

N° 3329.

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**ALLEMAGNE ET POLOGNE**

Accord relatif à l'octroi de facilités  
dans le petit trafic frontalier, avec  
protocole final et annexes. Signés  
à Varsovie, le 22 décembre 1931.

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**GERMANY AND POLAND**

Agreement concerning the granting  
of Facilities in Minor Frontier  
Traffic, and Final Protocol and  
Annexes. Signed at Warsaw,  
December 22, 1931.

## TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

N<sup>o</sup> 3329. — ABKOMMEN <sup>1</sup> ZWISCHEN DER REPUBLIK POLEN UND DEM DEUTSCHEN REICH, ÜBER ERLEICHTERUNGEN IM KLEINEN GRENZVERKEHR. GEZEICHNET IN WARSCHAU, AM 22. DEZEMBER 1931.

*German and Polish official texts communicated by the Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the Polish Delegation accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Agreement took place January 10, 1934.*

DER PRÄSIDENT DER REPUBLIK POLEN, einerseits, und DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT, andererseits, haben, von dem Wunsche geleitet, das am 30. Dezember 1924 unterzeichnete polnisch-deutsche Abkommen über Erleichterungen im kleinen Grenzverkehr durch ein neues Abkommen zu ersetzen, zwecks Abschlusses eines entsprechenden Abkommens als Bevollmächtigte bestellt :

DER PRÄSIDENT DER POLNISCHEN REPUBLIK :

den Ministerialdirektor im Finanzministerium Herrn Dr. Władysław RASIŃSKI ; und  
den Wojewodschaftsrat Herrn Ing. Bernard ZAKRZEWSKI ; und

DER DEUTSCHE REICHSPRÄSIDENT :

den Gesandten Herrn Dr. Paul ECKARDT.

Die Bevollmächtigten sind nach Austausch und Prüfung ihrer als gut und in gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten über folgende Bestimmungen übereingekommen.

## I. ALLGEMEINE BESTIMMUNGEN.

*Artikel 1.*

(1) Personen, die im Grenzbezirk eines der vertragschliessenden Teile ihren Wohnsitz haben oder sich dort seit wenigstens drei Monaten aufhalten, geniessen im kleinen Grenzverkehr Erleichterungen nach Massgabe dieses Abkommens, wenn sie mit Grenzausweisen versehen sind.

(2) Öffentliche Beamte und Angestellte nehmen an den Erleichterungen vom Tage ihres Dienstantritts im Grenzbezirk ab teil. Die Frist von drei Monaten gilt auch nicht für Eigentümer und sonstige Nutzungsberechtigte solcher Grundstücke, die in einem Grenzbezirke liegen, aber von einer im Nachbargrenzbezirke gelegenen wirtschaftlichen Betriebsstätte aus bewirtschaftet werden, sowie nicht für Personen, die in einem derartigen Betriebe beschäftigt sind.

<sup>1</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Berlin, December 1st, 1933.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

No. 3329. — AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GERMAN REICH AND THE POLISH REPUBLIC CONCERNING THE GRANTING OF FACILITIES IN MINOR FRONTIER TRAFFIC. SIGNED AT WARSAW, DECEMBER 22, 1931.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC of the one part and THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH of the other part, desirous of replacing by a new agreement the Germano-Polish Agreement of October 30, 1924, concerning the granting of facilities in minor frontier traffic, have appointed as Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of concluding an Agreement for that purpose :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

M. Władysław RASIŃSKI, Ministerial Director at the Ministry of Finance ; and  
M. Bernard ZAKRZEWSKI, Engineer and Voyvodeship Counsellor ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

Dr. Paul ECKARDT, Minister Plenipotentiary ;

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

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 1.*

1. Persons domiciled in the frontier zone of one of the Contracting Parties or resident therein for a period of not less than three months shall be allowed, in respect of minor frontier traffic, the facilities provided for in the present Agreement, provided that they hold a frontier permit (*Grenzausweis*).

2. Public officials and employees shall enjoy such facilities from the date of their entry into service in the frontier zone. The three months' time-limit shall also not apply to landowners or other persons entitled to make use of real estate situated in the frontier zone of one State and managed from a headquarters situated in the frontier zone of the other State, or to persons employed for such purposes.

*Article 2.*

Within the meaning of the present Agreement, the term " frontier zone " shall be held to denote, in the territory of each Contracting Party, a strip of land 10 km. wide along the joint frontier. Should the zone thus laid down cross the territory of a commune or township, the whole of such commune or township shall be included in the frontier zone.

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

## II. FACILITIES IN RESPECT OF PERSONS.

*Article 3.*

1. Frontier permits shall be made out in accordance with the model annexed hereto (Annex I) ; Polish permits shall be coloured yellow and German permits green.

2. Frontier permits shall be provided with a photograph of the holder, bearing an official stamp, and with the holder's signature or mark. Photographs shall not be required if the holder produces any other official or officially authenticated certificate of identity with his photograph.

*Article 4.*

1. In Poland, frontier permits shall be issued by the district authorities of the general administration, and in Germany by the passport authorities.

2. The territorially competent authority shall be that in whose district the person applying for a permit is domiciled.

*Article 5.*

A permit may be granted only to persons over 15 years of age. In case of necessity, a frontier permit may also be granted to persons under 15 years of age. In all other cases, a child under 15 may cross the frontier only when accompanied by an adult and only if the adult's frontier permit authorises him to take the child with him.

*Article 6.*

1. Frontier permits shall as a rule be granted for one year.

2. Frontier permits may also be granted for a period of not more than fifteen days and for a single journey, should the person concerned make a request to that effect or should such a measure be justified by special circumstances.

*Article 7.*

1. A fee not exceeding 2 zloty in Poland and 1 Reichsmark in Germany shall be charged for the issue of a frontier permit. These fees shall be reduced by one-half in the case of a frontier permit valid only for a single journey.

2. No fees other than those mentioned under (1) shall be charged for the issue of a frontier permit, including the application for such permit.

3. The scale of fees mentioned under (1) may if required be revised by joint agreement between the two Governments.

*Article 8.*

1. Frontier permits give the right to cross the frontier at the crossing-places stated in the permit.

2. Permission to cross the frontier at points other than those generally allowed may be given if such is required for purposes of agriculture or forestry, hunting or fishing, grazing, reed or peat cutting, or in other cases meriting consideration. The competent administrative and Customs authorities of the two Parties shall jointly decide what frontier crossing-places are required for such purposes, after having heard the persons concerned and having taken into account practical economic requirements.

*Article 9.*

1. The frontier may be regularly crossed by persons holding frontier permits only during the day; namely, between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. from April 1 until September 30 and from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. from October 1 until March 31. Barriers shall be opened at the proper times and shall not be closed before those times.

2. Permission to cross the frontier at times other than those authorised in paragraph 1 may be given if such is required for purposes of agriculture or forestry, hunting or fishing or in other cases meriting consideration. In such cases the competent administrative and Customs authorities of the two Parties shall jointly fix the times at which the frontier may be crossed, after having heard the persons concerned and having taken into account practical economic requirements.

3. Ministers of religion and their assistants, doctors, veterinary surgeons and midwives may also, in the exercise of their profession, cross the frontier at hours other than those at which the crossing of the frontier is allowed under paragraph 1. The same provision shall apply to lock-keepers.

4. The hours at which the frontier may be crossed by railway and by tramway, or by other means of transport for which a regular service is provided, shall be fixed in accordance with the officially approved time-tables.

*Article 10.*

1. The zone in which frontier permits are to be valid shall be fixed by the authorities issuing such permits according to the requirements of each case.

2. The zone in which permits are to be valid, as shown on the permit, shall be the districts of the frontier zone of the neighbouring State adjacent to the district in which the frontier permit is issued. The zone of validity may be extended beyond the immediately adjacent districts to neighbouring districts within the frontier zone

3. The zone of validity may be limited to one or more places at the request of the person applying for a frontier permit, when the permit is issued for a single journey or when special circumstances so require.

*Article 11.*

Frontier permits shall entitle their holders to reside in the frontier zone of the other State for a maximum period of six days on each occasion.

*Article 12.*

1. The competent authorities of one Contracting Party may not grant frontier permits to persons who have been expelled from the territory of the other Party.

2. The competent authorities of one Contracting Party may not grant frontier permits to persons whose residence in the territory of the other Party is regarded by the competent authority

of the other Party as undesirable for reasons connected with internal or external safety, unless the latter authority gives its consent.

*Article 13.*

The authority issuing the frontier permit shall withdraw it :

- (a) If it is shown that the conditions laid down in Article 1 are not or have ceased to be fulfilled ;
- (b) If the holder has made a serious or repeated improper use of the frontier permit.

*Article 14.*

If an authority of one Contracting Party finds that an improper use has been made of a frontier permit issued in the territory of the other Party, and is of opinion that it should take immediate steps to prevent any further improper use, it may cancel the frontier permit by writing on it : " Provisionally cancelled on ..... 19.. ". Such authority shall immediately notify the authority which issued the permit.

*Article 15.*

Should the competent authority of one Contracting Party be of opinion that an application from the competent authority of the other Party for the withdrawal of a frontier permit or the cancellation by such authority of the frontier permit be unjustified, the next higher authority may apply to the corresponding authority of the other Party for a reconsideration of the case.

*Article 16.*

1. Should a frontier permit have been withdrawn at the request of the competent authority of one of the Contracting Parties or have been provisionally cancelled by the said authority, a fresh frontier permit may be delivered only with the latter's consent. The same provision shall apply if a new permit is granted subject to restrictions of time or place.

2. Such consent shall not be necessary if the frontier permit was withdrawn because the conditions laid down in Article 1 were not fulfilled or had ceased to be fulfilled.

III. FACILITIES IN RESPECT OF THINGS.

*Article 17.*

1. Owners and other persons entitled to the use, for purposes of agriculture or forestry, of land situated in one frontier zone but managed from headquarters situated in the other frontier zone may convey across the frontier free of duty the following articles, products and animals, under the conditions laid down below and in so far as required for normal exploitation :

- (a) All articles used for the regular exploitation of the said land, such as fertilisers of all kinds, seeds, grain, seedlings, nursery plants, trees, osiers, natural stones, tiles, sand, loam, clay and peat, and machines, implements, vehicles, and draught animals, generally used for agriculture and forestry, including the harness and fodder necessary for the draught animals and the necessary fuel for the machines and vehicles ;

(b) Products of the soil derived from agriculture and forestry, and animal products of such land, game killed on the land and fish and crayfish caught there, but only if fresh and unpacked ;

(c) Livestock belonging to the agricultural undertakings in question, taken across the frontier for grazing, including solipeds and poultry and, under the same conditions, hives of bees.

2. The machines, implements, vehicles, draught animals and their harness must be brought back across the frontier once the work has been completed ; grazing cattle must be brought back after their grazing has been finished. Likewise milk taken from cattle during grazing, young cattle born and cattle which have had to be slaughtered on the other side of the frontier shall be brought back ; the Customs authorities shall be authorised to allow exceptions by mutual agreement.

3. Persons desiring to avail themselves of the above facilities must submit to the competent Customs office a certificate issued by the authority competent in respect of the land in question, stating the position, area and nature of exploitation of the land and, if necessary, the number of cattle thereon. The number of cattle need be shown only if facilities under Section 1 (c) are applied for. Certificates shall be issued free of charge. If any changes are made, the certificate shall be corrected within fifteen days.

4. Facilities may be claimed only during the seasons of the year and for the time of day in which, according to local custom, agricultural or forestry work is done.

5. The deposit of Customs security shall not be required in the cases mentioned above unless there is reason to doubt the trustworthiness of the person concerned.

#### Article 18.

1. The inhabitants of the frontier zone shall be allowed to import, free of duty, into the frontier zone of the other party, as personal provisions, food, for one day, ready for consumption and not exceeding 2 kg. in weight. This facility shall not include alcoholic beverages or artificial sweetening substances such as saccharine, etc.

2. Workers and artisans residing in one frontier zone and engaging in their occupation in the other may, if they have to remain several working days at the place at which they are working, take with them their personal provisions, free of duty, in quantities proportionate to the duration of their stay.

3. The inhabitants of the frontier zone of one Party shall be allowed to take into the frontier zone of the other Party, free of duty, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco in quantities not exceeding the requirements of one smoker for one day. Such maximum shall be :

Cigars . . . . .	10.
Cigarettes . . . . .	25.
Tobacco . . . . .	less than 50 gr.
Chewing Tobacco . . . . .	3 pieces (rolls).

They shall further be allowed to carry one box of matches with them free of duty.

#### Article 19.

1. Articles for the personal use of the inhabitants of the frontier zone of one Party imported for the purpose of repair in the frontier zone of the other Party shall be exempt from Customs duty, on condition that they are re-exported.

2. Exemption from Customs duty shall also be granted to the articles enumerated below when imported for the purpose of finishing by the inhabitants of the one frontier zone into the other frontier zone, on condition that they are re-exported :

- (a) Wheat, grain, dried fruits, oleaginous grain, hemp, flax and similar agricultural raw products for the purpose of being cleaned, ground, shredded, crushed, husked, beaten or subjected to any other treatment ;
- (b) Timber to be sawn, split or worked into boards or beams ;
- (c) Oak or other bark to be cut up, ground or subjected to any other similar treatment.

By-products derived from finishing operations shall, if liable to Customs duty, be re-exported at the same time as products which have been treated ; they shall pay Customs duty if they are left in the frontier zone of the other Party. This facility shall be granted only if the inhabitants of the frontier zone cannot make use of mills or establishments other than those situated in the other frontier zone, and provided that the products in question are used for the economic requirements of the inhabitants of the frontier zone themselves.

*Article 20.*

1. The inhabitants of the frontier zone of one Party shall be allowed, for purposes of engaging in their occupation in the frontier zone of the other Party, to take over the frontier, free of duty, articles necessary for their work or business, on condition that such articles are re-exported.

2. Artisans shall be allowed to take over the frontier, free of duty, for purposes of repairs, articles or detached parts coming from the neighbouring frontier zone, on condition that such articles or parts are re-exported. They shall likewise be authorised to take with them, free of duty, for repairs which are within the scope of a small craftsman's business, material in such quantities as can be carried by them without requiring special means of transport. They may cross the frontier in both directions with materials of the same kind only once in a day. The materials shall not be used for the manufacture of new articles and shall be re-exported in so far as they are not used.

*Article 21.*

Workers and employees may carry with them, free of duty, over the frontier products of the soil which their employers customarily give them as payment in kind.

*Article 22.*

1. Ministers of religion and their assistants, doctors, veterinary surgeons and midwives who reside in the frontier zone of one Party may take with them, free of duty, for the exercise of their profession in the other frontier zone, the articles and instruments necessary for that purpose, provided that they bring them back on their return.

2. Exemption from Customs duty shall be granted in respect of medicaments, dressings and disinfectants which the doctors, veterinary surgeons and midwives mentioned in paragraph 1 take with them for direct use when their services are employed in the frontier zone of the other Party. The above-mentioned persons may not take with them medicaments or disinfectants the use of which is not allowed in the country which they are entering. Medicaments, dressings and disinfectants which are not used must be re-exported.

3. As a general rule, a deposit as Customs security shall not be required.

*Article 23.*

Exemption from Customs duty shall be granted in respect of such dressings and medicaments as the inhabitants of one frontier zone obtain, on the basis of prescriptions from doctors or veterinary



surgeons, from pharmacies of the other frontier zone to which, on account of local conditions, they are obliged to apply. Such exemption shall, however, be granted only in respect of the quantities really necessary in each individual case of illness. Customs exemption shall be granted in the case of the repeated use of the same prescription only if the doctor has expressly renewed the prescription. Medicaments the use of which is not allowed in the State of import may not be brought into that State.

*Article 24.*

1. Customs exemption shall be granted for vehicles of all kind (ordinary cars, bicycles, motor vehicles, etc.) and for solipeds (horses, asses, mules and hinnies) crossing the frontier solely for purposes of transporting persons or goods from the frontier zone of one Party to the frontier zone of the other Party. Such exemption shall also extend to harness and equipment and the necessary fodder or fuel. Vehicles, solipeds and harness and equipment, and unconsumed fodder or fuel, shall be re-exported.

2. Persons known by the Customs authorities to be trustworthy need not deposit Customs security ; in such cases the Customs authorities shall issue to them a certificate the validity of which may on request be extended up to a period of one year.

*Article 25.*

Customs exemption shall be granted to inhabitants of the frontier zone in respect of :

(a) Coffins containing corpses and urns containing ashes of cremated bodies, including wreaths and other similar articles used for ornamenting coffins, urns or means of transport ;

(b) Articles used for the upkeep or ornamentation of tombs, even if such articles are intended for the permanent ornamentation or upkeep of tombs or cemeteries in which relations of inhabitants of the frontier zone are buried ;

(c) Combinations of natural flowers, leaves and plants (wreaths, bouquets, etc.) carried personally by inhabitants of the frontier zone on the occasion of a ceremony ; this facility shall not apply to bouquets taken across the frontier for professional or commercial purposes ;

(d) Objects connected with worship and prayer-books used for religious purposes, provided that they are re-exported.

*Article 26.*

The Customs exemption provided for in the present Agreement shall include exemption both from import and export duties and from all other charges and duties. Exemption from Customs duty shall also include exemption from import or export prohibitions which may be in force, except where otherwise provided in the present Agreement.

*Article 27.*

In so far as may be required by local conditions, particularly in the case of traffic connected with agriculture and forestry, the Customs authorities of the two Parties, acting if necessary by common agreement, shall as far as possible allow exceptions to the regulation providing that goods traffic may proceed only on Customs roads and at the prescribed hours of the day.

*Article 28.*

The Customs authorities of the Contracting Parties shall on their respective territories take the necessary supervisory measures to prevent any improper use of the facilities provided for in this section. If necessary, the Customs authorities of the Contracting Parties shall reach joint agreement in this matter. They shall communicate to each other the measures taken with a view to carrying out the present Agreement.

## IV. SPECIAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 29.*

Members of fire brigades, mine salvage corps and other rescue organisations shall have the right to cross the frontier at any point and at any hour without a passport or frontier permit, for the purpose of rendering assistance in the case of outbreaks of fire or other accidents. Their equipment, vehicles and teams, including the requisite fodder for animals and fuel for vehicles, shall be exempt from Customs duties and formalities on condition that they are re-exported, except for such fodder or fuel as is consumed on the way.

*Article 30.*

The provisions of Annex II shall apply to minor frontier traffic in respect of veterinary police regulations.

*Article 31.*

1. The provisions in force in the territory of one Contracting Party concerning articles dealt with in the present Agreement shall not be affected unless otherwise laid down in the present Agreement. This provision shall apply in particular to passport regulations, police regulations regarding aliens and declarations of residence, traffic police regulations, Customs regulations, health and veterinary police regulations and regulations for the protection of plants.

2. The application of the present Agreement may be suspended in the event of the general closing of the frontier, even though such closing of the frontier be due to reasons other than health or veterinary police measures.

*Article 32.*

Should difficulties arise with regard to the application of the Agreement, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall negotiate directly with each other for the purpose of settling such difficulties.

*Article 33.*

The Governments of the Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of the authorities which shall be deemed to be competent authorities for the purposes of the present Agreement.

*Article 34.*

If the experience gained during the application of the provisions of the present Agreement demonstrates the necessity therefor, the Governments of the Contracting Parties may, if necessary, agree, by a simple Exchange of Notes, to modify or complete the present Agreement in so far as the approval of the legislature is not necessary therefor.

*Article 35.*

1. The present Agreement shall be ratified and the exchange of ratifications shall take place at Berlin. The Agreement shall come into force one month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

2. The present Agreement may be denounced at six months' notice, taking effect at the end of a calendar year.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two Parties have signed the present Agreement and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the Polish and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

WARSAW, the twenty-second day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

(L. S.) Dr. RASIŃSKI.

(L. S.) Dr. ECKARDT.

(L. S.) B. ZAKRZEWSKI.

## FINAL PROTOCOL

OF THE POLISH-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF DECEMBER 22, 1931, CONCERNING FACILITIES IN MINOR FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

At the time of signing the Polish-German Agreement concerning facilities in minor frontier traffic, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Parties have further agreed on the following points :

*Ad Article 1.*

The term " public officials and employees " shall be held to mean, in Poland, persons in the service of the State or of any public territorial autonomous administration ; and in Germany, persons in the service of the Reich, the State or the provinces, districts or communes.

*Ad Article 2.*

I. On the Polish side as regards facilities in respect of things, the frontier zone shall be limited, in that part of the frontier to which the Polish-German Agreement of May 15, 1922, regarding Upper Silesia applies, to a strip of territory 5 km. wide.

The Polish Government reserves the right, on the part of the frontier to which the Polish-German Agreement of May 15, 1922, regarding Upper Silesia applies, and for the duration of the said Convention, to make the frontier zone in its territory to which the facilities in respect of persons apply coincide with the frontier zone to which the facilities in respect of things apply. It shall not, however, fix any line of demarcation which would exclude from the grant of facilities

in respect of persons the following places : Herby, Lubliniec, Miasteczko, Siemianowice, Huta Laura, Wielkie Hajduki and Rybnik. The German Government shall be informed of any measures taken in this matter.

II. On the German side, the frontier zone for facilities in respect of things shall be held to mean the frontier Customs zone, its width being that established at the time of the coming into force of the present Agreement, subject to the provisions of point III.

III. In case of need, the Government of either Contracting Party may extend the frontier zone on its side to a breadth of 15 km. It shall notify the Government of the other Party of such extension.

IV. The competent authorities of either Contracting Party may, as an exceptional and provisional measure, exclude certain individual communes or localities from the application of the provisions of the present Agreement. Such measures, if taken by the competent authority of one Contracting Party, shall be communicated to the competent authority of the other Party. If, on the expiry of six months from the date on which exclusion was ordered, the competent authority of one Contracting Party receives from the competent authority of the other Party a request for the re-inclusion of the excluded commune or locality in the frontier zone, such request may not be refused unless there are valid reasons for the maintenance of the exclusion order.

*Ad Section II.*

The provisions of Section II shall in no way affect those of the Convention of May 15, 1922, regarding Upper Silesia in respect of travel permits.

*Ad Article 3.*

The frontier permit forms shall be filled up in the official language of the authority issuing them ; names of places shall be stated in the language of the country in which the place is situated.

*Ad Article 5.*

A case of necessity shall be held to exist if the frontier permit is to be used for attendance at school or church or for a holiday visit.

*Ad Article 6.*

When a frontier permit is issued for a single journey, the words " for a single journey " shall be added on the card after the words " Frontier Permit ".

*Ad Article 7.*

The provisions in force in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties allowing exemption from or reduction of duties shall not be hereby affected.

*Ad Article 11.*

A frontier permit shall not entitle the holder to reside permanently in the frontier zone of the neighbouring State, only returning from time to time and for a short period to the frontier zone of the holder's own country.

*Ad Article 12.*

The provisions of the present Agreement shall in no way affect the right of the authorities of either of the Contracting Parties to refuse to issue a frontier permit under the current passport regulations.

Ad Article 13.

The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall inform each other of any cases in which they consider that the withdrawal of a frontier permit is necessary, and of any measures taken by them in such cases.

Ad Article 17.

I. The term "implements" for the purposes of Article 17, paragraph 1 (a), shall be held to include fishing tackle.

II. Exemption from Customs duties shall also be granted in respect of spare parts which have to be taken across the frontier for the machines or vehicles referred to in Article 17, paragraph 1 (a).

III. Exemption of motor fuel from Customs duties shall be granted only in respect of the quantity contained in receptacles directly connected with the engine.

IV. The provisions of the present Agreement shall not affect arrangements made between the Contracting Parties in respect of fishing in frontier waterways or waters.

V. The facility provided for in paragraph 1 (c) shall also apply to bulls taken temporarily to the other side of the frontier to serve cattle at graze, if such bulls belong to the owners or other persons entitled to make use of the cattle.

Ad Article 19.

If the mill or other establishment is the property of the inhabitant of the frontier zone who uses it for finishing his own products, the restrictions provided for in Article 19, paragraph 2, last sentence, shall not apply.

Ad Article 24.

Customs exemption for motor fuel shall be granted only in respect of the quantities contained in receptacles directly connected with the engine.

Ad Article 26.

I. The term "charges" within the meaning of Article 26 shall be held to denote all charges made at the same time as Customs duties. The provisions in force decreed by the Contracting Parties with regard to the taxation of motor vehicles shall not be affected.

II. The term "duties" within the meaning of Article 26 shall not be held to include fees charged in respect of the official formalities carried out by request outside the official premises or at hours other than the regular office hours.

The present Final Protocol shall form an integral part of the Agreement. It shall be ratified at the same time and shall have the same validity and duration as the Agreement.

WARSAW, December 22, 1931.

Dr. RASIŃSKI.

Dr. ECKARDT.

B. ZAKRZEWSKI.

ANNEX I.

MODEL OF POLISH FRONTIER PERMIT.

Duty levied : Valid until \* .....

GERMAN-POLISH FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

FRONTIER PERMIT NO. ....

Surname and christian name .....

Place of domicile or residence .....

Point(s) of crossing the frontier .....

.....

.....

Valid for a stay of not more than six days at a time in the district (districts) locality (localities) of.....

.....

.....

Special hours for crossing the frontier ..... \*\*

\* The month must be shown in letters and in Roman figures.

\*\* To be crossed out if the frontier is to be crossed at the usual hours.

DESCRIPTION.

Situation or occupation .....

Nationality .....

Place of birth .....

Date of birth .....

Height .....

Face .....

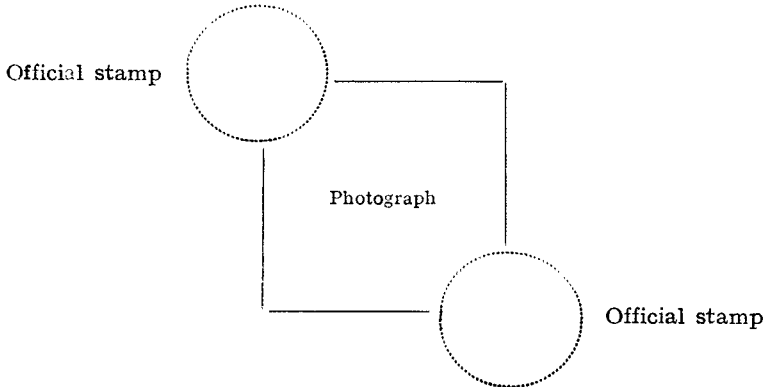
Colour of eyes .....

Colour of hair .....

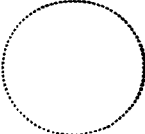
Special characteristics .....

CHILDREN UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE ACCOMPANYING THE HOLDER.

Name and Christian name	Place of birth
1. ....	.....
2. ....	.....
3. ....	.....
4. ....	.....



Signature (mark) of holder :  
.....

Official stamp 

..... 19.....

Signature of official

## ANNEX II.

## PROVISIONS CONCERNING VETERINARY POLICE,

ANNEXED TO THE POLISH-GERMAN AGREEMENT OF DECEMBER 22, 1931, CONCERNING FACILITIES  
IN MINOR FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

## A.

## Ad Article 17.

## Ad Paragraphs 1 (a) and (c) and Paragraphs 2 and 3.

All the animals in the frontier zone of one Party which are to be used or taken to graze in the other frontier zone must be stated, with full descriptive particulars of the animals, in the certificates which, under Article 17, paragraph 3, have to be presented to the competent Customs authorities of the two Parties.

Furthermore, solipeds and cattle must be branded with a "P" (for Polish livestock) or a "D" (for German livestock). This mark must be branded on the left fore-hoof of solipeds and on the left fore-hoof or the left horn of cattle. The same letter not less than 10 cm. high must also be marked on the left hind quarters of solipeds and cattle with clippers, and such marks must be renewed at appropriate intervals. Sheep, goats and swine must bear the same marks tattooed on the left ear.

The competent veterinary officers of both Parties shall jointly verify yearly in the case of cloven-hoofed animals, before the beginning of the spring work in the case of draught animals and before the beginning of the grazing season in the case of grazing animals the stock to which such animals belong. The competent authorities (*Staroste, Landväte*) shall decide in due course what livestock is to be so dealt with. The veterinary officers of both Parties shall jointly arrange the time at which the inspection is to take place. The results of the inspection shall be noted on the above-mentioned certificates. Copies of such certificates shall be given to the competent veterinary officers of the two Parties.

The competent authorities may require that livestock which is not grazing in enclosed pastures shall be tethered or kept under proper supervision.

Further, official veterinary inspections may be ordered for draught animals and grazing cattle. Such inspections shall not as a rule take place oftener than once a month. The competent veterinary officer of the State of destination shall in such cases carry out the said inspection either at the frontier or on the pasture. The results of such inspection shall also be entered on the above-mentioned certificates.

Both the verification of the initial number of head of cattle by the veterinary officers of the two Parties and any other inspections which the veterinary officers may carry out shall be free of charge, if they take place on the dates and at the hours and places appointed for such inspections. If a fresh veterinary inspection is ordered in suspect cases, it shall also be free of charge.

The return to the State of origin of live or compulsorily slaughtered animals, which are infected, from or suspected of infection with epizootic diseases or suspected of being carriers of disease, may take place only by special permission of the competent authorities of both Parties (*Voivode, Regierungspräsident*), who must reach a joint decision in the matter.

In the case of dogs (herd dogs and sporting dogs), a certificate from the local police authorities (*Wójt, Amtsvorsteher*) shall be produced attesting that the place of origin of the dogs and the area within a radius of 10 km. therefrom are free from rabies. Such certificate shall be valid for one month.

Bees shall not be subject to any veterinary police restriction.

## Ad Paragraph 1 (b) and Paragraph 2.

Milk from herds and farms infected with foot-and-mouth disease and from areas prohibited on account of foot-and-mouth disease may not be taken across the common frontier unless it has been boiled



or has been heated to a temperature of not less than 85° Celsius. As a rule, the prohibited zones shall not include territory other than the infected localities and such of the immediate neighbourhood as is specially liable to infection.

*Ad Paragraph 1 (b).*

In the case of other animal products and animals, the veterinary police import regulations in force in the country of destination shall apply, it being understood that in minor frontier traffic dead poultry, game, fish and crayfish shall not be subject to any veterinary restriction.

Special unilateral facilities in veterinary matters which have been agreed upon or may hereafter be agreed upon between the Contracting Parties shall be valid in minor frontier traffic for both Contracting Parties.

*Ad Paragraph 1 (a).*

Animal manure from farms free from epizootic disease shall not be subject to any veterinary police restrictions.

B.

*Ad Article 18.*

Meat may not be conveyed across the frontier except when prepared (salted, pickled, smoked, boiled or roasted).

C.

*Ad Article 24.*

In the case of solipeds used for crossing the frontier, a certificate drawn up in both languages, issued by the local police authorities of the country of origin (*Wójt, Amtsvorsteher*) shall be produced. Such certificate shall bear the official stamp of the authority and shall state the name of the owner and full particulars of the animal. It shall be valid for one year.

Such certificates must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the veterinary officer of the State of destination and valid for one month.

The official veterinary inspections at the frontier shall be free of charge, if they are held at the places, on the dates and at the hours officially appointed for that purpose. Such dates shall be fixed in advance for the whole year in such manner that there shall be at least one day of inspection per month at each inspection station.

The inspection stations at the frontier shall not be more than 25 km. distant from each other.

Solipeds infected or suspected of infection with epizootic diseases or suspected of being carriers of disease may not return to their country of origin except by special permission of the competent authorities of both Parties (*Voivode, Regierungspräsident*), who must take joint action in the matter.

D.

*Ad Article 17,*

Paragraphs 1 (a) and (b)  
and

*Articles 21 and 24.*

There shall be no police restriction of the transport of hay or straw in minor frontier traffic.

## E.

## Ad Article 29.

Solipeds used by fire-brigades or mining salvage corps or other rescue organisations shall not be subject to any veterinary police restriction.

## F.

The competent authorities (*Starost, Landrat*) shall notify each other as soon as possible of the discovery of an outbreak or the disappearance of the following epizootic diseases in the frontier districts crossed by the frontier zones, stating the exact focus of the disease, the names of the owners concerned, the amount of stock affected and the number of animals infected :

1. Rabies (lyssa, hydrophobia) ;
2. Glanders in solipeds (malleus) ;
3. Dourine (exanthema coitale paralyticum) ;
4. Foot-and-mouth disease (aphthæ epizooticæ) ;
5. Pleuropneumonia of cattle (pleuropneumonia contagiosa bovum) ;
6. Sheep-pox (variola ovina) ;
7. Mange in solipeds and sheep-scab (scabies) ;
8. Swine erysipelas (rhusiopathia suis) ;
9. Swine fever (pestis suum) ;
10. Cattle plague (pestis bovina).

The competent authorities shall also notify each other on the first day of each month of the position in respect of the above-mentioned epizootic diseases. The absence of such diseases shall also be notified.

Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to make the above regulations stricter in the event of an outbreak of cattle plague in the territory of the other Party, or if pleuropneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease or sheep-pox within 20 kilometres of the common frontier, or of swine fever in the frontier zone of the other Party. In such cases, complete or partial prohibition of frontier traffic may be decreed in respect of animals, parts of animals, animal products and substances liable to harbour infection (hay, straw, etc.). The above measures may be taken only for the period of liability to infection.

If the periods for the closing of the frontier on account of outbreaks of epizootic disease which have occasioned the issue of stricter regulations than those mentioned above are different in the territories of the respective Parties, the longer period of closure shall be taken into account for the purpose of the withdrawal of the stricter regulations.

The competent authorities (*Voivode, Regierungspräsident*) shall inform each other of the issue of such stricter regulations or of prohibitions or of the withdrawal thereof at the time when such measures are ordered.

## G.

Executive measures shall be enacted by the administrative authorities of second instance (*Voivode, Regierungspräsident*).

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