

N° 2574.

**HONGRIE
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 14 novembre 1928.

**HUNGARY
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Convention relating to the Settlement of Questions arising out of the Delimitation of the Frontier between the two Countries (Frontier Statute), with Annexes. Signed at Prague, November 14, 1928.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2574. — CONVENTION² RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT OF QUESTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC (FRONTIER STATUTE). SIGNED AT PRAGUE, NOVEMBER 14, 1928.

French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of the Czechoslovak Republic accredited to the League of Nations and the Resident Minister, Head of the Hungarian Delegation accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place December 30, 1930.

The Czecho-Hungarian Boundary Delimitation Commission which met in virtue of Article 50 of the Treaty of Peace³ between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary, signed at Trianon on June 4, 1920, having completed its work, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC and HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY, being equally desirous of settling the questions arising out of the delimitation of the new frontier, have decided to conclude a Convention regulating the position with regard to the frontier described in Article 27 of the Treaty of Peace of Trianon, and for this purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Václav ROUBÍK, [Engineer, [Czechoslovak Frontier Delimitation Commissioner, and

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

Gabriel TÁNCZOS, General of Cavalry (retired),

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

SECTION I.

DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.

Article 1.

The frontier between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Hungary, described in Article 27 of the Treaty of Peace of Trianon of June 4, 1920, was delimited, marked out and measured on the spot by the Delimitation Commission during the period 1921-1925. The results

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 Budapest, December 2, 1930.

³ Vol. VI, page 187, of the Series.

of the demarcation and measurements are contained in three identical original documents, two of which are in the archives of the Contracting Parties and the third in the archives of the Conference of Ambassadors.

Article 2.

1. In so far as the original documents (Article 1) do not define the course of the frontier in detail, the results of the work of measurement shown in the sketches made on the spot shall hold good.

2. These sketches, which were prepared jointly by the leaders of the groups of technical workers of the Delegations of the two States represented on the Delimitation Commission and signed by them and by the Commissioners of these States and the President of the Commission, are in the archives of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Public Works (*Ministerstvo veřejných prací*) at Prague, and in the Hungarian State Land Survey Archives (*M. Kir. Allami Földmérési Térképtár*) at Budapest.

Article 3.

1. If the Detailed Description of the frontier and the frontier map contained in the original document do not coincide with the sketches, the latter shall hold good.

2. If, however, these sketches do not coincide with the measurements as verified on the spot, although the boundary marks have not been moved or altered, the results of the verification on the spot shall hold good. In such cases, a report shall be drawn up accompanied by sketches, in accordance with the provisions of Article 73.

Article 4.

The frontier-line shall also determine the limits of the territory of the two States above and below the soil.

SECTION II.

SETTLEMENT OF THE LEGAL POSITION WITH REGARD TO PUBLIC ROADS, PATHS AND BRIDGES
AND OTHER ROAD WORKS SITUATED ON THE FRONTIER.

Article 5.

The Contracting Parties shall take steps to ensure that public roads and paths allowed to be used as passages across the frontier subject to Customs and passport examination (Customs roads), and those open for local frontier traffic, together with any engineering works situated thereon, are so maintained as to meet the traffic requirements of the country in question by those bodies which are legally or otherwise obliged so to maintain them.

Article 6.

The Contracting Parties shall take steps to ensure that frontier roads and paths — that is to say, roads and paths whose median line forms the frontier — are maintained, by those under

obligation to do so in virtue of legal or other provisions, in such a condition as to meet the traffic requirements of the country in question. These roads and paths are :

(a) The frontier roads and paths enumerated in Annex A, in accordance with the provisions contained therein ;

(b) Other frontier roads and paths, in accordance with arrangements to be concluded, where necessary, between the parties concerned, with the approval of the competent authorities.

Article 7.

1. The bridges on the roads and paths mentioned in Articles 5 and 6 and situated in the territory of both Parties (frontier bridges) shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions contained in Annexes A and B.

2. The Protocol drawn up on March 20, 1925, at Balassagyarmat, concerning the reconstruction and upkeep of the frontier bridges on the roads crossing the river Eipel, shall be cancelled and replaced by the provisions contained in Annex B.

3. Other frontier bridges shall be maintained in accordance with arrangements to be concluded, where necessary, between the Parties concerned, subject to the approval of the competent authorities.

Article 8.

Each State shall hold periodical inspections of the frontier bridges, including the parts of the bridges situated in the territory of the other Party, in accordance with its own regulations, and shall inform the other Party of the date and results of the inspection.

Article 9.

No new tolls may be authorised, no existing tolls extended or cancelled, and no tolls or other charges for the use of frontier bridges and ferries introduced or increased, except in virtue of an agreement concluded between the Contracting Parties.

Article 10.

1. New roads and paths crossing the frontier and new bridges and ferries of all kinds across watercourses followed by the frontier (frontier watercourses) may only be constructed or established by joint agreement between the Contracting Parties.

2. The conditions of use and the tariffs shall, as far as possible, be settled on a uniform basis ; this also applies to the extension of permission to operate existing ferries.

Article 11.

1. Any part of the frontier roads and paths may be used without frontier permits.

2. When using any part of the frontier roads and paths, officials and staff regularly engaged in police work, frontier supervision, or Customs, postal or telegraph business, may wear uniform, including, if necessary, side-arms and (when in the execution of their duty) also fire-arms. They may not, however, perform any official act outside the territory of their State except by special arrangement between the Contracting Parties.

Article 12.

1. Frontier roads and paths may not be used by detachments of the armed forces of the two States or by persons carrying military arms, though individual members of the forces may use them, provided that they are unarmed.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall in no way prejudice the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 2, of the present Convention.

Article 13.

Goods conveyed by frontier roads and paths between different places in the same State shall be deemed not to have crossed the frontier, even if the part of the road or path situated outside its territory is used.

Article 14.

Road metal for the upkeep of roads and paths may, as hitherto, be obtained from the quarries situated in the frontier zones. The Contracting States shall accord each other the widest possible facilities for the conveyance of the road metal and any other material required for the upkeep of the roads and paths.

Article 15.

The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the obligations now devolving upon private persons in connection with the upkeep of frontier roads, paths or bridges.

Article 16.

The authorities of the two Parties responsible for the upkeep, improvement and construction of frontier roads, paths and bridges may deal direct with one another in connection with these matters.

SECTION III.

LEGAL POSITION WITH REGARD TO FRONTIER WATERCOURSES.

CHAPTER I.

EXISTING WATER-RIGHTS AND WATER-POWER PLANT.

Article 17.

1. The Contracting Parties shall acknowledge legally-acquired rights over watercourses and plant belonging thereto and established on frontier watercourses or on watercourses intersected by the frontier — in so far as the frontier affects the rights and plant in question — as also rights over

frontier watercourses in general, provided that such rights can be proved by the production of official authority or evidence of long-standing rights.

2. As regards plant based on concessions granted before the coming into force of the present Convention but not yet constructed, the provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply only if the construction of the plant has already been or is to be begun within the period laid down in the concession and is, in either case, completed in accordance with the conditions made.

3. Rights over the watercourses specified in paragraph 1, the existence of which is alleged by those concerned shall be regarded as non-existent if sufficient proof of their having been granted or legally confirmed on the strength of a long-standing right is not produced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1. If the owner of a water-power plant situated on one of these watercourses claims a right to draw off or use water, he shall, within two years from the entry into force of the present Convention, substantiate his claim before the competent administrative authority within the meaning of Section III, Chapter 3, of the present Convention, or apply for the necessary authorisation in accordance with the provisions of that Chapter 3.

4. Water rights recognised as in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall, in accordance with Article 20 of the present Convention, be brought to the notice of the other Contracting Party by the forwarding of extracts from the water-rights registers. As regards rights in respect of watercourses intersected by the frontier, it is understood that the forwarding of these extracts is only compulsory in the case of rights and plant touched by the frontier.

Article 18.

Private agreements concluded before the present date between the owners of water-power plant and other interested parties regarding the use of the water shall — in so far as they do not conflict with the legislation of either of the two States — be maintained, even if the nationality of one of the persons concerned has changed as a result of the delimitation of the frontier.

Article 19.

Maintenance charges, easements and all other obligations arising out of water rights and mentioned in Article 17 shall be maintained irrespective of the nationality of the persons required or entitled to carry out such obligations of the Party in whose territory the water-power plant to which the rights in question relate is situated.

Article 20.

1. The Contracting Parties shall see to it that the water-rights registers are completed within three years of the coming into force of the present Convention, by the registration of all rights over watercourses and water-power plant enumerated in Article 17.

2. When these entries have been made, legalised extracts shall be forwarded without delay to the competent administrative authority of the other Party.

Article 21.

If, in a concession granted for water-power plant which operates in the territory of both States, there are obligations to pay expressed in pre-war currency, the competent administrative authorities of the two Parties shall, at the request of one of the parties to the concession, jointly examine and fix the payments to be made, which shall always be in the currency of the State in whose territory the plant is situated. All payments shall be effected in this currency.

Article 22.

1. The Contracting Parties shall ensure that those concerned carry out all their obligations arising out of water rights acknowledged in virtue of the present Convention.

2. In order to assist the owners of water-power plant to fulfil the obligations referred to in paragraph 1, and to enable them to carry out the works necessary for the operation and upkeep of the parts of their plant situated in the territory of the neighbouring State, they shall be allowed to cross the frontier subject to the general conditions laid down for crossing the frontier. The documents conferring the right to cross the frontier shall be delivered without delay to the owners or their representatives, accompanied by certificates of identity. Subject to the approval of the Customs authorities, the Contracting Parties shall allow the transport across the frontier of the implements and material necessary for the operation or upkeep of the plant in question.

Article 23.

1. The Contracting Parties shall ensure that regularisation works executed and water-power plant constructed on frontier watercourses and in reaches of waterways intersected by the frontier which immediately adjoin it are maintained and operated in accordance with the existing obligations.

2. If the maintenance of public utility works (such as the completed regularisation of a watercourse, the construction of a dyke or other work to protect the bank, etc.) is not properly secured, or if it no longer appears reasonably feasible to secure it under the existing powers in view of the delimitation of the frontier, the maintenance of these works shall be arranged for in each case, on the request of those concerned, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the present Section.

3. The Contracting Parties shall ensure it that frontier watercourses which have not been regularised shall also be maintained, as far as possible, in such a condition as to guarantee their protection against sudden changes of course.

4. The provisions enumerated in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall apply only to cases not otherwise dealt with in other international conventions. In particular, they shall not affect the rights and obligations established in virtue of Articles 292 and 293 of the Treaty of Peace signed at Trianon on June 4, 1920, the Convention instituting the definitive Statute of the Danube, signed at Paris on July 23, 1921, and the Convention confirming the regulations governing the powers and the working of the Permanent Technical Commission for the Regulation of the Danube, signed at Paris on May 27, 1923.

Article 24.

1. The Contracting Parties shall ensure that water-power plant erected on watercourses intersected by the frontier and touched by it is so operated and maintained as to guarantee to the parties resident in the territory of the other State the full use of this plant under the terms of the concession relating thereto and to avoid any prejudice to their rights. The fact of belonging to the other State shall not, however, relieve those concerned of their obligations in respect of the water-power plant or of its maintenance.

2. The Contracting Parties shall further be responsible for the regular maintenance of the artificial channels flowing through their own territory, when, under the terms of a Concession, these serve to ensure the inflow or outflow of the water used in water-power plant authorised and constructed in the territory of the other Party, and when the upkeep of such channels is required by the concession.

CHAPTER 2.

GRANTING OF NEW WATERRIGHTS AND CONSTRUCTION OF
NEW WATER-POWER PLANT.*Article 25.*

1. Each of the two Parties is entitled to dispose of half the water flowing through frontier watercourses, subject to the rights already acquired.

2. If the construction of water-power plant is likely to cause any considerable or permanent change in the supply of water of a frontier watercourse or of a watercourse intersected by the frontier, the Contracting Parties shall as far as possible take account of the legitimate demands of the persons affected in both countries.

Article 26.

1. The Contracting Parties shall facilitate the construction of engineering works designed to protect the frontier watercourses and the contiguous flood areas against damage by floods, improve the supply of water, ensure the drainage and irrigation of the adjacent territory, supply the frontier communities with water and ensure the utilisation of the power produced by the frontier watercourses to advantage.

2. In order to enable such works to be constructed in a businesslike way and with the greatest possible measure of technical perfection, the Contracting Parties agree as to the following main principles :

(a) The construction of engineering works on one bank only shall be undertaken more particularly in places where such works are needed in order to protect the banks, close fissures and protect land from floods, or for the general improvement of the land.

(b) When systematically regularising a frontier watercourse (correcting the bed), care shall be taken to secure as far as possible the harmless outflow of medium high water (summer high water) on the open reaches, and that of flood water on the inhabited reaches. Care shall also be taken, when regularising watercourses, to avoid excessively drying-up the land situated on one side or the other of the frontier watercourse, and to facilitate the spreading of this land with ooze and its irrigation in periods of drought.

(c) The Contracting Parties shall not allow any works calculated to disturb the flow of the water or the regularisation of frontier watercourses. If works contemplated are likely to have an undesirable effect on the bed of frontier watercourses, the competent technical department of the other Party must be consulted.

(d) When any new water rights are granted, care shall be taken that no concession shall affect the volume of water which appears to be necessary for the spreading of the land adjacent to a frontier watercourse, with ooze or for its irrigation.

(e) Care shall be taken to maintain in good condition technical signs erected on either bank of a frontier watercourse, such as triangulation and levelling marks, kilometre-stones, etc. Full use may be made of these at all times, in their work, by the bodies engaged in regularisation work. Nevertheless, when any topographical or hydrographical survey is to be made in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the competent technical service of that Party shall be informed in good time, and shall be required to advise the competent Customs authorities without delay as soon as the work begins.

3. All work connected with regularisation and the construction of dykes on frontier waterways must be jointly examined and carried out by the Contracting Parties.

4. The Contracting Parties shall inform one another which are the technical services regarded as competent in matters connected with frontier watercourses. These services shall always act jointly in matters coming within their province, and may communicate direct with one another, subject to general directions to be given them by their superiors.

Article 27.

The water police service shall be carried out by each Party on its own territory. The competent authorities shall inform one another of offences committed on frontier watercourses and shall assist one another.

Article 28.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall carry out clearance work (removal of tree-stumps, wreckage of boats, etc.) in the frontier reaches of the river Tisza on its own territory; if concerted, action is necessary, a special agreement shall be concluded in each case.

Article 29.

The provisions of Articles 25, 26 and 27 shall not apply to internationalised frontier watercourses in cases coming within the province of the International Danube Commission.

CHAPTER 3.

AUTHORITIES AND PROCEDURE.

Article 30.

All matters connected with water rights affecting frontier watercourses or watercourses which intersect the frontier shall be dealt with exclusively in conformity with the legislation of the State in whose territory the whole of the plant is situated or is to be constructed.

Article 31.

1. All matters connected with water rights affecting frontier watercourses in principle shall, except in criminal cases, be settled by agreement between the competent administrative authorities of the two Parties, whether these are involved or not. Should there be danger in delay, protective measures may be taken by one side alone before such agreement has been reached. At the same time, however, the competent administrative authorities of the other Party must be advised when the measures are taken, with a view to an agreement being reached subsequently.

2. All matters connected with water rights affecting watercourses intersected by the frontier shall come within the sole competence of the authorities of the country concerned.

3. In the case of engineering works to be carried out on frontier watercourses, or watercourses intersected by the frontier and touching the territory of both Parties, the competent administrative authorities of each State must be applied to for an authorisation for the part of the plant to be

constructed in its territory ; in this case, the authorities shall endeavour to ensure, as far as is possible and expedient, a simultaneous or at least co-ordinated procedure, and an agreement shall be concluded between them with a view to avoiding discrepancies in the text of the two authorisations.

4. In all matters connected with water rights affecting the rights or interests of private persons belonging to the other State, even if legally-protected water rights are at stake other than those mentioned in Article 17, paragraph 1, these persons shall be treated, as regards both the substantive law and the form of procedure, on the same footing as persons belonging to the State in whose territory the plant is situated or is to be constructed. The former must, like the latter, be summoned through the competent authorities of their countries to appear during the proceedings instituted by the competent authorities of the other country.

5. If the competent administrative authorities of first instance of the two Parties are unable to reach an agreement in a matter coming under Section III of the present Convention, the matter shall be submitted in each State to the next higher authority. Should the supreme authorities be unable to agree, the arbitral tribunal provided for in Article 79 shall decide the dispute.

6. The provisions of the first sentence of paragraph 1 and paragraph 4 shall not apply to water-power plant to be constructed in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties only, in respect of which an agreement has already been reached between the Parties.

Article 32.

All water rights which affect plant situated on frontier watercourses or in the territory of the two Contracting Parties shall be entered in the water-rights registers of both Parties on the strength of a decision of the competent administrative authorities or of the arbitral tribunal set up under Article 79.

Article 33.

In matters connected with water rights dealt with in the present Convention, the competent administrative authorities of the two countries may communicate direct with one another.

Article 34.

The competent administrative authorities, within the meaning of the present Convention, shall be the authorities competent in their own countries to deal with matters connected with water rights.

CHAPTER 4.

TIMBER-FLOATING BY RAFTS AND RANDOM LOGS.

Article 35.

The Contracting Parties shall not interfere with timber-floating by rafts and random logs engaged in by nationals of the other Contracting Party on the watercourses which are followed on certain of their reaches by the national frontier, and this shall apply not only to these reaches but also to the parts of the watercourses entirely situated in the territory of one of the two Parties.

This provision shall apply to cases where timber-floating is practised as regards the Czechoslovak Republic in accordance with the laws in force, and as regards the Kingdom of Hungary in accordance with Chapter II of Section IV of Law XXXI of 1879.

Article 36.

The Contracting Parties shall permit timber-floating by rafts and random logs in the reaches of the watercourses mentioned in Article 35 on the strength of a permit issued by the State in whose territory the rafts or timber are prepared and placed in the water. The Contracting Parties shall guarantee to each other equality of treatment as regards timber-floating by rafts and random logs and also as regards the staff in charge of the rafts or timber.

Article 37.

The Contracting Parties shall lay down, in separate agreements applicable to the reaches of the watercourses mentioned in Article 35, common provisions relating to the granting of concessions, rules governing timber-floating by rafts or random logs, and river police regulations.

Article 38.

The provisions of Articles 35, 36, and 37 shall not apply to those reaches of the Danube and the Theiss which are declared to be international.

SECTION IV.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING FISHING IN FRONTIER WATERCOURSES.

Article 39.

As regards the regulations concerning fishing in frontier watercourses, the principle is that each Contracting Party shall exercise sovereign rights over the parts of the frontier watercourses situated in its territory.

Article 40.

Conditions of fishing leases shall not be altered in any way while the present leases run. Upon the expiration of the leases, the conditions of lease shall be governed by the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 41.

The former fishing companies founded in virtue of the Hungarian Law No. XIX of 1888 by the parties on both banks shall be converted into two fishing companies, one for the Czechoslovak parties and the other for the Hungarian parties. The companies thus formed shall be required to follow uniform methods and observe the attached plan of exploitation (Annex C).

Article 42.

The fishing companies must have their articles of association and plans of exploitation approved by the competent authority of their country and must exchange copies of them. Any change in the articles of association or plans of exploitation shall require the consent of both companies and the approval of the competent authority of the State in whose territory the company has been formed.

Article 43.

The fishing companies must invite to their general meetings the chairmen of the fishing companies on the opposite bank.

Article 44.

In reaches of frontier watercourses where no fishing companies have been formed, fishing shall be carried on in the territory of each Party in accordance with its municipal laws and independently of the neighbouring State.

Article 45.

The Contracting Parties shall agree to fix in a uniform manner the general close season during which fishing shall be prohibited in the frontier watercourses.

Article 46.

Fishing at night — that is to say, from sunset to sunrise — may be authorised subject to observance of the conditions to be jointly laid down by the Contracting Parties.

Article 47.

The competent administrative authorities of the two Parties shall determine by means of direct negotiations the method to be employed for the retting of hemp and flax in the frontier watercourses and the places where this may be done, as also the application of the prohibitions issued for the protection of fish from polluted water coming from factories which have been or may in future be built.

Article 48.

It shall be forbidden to set up in frontier watercourses movable or immovable fishing apparatus of any description which measures more than half the width of the watercourse or is calculated to hinder the free passage of the fish. The simultaneous use of several of these apparatus, not extending further than the middle of the stream, shall be allowed, if they are 50 metres distant from one another in the direction of the current. By the middle of the stream shall be understood the median line of the surface at low water.

Article 49.

Fishing in frontier waters with narcotic or poisonous substances, firearms or explosives (dynamite, etc.), or with sharp instruments, shall be forbidden.

Article 50.

1. The following kinds of fish may only be caught in frontier waters when they are of the following minimum dimensions, measured from the nose to the end of the tail :

Zander (<i>Lucioperca sandra and volgensis</i>)	35 cm.
Huchon (<i>Salmo hucho</i>)	54 cm.
Sterlet (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>)	30 cm.
Barbel (<i>Barbus fluviatilis</i>)	30 cm.
Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	30 cm.

2. Crayfish (*Astacus fluviatilis* and *leptodactylus*) must be of a minimum length of 8 centimetres, measured from the eye to the end of the outstretched tail.

3. Fish of the kinds enumerated and crayfish caught unintentionally in fishing traps, which are below the above-mentioned dimensions, must always be thrown back into the water.

Article 51.

The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties undertake to make available for one another all documents and deeds (or legalised copies thereof) which are in the territory of one of the Parties and are needed by the authorities of the other Party for the settlement of disputes connected with fishing rights in frontier watercourses. These authorities may communicate direct with one another in writing for the purpose.

Article 52.

Fishing permits issued to persons entitled to fish in frontier waters, whether in virtue of a personal or of an acquired right, or to their representatives in charge of the fisheries, must be accompanied by the photograph of the holder.

Article 53.

Persons engaged in fishing and auxiliary staff domiciled in the frontier zone and proceeding by boat to fish in frontier waters must be in possession of permits made out in proper form, entitling them to cross the frontier.

SECTION V.

REGULATION OF SHOOTING RIGHTS ON THE FRONTIER.

Article 54.

Shooting rights and their exercise shall be governed by the laws in force in the territory of each Party.

SECTION VI.

MINING QUESTIONS.

Article 55.

The working of mines (excavation and other works within an area fixed by concession) shall be exclusively subject to the laws and authorities of the country in whose territory the mines are worked.

Article 56.

The Contracting Parties shall, without delay, take the necessary steps to ensure that the working of the mines in their territory ceases at least 20 metres from the frontier. If so requested by the competent authority of one of the Contracting Parties, the competent authority of the other Party shall carry out an inspection in its own territory in order to satisfy itself that this provision is observed; this authority shall invite the competent authority of the other Party to be present at the inspection.

Article 57.

Mines may not be worked in any way at less than 20 metres from the frontier, except under a special agreement to be concluded in advance between the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties. The protecting piers may only be pierced (see Article 56) in virtue of an agreement concluded between the Contracting Parties.

Article 58.

Regarding the provisions of Articles 56 and 57, the respective authorities of the two Contracting Parties may communicate direct with one another in writing.

SECTION VII.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS.

Article 59.

Questions relating to the upkeep of railways crossed by the frontier and to the distribution of the cost of upkeep shall be settled by the railway administrations concerned, in the course of the negotiations on common frontier stations, and, if necessary, by special agreements.

Article 60.

I. The Contracting Parties shall facilitate the damming of torrents and the regularisation of watercourses which cause damage to the railways of the other Party by carrying down boulders, as also the regularisation of watercourses whose floods constitute a danger to those railways.

2. Each of the Contracting Parties shall ensure that, when new work is undertaken or repairs carried out or any other arrangements made in the neighbourhood of the frontier which affect the railways of the other Party, the railway administration of that Party is invited to the negotiations, and that any objections it may have to raise are given as much consideration as those raised by its own railway administration.

3. Each of the Contracting Parties shall ensure that no measure is taken which is calculated to endanger the safety or working of the railways of the other Party. In particular, as regards buildings to be erected within the fire area of railway lines situated in the territory of the other Party, the same rules shall be observed as would apply if those railway lines were in its own territory. Further, when new lines are constructed near the frontier or the position of existing railway lines is changed, account shall be taken of the legal provisions governing the matter in the other country.

Article 61.

Other railway questions, and in particular the detailed regulations governing traffic and operation, shall be settled jointly by the railway administrations. For this purpose, the railway administration shall, in questions of principle, adhere to the provisions of the Convention¹ concluded on March 8, 1923, between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Hungary relating to common frontier stations.

Article 62.

The Contracting Parties have agreed on the following :

(a) The railway administrations shall conclude, in agreement with the communes concerned, a special arrangement relating to the upkeep of the footpath on the railway bridge over the Eipel near Szob, and to the upkeep of the approaches to that footpath.

(b) The Kingdom of Hungary shall permit unrestricted transit traffic on the industrial railway which branches off from the " Turna na Slovensku-National Frontier " railway line at kilometre 3.327, and crosses Hungarian territory to the lime-kilns ; it shall consequently also permit the operation of the service and the upkeep of the industrial railway line by the staff of the Czechoslovak railways or by the employees of the lime-kilns as the case may be. The details of the conditions shall be settled by a special agreement between the competent railway administrations of the two Parties.

(c) The right to take water from the Roňva brook for railway requirements at the station of Sátorajja-Ujhely shall continue to be guaranteed to the railway administration of the Kingdom of Hungary.

(d) The question of the rebuilding of the station of Bodvavendégi and that of the compensation claimed shall be dealt with and settled at the negotiations for the settlement of the legal position of the local railway lines intersected by the frontier.

SECTION VIII.

MOVABLE PARTS OF THE FRONTIER.

Article 63.

With regard to the frontier watercourses where the boundary line must, in accordance with the decision of the Czecho-Hungarian Boundary Delimitation Commission, follow " any changes "

¹ Vol. LVII, page 87, of this Series.

(Article 30 of the Peace Treaty of Trianon), and which are called movable parts of the frontier, the Contracting Parties declare that, apart from changes in a watercourse produced by natural causes (Article IV of the Protocol relating to the Delimitation of the Frontier between Czechoslovakia and Hungary of May 15, 1925), they take the expression "any changes" to include any alterations made in the position of a frontier watercourse on the basis of agreements concluded between the Contracting Parties.

Article 64.

In virtue of the decisions of the Czecho-Hungarian Boundary Delimitation Commission of July 21, 1922 (Protocol No. 14) and of November 24, 1922 (Protocol No. 21), the classification of frontier watercourses contained in Article IV B of the "Protocol relating to the Delimitation of the Frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia" shall be supplemented by the following :

17. The river Theiss between the twin boundary-stones : XXV, XXV 1-XXV 22, XXVI.
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Article 65.

In virtue of the decisions of the Czecho-Hungarian Boundary Delimitation Commission of July 22, 1922 (Protocol No. 14) and of November 24, 1922 (Protocol No. 21), the Contracting Parties shall regard as null and void the following passages in Column 4 of the "Detailed Description of the Frontier-line between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Republic of Czechoslovakia", Section XX, sheet 4 :

"Median line between the two piers of the bridge",
"Line passing through the middle of the first pier of a bridge on the Czechoslovak side".

Article 66.

In order to prevent any considerable changes in frontier watercourses constituting the movable parts of the frontier, the Contracting Parties shall ensure that the places where the materials used for the manufacture of clay bricks are extracted, and any other artificial excavations to be made in the neighbourhood of these watercourses, are situated at least 40 metres from the edge of the river-bank, and that the excavations are not more than one metre deep ; such pits shall be dug in such a way as to leave, between the various areas of work, strips of land at least two metres in width, not more than fifteen metres distant from one another, and running perpendicular to the general direction of the watercourse.

SECTION IX.

SUPERVISION AND UPKEEP OF THE FRONTIER.

Article 67.

1. The Contracting Parties shall take all necessary steps to protect boundary-marks, survey-marks and other material used for marking the national frontier, and shall forbid the use of boundary-marks for any other purpose whatsoever ; they shall also ensure that the structure, form, position and direction of the banks and beds of frontier watercourses are maintained intact as far as possible.

2. The two Parties shall — if they have not already done so — issue all necessary regulations providing for the punishment of anyone who displaces, removes, damages or renders unrecognisable boundary-marks, survey-marks or other material used for marking the national frontier, or who, deliberately or negligently or without the approval of the competent authority, changes the structure, form, position or direction of the bank or bed of one of the frontier watercourses.

Article 68.

1. The Contracting Parties shall provide for the permanent clearing of a strip of land two metres wide on the banks in the reaches of the watercourses constituting the movable parts of the frontier, where the erosive action of the current might cause the uprooting of trees-trunks, which, by falling into the water, would be likely to cause sudden changes in the frontier watercourses. The clearing operations shall not apply to brushwood, the absence of which might endanger the slopes of the banks.

2. Where the frontier runs through forests or brushwood, the Contracting Parties shall permanently clear a strip one metre wide on both sides of the frontier, and shall prevent the erection on that strip of any plant which might interfere with the visibility or accessibility of the frontier.

3. Existing plant which does not come under paragraph 2 shall be allowed to stand. However, upon the renewal of the said plant, the Contracting Parties shall arrange for the application of the provisions of that paragraph.

Article 69.

Signs showing the boundaries of private properties may only be set up on the national frontier with the approval of the authorities of the two Parties, mentioned in Article 71, paragraph 2.

Article 70.

Defects in the frontier shall be noted on the Czechoslovak side by the frontier-guard services and on the Hungarian side by the Customs officials, the royal gendarmerie, the frontier communes, and, in the case of navigable waterways, the Royal Hungarian river police, who, like all government organs concerned, shall be required to report, without delay, to the authorities enumerated in Article 71, paragraph 1, any damage or danger to boundary-marks and any reduction in the visibility of the frontier-line; they shall also report to the above-mentioned authorities any infringement of the provisions of the present Convention relating to the obligation to keep the frontier free of all obstruction.

Article 71.

1. The removal of defects in the frontier shall, on the Czechoslovak side, be a matter for the administrative authorities of first instance, and, on the Hungarian side, for the Heads of districts, each of these authorities acting within its own province.

2. In so far as defects in the demarcation of the frontier can only be rectified with the help of the original documents relating to the frontier (Article 1) or the removal of such defects renders necessary any alteration in the data contained in those original documents, and especially in all cases in which a boundary-stone is no longer situated in its original place, or where it has to be placed afresh, the necessary work shall be carried out, on the Czechoslovak side, by the officials

appointed for that purpose by the Ministry of Public Works, and, on the Hungarian side, by the officials appointed for that purpose by the Royal Hungarian Ministry of the Interior.

3. In matters relating to the removal of defects in the frontier, the authorities mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 may communicate direct with one another.

Article 72.

1. Any work of removing defects in the demarcation of the frontier mentioned in Article 71, paragraph 2, shall be carried out jointly, whether the boundary-marks are on the frontier-line itself or are situated entirely in the territory of one of the Parties.

2. Spare parts for boundary-marks which have been destroyed shall be supplied, workmen and transport engaged, and all other material ordered, in accordance with instructions issued jointly by the central authorities (Ministry of Public Works at Prague and Royal Hungarian Ministry of the Interior at Budapest), regard being had as far as possible to the economic interests of both Parties.

3. Costs of upkeep (labour, material and transport) shall be borne equally by both Parties, subject to the exception mentioned in Article 74. The expenditure occasioned by administrative action, including the costs of any transport of measuring-instruments, shall be regarded as a domestic matter for each of the two Parties.

4. Should it be impossible at the time of payment to divide the costs of labour, transport and materials between the two Parties, an advance payment shall be made on account of these costs, pending a subsequent settlement of accounts as follows :

(A) For boundary-marks situated entirely in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, by that Party,

(B) For other boundary-marks :

(a) By the Czechoslovak Republic in the following frontier sections :

Section I :	From the Czecho-Austro-Hungarian triangular boundary-mark to principal boundary-stone I 3 inclusive.
Section IV :	From original boundary-stone IV inclusive to principal boundary-stone IV 8 inclusive.
Section VI :	From original boundary-stone VI inclusive to principal boundary-stone VI 5 inclusive.
Section VII :	From original boundary-stone VII exclusive to principal boundary-stone VII 10 inclusive.
Section VIII :	From original boundary-stone VIII exclusive to principal boundary-stone VIII 10 inclusive.
Section IX :	From original boundary-stone IX inclusive to principal boundary-stone IX 39 inclusive.
Section X :	From original boundary-stone X inclusive to principal boundary-stone X 10 inclusive.
Section XI :	From original boundary-stone XI inclusive to principal boundary-stone XI 4 inclusive.
Section XII :	From original boundary-stone XII exclusive to principal boundary-stone XII 27 inclusive.
Section XIII :	From original boundary-stone XIII inclusive to principal boundary-stone XIII 16 inclusive.
Section XIV :	From principal boundary-stone XIV 2 inclusive to principal boundary-stone XIV 17 inclusive.

Section XV :	From original boundary-stone XV inclusive to principal boundary-stone XV 8 inclusive.
Section XVII :	From original boundary-stone XVII inclusive to principal boundary-stone XVII 27 inclusive.
Section XIX :	From the original boundary-stone XIX exclusive to the principal boundary-stone XIX 78 inclusive.
Section XX-XXI :	From original boundary-stone XX exclusive to principal boundary-stone XXI 3 inclusive.
Section XXIII :	From principal boundary-stone XXIII 1 exclusive to principal boundary-stone XXIII 19 inclusive.
Section XXIV :	From original boundary-stone XXIV inclusive to principal boundary-stone XXIV 16 inclusive.
Section XXVII-XXVIII :	From original boundary-stone XXVII inclusive to principal boundary-stone XXVIII 6 inclusive.

(b) By the Kingdom of Hungary in the following frontier sections :

Section I :	From principal boundary-stone I 3 to original boundary-stone II inclusive.
Section IV :	From principal boundary-stone IV 8 exclusive to original boundary-stone V inclusive.
Section VI :	From principal boundary-stone VI 5 exclusive to original boundary-stone VII inclusive.
Section VII :	From principal boundary-stone VII 10 exclusive to original boundary-stone VIII inclusive.
Section VIII :	From principal boundary-stone VIII 10 exclusive to original boundary-stone IX exclusive.
Section IX :	From principal boundary-stone IX 39 exclusive to original boundary-stone X exclusive.
Section X :	From principal boundary-stone X 10 exclusive to original boundary-stone XI exclusive.
Section XI :	From principal boundary-stone XI 4 exclusive to original boundary-stone XII inclusive.
Section XII :	From principal boundary-stone XII 27 exclusive to original boundary-stone XIII exclusive.
Section XIII :	From principal boundary-stone XIII 16 exclusive to principal boundary-stone XIV 2 exclusive.
Section XIV :	From principal boundary-stone XIV 17 exclusive to original boundary-stone XV exclusive.
Section XV :	From principal boundary-stone XV 8 exclusive to original boundary-stone XVI inclusive.
Section XVII :	From principal boundary-stone XVII 27 exclusive to original boundary-stone XIX inclusive.
Section XIX :	From principal boundary-stone XIX 78 exclusive to original boundary-stone XX inclusive.
Section XX-XXI :	From principal boundary-stone XXI 3 exclusive to principal boundary-stone XXIII 1 inclusive.
Section XXIII :	From principal boundary-stone XXIII 19 exclusive to original boundary-stone XXIV exclusive.
Section XXIV :	From principal boundary-stone XXIV 16 exclusive to principal boundary-stone XXV 1 inclusive.
Section XXVII-XXVIII :	From principal boundary-stone XXVIII 6 exclusive to principal boundary-stone XXVIII 9 inclusive.

Article 73.

When damaged boundary-marks are repaired in accordance with Article 72, a report shall be drafted in two originals on the spot in the languages of both Parties ; to this report shall be attached any sketches made and certified correct by the experts of both Parties present, their remarks on the geodesic data, the account of the joint expenditure incurred, and any other documents relating to the matter. These papers shall be submitted for the approval of the central authorities responsible for the maintenance of the frontier (Ministry of Public Works at Prague and Royal Hungarian Ministry of the Interior at Budapest).

Article 74.

The removal of defects of secondary importance in the delimitation of the frontier e. g., the cleaning of boundary-marks, the renewal of the paint and lettering on these, the removal of alluvium and vegetable growths, and the re-erection or strengthening of damaged boundary-marks, shall be carried out by each of the two Parties at its own expense, in the case of boundary-marks situated entirely in its own territory. In the case of boundary-marks situated actually on the frontier-line, however, any repairs shall be carried out by the two Parties in accordance with the rule laid down in Article 72, paragraph 4 B. The central authorities enumerated in Article 73 shall inform one another of any repairs of the above-mentioned nature which have been carried out by them during five consecutive years, by submitting summary accounts relating thereto at the end of the fifth year.

Article 75.

Whenever boundary-marks are threatened by undermining, the Contracting Party concerned shall take all necessary steps to have these marks removed and put in a safe place. As regards the work of setting up these boundary-marks afresh, the central authorities enumerated in Article 71, paragraph 2, shall take the necessary action in agreement with one another.

Article 76.

The setting-up of new survey-marks geometrically determining the position of the frontier at places where marks have been destroyed, or the renewal of such marks when they do not form an integral part of the frontier marked out, shall be a charge upon the State in whose territory the survey-marks in question are situated. That State shall also be required to defray the cost of upkeep of such marks.

SECTION X.

PERIODICAL INSPECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

Article 77.

1. In order to ensure the maintenance of the demarcation of the frontier in a satisfactory condition, the central authorities mentioned in Article 71, paragraph 2, shall carry out an inspection of the frontier on the spot every ten years, after previous agreement between them, and for this purpose shall appoint delegates to perform this inspection jointly on the basis of the original documents. The first inspection shall be held in 1936, and shall not include the part situated on

the Danube, in the case of which the inspection of the frontier-line is to be carried out in virtue of the terms of the Decision of December 10, 1922, of the Commission for the Delimitation of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Frontier (see Protocol No. 20, Annex No. 1, paragraph 3). The Contracting Parties shall be entirely free to call upon representatives of other authorities and upon private persons interested to attend.

2. The delegates referred to in paragraph 1 shall take turns in directing the inspection of the frontier in frontier sections of approximately equal length.

3. The delegates carrying out joint frontier inspections shall satisfy themselves as to the state of all boundary-marks, order defects to be made good where necessary, and ensure that these marks are preserved by being painted and that the indications are kept fresh, and also that brushwood and trees are cleared from off the frontier. The delegates shall also take all necessary steps to have the frontier strip where it runs through forests so cleared as to render the previous stone and the next one plainly visible from any frontier-stone, as also to have the strips of land specified in Article 68, paragraph 1, cleared; they shall further satisfy themselves that no such unauthorised installations have been erected on the strip one metre wide on either side of the frontier as might obscure the frontier-line or render it less accessible. Finally the delegates shall verify any diversions in the course of the frontier watercourses forming the movable parts of the frontier, and, should these diversions be considerable, rectify the corresponding frontier maps.

4. The results of the inspection shall be incorporated in a report drawn up in duplicate in the languages of the Contracting Parties and forwarded to the competent central authorities.

5. Each Party shall bear the costs in respect of the staff appointed by it to participate in the inspection of the frontier. The distribution of the cost of material shall be governed by the provisions of Articles 72 and 74.

SECTION XI.

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 78.

1. Official agents who are, in virtue of the provisions of the present Convention, engaged in measuring operations, the supervision of various technical work in hand, or other official activities on the national frontier, may, in the discharge of their duties, move freely along the frontier during the day and cross it at any point by land or water.

2. The persons mentioned in paragraph 1 must be in possession of certificates drawn up in the official languages of the Contracting Parties in accordance with the attached Model A (Annex D). The note attached to each certificate may also be drawn up in any languages recognised by the legislation of the party issuing the certificate. The competent central authorities shall jointly determine the dimensions and colour of the printed forms used for these certificates.

3. The certificates mentioned in paragraph 2, with the exception of those for the delegates in charge of periodical inspections (Article 77), shall be issued by the authorities mentioned in Article 71, paragraph 1, shall be valid until December 31 of the current year at the latest, and shall be stamped by the competent authorities of the other State. The certificates for the delegates in charge of periodical inspections shall be issued by the Ministry of the Interior at Prague or at Budapest, and shall be countersigned by the latter or the former as the case may be.

4. If the work mentioned in paragraph 1 is carried out by private persons, certificates made out in accordance with Model A may be issued to them. Their certificates and those of their workmen (Model B) must, however, have photographs attached.

5. Workmen engaged in work mentioned in paragraph 1 may also, in the performance of their work, more freely along the national frontier during the day and cross it at any point by land or water. They must, however, be in possession of a workman's certificate drawn up in the official languages of the two Contracting Parties in accordance with the attached model B (Annex E). The competent central authorities shall jointly determine the dimensions and colour of these workmen's certificates, and the forms shall be issued together with the model A certificates to the holders of the latter.

6. The B certificates shall be issued either by the municipal authority (office of the Mayor of the Commune) or by the frontier-guard or Customs officials, or by the police station (*gendarmerie*) at the place of residence or place of work of the workmen engaged.

7. Persons in possession of A certificates, who are engaged in supervising work on the frontier, must draw up a list of these workmen and always keep it with them. This list shall contain the following particulars: name and surname, place of residence, date of engagement and dismissal of the workmen, number of the workman's certificate, and name of the issuing office.

8. Holders of A and B certificates shall be required to produce them on the request of the Customs, passport or police authorities. The list of workmen must be produced together with the A certificate.

9. Holders of A and B certificates, with the exception of those engaged in frontier upkeep work which does not last longer than one day, must prove their identity on demand.

10. After the completion of the work, A and B certificates must be returned to the authority which issued the A certificates.

11. The holder of an A certificate shall advise the competent Customs or frontier-guard office and also the responsible passport authorities of the two States in good time, either personally or by messenger or by registered letter, of the commencement of the work on the national frontier. Such notification may be dispensed with if the distance to the Customs or frontier-guard office or to the passport offices proves a hindrance, provided that the work does not last more than one day and only a limited number of workmen is employed.

12. Persons in possession of A certificates are entitled, without applying to the Customs office, to take with them any tools, instruments and plans necessary for the work with which they are entrusted, free of Customs and other duties, on the understanding that they bring them back with them when they return to their own country. They may also take with them for their own use, in quantities deemed reasonable in the circumstances, food, drink, medicaments, tobacco and luggage, provided that the quantity does not exceed that admitted free of Customs and other duties in ordinary passenger traffic under the existing Customs regulations.

13. Persons in possession of B certificates shall enjoy the material advantages accorded to the inhabitants of the frontier zone in minor frontier traffic.

14. A and B certificates do not exempt their holders from Customs and passport inspections.

15. The authority which issued an A certificate must withdraw such certificate from the holder if the police service of the other State so request, even if it gives no reason. With the exception of any certificate issued in pursuance of paragraph 3, proposal 2, the police service of either Party may also, without giving any reason, withdraw, from any person arrested by it in the territory of its country, the certificate issued by an authority of the other Party, and order him to quit its territory. On the request of the police service of one of the two Contracting Parties, even though no reason be given for the request, workmen engaged in frontier work must be dismissed.

16. The authorities mentioned in paragraph 3 may communicate direct with one another in writing in any matter relating to the issue of the certificates.

Article 79.

1. Should a dispute arise between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, the matter shall, at the request of either Party, be submitted to arbitration. The same shall apply to the preliminary question whether the dispute concerns the interpretation or application of the Convention or not. The decision of the court of arbitration shall be binding. If, however, the dispute relates to water-power plant which it is proposed to erect, or any other similar work which would cause a change in the position of the frontier, the court of arbitration may only decide after the Contracting Parties have approved the said change by constitutional procedure.

2. For each particular dispute, the court of arbitration shall be constituted as follows : each Party shall appoint one of its nationals as arbitrator, and the two Parties shall choose a national of a third State as President. If the Contracting Parties fail to agree on the choice of the President within three months after the request for an arbitral award, they shall jointly request the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague to appoint the President. The two Contracting States reserve the right to agree in advance as to the person of the President for a given period. The expenses of the President's service shall be borne by the two Parties equally. The expenses of the two arbitrators shall be a charge upon the respective Parties. The two Parties reserve the right to require those of their nationals concerned in the arbitration proceedings to refund the costs thereof.

3. Nevertheless, recourse to a court of arbitration shall be avoided as far as possible in cases where the costs of arbitral procedure would be disproportionate to the value of the interests at stake.

Article 80.

The Contracting Parties shall keep each other constantly informed as to the authorities regarded as competent under the terms of the present Convention. They shall also do so in the event of the competence of the authorities mentioned in Articles 70 to 73, 77 and 78 undergoing any change in the future.

Article 81.

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

Five years after the coming into force of the present Convention, the Contracting Parties shall, at the request of either of them, institute negotiations for its revision. If, within one year, the Contracting Parties have not reached agreement with regard to such revision, the present Convention may be denounced. In that case, it shall cease to be operative 12 months after notice has been given of its denunciation. Nevertheless, the provisions of Sections I, VIII and IX shall remain in force until the two Parties have altered 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, November 14, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

For the Czechoslovak Republic :

(L. S.) Ing. Václav ROUBÍK *m. p.*

For the Kingdom of Hungary :

(L. S.) G. TÁNCZOS *m. p.*

ANNEX A.

PART I.

A. FRONTIER ROADS AND PATHS AND THEIR UPKEEP.

NATIONAL ROADS.

1. National road Šahy-Esztergom-Székesfehérvár, section between frontier-stones IV 12 and IV 13.⁷
The half of the length of the section joining the part of the road situated on Czechoslovak territory shall be maintained as regards its whole width at Czechoslovak expense, and the other half at Hungarian expense.

2. National road Budapest-Báňska Bystrica, section between the twin boundary-stones IV 14, IV 15 and IV 15, IV 15.⁹

This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

3. National road Füzesabony-Eger-Tornala, section between the twin boundary-stones X 11, X 12 and X 13, X 13.⁹

This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

4. National road Miskolc-Svidník, section between the twin boundary-stones XIX 1, XIX 2 and XIX 3, XIX 3.²

The part of the section between the twin boundary-stones XIX 1, XIX 2 and XIX 2, XIX 2 shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1, and the remainder at Hungarian expense.

If, subsequently, the rest of the section is used for Czechoslovak traffic, the distribution of the costs of maintaining the above-mentioned frontier road shall be settled by a new agreement.

DEPARTMENTAL ROADS.

5. Departmental road Baráti-Tésa-Viškovce, section between the twin boundary-stones IV 6' IV 6 and IV 4, IV 4.¹

This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

6. Departmental road Rapovce-Salgótarján, section between the twin boundary-stones VII 2, VII 2 and VII 2, VII 2.^{8a}

This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

7. Departmental road Rimavská Sobota-Eger, section between the twin boundary-stones IX 12, IX 12 and IX 12, IX 12.^{4b}

This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

8. Departmental road Veleďín-Zabar, section between the twin boundary-stones IX 12, IX 12 and IX 13, IX 14.^{6 7}

This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

9. Departmental road Stárňa-Aggtelek, section between the twin boundary-stones XII, XII 1 and XII 12, XII 3.¹⁶

This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

10. Departmental road Turňa-Jósvafő, section between the twin boundary-stones XIII 3, XIII 3 and XIII 4, XIII 4.

¹ This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

11. Departmental road Turňa-Becskeháza, section between the twin boundary-stones XIII 4, XIII 4 and XIII 6, XIII 6.

² This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

12. Departmental road Hidasnémeti-Buzita, section between the twin boundary-stones XV 1, XV 2 and XV 3, XV 3.

¹ This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

13. Departmental road Alsóregmec-Dolní Michalany, section between the twin boundary-stones XVII 48, XVII 48 and XVII 49, XVII 49.

² This section shall be maintained at Czechoslovak expense.

14. Departmental road Leányvár-Perbeník, section between the twin boundary-stones XIX 83, XIX 83 and XIX 85, XIX 85.

¹ This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

15. Departmental road Kosino-Barabás, section between the twin boundary-stones XXIII 18, XXIII 18 and XXIII 18, XXIII 18.

² This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

LOCAL ROADS.

16. Local road Tiszakerecsény-Hetén, section between the twin boundary-stones XXIII 1, XXIII 2 and XXIII 3, XXIII 3.

⁴ This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

17. Local road Beregdaróc-Berehovo, section between the twin boundary-stones XXIV 5, XXIV 6 and XXIV 7, XXIV 7.

¹ This section shall be maintained in the manner provided for in 1.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

18. The work of maintaining frontier roads and paths shall be carried out in accordance with agreements to be concluded from time to time, and at least once a year, by those responsible for their maintenance in the two countries. The same shall apply to any erection of plant or reconstruction work on a larger scale.

19. On the frontier roads and paths enumerated in Part I, Section A, the use of grass and fruits shall be enjoyed by those responsible for the maintenance of the said roads and paths within the sections maintained by them. These usufructuaries must replace at their own expense any trees which have become barren.

PART II.

A. FRONTIER BRIDGES AND WATER CONDUITS; THEIR UPKEEP.

BRIDGES ON NATIONAL ROADS.

20. The bridge crossing the Danube on the national road Komárom-Kálnica-Hronská Breznica between Komárom and Komárno, of a total length of 400 metres, shall be maintained as far as the median line of the central pier by each of the two Parties in its own territory, with the exception of the centre pier, which shall be maintained by Czechoslovakia, Hungary contributing 50 (fifty) %.

21. The bridge crossing the Danube on the national road Šahy-Esztergom-Székesfehérvár between Esztergom and Parkán, of a total length of 495 metres, shall be maintained as far as the median line of pier No. III (starting from the left bank) by each of the two Parties in its own territory, with the exception of this pier, which shall be maintained by Hungary, who shall receive compensation for her expenditure to the extent of 50 (fifty) % from Czechoslovakia.

22. The metal bridge of a total length of 60 metres crossing the River Eipel on the national road Šahy-Esztergom-Székesfehérvár between Sokolova and Letkés shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of Annex B.

23. The metal bridge of a total length of 79 metres crossing the River Eipel on the national road Budapest-Vác-Košice between Húgyag and Kováčovce shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

24. The metal bridge of a total length of 72 metres crossing the River Eipel on the national road Budapest-Vác-Košice between Kováčovce and Pöstény shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

25. The metal bridge of a total length of 56 metres crossing the River Eipel on the national road Budapest-Vác-Košice near Rárópuszta shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

26. The stone water-conduit of a breadth of 15 metres situated on the national road Budapest-Košice-Zborov near Tornyosnémeti shall be maintained by Czechoslovakia, Hungary contributing 50 (fifty) %.

27. The reinforced concrete bridge of a span of 14.8 metres crossing the Roňva on the national road Miskolc-Hriadky-Svidník near Sátoraljauhely shall be maintained at Hungarian expense; should, however, this bridge be used in future for Czechoslovak traffic, the distribution of the costs of upkeep shall be settled by an agreement to be concluded between the Contracting Parties.

28. The metal bridge of a total length of 192 metres crossing the Theiss on the national road Debrecen-Čop-Užhorod near Záhony shall be maintained as far as the middle of the central span by each of the two Parties.

29. The wooden bridge of a span of 30 metres crossing the River Tur on the national road Nagysomkút-Výlok between Nagyhódos and Veľká Palata shall be maintained by Hungary, 50 (fifty) % being reimbursed by Czechoslovakia.

30. The wooden bridge of a total length of 30.55 metres crossing the Batár on the national road Nagysomkút-Výlok near Úszka shall be maintained by Czechoslovakia, Hungary bearing 50 (fifty) % of the cost.

BRIDGES ON DEPARTMENTAL ROADS.

31. The wooden bridge of a total length of 80 metres crossing the River Eipel on the departmental road Vámosmikola-Pastuchov near Pastuchov shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

32. The wooden bridge of a total length of 65 metres crossing the River Eipel on the departmental road Deménd-Sakáloš near Sakáloš shall be maintained by Czechoslovakia, Hungary contributing 50 (fifty) %.

33. The arched bridge of a total length of 64 metres, crossing the River Eipel on the departmental road Drégelypalánk-Hidvég (Balassagyarmat) near Hidvég shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

34. The wooden bridge of a total length of 30 metres crossing the River Eipel on the departmental road Veká Čalomia-Dejtár, shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

35. The wooden bridge of a total length of 90 metres crossing the River Eipel on the departmental road Šahy-Balassagyarmat near Koláry shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

36. The metal bridge of a total length of 63 metres crossing the River Eipel on the departmental road Balassagyarmat-Zvolen near Balassagyarmat shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

37. The wooden bridge of a total length of 36 metres crossing the Bodva on the departmental road Turňa-Becskeháza near Hidvégardó, shall be maintained together with the arched flood bridge at Hungarian expense, Czechoslovakia contributing 50 (fifty) %.

38. The wooden bridge of a span of 5 metres crossing the Izra on the departmental road Széphalom-Dolní Michalany shall be maintained at Czechoslovak expense.

39. The reinforced concrete bridge of a span of 14 metres crossing the Roňva on the departmental road Sátoraljaujhely-Čop near Sátoraljaujhely shall be maintained at Hungarian expense, Czechoslovakia contributing 50 (fifty) %.

40. The concrete bridge of a span 6 metres situated on the departmental road Bodrogszerdahely-Bodroghalom-Karád shall be maintained at Hungarian expense, Czechoslovakia contributing 50 (fifty) %.

41. The reinforced concrete bridge of a span of 6 metres situated on the departmental road Somotor-Pácin-Cigánd and crossing the Karčava shall be maintained at Hungarian expense, Czechoslovakia contributing 50 (fifty) %.

42. The stone water-conduit of a breadth of 1 metre situated on the departmental road Leányvár-Perbeník near boundary-stone No. XIX 83 shall be maintained at Czechoslovak expense.

43. The stone water-conduit of a breadth of 1.8 metres situated on the departmental road Leányvár-Perbeník near boundary-stone XIX 85 shall be maintained at Hungarian expense.

44. The reinforced concrete bridge of a span of 10 metres crossing the Czaronda on the departmental road Nagylónya-Janoševo between Harangláb and Nagylónya shall be maintained at Hungarian expense, Czechoslovakia contributing 50 (fifty) %.

45. The wooden bridge of a total length of 20 metres situated on the departmental road Vylok-Tiszabecs near Tiszabecs and crossing the River Batár shall be maintained at Czechoslovak expense, Hungary contributing 50 (fifty) %.

BRIDGES ON LOCAL ROADS.

46. The wooden bridge of a total length of 20 metres crossing the river Eipel on the local road Őrhalom-Vrbovka near Vrbovka shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

47. The wooden bridge of a total length of 18 metres crossing the river Eipel on the local road Nógrádszakál-Bušince near Bušince shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

48. The wooden bridge of a span of 14 metres crossing the river Eipel on the local road Ipolytarnóc-Malé Dalovce near the Commune of Ipolytarnóc shall be maintained in the manner indicated in 22.

49. The wooden bridge of a span of 4 metres crossing the Karčava on the local road Veéke Krtiny-Nagyrozványgy shall be maintained at Czechoslovak expense, Hungary contributing 75 (seventy-five) % of the cost.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

50. The upkeep and reconstruction of bridges and the distribution and payment of the expenses occasioned by this work shall be settled in accordance with the provisions contained in Annex B.

51. As regards the other bridges and water-conduits mentioned in Part II of the present Annex, it has been agreed as follows :

(a) The upkeep of these bridges, that is to say, all work relating thereto, with the exception of new construction or reconstruction work, as also the distribution and payment of the expenses occasioned by the work of upkeep, shall be governed by the provisions enumerated in Part II A of the present Annex.

(b) The work of upkeep shall be carried out with the greatest possible measure of technical perfection and in such a manner as to satisfy traffic requirements in the Contracting Countries.

(c) The flood bridges not directly attached to the frontier bridges shall be maintained by such nationals of the Party in whose territory these engineering works are situated as are responsible for their maintenance, and at their expense.

(d) The work of upkeep to be carried out at the common cost by a person responsible for such work shall be decided upon by such person at the commencement of each year or if necessary at some other date, and the competent administrative authority of the other Party shall be informed. The annual accounts relating to the work of upkeep, together with the relevant documents, shall be forwarded during the first two months of the following year to the competent administrative authority of the other Party, and that Party shall reimburse its share within a period of three months after receiving the accounts or — should any objections

have been put forward — within a period of three months after agreement has been reached, in the currency of the Party responsible for maintaining the bridge. In the case of upkeep work on a considerable scale, a previous agreement shall be concluded with regard to the execution of such work.

(e) In the case of damage due to *vis major* (floods, fire, etc.), the necessary repairs shall be decided upon on the strength of a joint inspection carried out in accordance with the agreement arrived at. The costs of this work shall be distributed in accordance with the rule laid down in Part II A of the present Annex. The settlement of accounts relating to this work and the payment of the costs shall be effected in conformity with paragraph (d).

(f) If, for economic and technical reasons, it is found to be desirable to have upkeep or repair work on a large scale on the bridges enumerated in Part II A, 20, 21 and 28, of the present Annex carried out by one of the Contracting Parties only, the execution of this work may, after the conclusion of an agreement, be entrusted to the competent authority of one of the Contracting Parties for the whole of the bridge or for a specified part thereof. This work must always be jointly accepted. The settlement of the accounts relating to this work and payment of the costs occasioned shall be governed by paragraph (d).

(g) In the case of reconstruction work or of the construction of new frontier bridges, those obliged to carry out such work shall come to an agreement with regard to the work and to the distribution of the costs arising therefrom.

(h) The drafting and examination of the plans for the construction of bridges or considerable upkeep or repair work on existing bridges must as far as possible comply with the rules and provisions in force in the two countries.

(i) The Contracting Parties shall, on request, make available to each other the hydrographical data necessary to verify the position with regard to the volume of water flowing under an existing bridge or a bridge to be constructed.

(j) The Contracting Parties shall make available to each other the plans of existing frontier constructions (or a certified copy thereof) against payment of the cost of preparing them.

(k) Each of the Contracting Parties shall ensure that the part of the bridges mentioned in Part II A, 20 and 21, of the present Annex, situated in its territory is lighted by the services responsible.

PART III.

PROVISIONS RELATING IN COMMON TO FRONTIER ROADS, PATHS, BRIDGES AND WATER-CONDUITS.

52. Notwithstanding the provisions relating to the upkeep of frontier roads, paths, bridges and water-conduits, contained in Parts I and II A of the present Annex, each of the Contracting Parties shall carry out traffic police duties on the parts of the roads, paths, bridges and water-conduits situated in its territory. If necessary, the competent central authorities of the Contracting Parties shall agree upon uniform traffic police regulations for these frontier roads, paths, bridges and water-conduits.

53. Each of the Contracting Parties shall bear the expenses of the staff appointed by it to take part in the negotiations for the upkeep of frontier roads, paths, bridges and water-conduits.

PART IV.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

54. The question whether and how far the costs of upkeep which are, in accordance with the provisions of this Annex, to be a charge upon Czechoslovakia or Hungary, shall be covered by the State itself or by other parties, shall be dealt with by special regulations in each country.

ANNEX B.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE RECONSTRUCTION AND UPKEEP OF FRONTIER BRIDGES ON ROADS CROSSING THE RIVER EIPEL.

I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The Contracting Parties have agreed that it will be to their interest if the reconstruction and upkeep of the bridges mentioned below are entrusted entirely to one or other of the two Parties, provided that the technical administration and the upkeep of each bridge is, as far as possible and equitable, in the hands of the Party most directly affected.

Where the reconstruction or repair on a large scale of any bridge becomes urgently necessary, it shall be carried out by the State entrusted with the upkeep of the bridge, in accordance with the principles enumerated below, and the costs arising therefrom shall be distributed in accordance with the rules given below.

The cost of repairs or subsequent constructional work shall also be distributed in accordance with the same rules, while normal cost of upkeep shall be a charge upon the Party responsible for maintaining the bridge in question.

Nevertheless, should the cost of repairs and of the normal upkeep of a bridge carried out during one and the same year exceed 500 (five hundred) gold crowns, the Party responsible for maintaining the bridge in question shall be entitled to request that the costs of repairs and upkeep be distributed in accordance with the rules laid down in the present Annex.

In such a case, however, the procedure described below shall always be observed in the case of new constructions and repairs on a large scale; the plan in question, together with the estimate therefor, shall be submitted in advance direct to the other Party for its approval.

The two Parties agree that wooden structures on existing bridges are, in the event of reconstruction, to be replaced by wooden structures; in such cases, where there is agreement between the two Parties, the width of the flow of water between the piers and the distance between the supports may be fixed at dimensions other than those of the existing bridge. The width of the platform of these new structures is fixed at 4 metres between the girders of the bridge.

The maximum load for wooden bridges to be reconstructed shall be fixed, for Departmental bridges, at at least 6 (six) tons, and for local bridges at at least 4 (four) tons.

The plans, together with estimates, for new constructions and repairs (painting) to be carried out shall be submitted by the competent Czechoslovak authority direct to the competent Royal Hungarian State Building Department; any additions and corrections which may become necessary in these documents shall be discussed direct between the said administrations, and the work jointly determined upon shall then be executed by the Party responsible therefor; the other Party shall be invited to be present when the work is handed over, and the final account shall at the same time be submitted to it for its examination and verification.

Any objections which may be raised with regard to the quality of the work or the account relating thereto may be submitted by the other Party within a period of six weeks at latest after the forwarding of the documents or after the acceptance of the work.

The share to be reimbursed must be paid within three months at latest after the final account has been drawn up, at the rate of exchange quoted on the Zurich Stock Exchange at the date of payment.

The drafting and examination of the plans shall be governed by the regulations in force in the country carrying out the reconstruction work (repairs).

By work of upkeep to be carried out by the Party entrusted therewith are to be understood the following kinds of work, though the list cannot be regarded as complete:

(a) For arched bridges:

Replacement of damaged stones or bricks by new stones or bricks or by concrete, pointing, pargeeting of damaged surfaces, exchange or replacement of iron cramps, protection of piers from undermining by means of heaps of stones or in any other way that may be suitable, regular and effective draining of the platform, cleaning of the bridge and upkeep of the overlap of the platform to a thickness sufficient to guarantee the safety of the vault.

(b) For iron bridges :

Upkeep of the abutments, piers and platform in a manner similar to that described in (a).

Replacement of loose rivets, ensuring that the supports are in their right position and that the roll-moulding and joints are always kept in good condition ; straightening of badly formed pieces, and fixing of loose pieces ; protection of the various parts from penetration by water, removal of mud and dust from the structures, replacement of damaged wooden or iron parts of the footpath, and upkeep of the parapet.

(c) For wooden bridges :

Upkeep of abutments, which may be of masonry, clearing and upkeep of the platform, in the manner described in (a).

Protection of wooden structures as effectively as possible from atmospheric influences and rot ; replacement of wooden piles, beams, plating, girder bolts, parts of the parapet, etc., as soon as it is found that these parts have not the necessary resistance and that this is not secured by other means. Also, replacement or completion of iron cramps, screws, etc., clearing of brushwood, trees, etc., from the pillars, and the greatest possible measure of protection for the bridge against damage by objects carried down by floods.

The approach slopes, if leading to embankments and supported by wooden or stone walls directly joined to the walls of the embankment (abutment wings), are to be regarded as forming an integral part of the bridge, and shall be maintained by the Party responsible for the upkeep of the bridge, together with the parapets erected on those slopes.

Each Party shall be required to maintain or erect at its own expense any bridges or parts of bridges not directly connected with the main structure crossing the frontier river.

So-called flood objects and objects erected on the lateral arms of the river Eipel shall not be maintained at the common cost ; nevertheless, the two Parties undertake to keep such objects situated in their territory, so far as they are of importance to traffic over frontier bridges, in the same condition, and to maintain them in the manner described above for frontier bridges.

Damage caused by *vis major* (flood, fire, etc.), shall be repaired, provided that the repairs do not involve an outlay of more than 500 (five hundred) gold crowns, at the cost of the Party responsible for the upkeep of the bridge, while, in the case of more considerable damage, the rules agreed upon shall be applied.

The official organs of either Party are also authorised to inspect at any time the bridges administered by the other Party, and to communicate to the latter any findings or proposals relating to their upkeep ; it is understood in particular that, before any repairs on a large scale or before the painting of iron bridges, those bridges may be subjected by the other Party to a general inspection, and that the other Party is authorised to inspect, at any time during the execution of the work, the materials employed in the repairs (painting).

With a view to facilitating these inspections, notice of the repairs (painting) must be given to the other Party at least 8 (eight) days in advance. The results of these main inspections, which each Party shall effect in accordance with its own regulations, must be communicated to the other Party as quickly as possible.

The Party entrusted with the administration and upkeep of the bridge is responsible for ensuring the safety of traffic.

Tenders shall be solicited and contracts awarded by the Party responsible for the upkeep of the bridge, in accordance with the rules in force on its territory. As regards the execution of the work, old material may be used, if it is still fit for use, while unusable material shall be sold and the proceeds deducted from the costs of the work.

II.

PARTICULAR OBJECTS.

A. NATIONAL BRIDGES.

These are 4 metal bridges, all in need of repainting.

This work and the other necessary repairs shall be executed, so far as they have not already been carried out, immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention, and the cost shall be distributed equally among the two Parties.

The cost of subsequent repairs exceeding 500 (five hundred) gold crowns shall also be divided according to this rule ; however, the cost of slight repairs shall be a charge upon the Party responsible for the upkeep of the bridge.

1. Bridge No. 36 on the national road Šahy-Esztergom-Székesfehérvár at Kilometre 27 ½ near Sokolová, 1 span, length 60 metres.

This bridge shall be maintained by Czechoslovakia.

2. Bridge No. 74 on the national road Budapest-Vác-Košice at Kilometre 92 2/3 between Kovačovce and Huguag, with 3 spans, total length 79 metres.

This bridge shall be maintained by Hungary.

3. Bridge No. 82 on the same national road at Kilometre 96.0/1 between Kovačovce and Pöstény, 2 spans, total length 72 metres.

This bridge shall be maintained by Czechoslovakia.

4. Bridge No. 113 on the same national road at Kilometre 110.4/5 near Rárópuszta, 1 span, length 56 metres.

This bridge shall be maintained by Hungary.

B. DEPARTEMENTAL BRIDGES.

(1) Bridge No. 1 on the departmental road Pastuchov-Vámosmikola at Kilometre 1.866, total length 80 metres, built of wood. This bridge shall be entirely reconstructed (if this has not already been done, immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention, by Czechoslovakia, who shall also be responsible for its upkeep. To the costs of this new constructional work and to major repairs Hungary shall contribute 25 (twenty-five) %, so that 75 (seventy-five) % shall be borne by Czechoslovakia.

(2) Bridge No. 2 on the departmental road Drégelypalánk-Hídvég-Balassagyarmat at kilometre 1.096, with 5 arched spans of brick, total length 64 metres.

The upkeep of the bridge shall be carried out by Hungary, who shall contribute 50 % to the more costly repairs, Czechoslovakia also contributing 50 %.

The repairs to the bridge shall be carried out (if this has not already been done) immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention, by Hungary.

(3) Bridge No. 4 on the departmental road V. Čalomija-Dejtár at Kilometre 1.875, of wood, of a total breadth of 30 metres.

The upkeep of this bridge shall be a charge upon Hungary. The reconstruction of the bridge, which shall be carried out immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention (if this has not already been done), and the cost of any subsequent repairs on a considerable scale, shall be a charge upon :

Czechoslovakia in a proportion of	60%
Hungary	40%

(4) Bridge No. 24 on the departmental road Šahy-Balassagyarmat near Koláry at Kilometre 17.88, built of wood, total length 90 metres ; this bridge shall be constructed (if this has not already been done) immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention, by Czechoslovakia, the cost of this construction and of future repairs on a large scale being borne by :

Czechoslovakia in a proportion of	65 (sixty-five) %
Hungary	35 (thirty-five) %

This bridge shall be maintained by Czechoslovakia.

(5) Bridge No. 4 on the departmental road Balassagyarmat-Zvolen near Balassagyarmat at Kilometre 0.9, built of metal, 3 spans, total length 63 metres ; this bridge shall be repainted (if this has not already been done) immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention, by Hungary, who shall also be responsible for the upkeep of the bridge.

Czechoslovakia shall contribute 50 (fifty) % to the cost of this painting and of the more costly repairs, Hungary also contributing 50 (fifty) %.

C. LOCAL BRIDGES.

1. Wooden bridge near Vrbovka of a length of 20 metres, shall be constructed (if this has not already been done) immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention, by Hungary, who

shall maintain it in future. The cost of this new construction and of any subsequent more costly repairs shall be borne by :

Czechoslovakia	in a proportion of 40 (forty) %
Hungary	» 60 (sixty) %

2. Bridge near Bušince, of wood, of a length of 18 metres, shall be entirely reconstructed (if this has not already been done) immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention, by Czechoslovakia, who shall be responsible for its upkeep. The cost of this new construction and of major repairs shall be borne by Czechoslovakia in a proportion of 70 (seventy) % and by Hungary in a proportion of 30 (thirty) %.

3. Wooden bridge near Ipolytarnóc, of one span of 14 metres, shall be reconstructed (if this has not already been done) immediately after the entry into force of the present Convention, by Hungary, and shall be maintained by her. The costs shall be borne by Czechoslovakia in a proportion of 20 (twenty) % and by Hungary in a proportion of 80 (eighty) %.

ANNEX C.

PLAN OF EXPLOITATION OF THE FISHING COMPANY OF

Article 1.

(Here shall be inserted a description of the domain in which the company carries on fishing.)

Article 2.

In order to improve the supply of fish and to preserve them, fishing may only be carried on in accordance with the present plan of exploitation.

Article 3.

1. The companies set up on the territory of the Contracting Parties whose domains are situated opposite one another shall render the fishing rights in the waters coming within their province productive by leasing them jointly ; these waters shall be divided into lots. The various lots shall comprise the whole breadth of the bed and also the dead beds situated between the dikes of the two banks (backwaters, loops and depressions) when they communicate if only in time of flood — with the bed of the river.

2. The various lots shall be marked out perpendicularly to the current so that they all form distinct units and present a surface adequate in extent to allow of profitable fishing.

Article 4.

(Here shall be inserted a description of the lots jointly marked out.)

Article 5.

1. Each company shall in turn lease the lots by putting them up to public auction in each case for a period of 6 years. Both companies are required to publish the date and conditions of the auctions.

2. The company which has concluded the leases shall distribute the income derived therefrom between the two companies situated on the opposite banks, in proportion to the areas.

Article 6.

The lots may not be sub-divided either by leasing or by sub-letting.

Article 7.

The lessees shall be responsible to the company for the persons engaged by them for the fisheries and shall make good any damage resulting from the non-observance by them of the provisions of the lease or of the plan of exploitation.

Article 8.

The company must pay special attention to the breeding of all the kinds of fish which thrive in the waters.

Article 9.

For the waters included in the fishing territory of the company, a general close season shall be fixed each year from April 20 to May 31, during which fishing for all kinds of fish and with all kinds of apparatus shall be prohibited. Where the two Parties have not decided upon a uniform general close season, they shall observe the periods fixed by law for the different kinds of fish in their territories.

Article 10.

Spawn used for improving pisciculture shall be supplied in turn by the Czechoslovak company and the Hungarian company during a fixed period and in a fixed quantity (to be equal for both Parties) ; for purposes of verification, the act of placing the spawn in the water shall always take place in the presence of representatives of the two companies situated on the opposite banks.

Article 11.

The legal representatives of the companies shall have the right to examine the apparatus used for fishing and also the fish taken, in order to satisfy themselves that they are of the minimum dimensions required ; they are also authorised to report any case of negligence or offences to the competent administrative authorities, and the companies shall inform one another of any such acts or offences without delay.

Model A.

ANNEX D.

Issued by
No.

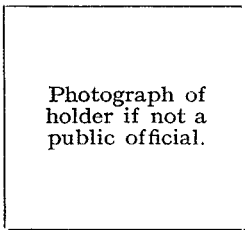
CERTIFICATE

issued in accordance with the provisions of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Frontier Statute.

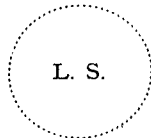
For M.....
resident at (district)
engaged on (in charge of) the work of
in the frontier section of
until

The holder of this certificate is entitled in the course of his work to cross the national frontier in the above-mentioned section, whenever necessary, during the day, and to move freely there.

Valid until19.....



Photograph of holder if not a public official.

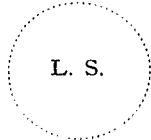


L. S.

Issued by

(Signature)

Seen 19.....



L. S.

.....

(Signature)

Signature of holder

.....

Number of identity-card

NOTICE.

1. The holder of the certificate is entitled, without appearing at the Customs office, to take with him any tools, instruments, or plans which may be necessary for the execution of the work, free of Customs or other duties, on the understanding that he brings them back when he returns to his own country. He may also take with him for his own use such food, drink, medicaments, tobacco, and luggage as may be deemed reasonable in the circumstances, but only up to such amounts as are admitted duty free in ordinary passenger traffic under the terms of the existing Customs regulations.

2. The certificate does not exempt the holder or the workmen under his orders from Customs inspections.

3. If the holder of the certificate engages workmen to carry out his work, he must draw up a list of those workmen and always carry it on his person. This list shall contain the following particulars; name and surname, place of residence, date of engagement and dismissal, numbers of the workmen's certificates, and name of the office which issued them.

4. The holder of the certificate must advise the frontier-guard posts or Customs offices and the competent passport control offices of the two Parties, in good time, either personally or by messenger or by registered letter, of the commencement of work on the national frontier.

5. Notification of the commencement of the work may be omitted if the distance to the nearest frontier-guard posts or Customs offices or passport control offices proves a hindrance, or if the work does not take more than one day or only involves the employment of a limited number of workmen.

6. The certificate (accompanied, if it bears no photograph, by the identity-card) must be produced as must also the list of workmen, whenever required by the Customs, passport or police officers.

7. The holder of the certificate shall ensure that the workmen do not take unfair advantage of the privileges accorded to them, either in order to commit fiscal offences or to the detriment of any other interests of the Contracting Parties. Persons found guilty of offences against these provisions shall no longer be employed on work on the frontier.

8. On the completion of the work, the certificate and the workmen's certificates shall be returned to the authority which issued this certificate.

Model B.

ANNEX E.

Issued by
No.

WORKMAN'S CERTIFICATE

issued in accordance with the provisions of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Frontier Statute.

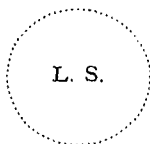
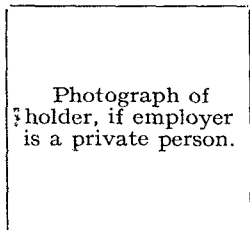
For M
residing at (district)

The holder of the present certificate is entitled when engaged in the work of
in the frontier section of
until

to move about freely by day and to cross the national frontier, whenever necessary, within that section.

The holder of the workman's certificate shall enjoy the material advantages accorded to the inhabitants of the frontier zones in minor frontier traffic.

Valid until 19.....



Issued by
(Signature)

Signature of holder
.....

Note: The workman's certificate must be produced whenever required by the frontier authorities, and shall not exempt the holder from Customs inspections. The holder must, on request, prove his identity, though he is exempt from this obligation if the work connected with the maintenance of the frontier does not last more than one day.

In the event of dismissal, this certificate must be returned.