

N° 3793.

**ROUMANIE
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

Convention concernant le règlement
des questions découlant de la
délimitation de la frontière entre
les deux pays (statut de frontière),
avec annexes. Signée à Praha, le
15 juillet 1930.

**ROUMANIA
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Convention concerning the Settle-
ment of Questions arising out of
the Delimitation of the Frontier
between the Two Countries
(Frontier Statute), with Annexes.
Signed at Prague, July 15th, 1930.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 3793. — CONVENTION ² CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF QUESTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC (FRONTIER STATUTE). SIGNED AT PRAGUE, JULY 15TH, 1930.

French official text communicated by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Roumania to the League of Nations and by the Permanent Delegate of the Czechoslovak Republic to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place December 27th, 1935.

The Roumanian-Czechoslovak Boundary Commission, having met for the purpose of determining the frontier between the Kingdom of Roumania and the Czechoslovak Republic in accordance with Article 2, paragraph No. 4, of the Treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czechoslovak State respecting certain frontiers of the said States, signed on August 10th, 1920, at Sevres and the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors No. 204-XVIII of February 7th, 1923 (Note of the Conference of Ambassadors of March 1st, 1923), addressed to the Presidents of the respective Boundary Commissions, and having concluded its work,

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA
and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC,

Desirous of settling the questions arising out of the delimitation of the frontiers of their States, have decided to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

Monsieur Theodore EMANDI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Prague,
and

Monsieur Alexandru N. JACOVAKY, Minister Plenipotentiary of the First Class, Director of the Frontier Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ; and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Monsieur Václav ROUBÍK, Engineer, Czechoslovak Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Frontiers of the State ;

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 Bucarest, December 20th, 1935.

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

CHAPTER I.

DETERMINATION OF THE FRONTIER OF THE STATE AND DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.

Article 1.

1. The frontier between the Kingdom of Roumania and the Czechoslovak Republic is demarcated on the spot, either directly by boundary pillars or indirectly by polygonal stones. The frontier is described and shown in plan in the Original Document drawn up by the Roumanian-Czechoslovak Boundary Commission. The Original Document contains :

- (a) A General Description of the Frontier and a Map on a scale of 1 : 200,000 ;
- (b) General provisions containing, in addition to other information, data with regard to the line of the frontier and the manner in which the frontier is marked on the spot and a Description of the Boundary Pillars ;
- (c) A Detailed Description with a Register of Boundary Pillars by frontier sections ;
- (d) Maps on a scale of 1 : 2,500 forming an integral part of the document mentioned under (c).

2. Inasmuch as the frontier in the River Tisza follows the median line of the main branch of the river : in the event of the latter changing its course, the frontier line is not shown in the maps to which paragraph 1 (d) relates.

Article 2.

1. Where the Detailed Description and the Map in the Original Document on the scale of 1 : 2,500 (Article 1) do not determine the frontier line in every detail, the results of the dimensioned plans embodied in the survey sketches shall be taken as authentic in case of doubt.

2. The survey sketches, having been reciprocally compared in the course of the delimitation by the representatives of the two States making the dimensioned plans, and having been certified correct by the Commissioners of the States concerned and signed by the President of the Boundary Commission, are now deposited, in Roumania, in the Registry of the Geographical Service of the Army at Bucharest and, in Czechoslovakia, in the Registry of the Ministry of Public Works at Prague.

Article 3.

1. In the event of differences between the Detailed Description of the Frontier, the Maps on the scale of 1 : 2,500 of the Original Document and the survey sketches, the survey sketches shall prevail.

2. In the event of differences between the survey sketches and the dimensioned plans made on the ground without moving or altering the boundary-marks, the matter shall be decided by inspection on the spot.

Article 4.

The frontier line shall serve to determine the limits of the sovereignty of the two States below and above ground.

CHAPTER II.

MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.

Article 5.

The Contracting Parties undertake to maintain the boundary-marks and other erections serving in accordance with the Original Document for the demarcation of the frontier, and to protect the same against total or partial destruction, displacement or improper use, and to maintain as far as possible the watercourses which the frontier follows (frontier watercourses) in their original position.

Article 6.

1. Where the frontier traverses woods or scrub, the Contracting Parties undertake to permanently maintain a cleared strip one metre wide on either side of the frontier, and not to allow any erections in the said clearing liable to interfere either with the visibility of the frontier from one boundary pillar to another or with freedom of movement along the frontier.

2. Existing erections, which do not conform with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be allowed to remain ; but, in the event of their reconstruction, the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be applied by the Contracting Parties.

Article 7.

Boundary markings of private properties may not be erected on the frontier line, save by permission of the authorities of the two Contracting Parties to which Article 12, paragraph 2, of the present Convention relates.

Article 8.

The Contracting Parties shall enact penalties against persons who intentionally or negligently displace, remove, or damage boundary-marks, geodetic marks or any other erections which serve to mark the frontier. Penalties shall further be enacted against persons who intentionally or negligently change the course of frontier watercourses, persons who fail to maintain as a permanent clearing the strip of land one metre wide on each side of the frontier, and persons who put up erections in the said strip liable to interfere either with the visibility of the frontier or with freedom of movement along the same.

Article 9.

1. The authorities responsible, within the limits of their respective competence, for the supervision of the frontier and the remedying of defects in connection therewith shall be, in Roumania, the Geographic Service of the Army and, in Czechoslovakia, the administrative authorities of first instance.

2. The Frontier Guards on the Roumanian side and the Customs Guards on the Czechoslovak side shall report to the competent authorities (paragraph 1) any defects in the boundary-marks, or displacements or removals thereof, or danger of damage thereto. They shall further inform the said authorities of any breaches of the agreed regulations for the maintenance of the visibility of the frontier and free movement along the same. The authorities concerned, on receipt of reports to such effect, shall notify the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party (paragraph 1).

Article 10.

1. Each Contracting Party shall be responsible for the maintenance of the boundary-marks wholly situate within its own territory.

2. As regards the maintenance of boundary-marks situate on the actual frontier line :
- (a) Roumania shall be responsible :
- In Section I : from the main boundary pillar I. 1 to the main boundary pillar I. 195 inclusive ;
- In Section II : from the main boundary pillar II. 174 inclusive up to the main boundary pillar II. 310 inclusive ;
- In Section IV : from the main boundary pillar IV. 1 inclusive up to the main boundary pillar IV. 128 inclusive ;
- In Section V : from the original boundary pillar V inclusive up to the main boundary pillar V. 60 inclusive ;
- (b) Czechoslovakia shall be responsible :
- In Section I : from the main boundary pillar I. 195 exclusive up to the original boundary pillar II ;
- In Section II : from the original boundary pillar II inclusive up to the main boundary pillar II. 174 exclusive ;
- In Section IV : from the main boundary pillar IV. 128 exclusive up to the original boundary pillar V exclusive ;
- In Section V : from the main boundary pillar V. 60 exclusive up to the main boundary pillar V. 121 (E. E. Stog) inclusive.

Article 11.

The expression " maintenance " (Article 10) shall be deemed to include renewal of paint and lettering and indications of direction on boundary-marks, straightening and strengthening of boundary-marks which are in danger of falling, repair of boundary-marks which are out of order and re-erection of boundary-marks which have been overthrown in their original position, transference to safe places of boundary-marks which are in dangerous places, and the supply and erection of new boundary-marks.

Article 12.

1. The straightening and strengthening of boundary-marks which are in danger of falling, and the renewal of paint and lettering and indications of direction on boundary-marks, shall be carried out as required by the competent authority of the State responsible for maintenance of the frontier section in question, provided always that the competent authority of the other State shall be notified beforehand of the proposed operations.

2. Should the determination of the position of a boundary-mark render necessary a measurement on the spot in reference to particulars contained in the Original Document, or should the remedying of defects in the boundary marking render necessary amendment of the particulars contained in the Original Document, or should it no longer be desirable to leave a boundary-mark in its original position, or should it be necessary to re-erect a boundary-mark in its original position, the operations thereby necessitated shall be carried out jointly by the technical officials of the Contracting Parties in accordance with an agreement previously arrived at between the Geographic Service of the Roumanian Army and the Czechoslovak Ministry of Public Works.

3. Where it is not possible to retain or replace a boundary-mark in its original position, it shall be erected in another suitable position. The geometrical position of the boundary-mark so displaced shall be determined in relation to the polygonal lines for the original delimitation of the frontier.

4. The carrying out of the operations for which paragraph 2 provides shall be recorded in a Minute in two originals drawn up in the official languages of the Contracting Parties. The Minute shall be submitted to the competent authorities with Annexes containing particulars of the dimensional plans and sketches made. The accuracy of the Minute and its Annexes shall be

certified by both Parties. A record of the joint expenditure, if any, occasioned by the operations in question and of the apportionment of the said expenditure between the Contracting Parties shall also be annexed to the Minute.

5. In default of urgent grounds for immediately proceeding with the operations to which paragraphs 2 and 3 relate, such operations shall in general be reserved for the occasion of the periodical revisions of the frontier (Article 14).

6. The provisions of this Article in regard to joint operations shall not relate to the maintenance of the polygonal stones on either side of the river Tisza. Defects in the said polygonal stones within the meaning of paragraph 2 shall be repaired without resort to the services of the technical officials of the other Contracting Party, provided always that the measurements and sketches made at the time shall be made in two originals, one of which shall be handed to the authorities of the other Contracting Party to whom paragraph 2 relates.

7. For the purpose of the maintenance of the frontier, the authorities designated in the present Article may correspond directly with one another.

Article 13.

1. Each of the Contracting Parties shall be responsible for material expenditure (labour, materials, and transport thereof) for the purpose of maintenance of the boundary-marks for which it is responsible under Article 10. Nevertheless, where the repair of a damaged boundary-mark or erection of a new boundary-mark is occasioned by damage caused by a person domiciled in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, whose identity has been verified by the competent authority, the State in whose territory the guilty person is domiciled shall be responsible for the material expenditure involved. Where the person in question, being recognised as guilty by the competent authority of one of the Contracting Parties, is domiciled in a third State, the expenditure involved shall be apportioned between the two Contracting Parties in equal moieties. All other joint expenditure which may be incurred shall be similarly apportioned.

2. Each Contracting Party shall be responsible for the personal expenditure incurred in connection with the co-operation of its technical officials.

Article 14.

1. Every ten years, beginning with 1937, the technical delegates of the authorities to which Article 12, paragraph 2, relates shall jointly carry out a revision of the frontier on the ground on the basis of the Original Document.

2. In the course of the said revisions the delegates shall ascertain the exact position in regard to the work of demarcation, and shall remedy any defects they may find; in particular, they shall re-erect in their original position any boundary-marks which have been removed or destroyed. Should it not be possible to re-erect them in the original position, the delegates shall erect boundary-marks in other positions in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3. The work of revision shall be under the direction of the delegate of whichever State is responsible under the provisions of Article 10 for the maintenance of the section of the frontier in question. The results of the revision shall be recorded in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 4, in a Minute drawn up in two originals and communicated to the competent authorities.

3. The date of the revisions shall be fixed by agreement between the authorities to whom Article 12, paragraph 2, relates in such a manner as to render possible the completion of the revision in one and the same year and in the most suitable period of the year.

4. The provisions of Article 13 shall apply to the personal and material expenditure involved.

CHAPTER III.

LEGAL RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF FRONTIER WATERS.

SECTION I.

PRESENT RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF THE USE OF WATERS. PRESENT RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF HYDRAULIC PLANT.

Article 15.

1. The Contracting Parties recognise the legal validity of existing rights in respect of frontier watercourses (Article 5), as also in respect of all watercourses intersected by the frontier, in so far as the frontier affects existing rights in respect of such watercourses.

2. The Contracting Parties further recognise the legal validity of existing rights in respect of frontier waters in general, including rights other than those to which paragraph 1 relates.

Article 16.

The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify one another within six months from the entry into force of the present Convention as to all water rights within the meaning of Article 15 which are already registered in the Land Survey records of water rights, as also as to all rights already accorded but not yet registered in the said records. The Contracting Parties shall notify one another as to the registration of the latter rights within three months from the date of each such registration.

Article 17.

Existing private law agreements between the owners of hydraulic plant on the waters to which Article 15 relates, of the one part, and other parties concerned in the use of the said waters, of the other part, shall be respected — save in so far as such agreements conflict with the law of either of the two States — even where, by reason of the fixing of the frontier line, the parties concerned are not domiciled, or situate, within the territory of the said State.

Article 18.

Obligations in respect of upkeep, servitudes or other undertakings resulting from water rights within the meaning of Article 15 shall remain in force, without regard to the nationality of the beneficiaries or obligors concerned, and without regard to the sovereignty of the territory wherein is situate the plant to which the said benefits or obligations are attached.

Article 19.

Owners of plant situate on the waters to which Article 15 relates and their accredited representatives, and parties subject to obligations of the kind to which Article 18 relates and their accredited representatives, shall be accorded the necessary facilities, in such form as the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties may determine, to enable them to cross the frontier for the purposes of their work, and for the exercise of their rights or fulfilment of their obligations.

Article 20.

The Contracting Parties undertake, each in respect of its own territory, to safeguard the upkeep and exploitation of plant situate on the waters to which Article 15 relates, and to prevent interference with the operation of such plant in pursuance of current concessions and in conformity with current law.

Article 21.

1. Owners of property downstream on the territory of one of the States may not interfere with the natural surface flow, under the current conditions prevailing upstream in the territory of the other State, of waters other than watercourses and waters, the course of which is determined by regulatory or conservatory works.

2. Owners of property downstream may not interfere with the flow of waters, the course of which is determined by land improvements carried out by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties by common accord ; compensation may be accorded in such cases.

Article 22.

The inhabitants of the two States shall be allowed the joint use of frontier watercourses, without specific permission, for such domestic purposes as washing and spraying, feeding or cooling locomotives, motors, tractors and similar agricultural machinery, or for any other domestic purpose where the receptacles or machinery employed are operated by human or animal means only, as also for the purpose of bathing, watering and washing animals, up to the median line of the frontier watercourses.

Article 23.

The use of frontier watercourses for the purpose of procuring gravel, sand, ice and bundles of faggots shall be allowed, provided the water police regulations are not infringed, and the nature and position of the bed of the watercourse, the flow of the waters and the vested rights of third parties are not adversely affected.

SECTION II.

CONCESSION OF NEW WATER RIGHTS AND ERECTION OF NEW HYDRAULIC PLANT.

Article 24.

Where hydraulic plant is of such a kind as to involve permanent or considerable change in the flow of the waters of a frontier watercourse or of watercourses intersected by the frontier, each of the Contracting Parties shall have regard as far as possible to the fair claims of the inhabitants of the other State.

Article 25.

1. The Contracting Parties shall encourage the erection of plant for the purpose of safeguarding frontier watercourses and adjacent country exposed to inundation against damage from floods. They shall further encourage drainage and irrigation work in adjacent country, and regulation, as and where necessary, of the discharge flow of waters, as also the erection of plant for exploiting the powers of frontier watercourses.

2. With a view to the better technical efficiency of such plant, the Contracting Parties are agreed in principle as follows :

(a) Hydraulic works on one bank only shall be so planned as to conserve banks, close breaches, protect adjacent landed properties against floods, and facilitate, as and where necessary, the carrying out of land improvements.

(b) In all plans for the regulation of frontier watercourses entailing correction of the river bed, it is essential to arrange as far as possible for the discharge of average (summer) floods in open country and of major floods in inhabited districts without causing damage in so doing. It is further essential in the regulation of frontier watercourses to avoid undue desiccation of land on either side of the watercourses, and to make provision for irrigation in dry seasons by means of warping and spraying.

(c) The Contracting Parties shall not allow works of such a kind as to disturb either the current discharge of frontier watercourses or any works already carried out, or in process of being carried out, for the regulation thereof. In the case of all plans liable adversely to affect the beds of frontier watercourses, the competent technical department of the other State must be consulted beforehand.

(d) The competent authorities shall not grant any new water rights in respect of frontier watercourses without safeguarding the supply of the volume of water required for the joint use of such watercourses for rafting, warping and spraying adjacent landed properties.

(e) The Contracting Parties shall be responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of marks erected for technical purposes on the banks of frontier watercourses, such as triangulation points and benchmarks, milestones, etc. The authorities of the Contracting Parties engaged on works for the regulation of watercourses shall be entitled to make free use of such technical marks at any time, provided always that in the case of topographical or hydrographical surveys within the territory of the neighbouring State, the authorities aforesaid shall notify the competent technical department of the said State in good time beforehand, and the latter shall notify the competent Customs authorities immediately on the beginning of the work.

3. Regulation of waters and construction of dykes along frontier watercourses shall be planned and carried out on the basis of agreements concluded between the Contracting Parties.

4. The Contracting Parties shall notify one another as to the technical departments competent in the matter of frontier watercourses. The said departments shall concert with one another in all matters within their competence, and may communicate with one another directly in writing within the limits of the instructions received by them from their respective superior authorities.

Article 26.

Each State shall be responsible for policing the waters within its own territory. The competent administrative authorities shall notify one another of all offences committed on frontier watercourses, and shall lend one another mutual assistance.

Article 27.

The Contracting Parties shall be responsible for stream clearance operations (removal of stumps, wrecks of boats and the like) on frontier watercourses, each within its own territory. Where concerted action is indicated, special agreements shall be concluded for the purpose, if necessary.

SECTION III.

AUTHORITIES AND PROCEDURE.

Article 28.

All legal issues in respect of water rights on frontier watercourses or on watercourses intersected by the frontier shall be determined solely by the law of the State, within the territory of which the hydraulic plant in question is situate or is to be erected.

Article 29.

1. Legal issues in respect of water rights on frontier watercourses, not being issues of criminal law, shall in principle be settled by common accord between the competent administrative authorities of the two States, whether or not the territories of both States are concerned. Where delay is dangerous, safeguarding measures may be taken by one of the two States unilaterally before a settlement has been reached, provided the competent administrative authority of the other State is simultaneously notified thereof with a view to subsequent settlement.

2. Legal issues in respect of water rights in connection with watercourses intersected by the frontier shall fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the authority of the State concerned.

3. In the case of works on frontier watercourses or watercourses intersected by the frontier which involve the erection of plant within the territory of both States, each of the competent administrative authorities shall give a written permit for such part of the plant as is to be established within its own State. The authorities shall endeavour in such cases to ensure that the work is carried out on both sides of the frontier, as far as possible, at the same time and at any rate in close connection. The authorities of the two countries shall concert together for the avoidance of conflict in the wording of the two permits.

4. For the purpose of legal issues in respect of water rights in which the rights or interests of parties of the other State are affected, including rights under the law on water rights other than those to which Article 15 relates, the interested parties of the other State shall be in the same position, both in substantive and in adjective law, as interested parties in the State within whose territory the hydraulic plant in question is situate or is to be erected. The authority responsible for the proceedings shall invite the interested parties of the other State through the intermediary of the competent authority of the latter to take part in the proceedings on the same footing as national interested parties.

5. The provisions of the first sentence of paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraph 4 shall not apply to the case of hydraulic plant to be erected within the territory of one of the two States only, where an agreement has already been concluded between the Contracting Parties in respect thereto.

Article 30.

1. Where the competent administrative authorities of first instance of the two States are unable to settle a legal issue arising under Chapter III, the case shall be referred to the next highest administrative instance in each State. Where the administrative authorities of last instance are unable to agree, resort may be had to arbitral proceedings before an Arbitral Tribunal. The Arbitral Tribunal shall be constituted for the purpose of each separate case, and shall be composed as follows: each of the two States shall appoint one of its nationals as an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall elect a national of a third State as President. Should the arbitrators not agree on the election of the President within three months after the submission of the application for an arbitral award, the Contracting Parties shall jointly request the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague to appoint the President.

2. Appeals to the Arbitral Tribunal shall be avoided as far as possible where the expenditure involved is out of all proportion to the value of the object in dispute.

3. Each State shall be responsible for expenditure in connection with the arbitrator appointed by itself; expenditure in connection with the President shall be apportioned between the two States in equal moieties. The two States reserve the right to claim repayment by interested parties of expenditure in connection with arbitral proceedings.

4. In the case of hydraulic plant projects or kindred enterprises which may involve a change in the frontier line of one of the two States, no decision shall be taken by the authorities to whom paragraph 1 relates, or by the Arbitral Tribunal, until such time as the two States have approved such change of the frontier line by constitutional action.

Article 31.

All water rights in connection with establishments situate on frontier watercourses or other hydraulic plant situate within the territory of the Contracting Parties shall be registered by the competent administrative authorities in the respective Land Survey records of water rights of the two Contracting Parties in accordance with the decisions of the said administrative authorities themselves, or in execution of the arbitral awards of the Arbitral Tribunal (Article 30), as the case may be.

Article 32.

On legal issues in respect of water rights in connection with waters to which the present Convention relates, the competent administrative authorities of the two States may correspond with one another direct.

Article 33.

The competent administrative authorities to which Chapter III of the present Convention relates shall be deemed to be those authorities which in each State are empowered to take decisions in the matter of water rights.

CHAPTER IV.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE FRONTIER ON THE TISZA AND THE FLOW OF THE TISZA.

Article 34.

1. The Roumanian-Czechoslovak Boundary Commission has delimited the frontier between the Kingdom of Roumania and the Czechoslovak Republic on the course of the Tisza as follows:

(a) On the Tisza the frontier shall be the median line of the principal branch of the river at the period of lowest water. The expression "lowest water" shall be deemed always to mean the average of the minimum levels of the water during the five preceding years.

(b) The frontier shall follow the said median line in the event of any changes in the course of the principal branch of the river.

(c) The expression "principal branch" shall be deemed to mean that branch in which, within any given period, the greatest volume of water is discharged at the time of lowest water.

(d) The expression "changes in the course" of the river shall be deemed to refer only to such changes as result in the course of nature from floods or other purely natural developments without human intervention of any kind.

(e) The consequences of works for the conservation of banks and the like shall not be treated as natural developments, save in the case of works instituted in pursuance of agreements concluded between the two Governments."

2. The Contracting Parties agree to treat the words "The consequences of works for the conservation of banks and the like" in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (e), as including consequences of regulatory work in the bed of the river.

Article 35.

For the purpose of Customs supervision and the joint use of waters for which Article 22 provides, the Contracting Parties shall, as and where necessary, take the frontier of the State to mean in the case of the Tisza the median line of the water level as at any given moment in the principal branch, provided the waters do not overflow the banks. For all other purposes the frontier line shall be the line as delimited in Article 34.

Article 36.

1. In the event of dispute in regard to the position of the frontier in a sector of the Tisza arising in connection with the revisions for which Article 14 provides, the frontier shall be demarcated jointly, in accordance with Article 34, within one year of the application by either one of the Contracting Parties for such demarcation.

2. The joint demarcation of the frontier shall be carried out, in accordance with Article 34, without delay on application by either one of the Contracting Parties in connection with a dispute in regard to the position of the frontier in the Tisza, or on the motion of the Arbitral Tribunal for which Article 30 provides.

3. The Contracting Parties shall be jointly responsible solely for the material expenditure incurred in connection with the demarcation of the frontier in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present Article (viz., expenditure for labour, materials and means of transport). In the case to which paragraph 2 relates, each State shall have every facility to enable it to claim repayment of the said expenditure from such parties as, being inhabitants of its own territory, may be interested in the demarcation in question.

Article 37.

1. With a view to facilitating the demarcation of the frontier line in accordance with Article 34, river-gauges shall be set up as follows :

(a) On the bridge near Valea Viselui (after completion of the said bridge).

(b) On the Velky Bockov bridge.

(c) On the Sighet-Selo-Slatina bridge.

(d) On the bridge on the Tacovo-Ticeul Mic road.

2. The river-gauges to which paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (c) and (d), relate shall be set up, maintained and operated by the Czechoslovak Republic at its own charge. The river-gauges to which paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), relate shall be set up, maintained and operated by the Kingdom of Roumania at its own charge.

3. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall concert together as to the level of the zero points of the river-gauges to which paragraph 1 relates.

Article 38.

1. The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another the records of all present and future river-gauges on the frontier section of the Tisza.

2. The competent authorities shall communicate the quarterly river-level records to one another in the course of the first, fourth, seventh and tenth month of every year.

Article 39.

In the demarcation of the frontier line in accordance with Article 34, the Contracting Parties shall proceed as follows :

(a) The plans and cross-sections of the river shall be made in relation to the position of the polygonal stones on the two banks as trigonometrically verified on the occasion of the original delimitation. For the purpose of determining levels, the horizon jointly applied during the original delimitation shall be adopted.

(b) The fall of the water levels to which Article 34 (a) relates shall be determined in the light of the river-level records to which Article 38 relates, supplemented (as and where necessary) by the data ascertained jointly in the course of the five preceding years in regard to the low-water fall.

(c) For the purpose of measuring the speed of different currents, with a view to ascertaining which is the principal branch within the meaning of Article 34 (c), the use of floats shall be regarded as sufficient.

(d) The frontierline shall take the form of a continuous flexible curve, plotted from frontier points in the several cross sections.

Article 40.

1. The Contracting Parties shall encourage the erection of plant for the purpose of stabilising the watercourses and conserving the banks, closing the flow of water into secondary branches, regulating discharge flow, and exploiting water power, provided such plant does not adversely affect the nature and position of the bed of the watercourse or the flow of the waters.

2. The erection of the hydraulic plant to which paragraph 1 relates shall be subject to approval by the other State.

3. In order that the two States may be fully informed as to all works carried out in the frontier section of the Tisza, with a view on the one hand to the upkeep of the said works and on the other hand to the eventual future execution in a satisfactory manner and on concerted lines of such new works as may be required, the two States shall cause the position of all existing works within their respective territories to be entered on the 1 : 2,500 scale map of the Tisza, and shall exchange copies of the maps as corrected through their Plenipotentiaries on the Tisza Commission (Article 44) within twelve months from the entry into force of the present Convention. The said maps shall subsequently be kept up to date by the entering of all new works.

Article 41.

Where delay is dangerous, the State concerned shall be entitled within its own territory to take such steps as may be necessary to cope with the danger. In the event of such steps being taken, the competent authority of the other State must be notified at once. Plans of works shall be submitted to the Tisza Commission for advice (Article 47).

Article 42.

1. Operations for the maintenance of conservatory works carried out by one of the States before the entry into force of the present Convention, and operations for the maintenance of conservatory works to be carried out by one of the States under the provisions of the present Convention, shall not require approval by the other State, where the latter does not contribute towards the expenditure involved.

2. Operations of the kind to which paragraph 1 relates shall require approval by the other State if they are such as to change essentially the area, height or position of the conservatory works or the maintenance of which they are designed.

Article 43.

1. In the event of its being shown that works for the conservation of the banks carried out under the provisions of the present Convention have an adverse effect on the territory of the other State or on the nature or position of the bed of the river or the flow of its waters, the State within whose territory such works have been carried out shall be under obligation to take at once such steps as may be required to alter them and, if necessary, erect conservatory works of a suitable character on the opposite bank at its own expense. Where such conservatory works entail advantages for the State within whose territory they are erected, a fair proportion of the expenditure involved shall be borne by the latter. The Tisza Commission shall make proposals for the apportionment of such expenditure.

2. If, as a result of the erection within the territory of one of the Contracting Parties under the provisions of the present Convention of works for the conservation of the banks, claims are put forward by interested parties in the other State for compensation for damage caused by the watercourse within the territory of the latter, the settlement of such claims shall be treated as an internal affair of the latter.

Article 44.

With a view to the conclusion of agreements in regard to proposals for hydraulic works in the Tisza, and in order to expedite the execution of such proposals, a joint technical Commission shall be set up, to be known as the "Tisza Commission".

Article 45.

The Tisza Commission shall consist of two technical officials as Plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments. They shall be entitled to associate with themselves such experts as they may require.

Article 46.

1. Save in so far as otherwise provided in virtue of special circumstances, the Tisza Commission shall meet within the territory of each Contracting Party alternatively.

2. The Plenipotentiary of the State within whose territory a meeting is to take place shall convene the meeting and take the chair.

3. Meetings shall take place at the request of either Plenipotentiary within one month from the date of the request, and in any case once a year. A proposal shall be regarded as accepted when both Plenipotentiaries are agreed in regard thereto. Minutes shall be drawn up at all meetings in two originals, each of which shall be signed by the Plenipotentiaries. The Minutes shall be submitted for approval to the competent central authorities of the two States. The decisions of the Commission shall not be binding until they have received such approval.

4. The personal expenditure of the Tisza Commission shall be so apportioned that each State is responsible for the expenditure of its own Plenipotentiary and its own experts.

5. The Plenipotentiaries of the Tisza Commission shall be entitled to communicate with one another direct in writing.

Article 47.

1. The general functions of the Tisza Commission shall be as follows :

(a) To prepare proposals and reports for the central authorities of the Contracting Parties with a view to facilitating the conclusion and, where necessary, the execution of the agreements for which Article 44 provides.

(b) To draw up instructions in regard to the plans and execution of such hydraulic works in the Tisza as, being situate within the territory of one of the States, are liable in operation to have consequences within the territory of the other State.

(c) To submit proposals concerning regulatory or conservatory works in connection with the banks, to be carried out jointly.

(d) To express opinions on plans for hydraulic works in the Tisza, and to estimate, as and where necessary, the effect of such works on the flow of the waters, and the position and structure of the bed of the river and, more particularly, of the bed of its main branch.

(e) To submit proposals, as and when required, for a scheme of systematic regulation of the Tisza, and to propose procedure for the preparation and execution of such a scheme.

2. Furthermore, the Tisza Commission shall have the following special functions :

(a) To intervene in cases in which private persons propose to carry out hydraulic works on the Tisza ;

(b) To co-operate, on the joint invitation of the competent central authorities of the Contracting Parties, in the demarcation of the frontier line in accordance with Article 34.

3. The Tisza Commission shall be accorded every facility to enable it to assure itself on the spot that the execution of hydraulic works in the Tisza (paragraph 1) is in accordance with the plans.

Article 48.

The Contracting Parties shall take steps to inform the Tisza Commission in regard to all hydraulic works in the frontier section of the Tisza, the execution of which is proposed by private persons, and to ensure that such information is supplied before any enquiry has taken place.

CHAPTER V.

RAFTING IN THE FRONTIER SECTION OF THE TISZA.

Article 49.

Rafting in the frontier section of the Tisza shall be free and exempt from charges of any kind, provided it conforms to the rules and regulations laid down by the Contracting Parties in concert.

Article 50.

The Contracting Parties shall not interfere with rafting on the frontier watercourse of the Tisza. Rafts, loads and helmsmen coming from one State shall receive the same treatment in the other State as rafts, loads and helmsmen of the latter.

Article 51.

Rafting on the Tisza shall be confined to that branch of the river along which the frontier runs.

Article 52.

In the event of change for any reason in the bed of the Tisza, of such a kind as to give rise to doubt as to which branch should be used for rafting, the competent hydrographical authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify the authorities of their respective States, and shall designate a provisional rafting route in the meanwhile, pending the determination of the principal branch by the competent authorities.

Article 53.

The Contracting Parties shall take steps for the deposit of rafting material in proper places above high-water level, with a view to preventing damage being done as a result of such material being carried away at high water.

Article 54.

The Contracting Parties shall take steps to enforce the observance of Article 53 equally on the upper reaches of the Tisza above the frontier section, as also on the affluents of the river, and so to regulate the operation of the barrages which serve to facilitate the passage of the rafts as to prevent the danger of the barrages breaking up.

Article 55.

Rafting on the Tisza shall be governed by rules to be laid down by the Contracting Parties in concert on the basis of the following principles :

(a) Rafts shall not consist of more than two sections, and their total length shall not exceed 40 metres. The breadth of the rafts forward shall not exceed 7 metres ; and the second section of each raft shall be 3 metres narrower forward than the breadth of the after end of the first section of the raft. Each section must be fitted with at least two solid cross-ties. The wooden tiller shall be 8-10 metres in length and 10-15 centimetres in diameter with a spar at the end 2 metres long by 24 centimetres broad and 2-2 ½ centimetres thick. Every raft must be provided with 10 wooden pegs, 1-2 cross-ties, and 2 crowbars as spares.

(b) The load of the raft, which shall consist solely of timber, must be governed by the height of the water level, in such a manner that only one-half to three-quarters of the thickness of the tied logs is under water.

(c) Each raft must have a responsible helmsman and a sufficient crew. The helmsman in charge must show that he has a sufficient knowledge of the river, and has already rafted on the Tisza for three years in succession. Certificates of competence of helmsmen shall be issued by the competent authorities of the State in which the helmsmen are domiciled.

(d) The helmsman and each member of the crew of a raft must be provided with an identity certificate with photograph, issued by the competent authority of their place of domicile. Identity certificates may not be issued to persons who have already been sentenced for smuggling or criminal offences or breaches of the rafting regulations.

(e) Helmsmen must be provided with rafting permits made out by the owner of the raft or the party responsible for the rafting. Permits shall be certified by the Customs authority of the State from which the raft comes. Permits shall include the following particulars: name, christian name, and domicile of the owner of the raft or party responsible

for the rafting and of the helmsman, number and date of the issue of the certificate of competence and of the identity certificate of the helmsman, dimensions of the raft, place of origin of the raft, place of destination, number of tied logs and cubic measurements thereof, and cubic measurements of the load.

(j) Rafts must carry serial numbers ; and every tied log in the load must be marked with the initials of the owner of the raft.

(g) Rafts may only touch at places designated to that effect by the competent authorities of the two States in concert. Such places must be provided with piles and ropes at least 30 metres long for mooring the rafts. They must be properly lit at the expense of the owner or the party responsible for the rafting.

(h) In the case of *vis major* or break-up of a raft, the crew shall be entitled to abandon the raft and make for the shore at any point on the bank of the other State, and deposit there the material of their load or assemble the wooden spars of the damaged raft, and to work for the purpose on the river bank. The helmsman in such case must immediately inform the nearest Customs authority or frontier guard. Should the landing or deposit of material in such case cause damage to the property of owners of land on the river banks, the injured parties shall be entitled to a certificate by the competent authorities of their own State of the damage caused, with which to claim compensation from the owner of the raft or the party responsible for the rafting.

(i) Rafting by night, that is to say, after sunset and before sunrise, or in a fog or storm, or at high water shall be prohibited. Rafts must start singly, with intervals of not less than three minutes between each. The distance between rafts in mid-stream must not be less than 140 metres.

(j) Rafts afloat in the frontier section of the Tisza shall not be subject to Customs formalities unless they put into shore.

(k) Offences committed by helmsmen, owners of rafts or parties responsible for the rafting, and members of the crew shall be judicable under the laws of the State within the territory of which they have been committed.

(l) The rafting of loose logs shall not be permitted.

CHAPTER VI.

FRONTIER PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Article 56.

The Contracting Parties shall take steps for the maintenance of such public roads and highways as are opened under the several agreements concluded in regard to the passage of the frontier (including artificial constructions in connection therewith) in such a condition as will meet the requirements of traffic by the parties who by law or in virtue of other arrangements are responsible therefor.

Article 57.

1. The responsibility for the maintenance of bridges intersected by the frontier (frontier bridges) on the roads to which Article 56 relates shall, in principle, be apportioned in such wise that the Kingdom of Roumania shall maintain at its own charge those halves of the said bridges which fall within Rounanian territory, and the Czechoslovak Republic shall maintain at its own charge the other halves of the said bridges.

2. Nevertheless, the above provisions shall not apply to the frontier bridge between Sighet and Selo Slatina, in the case of which the Kingdom of Roumania shall maintain at its own charge that portion of the bridge which is at present constructed of iron, and the Czechoslovak Republic shall maintain at its own charge that portion of the bridge which is at present constructed of wood.

3. The expression " maintenance " (paragraphs 1 and 2) shall be deemed to mean such current work as is required for the safety of traffic and the removal of obstructions, together with such works as are required for the regular conservation of the fabric, piles, pillars and the like.

4. In the event of reconstruction of frontier bridges, the execution of the work and the apportionment of the expenditure involved shall be settled in each particular case by a special agreement to be concluded for the purpose between the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties.

Article 58.

The condition of all frontier bridges shall be reviewed by the authorities of each of the two Contracting Parties in accordance with their several regulations ; and the results of such review by either State shall be notified in every case to the competent authority of the other State.

Article 59.

1. Materials required for the maintenance of frontier bridges which are not within the territory of one of the Contracting Parties may be imported into such territory, and may be exempted from Customs duties or other similar charges in such case.

2. Stone and gravel required for the maintenance of roads and highways may be supplied from any quarry or gravelpit situate in the adjacent frontier zone. The Contracting Parties shall accord to one another the widest possible facilities, on a basis of reciprocity, for the transport of stone and gravel and other materials for the maintenance of roads and highways in the adjacent frontier zone.

Article 60.

The Contracting Parties undertake not to take any steps of such a kind as to render more difficult the use of roads and highways intersected by the frontier, save by common accord.

Article 61.

Regulations for the use of frontier bridges and frontier ferries shall, as far as possible, be uniform.

Article 62.

No new roads, highways, bridges or ferries of any kind which cross the frontier may be built or established without a previous agreement between the two States to regulate the conditions under which they are to be built or established and used.

Article 63.

In the event of the two Governments agreeing to erect frontier bridges or other artificial works on the frontier (such as regulatory works, land improvements and the like), special agreements shall be concluded with regard to the passage of materials, supervisory staff and workmen across the frontier.

Article 64.

The authorities responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of Articles 57, 58, 61 and 62 shall be entitled to communicate with one another directly.

CHAPTER VII.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS.

Article 65.

All questions concerning railway services are already regulated, or shall in future be regulated, by special agreements between the Contracting Parties or between the competent Railway Administrations, in particular by agreements in regard to the connecting railway services between the two States, and the use and upkeep of railway lines situate within the territory of one State by the Railway Administration of the other State on a basis of reciprocity.

Article 66.

Each of the Contracting Parties within its own territory adjacent to the frontier shall encourage regulatory and conservatory works on watercourses intersecting the railway lines of the other Contracting Party with the object of preventing interruption of the operation of the latter or danger to their safety as a result of high water or alluvial deposits.

Article 67.

Each Contracting Party undertakes not to take within its own territory any steps liable to interrupt the operation or endanger the safety of railway lines within the territory of the other State. In the execution of constructional works within the territory of one State which may affect the interests of railways situate within the territory of the other State, regard shall be had as far as possible to any proposals that may be made by the Railway Administration of the other State, as also to any regulations or legal requirements of the latter in the matter of such works. In particular, in the case of buildings to be erected within the territory of one State which may extend into the fire zone of railway lines within the territory of the other State, each Contracting Party shall proceed in accordance with the regulations and legal requirements of the State within the territory of which the works in question are to be carried out.

Article 68.

In the event of new railway lines being built, or existing lines rebuilt, in the neighbourhood of the frontier, and particularly in the event of changes in the position of such lines or any other changes in connection therewith, each of the Contracting Parties shall have regard, as far as possible, to any proposals that may be made by the Railway Administrations of the other State, as also to any regulations or legal requirements of the latter in the matter.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRONTIER FISHING.

Article 69.

In the matter of fishing in frontier watercourses, the rule shall be that each of the two Parties shall exercise its sovereignty in those parts of the watercourses which are situate within its own territory.

Article 70.

The two Contracting Parties shall conclude a special agreement in regard to fishing in frontier watercourses.

CHAPTER IX.

FACILITIES FOR CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

Article 71.

Persons responsible under the present Convention for the execution of the works to which the different provisions of the present Convention relate shall be provided with certificates made out in the official languages of the two States in accordance with the forms hereto annexed. The first part of the forms shall contain the text of the certificate in the language of the State by whose authorities it is issued, and the second part shall contain the text in the language of the other State.

Article 72.

There shall be two forms of certificate, namely ; Certificate model " A " in the case of works of short duration provided for in the Convention (Annex I) and Certificate model " B " in the case of works of longer duration (Annex II). The expression " works of long duration " shall be deemed to mean constructional work on frontier bridges, regulatory and land improvement works and the like. All other works, for example, work in connection with the maintenance of the frontier marking, measurements on the frontier and the like, shall be deemed to be works of short duration.

Article 73.

1. " A " Certificates shall contain a list of workmen, including the name, christian name, domicile, date of hiring and of paying off, and any special notes that may be necessary, together with an inventory of instruments and tools, showing the number and nature thereof, and any special notes that may be necessary in regard to instruments and tools brought back across the frontier or worn out by use. The list of workmen and the inventory shall form an integral part of the certificate. Holders of " A " Certificates must make out the list of workmen and the inventory of instruments and tools and sign it themselves. They must at all times be present at the place at which the work is being carried out, and must accompany workmen engaged on such work when they arrive and when they leave.

2. " B " Certificates shall contain a booklet signed by the official responsible for the supervision of the work or by the foreman, with the dates for which the first clause of paragraph 1 of the present Article provides, and any change in the said dates, duly noted therein. When the frontier is crossed, a copy of the booklet shall be handed in to the two Customs offices. Any change in the position so far as concerns the workmen or the instruments and tools shall be notified to the Customs offices by means of a form to be drawn up in a manner similar to the booklet.

Article 74.

Certificates shall be issued, within the limits of their respective competence, by the authorities of the State of which the official (foreman) concerned is a national. In Roumania certificates shall be issued by the local administrative authorities, and in Czechoslovakia by the administrative authorities of first instance. Certificates issued by the authorities of each State shall be visaed by the authorities of the other State.

Article 75.

Holders of "A" or "B" Certificates, who are responsible for the execution of technical works on the frontier, shall first report to the Customs and police authorities of their own country, and then to the competent authorities of the neighbouring State. Holders of certificates duly visaed (Article 74) shall be entitled to circulate, together with the workmen who accompany them, along the frontier, and (if the work so requires) across the frontier, without let or hindrance. The police and Customs authorities of both Contracting Parties shall immediately notify the civil and military authorities concerned of the presence within their territory of persons responsible for technical works, and shall accord such persons aid and assistance, as and when required.

Article 76.

Holders of certificates shall be under obligation to comply scrupulously with the regulations printed on the back of the certificate forms hereto annexed. Holders of "A" Certificates must take steps to ensure equally scrupulous compliance with the regulations on the part of the workmen who accompany them.

Article 77.

1. Holders of certificates and persons accompanying them shall be authorised to carry with them the instruments and tools necessary for their work, together with sufficient foodstuffs and tobacco for two days and the necessary personal baggage. When they cross the frontier, such articles shall be free of Customs duty and other charges, and shall further be exempt from Customs prohibitions, provided the instruments, tools and personal baggage are brought back by them when they recross the frontier. At the place at which the work is carried out instruments and tools may be brought back free of duty from the territory of one State to the territory of the other State.

2. Certificates shall not exempt the holders from examination on the spot by the Customs and passport authorities, to whom the certificates must be shown as and when required.

3. On the completion of the day's work, holders of Certificates "A" or "B" and the workmen accompanying them may pass the night on the spot, or in the nearest commune of the other State, provided that it is not more than five kilometres distant; but they must report in such case either to the police or Customs office or to the mayor of the commune in question.

Article 78.

Persons who are recognised by either State as undesirables may not be responsible for work on the frontier.

Article 79.

The authorities designated in Article 74 shall be entitled to communicate direct with one another in the matter of certificates.

CHAPTER X.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 80.

The Contracting Parties shall notify to one another the names of the authorities competent for the purposes of the present Convention. They shall further notify one another as to any changes in the competence of the authorities in question.

Article 81.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Bucharest. The Convention shall come into force four weeks after the exchange of ratifications.

The Contracting Parties shall be entitled, at the end of five years from the entry into force of the present Convention, to engage, at the request of either one of them, in negotiations for the revision of the Convention. In the event of the two Parties not arriving at an agreement in regard to such revision within one year from the notification of the request for revision, the present Convention may be denounced.

In the event of the Convention being denounced, it shall remain in force for twelve months after denunciation. Nevertheless, the provisions of Chapters I and II and of Article 34 shall remain in force until such time as the two Parties have amended them by common agreement.

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

Done in duplicate at Prague, the 15th day of July, 1930.

(L. S.) Th. G. EMANDI.

(L. S.) Václav ROUBÍK, Engineer.

(L. S.) Alexandru N. JACOVAKY.

ANNEX I.

Note : The text to be drawn up in Roumanian and Czechoslovak. Model " A ".

CERTIFICATE No.....

Valid up to

M. (Name, christian name and status) is responsible for directing works in the section of up to

The holder of this certificate may be accompanied by the persons mentioned in the list annexed. All authorities and official bodies of the two States which may be concerned are requested to assist him in his duties.

The holder of this certificate is required to comply scrupulously with the instructions on the back.

..... 193.....

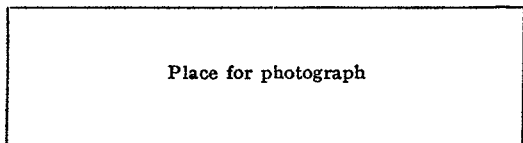
(Place and date of issue.)

(Authority issuing the certificate.)

..... 193.....

(Place and date of visa.)

(Authority affixing its visa to the certificate.)



Description :

Age
Height
Eyes
Hair
Special marks

Signature of holder.

Note : The text to be drawn up in Roumanian and Czechoslovak.

INSTRUCTIONS.
(Certificate Model " A ".)

The holder of this certificate shall fill in exactly the list of workmen and the inventory attached to the certificate.

The holder of this certificate is required, before the commencement of the works for which he is responsible, to report to the nearest Customs and police authorities of his own State, and thereafter to the nearest Customs and police authorities of the neighbouring State.

The frontier may be crossed by day only, that is to say, between sunrise and sunset.

While the works are in process of execution, the holder of this certificate must always have it upon him together with the list of workmen and inventory, so as to be able to produce the same as and when required by the Customs or passport authorities.

The holder of this certificate and the persons who accompany him may pass the night either on the spot or in the nearest commune (not being over five kilometres distant from the frontier), provided in the latter case the competent authorities (police, Customs office, mayor) are notified accordingly.

The holder of this certificate and the workmen under his direction shall be entitled to take with them enough food and tobacco for not more than two days and the necessary personal baggage ; and such articles shall be free of Customs duties and other charges.

The instruments and tools necessary for their work may be taken by them across the frontier, provided they bring them back when they recross the frontier. For this purpose, the holder of the certificate must submit the inventory of the same to the Customs office both when entering the territory of the other State and when returning to his own country.

On the completion of the works, the holder of this certificate shall return the same to the authority which issued it, together with the list of workmen and inventory attached thereto.

ANNEX II.

Note : The text to be drawn up in Roumanian and Czechoslovak.

Model " B ".

CERTIFICATE No.....

Valid up to

M.

(Name, christian name and status)

is responsible for work at

The holder of this certificate may be accompanied by the persons mentioned in the booklet to be presented to the two Customs offices at the place where the frontier is crossed.

All authorities and official bodies of the two States which may be concerned are requested to assist him in his duties.

The holder of this certificate is required to comply scrupulously with the instructions on the back.

..... 193.....

(Place and date of issue.)

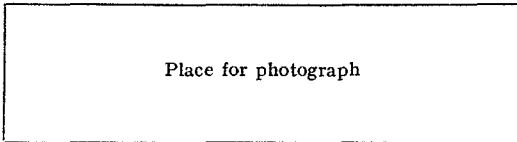
(Authority issuing the certificate.)

..... 193.....

(Place and date of visa.)

(Authority affixing its visa to the certificate.)

Description :



Age
Height
Eyes
Hair
Special marks

Signature of holder.

Note : The text to be drawn up in Roumanian and Czechoslovak.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(Certificate Model "B".)

The holder of this certificate shall enter exactly in the booklet attached to the certificate the dates relating to the workmen and the inventory.

The holder of this certificate is required, before the commencement of the works for which he is responsible, to report to the nearest Customs and police authorities of his own State, and thereafter to the nearest Customs and police authorities of the neighbouring State. On the completion of these formalities, the holder of the certificate shall be entitled to circulate, together with his workmen, along and across the frontier at the place of the works indicated in the certificate without let or hindrance. The holder of the certificate shall take steps to prevent interference by his workmen with the fiscal or other interests of the two States.

While the works are in process of execution, the holder of the certificate must always have the certificate and the booklet upon him, so as to be able to produce the same as and when required by the Customs or passport authorities.

The holder of the certificate and the workmen under his direction may pass the night either at the place of work or in the nearest commune (not being over five kilometres distant from the frontier), provided in the latter case the competent authorities (police, Customs office, mayor) are notified accordingly.

The holder of the certificate and the workmen under his direction shall be entitled to take with them enough food and tobacco for not more than two days and the necessary personal baggage, and such articles shall be free of Customs duties and other charges.

The instruments and tools necessary for their work may be taken by the workmen across the frontier, provided they bring them back when they recross the frontier.

The holder of the certificate must deposit with each of the two Customs offices a copy of the booklet duly filled up, and notify the said offices of any changes in the list of workmen or the inventory of instruments and tools.

The certificate and booklet shall be returned to the authority which issued them in the event of any change in the identity of the persons responsible for the execution of the works, as also on the completion of the works.
