall inform one another on the first day of each month of the position in the neighbouring district with regard to all epizootic diseases which are notifiable in accordance with the provisions of the law, and shall at the same time indicate the contaminated communes, the number of contaminated establishments and the number of sick animals.

22. As regards the transport of circuses and menageries, a collective certificate issued by the State veterinary surgeon of the last place of sojourn, attesting the sanitary condition of the animals, is sufficient, if it may be assumed that they will not be placed on the open market. The animals in question must be transported by rail or by boat and be separated from other animals intended for the public market ; after being inspected on unloading they must be transported direct from the unloading station to the place of destination. In the case of the individual importation of animals for menageries, circuses, zoological gardens, parks and similar establishments, a certificate of origin issued by a State veterinary surgeon must be produced in respect of animals of the equine species, ruminants and pigs, attesting that the animals are healthy and that the place of origin is free from all contagious diseases communicable to animals of the species in question. Animals transported in boxes or crates may not be conveyed in a wagon containing other animals destined for the open market. Only animals of the equine species, ruminants and pigs are subject to veterinary examination at the frontier.

23. Race-horses and horses intended for competitions or sporting events may be admitted, if accompanied, in lieu of the certificate provided for in the Veterinary Convention, by a certificate issued by the presidents of horse show societies, a list of which shall be transmitted by each of the High Contracting Parties to the other. This certificate shall bear the stamp of the society and contain the name and address of the owner, an exact description of the animal, its place of origin and destination and an attestation by a State veterinary surgeon to the effect that the animal is healthy and that the establishment from which it comes has been free from contagious disease for at least 40 days.

24. The conveyance in transit of live animals from a third State through the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other is free under the following conditions :

That the Contracting Party through whose territory the animal is conveyed in transit has issued no restriction applicable to the third country in question ;

That the veterinary examination made at the frontier of the Contracting Party through whose territory the animal is conveyed in transit has no reason to suspect the presence of contagious disease among the animals conveyed ;

That the consignment is unconditionally admitted into the territory of the Contracting Party of destination.

The conveyance in transit through the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties of fresh or prepared meat and of raw materials of products of animal origin coming from a third State and loaded in sealed wagons or on vessels in closed and isolated compartments to be conveyed to the territory of the other shall be unconditionally free, when importation into the territory of the Contracting Party of destination is allowed in accordance with the provisions in force, and the Party through whose territory the consignment is conveyed in transit has issued no restriction applicable to the third country from which the consignment comes.

The country of destination may in no case refuse to accept the animals or raw materials or products of animal origin permission for the transit of which has been procured, provided that all the conditions laid down have been observed.

25. It is understood that the provisions of the Veterinary Convention may, if necessary, be extended by a new Agreement between the High Contracting Parties to other diseases, whether known or unknown at present, the transmission of which may reasonably be feared.

26. Urgent communications relating to the application of the Veterinary Convention may be exchanged direct between the central veterinary authorities of each of the High Contracting Parties.

Done in duplicate at Strbské Pleso, June 27, 1930.

George G. MIRONESCO. *m. p.*
Dr. Edvard BENEŠ. *m. p.*

ANNEX TO POINT 19 OF ANNEX D OF THE FINAL PROTOCOL.

(VETERINARY SANITARY CONVENTION.)

Traffic in animals coming from fattening establishments.

As regards traffic in animals, only such fattening establishments as are under the direct and permanent supervision of a State veterinary surgeon shall, by mutual agreement, be regarded as special territories for veterinary police purposes. The bringing of animals into such fattening establishments and the taking of them out shall be governed by the regulations laid down by the respective central authority.

Fattening establishments, must fulfil the following conditions :

(a) They must be situated outside the territory of the communes and towns, so as to be absolutely isolated.

Isolation must be such that the animals cannot come into direct or indirect contact with other animals in the neighbourhood. Further, the institutions must be connected with the railway by a branch line.

(b) The various enclosures shall be shut off by stone walls or partitions made of boards without fissures and sufficiently high. They shall have a watertight floor and be provided with loading and unloading platforms.

If the animals in the different enclosures cannot be loaded direct and must be driven on foot to the loading platform of the establishment, the route along which they are driven must also be paved. Finally, the establishment must have a canal in good working order and with a constant flow of water.
