

N° 3402.

**BULGARIE
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**Traité de commerce et de navigation,
avec annexes et protocole final.
Signés à Prague, le 29 août 1933.**

**BULGARIA
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,
with Annexes and Final Protocol.
Signed at Prague, August 29th,
1933.**

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 3402. — TREATY ² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF BULGARIA AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT PRAGUE, AUGUST 29TH, 1933.

French official text communicated by the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires at Berne. The registration of this Treaty took place April 14th, 1934.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARS and THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, being desirous of promoting and developing commercial relations between the Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Czechoslovak Republic, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY BORIS III, KING OF THE BULGARS :

M. Constantin WATCHOFF, Director of Consular and Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. J. FRIEDMANN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

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

Article I.

Nationals of one Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other, in matters concerning the exercise of trade, industry, navigation or any other profession, such rights, privileges and favours of any kind as are or may hereafter be granted to nationals of the most-favoured nation.

Subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the country, nationals of one Contracting Party may freely enter the territory of the other Party and may travel, remain and settle therein and leave freely at any time without being subject to restrictions of any kind whatsoever other than those to which nationals of the most-favoured nation may be subject. They shall, provided that they comply with the laws and regulations of the country, have full freedom to exercise any trade or profession the exercise of which is not reserved by law for nationals of the country.

They shall have the right to acquire, to possess, to lease and to dispose of all kinds of movable or immovable property, unless otherwise provided by the laws of the country.

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

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

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Sofia, March 30th, 1934.

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

Each Contracting Party reserves the right in individual cases, either under the order of a Court or in conformity with the laws and regulations relating to mendicancy, public health or public morals or with police regulations concerning the internal or external safety of the State, to forbid nationals of the other Party to settle or reside in its territory. In such cases, lack of housing accommodation or unemployment shall not constitute grounds for expulsion.

Article II.

Nationals of each Contracting Party shall have the right to appear in court as plaintiffs or defendants and shall have free access to the authorities of the other Contracting Party. They may employ counsel or representatives chosen by themselves for the purpose of protecting their interests, without being subject to any restrictions other than those provided for under the laws and regulations in force in the territory in question, and they shall be treated in every respect in the same manner as nationals of any other State.

Article III.

Nationals of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Party shall be entitled, in every respect, to the same treatment and the same protection from the fiscal and other authorities as nationals of the country or nationals of the most-favoured nation so far as concerns their persons or their property, rights and interests, in the matter of burdens (taxes and duties), charges that can be assimilated to taxation, or other similar dues.

Article IV.

1. Nationals of each of the Contracting Parties shall be exempt, in the territory of the other, from all military service in the armed forces and from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal military service; moreover, they shall not be hindered in any way from carrying out their military duties in their own country.

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

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

Article V.

1. Without prejudice to other advantages resulting from the most-favoured-nation clause, traders, manufacturers or other persons engaged in industry, belonging to one of the two countries, who prove, by the production of an industrial identity card issued by the competent authorities of their country, that they are legally authorised to carry on their trade or industry in that country and that they pay the taxes and dues laid down by law, shall have the right, either personally or through commercial travellers in their employ, to make purchases in the territory of the other Contracting Party from traders or producers or in the public market.

2. They may also obtain orders, even on samples, from traders or other persons who, in their trade or industry, use goods corresponding to the said samples. They shall not be required in either country to pay a special tax by reason of the said activities.

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

4. Commercial travellers of both Contracting Parties, duly provided with an identity card issued by the authorities of their respective countries, shall have the right to carry with them samples or specimens, but not goods.

5. The Contracting Parties shall inform each other which authorities are responsible for the issue of identity cards and shall state the regulations with which such commercial travellers must comply in the exercise of their trade.

6. So far as concerns identity cards for commercial travellers and the régime applicable to samples or specimens, the Contracting Parties shall comply with the provisions of the International Convention¹ for the Simplification of Customs Formalities, concluded at Geneva on November 3rd, 1923.

Article VI.

Unless otherwise provided by the laws and regulations concerning itinerant industries, nationals of one Contracting Party travelling to fairs and markets in the territory of the other Party for the purpose of trading there shall be treated in the same manner as nationals of that Party, if they can produce an identity card complying with the model shown in the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on November 3rd, 1923.

Article VII.

1. Commercial, industrial, financial, insurance, communications and transport companies which have their head offices in the territory of one Contracting Party and which 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 defending their rights and shall have free and unrestricted access to the authorities of the other Contracting Party. Their legal capacity to contract and their right to appear before the courts shall be judged in accordance with the law of their country of origin.

2. The right of the said companies to carry on their usual trade 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 in that territory. The said companies shall enjoy in every respect the treatment accorded to companies of the most-favoured nation.

3. Nationals of one Contracting Party shall be entitled in the territory of the other Party, in all matters connected with the establishment of the companies mentioned in paragraph 1, to such rights and privileges as may be granted to nationals of the most-favoured nation.

Article VIII.

1. Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations in force, give effective protection to natural or manufactured products of the other Party against unfair competition in commercial transactions, and more particularly shall suppress and prohibit, by seizure or other appropriate penal measures, the importation, warehousing and exportation, as

¹ Vol. XXX, page 371 ; Vol. XXXV, page 325 ; 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 ; Vol. CXI, page 404 ; Vol. CXXXIV, page 401 ; and Vol. CXLVII, page 322, of this Series.

well as the manufacture, distribution, sale and offering for sale within the country of all goods bearing upon themselves or upon their containers or outer wrappings any marks, names, inscriptions or descriptions conveying directly or indirectly a false indication as to the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

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

Such notification must in particular specify the relevant laws and regulations of the country concerned showing the right to the appellation of origin in question.

Appellations of origin of either country shall be 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 Bulgaria as "Czechoslovak hops" or as "Bohemian hops" (from Žatec, Roudnice, Ústěk or Dubà) 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 in force in the Czechoslovak Republic regarding appellations of origin for hops. Further, such hops must be sold in their original packing, that is to say, in the packing bearing the appellation of origin, the stamp and the seal, in conformity with the said Czechoslovak regulations.

4. Fresh grapes may not be placed on the market in Czechoslovakia with the description "Afuz-Ali" or "Dimiat" unless they are marked and accompanied by a verification certificate issued by one of the competent Bulgarian public offices in conformity with the legislative provisions in force in Bulgaria.

5. The provisions of the present Article shall not apply to goods in transit.

Article IX.

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

Article X.

1. The goods and natural or manufactured products of one of the Contracting Parties shall not be subjected, on importation into the Customs territory of the other Party, to any duties or charges — including additional charges and surtaxes — other or higher than those levied now or hereafter on the products or goods of any other country.

2. Products manufactured in the territory of one of the 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 from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to the Customs 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 intended for the country most favoured in that respect.

4. Each of the Contracting Parties further undertakes, in its relations with the other Party, not to subject imports or exports, in other respects, to treatment other or less favourable than that applied to any third State, as regards in particular 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, and also as regards Customs warehousing, including the régime for the entry, exit or warehousing of goods in free ports, Customs free districts or public bonded warehouses.

5. It is understood that goods manufactured by working up foreign raw materials shall be regarded as industrial products of one of the Contracting Parties only when they have been transformed or finished in such a way that their nature is altered or the value of the foreign raw materials is considerably changed by the working up. Repairing, repacking, and cleaning of goods or similar processes shall not be regarded as working up or finishing.

Article XI.

Products of the soil or industry of one of the Contracting Parties which have passed in transit through the territory of one or more third countries shall not be subject, when imported into the territory of the other Party, to duties or charges higher than if they had been imported direct from their country of origin.

Article XII.

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

(1) Privileges that have been or may hereafter be granted by one of the 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) Rights and privileges arising out of a Customs Union.

(3) Rights and privileges granted by one of the Contracting Parties to the agricultural products of agrarian States under exceptional conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded with the said States with a view to closer economic collaboration.

(4) Rights and privileges that one of the 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 right or privileges concerned may be claimed by the 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.

Article XIII.

The import duties levied in Czechoslovakia on Bulgarian goods, whether natural or manufactured products, enumerated in Annex A of the present Treaty, and those levied in Bulgaria on the Czechoslovak goods, whether natural or manufactured products, enumerated in Annex B, shall not exceed the rates indicated in the said Annexes.

Article XIV.

Mutual exemption from all duties, on import or export, shall be accorded in the case of :

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

- (2) Samples, whether or not mounted on cardboard, which cannot be used for any other purpose, monopoly articles excepted ;
- (3) Marked packing material of all kinds which is being returned, after it has been used in connection with export consignments, if re-exported within the period laid down.

Article XV.

Subject to compliance with the regulations concerning temporary admission, exemption from Customs duties shall be granted in the following cases :

- (1) Articles for repair and articles for testing and analyses ;
- (2) Machinery and spare parts thereof used for tests ;
- (3) Goods intended for exhibitions, competitions and fairs ;
- (4) Tools and appliances for fitters, whether imported or exported by the latter or sent to them before or after the said fitters have crossed the frontier ;
- (5) 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, during their temporary stay in the territory of the other Contracting Party, they are not used for local transport ;
- (6) Outer packing of all kinds which has already been used, imported for the purpose of being refilled and re-exported after refilling.

Article XVI.

1. On condition that they enter the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and leave it, after complying with the laws and regulations of that Party, with or without load, for the purpose of transporting persons or goods, the following shall be exempt from all import and export duties :

- (a) Vessels and boats of all kinds, together with the usual gear and equipment thereof, their medicine chests, and spare parts and utensils which are imported on the above-mentioned craft for the purpose of effecting repairs in case of damage ;
- (b) Locomotives, with or without tenders and railway rolling-stock, with the usual equipment thereof ;
- (c) Aircraft, with all the equipment required for flying, together with the spare parts and tools 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 vessels, boats, locomotives and aircraft of one of the Contracting Parties in the quantity required for the journey in the Customs territory of the other Party, as well as clothing, linen, provisions and monopoly articles — the latter only in the quantities permitted under the Monopoly Regulations of the importing State — which the crew carry with them for their own use or consumption.

3. Gear and material on vessels, boats and aircraft must be entered in the inventory of the craft. Should they not be recorded in the inventory, they must be noted in a special list.

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

Article XVII.

If goods dispatched by one of the two countries to the other are returned to the original consignor on the ground that they have not been accepted by the consignee or for other reasons, no export duty shall be levied on re-exportation, and import duties shall not be collected, on condition that the goods have remained until re-exportation under the control of the Customs or of a public transport undertaking and that re-exportation is effected on the same transport document within three months from the date of import, without the goods having undergone any change in the meantime.

Article XVIII.

The Contracting Parties agree that in their mutual relations they will apply the provisions of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities concluded at Geneva on November 3rd, 1923.

Article XIX.

1. The 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 relating to the safety of the State and public security ;
- (2) Prohibitions or restrictions imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds ;
- (3) Prohibitions or restrictions regarding traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war or, in exceptional circumstances, all other war supplies ;
- (4) Prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of public health or for the protection of animals or plants against diseases, insects and harmful parasites ;
- (5) Export prohibitions or restrictions issued for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historical or archaeological value ;
- (6) Prohibitions or restrictions applicable to gold, silver, coins, currency notes, banknotes or securities ;
- (7) Prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to foreign products the régime established within the country itself in respect of the production of trade in and transport and consumption of native products of the same kind ;
- (8) Prohibitions or restrictions applied to products which, as regards production or trade, are or may in future be subject within the country to State monopoly or to monopolies exercised under State control.

Article XX.

The Contracting Parties shall, in their traffic in transit, apply the provisions of the Convention¹ and Statute on Freedom of Transit signed at Barcelona on April 20th, 1921.

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 ; Vol. CIV, page 495 ; Vol. CXXXIV, page 393 ; and Vol. CXLII, page 340, of this Series.

Article XXI.

1. No distinction shall be made in the treatment of nationals of the two Contracting Parties coming from their respective countries so far as concerns the application of passenger tariffs and charges for transport of baggage or other additional taxes or charges, of whatever nature, in respect of communications within the country or traffic in transit across the territory of either Contracting Party. Exceptions shall be only allowed in the case of matters affecting the security of the State.

2. Goods consigned for transport in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and goods addressed to that territory shall be treated in the same way as goods of the same character of the other Party, so far as concerns despatch and transport rates resulting from internal (local or general) tariffs in force on the line over which they are carried in the direction in question and public charges to be paid for the transport of goods, whatever their origin or destination.

3. The Contracting States bind themselves to take measures to ensure that their respective Railway Administrations shall, as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Convention, enter into negotiations with a view to the establishment of through tariffs for the transport of passengers and goods between the two countries and across their territory.

4. The Contracting Parties undertake, so far as concerns communications, transport and transit traffic, to apply also the provisions of the following Conventions :

(a) Convention¹ concerning Transport of Passengers and Baggage by Rail (of October 23rd, 1924) and the Protocol thereto of October 1st, 1932 ;

(b) Convention² covering Transport of Goods by Rail (October 23rd, 1924).

Article XXII.

In respect of postal, telegraph and telephone relations between the two countries, the provisions of the Conventions, Agreements and working regulations of the Universal Postal Union or the International Tele-Communications Union shall apply, in so far as such relations are not governed by the provisions of any special agreements that have been or may hereafter be concluded between the Administrations concerned.

Article XXIII.

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

2. The treatment granted to national vessels or their cargoes shall not be held to include :

(a) Facilities given to national fisheries ;

(b) Special measures to encourage national shipping by means of subsidies ;

(c) Privileges granted to national yacht clubs, etc. ;

(d) The coasting trade ;

(e) The exercise of pilotage, towing, signal and life-saving services in harbours.

Article XXIV.

1. Vessels of one of the Contracting Parties entering a port of the other to complete their 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

¹ Vol. LXXVIII, page 17 ; and Vol. C, page 248, of this Series.

² Vol. LXXVII, page 367 ; Vol. C, page 248 ; and Vol. CXVII, page 187, of this Series.

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 proceed from one port to another of the Contracting Party in question in order to land passengers from abroad or to embark passengers proceeding abroad.

Article XXV.

1. Vessels, shipping companies and emigration enterprises of one of the 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 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 XXVI.

1. The nationality of vessels shall be determined on both sides in accordance with the laws and regulations of each of the 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 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 reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates, vessels of one of the 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 the national legislation regarding the equipment, arrangement and safety conditions of vessels applied by each of the Contracting Parties shall also be recognised in the ports of the other Party.

Article XXVII.

So far as concerns navigation on inland waterways, the Contracting Parties shall in their mutual relations apply the provisions of the Barcelona Convention¹ and Statute of April 20th, 1921, on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern and of the Convention² of July 23rd, 1921, establishing the Permanent Statute of the Danube.

Article XXVIII.

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

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 ; Vol. XCVI, page 182 ; and Vol. CXXXIV, page 393, of this Series.

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

Article XXIX.

The veterinary regulations for traffic between the two Contracting Parties (Annex C) shall form an integral part of the present Treaty.

Article XXX.

1. Should disputes arise between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Treaty, the case shall be submitted to arbitration, if one of the Parties so demands.

2. The Court of Arbitration shall for each dispute be constituted in such a manner that each of the Parties shall appoint as arbitrator one suitable person chosen from among its own nationals, and the Contracting Parties shall choose as umpire a national of a third State. The Contracting Parties reserve the right to come to an agreement in advance and for a specified period as to the umpire to be nominated.

3. In the first case arising for arbitration, the Court of Arbitration shall sit in the territory of the defendant Party, in the second case in the territory of the other Contracting Party, and so on alternately in the territories of one or other Party. The Party in whose territory the Court of Arbitration is to sit shall choose the place of meeting. It shall be responsible for providing the accommodation and the secretarial and other staff required for the work of the Court. The umpire shall preside over the Court. Decisions shall be taken by majority vote.

4. The Contracting Parties may come to a temporary or permanent agreement as to the procedure of the Court of Arbitration. In default of such agreement within two months, the procedure shall be decided by the Court of Arbitration itself. If the two Parties agree thereto, the proceedings may be carried on in writing.

5. As regards the summoning and hearing of witnesses and experts, the authorities of each of the Contracting Parties shall, at the request of the Court of Arbitration — to be addressed to the Government concerned — furnish their judicial assistance in the same manner as at the request of the civil courts of the country.

Article XXXI.

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

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

3. Nevertheless, the two Governments may agree to put it into force sooner, should their respective legislations authorise them to do so.

4. The present Treaty shall be concluded for a period of two years from the date of its coming into force.

5. Unless denounced by one of the Contracting Parties three months before the expiry of the said period, the present Treaty shall be extended by tacit consent and shall remain in force until denounced, denunciation to take effect three months after the date of notification.

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

Done at Prague, in duplicate, on August 29th, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

(Signed) C. WATCHOFF.

(Signed) Dr. J. FRIEDMANN.

ANNEX A.

DUTIES ON ENTRY INTO CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY.

Number of Czechoslovak Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Czechoslovak Crowns Per 100 kg.
29	Millet	10
ex 35	Grapes, fresh ; pressed grapes : Dessert grapes in packages not exceeding 11.5 kg. gross from September 1st to November 30th	120
ex 36	Nuts and hazel nuts, ripe : Nuts, unshelled Nuts, shelled	90 140
ex 37	Fruit, not specially mentioned, fresh : ex (c). Other fruits otherwise packed : ex 2. Others :	
ex 38	Plum sin casks, half cases, crates or baskets, weighing gross up to 20 kg. from September 1st to October 31st Dried plums : ex (a). In barrels, cases, sacks or similar packing, weighing gross over 30 kg. in bulk : In barrels, cases, sacks or similar packing, weighing gross over 50 kg. In bulk	15 exempt exempt
ex 39	Fruit, not specially mentioned, prepared (dried, kilndried, pressed, cut up, powdered, or otherwise reduced ; preserved in water or vinegar, in casks ; plum jam without the addition of sugar) :	
ex 47	Pressed fruits (fruit pulp, fruit must) Linseed, hemp-seed, oil-seed, not otherwise tariffed :	70
ex 52	ex (b). Oil-seed not otherwise tariffed : Sunflower and cotton seed Seeds, not specially mentioned :	exempt
ex 83	Seeds, not specially mentioned, with the exception of sugar-beet seed, mangel-wurzels and pine seeds Hides and skins, raw (green, dried, salted or limed or not, but not further worked) :	60
ex 86	Hides and skins, raw (green or dried, salted or limed or not, but not otherwise worked), with the exception of hides and skins of horses, calves and oxen Bladders and guts, fresh, salted or dried : goldbeater's skin ; gut strings ;	exempt
ex 109	Bladders and guts, fresh, salted or dried Wine, fruit wine and fruit must, juice of fruits and berries not inspis- sated ; mead : ex (a). In casks :	18
	Wine from the fruit-growing districts of Vidin, Pleven, Pavlikene, Leskovec, Preslav, Anhialo, Sliven, Stanimaka, Tchirpan, coming from Bulgaria, accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the competent Bulgarian authority.	210

Number of Czechoslovak Tariff	Description of Goods	Duty in Czechoslovak Crowns Per 100 kg.
ex 119	Cheese : ex (a). Cheeses : ex 2. Others :	
ex 159	Cachcaval and other similar large cheeses Other bark, roots, leaves, buds, fruit (e. g. myrobolanes), valonia, gallnuts and the like, whether or not cut, ground, or otherwise broken up for dyeing or tanning :	210
ex 240	Sumac leaves, even cut, ground, or otherwise reduced	exempt
ex 653	Silk cocoons ; silk waste not spun : Silk cocoons Bran (also almond bran) ; rice waste ; solid malt germs ; residue from the manufacture of fatty oils, ground up or not ; distiller's wash ; swill ; exhausted beet slices : Whey bran ; exhausted beet slices	exempt exempt exempt

ANNEX B.

DUTIES ON ENTRY INTO BULGARIAN TERRITORY.

Number of Bulgarian Tariff	Description of Goods	Duties in gold levass Per 100 kg.
84	Hops and hop meal (Lupulin)	exempt
ad 145	Colophony	P 12
ex 177 (b)	Zinc, white	20
ex 208	Wooden pegs for footwear	P 12
ex 268	Paving and facing tiles up to 30 mm. in thickness :	
	(a) Of common clay, stoneware or faience :	
	1. Unglazed	P 10
	2. Glazed	P 12
274	Chinaware not specially mentioned, combined or not with common materials :	
	(a) Of one colour, with or without reliefs	P 35
	(b) Of two or more colours, with gilt or other decoration	P 30
ex 279 (b)	Glass plates and window glass only cast with relief or stamped ornamentation :	P 70
	(b) Without wire core :	
	1. Having a total surface of not more than 3,600 square cm., and not more than 3 mm. thick	20
	2. Having a total surface from 3,600 to 10,000 square cm. and not more than 3 mm. thick	35
ex 284 (a)	3. Other	75
	Bottles, not wickered	P 15

Number of Bulgarian Tariff	Description of Goods	Duties in gold levas Per 100 kg.
289	Glass articles, not specially mentioned, combined or not with common materials :	
	(a) Plain, white or coloured in the paste	P 70
	(b) Ground, polished, engraved, bronzed, gilt, silvered or otherwise ornamented :	P 65
	1. Ground, polished, engraved	170
	2. Bronzed, gilt, silvered or otherwise ornamented	220
ex 293 (a)	Paper :	
	(a) Packing, coloured or not, not satinated or only so on one side :	
	1. Weighing not more than 30 grammes per square metre	20
	2. Weighing more than 30 grammes per square metre	20
ex 318	Footwear of all kinds, with uppers of leather, tissue or felt :	
	(b) With leather soles (real net weight) :	
	1. Weighing more than 1,200 grammes per pair	P 600
	2. Weighing from 600 to 1,200 grammes inclusive per pair	P 550
	3. Weighing 600 grammes or less per pair :	P 900
	(a) With uppers exclusively of tissue	P 1,000
	(b) Others	P 900
		P 1,300
		P 1,200
ex 324	Footwear of all kinds, of rubber, combined or not with other materials :	
	(c) Others :	
	1. Weighing 600 grammes or less per pair	800
	2. Weighing more than 600 grammes per pair	500
ex 363	Tissues not specially mentioned, dyed, printed or woven with dyed threads, weighing per square metre :	
	(a) More than 100 grammes and having the following number of threads to a 5 mm. square :	
	1. Not more than 35 threads :	
	(a) Printed	P 340
	(b) Others	P 320
		P 380
	2. 36 to 44 threads inclusive :	
	(a) Printed	P 420
	(b) Others	P 400
		P 476
	3. 45 threads or more :	
	(a) Printed	P 450
	(b) Others	P 420
		P 500
	(b) More than 50 but not more than 100 grammes, and having the following number of threads to a 5 mm. square :	
	1. Not more than 35 threads inclusive :	
	(a) Printed	P 525
	(b) Others	P 500
		P 595
		P 560
	(a) Printed	P 560
	(b) Others	P 530
		P 635
		P 600

Number of Bulgarian Tariff	Description of Goods	Duties in gold levass Per 100 kg.
ex 363 (continued)	Tissues not specially mentioned, dyed, etc. (continued) : (b) More than 50 but not more than 100 grammes, etc. (continued) : 2. From 36 to 44 threads inclusive : (a) Printed (b) Others 3. 45 threads or more : (a) Printed (b) Others	620 P 580 P 660 750 P 700 850 P 800
ex 379 (b)	Tissues not specially mentioned, woven from flax, hemp or ramie : (b) Bleached, dyed, printed or woven with dyed threads, with the following number of threads to a 2 cm. square : 1. 80 threads or less 2. 81 to 160 threads	P 800 P 800
	<p><i>Note to Nos. 395 to 400 :</i></p> <p>1. Sacks, sail cloth and awnings, even if showing threads or stripes, or marks (signs) or indications of factories, dyed, pay 5 per cent. over and above the duties chargeable on undyed tissues.</p> <p>2. Threads or stripes or marks (signs) or indications of factories, dyed, on pieces of tissue hemmed or otherwise sewn, used for packing tobacco, shall not be taken into account when Customs duty is levied ; the said articles shall be regarded as undyed articles.</p>	
ex 398	Clothing and other sewn articles : In cotton (real net weight) : Men's underwear	Duty three times that of the material of which the articles in question are made.
	<p><i>General Notes on Classes XXI to XXVII.</i></p> <p><i>Note No. 18 :</i></p> <p>Ornaments (trimmings) and supplementary buttons, and button-holes and braid for buttons, even of fine materials, are without influence on the Customs classification of sewn goods, with the exception of <i>appliqué</i> work affixed by an embroidery stitch and forming an ornament. In the last-named case, such goods are dutiable as made-up articles of embroidery. Emblems and monogrammes, even embroidered on table-linen, dusters, towels, handkerchiefs, shall not be taken into account for Customs clearing purposes.</p> <p>Articles of textile materials embroidered solely with initials, even interwoven or themselves ornamented (monogrammes, fancy letters, etc.) with names, numbers, emblems, showing the use of certain articles of linen, as, for instance, " Plates ", " Glass " or other similar marks, on dusters, towels, etc., embroidered, shall not be regarded as embroidery, but shall be treated for Customs clearing purposes according to their packing.</p>	

Number of Bulgarian Tariff	Description of Goods	Duties in gold levas Per 100 kg.
ex 411	Wire : (a) 1.5 mm. to 6 mm. inclusive in diameter : 1. Roughly worked 2. Commonly worked 3. Finely worked	P 10 P 15 P 20
ex 445	Sheet-iron ware not more than 3 mm. thick, enamelled, not specially mentioned, combined or not with common materials :	120
ex 467	Kitchen utensils Sheets made of copper, brass or bronze : (b) 0.25 mm. to 3 mm. thick : 1. Brass sheets roughly or commonly worked	P 30

ANNEX C.

REGULATIONS FOR VETERINARY TRAFFIC.

Article I.

1. The provisions of the present Agreement shall only concern goods originating in the territory of one or other of the Contracting Parties.

Traffic in animals and articles which are liable to spread contagious epizootic diseases and which, while originating in other countries, are transported through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties towards or for transit through the territory of the other Party shall remain outside the scope of the present Regulations.

2. No previous veterinary permit shall be required for the import of live poultry (geese, ducks, chickens, guineafowl, turkeys and pigeons), for fattening or slaughtering, from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other Party.

3. In the case of traffic in live poultry, a certificate of origin must be produced, issued by the competent local authority or by the competent State veterinary surgeon. A general certificate may be issued to cover poultry coming from the same farm, loaded in the same wagon and despatched to the same consignee.

4. In the certificate the State veterinary surgeon must certify that the condition from a sanitary point of view of the poultry mentioned in the certificate of origin is not dangerous, and that, in the place of origin and in the neighbouring communes, there are no cases, and during the previous thirty days there have been no cases, of chicken cholera or fowl plague, and further that there are no cases of the above-mentioned diseases in the places through which the poultry have been taken when proceeding to the station where they have been put on rail (model certificate to be agreed upon).

5. The period of validity of the certificate 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 inspection of the poultry by a State veterinary surgeon. The result of the inspection and the reason for extending the period of validity shall be entered upon the certificate. If this period of validity expires during transport in the territory of a third State, it shall be extended until the arrival of the poultry at the frontier of the country of destination.

6. Poultry conveyed by rail or boat shall be specially inspected before entrainment or embarkation by a State veterinary surgeon, who shall enter the result of the inspection on the certificate.

7. Imported poultry shall be subjected to a frontier veterinary examination at the station where it enters the country to which it is consigned ; tail feathers must be cut.

8. Each of the two Contracting Parties undertakes to publish a veterinary bulletin on the first and fifteenth days of each month. As soon as this bulletin is published, it shall be forwarded 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.

Article II.

1. In the case of slaughtered animals and meat, the following shall be admitted for import without previous special permission being required : pork, fresh, chilled or frozen (slaughtered swine), raw pig's fat and bacon and melted or pressed lard, and all meat products for food which, through a process applied to them, have ceased to possess the qualities of fresh meat, even internally, and cannot re-acquire the said qualities by any specific process.

2. Before being accepted for import, the above-mentioned goods must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and a certificate, issued by a State veterinary surgeon, showing the places from which they come and attesting that the sanitary conditions are satisfactory and further certifying that the animals from which the goods were produced were subjected to veterinary inspection before and after slaughtering and were found in perfect condition and that the meat has been recognised as healthy and suitable for food.

3. Fresh, chilled and frozen pork may only be imported in whole or halved carcasses. The head, with the tongue and larynx (in the case of halved carcasses, half the head with the whole tongue and larynx) must remain attached by the natural means to the whole or halved carcasses, and also the pleura and peritoneum appertaining, and the lungs, heart and kidneys (in the halved carcasses, the kidney appertaining) with the lymph nodes appertaining. Halved carcasses must be marked in such a way as to make it possible to reconstruct the whole carcass of the animal.

Preparation (cutting out of any part or scraping of serosæ) or total or partial removal of nodes shall involve rejection, destruction or use only under certain conditions.

Such meat shall be marked by the veterinary surgeon with a stamp guaranteeing that the meat has been recognised as in good condition and absolutely fit for use as food and showing further that a trichinoscopic examination has been carried out and that the result of the same was found negative.

4. The expression " meat products " shall be held to mean prepared meats such as ham, pork butchers' wares, preserved salami, meat preserves, etc.

5. Before being accepted for import, the above-mentioned goods must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and of good sanitary condition issued by a State veterinary surgeon, attesting that the animals from which the goods were produced were subjected to veterinary inspection before and after slaughter and that the meat has been recognised as healthy and suitable for food.

6. In the case of meat products, the certificate shall further attest that the latter contain no substance the use of which is forbidden by the regulations of the country to which the products are consigned. In the case of meat products made from raw pork, the certificate must further attest that the trichinoscopic examination of the raw pork was carried out and that the results were negative.

These certificates shall be issued in accordance with a model to be agreed upon.

Article III.

1. Other matters and raw products of animal origin, before being accepted for import, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and of sound sanitary condition issued by a State

veterinary surgeon, attesting that they have been produced from animals of native origin free from contagious disease. The certificate shall also contain a declaration that the goods to which the certificate refers may be exported without danger of transmitting contagious diseases.

These certificates shall also be issued in accordance with a model to be agreed upon.

2. The certificate shall not be required in respect of the following matters and raw products of animal origin the import of which is free : bled chickens and dead game ; melted tallow and grease for industrial purposes and not for food ; eggs, yellow and white of egg ; cheese and other dairy products ; wool steeped in lime or industrially cleaned and packed in closed sacks ; residue of industrial wool and wool from tanneries packed under the same conditions ; œsophagi, intestines, stomachs, bladders, dried or salted, suitably packed or in closed cases or barrels ; hides of wild animals, Karakul lambs and rabbits ; scraps of hides which have been limed ; pigs' bristles and animal hair completely dried, boiled or steeped in lime (tails, manes, etc.) ; horns, hoofs, claws, bones, all with grease removed, or boiled or dried, soft parts and feathers of all kinds having been removed.

3. Matters and products of animal origin for which the certificate of origin and good sanitary condition is not required shall not be subjected to veterinary inspection at the frontier.

Article IV.

1. Consignments of poultry which do not comply with the above conditions and poultry which the State veterinary surgeon on inspection at the frontier finds to be infected, contaminated or suspected of chicken cholera or fowl plague may be sent back. The frontier veterinary surgeon shall note on the certificate the reason for return and shall sign his declaration.

Should the third State through whose territory it has passed refuse to return the consignment, the poultry shall be admitted to the country, but it must be slaughtered at the expense of the consignor at the frontier station or in a slaughter-house to be designated by a competent authority of the receiving State or must be subjected to the proper sanitary treatment. The use of the flesh of such poultry shall be regulated by the rules in force in the importing country.

The report setting forth the facts noted and 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 communicate it direct to the country of origin. Except when the consignment is sent back, the certificate accompanying the poultry shall be attached to the said report.

2. In the same way, consignments of matters and raw products of animal origin shall be sent back. Such consignments shall be dealt with in accordance with the veterinary regulations in force in the country of import.

3. In case of danger of epidemics, the import of live poultry may be forbidden either generally or so far as concerns the parts of the territory which are infected ; should such measures become necessary, they shall be considerably applied. The measures taken shall be notified immediately to the other Party.

4. Should cattle plague be reported in the country of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall have the right to prohibit or restrict the import and transit of animals, products of animal origin and all products and articles which might carry infection, as long as the danger of infection continues.

5. The wagons, vessels, ramps, bridges, etc. used for the transport of poultry shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in force in the importing country.

6. The certificates provided for in the present Regulations shall be drawn up in the language of the country of origin and shall be accompanied by translations into the language of the receiving country. Translations in French and in German shall be allowed.

7. In the case of disagreement between the two Contracting Parties regarding the application of the present Convention, at the request of one of the said Parties a mixed Commission shall be appointed whose decision shall be binding if taken by a majority vote.

Each of the two Contracting Parties shall appoint a State veterinary surgeon as a member of the Commission, which shall be authorised to co-opt a third member, should it be impossible to arrive at an agreement.

At the first meeting, at which a third member is to be appointed, the latter shall be chosen by drawing lots among nationals of one of the two Contracting Parties; for subsequent meetings, the two Parties shall alternately have the right to appoint the third member.

FINAL PROTOCOL

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

At the time of signing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Bulgaria 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.

Ad Article I.

1. It is understood that the provisions of this Article shall in no way affect the regulations of the two Contracting Parties concerning passports, residence or expulsion of foreign nationals, or the laws governing the protection of the national labour market.

2. The Contracting States hereby declare that they are ready to institute, as soon as may be possible, negotiations with a view to the abolition of visas and the conclusion of a Convention on establishment and an Agreement regulating the treatment of nationals of the two States in the matter of their engagement as workers.

Ad Article II.

The present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of the Convention¹ between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria concerning reciprocal judicial protection and assistance in matters of civil and commercial law, concluded in Sofia on May 15th, 1926.

Ad Article VII.

The provisions of Articles I, II, III and IV shall be applied in the same way to legally incorporated undertakings and to the companies mentioned in this Article.

Ad Article VIII.

Ad *paragraph 2*: The provisions of paragraph 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 any 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 that name is followed by some such

¹ Vol. LX, page 203; and Vol. LXIX, page 113, of this Series.

word as "original" or "veritable", which might be misleading. It is understood that this principle shall in no way affect the protection of appellations of origin in the case of the products enumerated in paragraph 2, or the protection of indications concerning other products to which exclusive appellations of origin are expressly assigned under the provisions of laws or regulations.

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

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

Ad Article XIV, Point 3, and ad Article XV, Point 6.

The tax levied in Bulgaria on the value of goods and packing material, in cases of temporary import or export, shall continue to be levied, as shall the tax on the value of pieces of canvas intended for packing tobacco and temporarily imported. It is understood that in all cases most-favoured-nation treatment shall be applied.

Ad Article XIV.

Ad point 3: Markings shall be primarily understood to be the signs made by the party concerned, for example: initials, trade marks and similar signs.

Ad Article XVI.

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

Ad Article XVIII.

Each of the 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 under the terms of the present Treaty, the 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 to be 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 shall not be required on certificates of origin.

Postal parcels and consignments, packages weighing 5 kg. or less imported by air, and commercial travellers' samples need not be accompanied by certificates of origin.

Ad Articles X, XI and XVIII.

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

Ad Article XIX.

If, in exceptional circumstances, one Contracting Party regards it as necessary to maintain or introduce import or export prohibitions or restrictions in respect of certain goods, it shall come to an understanding in the matter with the other Party, unless an agreement has previous been concluded.

Ad Article XX.

Bulgaria shall not claim favours granted by the Czechoslovak Republic to Poland under Article XVII of the Commercial Convention¹ concluded between the Czechoslovak Republic and Poland on April 23rd, 1925, even in the event of the Czechoslovak Republic granting the same favours to another contiguous State.

Ad Article XXI.

The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to reductions of tariffs in favour of charitable institutions or public educational establishments, or to those granted in the case of a public calamity, or to reductions allowed in the case of public officials travelling for their private affairs or of railway service traffic or official traffic of the civil administration, or military traffic.

The High Contracting Parties agree that they will only regard as prohibitive conditions within the meaning of this Article 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 :

The goods in question must be of domestic origin ;
The goods must be declared under a name not known in trade and not applicable to foreign goods of the same description ;

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

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

(2) Admissible conditions :

The goods must be for domestic consumption ;
The goods must be conveyed by rail, water and air combined ;
The sender shall be required to present for transport within a specified period a certain minimum quantity of goods ;

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

The application of internal tariffs (local or general tariffs) shall only be granted in cases in which all the conditions required by the tariff in question are complied with.

¹ Vol. LVIII, page 9 ; Vol. CVII, page 490 ; Vol. CXVII, page 72 ; Vol. CXXII, page 343 ; Vol. CXXVI, page 434 ; Vol. CXLII, page 341, and Vol. CXLVII, page 328 of this Series.

Ad Article XXX.

It is agreed that the Court of Arbitration shall be convened only by one of the two Governments and not by secondary authorities or private persons. Likewise, the Court of Arbitration shall only be convened when attempts to settle the dispute by joint agreement through the diplomatic channel have failed.

The umpire may not be a national of either of the two States nor reside in the territory of either one of them, nor may be dependent on or have other similar relations with either of the two States, nor be a member of any other Court of Arbitration which concerns either of the two States.

Should the two Contracting Parties not agree on the appointment of the umpire within one month, the President of the Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague shall, within one month, be asked to appoint him.

AD ANNEX A.

(Duties on Importation into Czechoslovak Territory.)

Ad Nos. 23 (*Wheat*) and 27 (*Maize*) of the *Tariff*.

Should a convention for the granting of the rights and privileges mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 12 of the present Treaty be concluded and come into force between Czechoslovakia and any Central European State, wheat and maize originating in and coming from Bulgaria shall, when imported into Czechoslovakia, be *ipso facto* entitled to all such rights and privileges.

Ad No. 47 of the *Tariff*.

On importation into the Czechoslovak Republic, consignments of sunflower and cotton seed shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent Bulgarian agricultural experimental station.

Ad No. 109 of the *Tariff*.

On importation into the Czechoslovak Republic, consignments of Bulgarian 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 Bulgarian 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. 119 of the *Tariff*.

Cachcaval is a baked cheese made with ewe's milk.

AD ANNEX B.

(Duties on Importation into Bulgarian Territory.)

When the rights and privileges provided for under the Final Protocol to Annex A in respect of wheat (tariff No. 23) and maize (tariff No. 27) have been granted, the goods set forth in Annex B shall *ipso facto* benefit by the Customs duties designated under letter P.

Ad No. 279 of the Tariff.

This number includes sheet glass drawn by machinery (known as Fourcault glass).

Ad No. 289 of the Tariff.

Item (a) of this number includes glass articles with polished stoppers, with sides and bottoms simply smoothed.

(Signed) C. WATCHOFF.

(Signed) Dr. J. FRIEDMANN.