

N° 1413.

**BULGARIE
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

Convention relative à la protection et l'assistance judiciaire réciproques, en matière de droit civil et commercial, avec protocole additionnel. Signés à Sofia, le 15 mai 1926.

**BULGARIA
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Convention concerning reciprocal Judicial Protection and Assistance in Matters of Civil and Commercial Law, with Additional Protocol. Signed at Sofia, May 15, 1926.

TEXTE TCHÈQUE. — CZECK TEXT.

No. 1413. — ÚMLUVA¹ MEZI REPUBLIKOU ČESKOSLOVENSKOU A KRÁLOVSTVÍM BULHARSKÝM O VZÁJEMNÉ PRÁVNÍ OCHRANĚ A PRÁVNÍ POMOCI VE VĚCÍCH OBČANSKÝCH A OBCHODNÍCH, V SOFII, DNE 15. KVĚTNA, 1926.

Textes officiels bulgare et tchécoslovaque communiqués par le chargé d'affaires de Bulgarie à Berne et le délégué permanent de la République tchécoslovaque à la Société des Nations. L'enregistrement de cette convention a eu lieu le 9 mars 1927.

PRESIDENT REPUBLIKY ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ a JEHO VELIČENSTVO KRÁL BULHARŮ, přejíce si upravití právní styky obou států pokud se týkají vzájemné právní ochrany a právní pomoci ve věcech občanských a obchodních, rozhodli se sjednati o tom úmluvu. K tomu cíli jmenovali svými zmocněnci :

PRESIDENT REPUBLIKY ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ :

pana Bohdana PAVLŮ, mimořádného vyslance a zplnomocněného ministra republiky Československé v Sofii a
pana JUDra Emila SPIRU, odborového přednostu ministerstva spravedlnosti,

JEHO VELIČENSTVO KRÁL BULHARŮ :

pana Atanase D. BUROVA, ministra zahraničních věcí a kultů,

kteří, vyměnivše si své plné moci a shledavše je v dobré a náležité formě, shodli se na těchto ustanoveních :

HLAVA PRVNÍ.

USTANOVENÍ VŠEOBECNÁ.

Článek I.

Stejně nakládání.

I. Příslušníci každé ze smluvních stran budou požívatí na území druhé strany týchž práv jako vlastní příslušníci, pokud jde o zákonnou a soudní ochranu jejich osob a majetku.

¹ L'échange des ratifications a eu lieu à Prague, le 19 février 1927.

ТЕХТЕ BULGARE. — BULGARIAN TEXT.

№ 1413. — КОНВЕНЦИЯ¹ МЕЖДУ ЧЕХОСЛОВАШКАТА РЕПУБЛИКА И ЦАРСТВОТО БЪЛГАРИЯ ОТНОСИТЕЛНО ВЗАИМНАТА ПРАВНА ЗАЩИТА И СЪДЕБНА ПОМОЩЪ ВЪ ОБЛАСТЪТА НА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО И ТЪРГОВСКОТО ПРАВО.

Bulgarian and Czechoslovak official texts communicated by the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires at Berne and the Permanent Delegate of the Czechoslovak Republic accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place March 9, 1927.

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЯ НА ЧЕХОСЛОВАШКАТА РЕПУБЛИКА И НЕГОВО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВО ЦАРЯ НА БЪЛГАРИЯ ВЪ ЖЕЛАНИЕТО ИМЪ ДА УРЕДЯТЪ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИТЪ ВРЪЗКИ МЕЖДУ ДВЕТЪ ДЪРЖАВИ, ЩО СЕ КАСАЕ ДО ВЗАИМНАТА ПРАВНА ЗАЩИТА И СЪДЕБНА ПОМОЩЪ ВЪ ОБЛАСТЪТА НА ГРАЖДАНСКОТО И ТЪРГОВСКОТО ПРАВО, РЕШИХА ДА СКЛЮЧАТЪ ЗА ТАЯ ЦЕЛЪ ЕДНА КОНВЕНЦИЯ И НАЗНАЧИХА КАТО ПЪЛНОМОЩНИЦИ :

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЯ НА ЧЕХОСЛОВАШКАТА РЕПУБЛИКА :

Господинъ Богданъ Павлу, Извънреденъ Пратеникъ и Пълномощенъ Министръ на Чехословашката Република въ София, и
Господинъ Докторъ Емиль Спир, Началникъ на Отдѣление въ Министерството на Правосъдието,

НЕГОВО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВО ЦАРЯ НА БЪЛГАРИЯ :

Господинъ Атанасъ Д. Буровъ, Министръ на Външнитъ Работи и на Изповѣданията ;

които, следъ като размѣниха пълномощията си, намѣрени въ надлежна форма се съгласиха върху следнитъ постановления :

ГЛАВА I.

Общи постановления.

Членъ 1.

Единство въ третирането.

1. Поданицитъ на всѣка отъ Договорящитъ Страни ще се ползватъ въ територията на другата Страна съ сжщитъ права, които иматъ поданицитъ на тая последната, що се касае до законната и съдебната защита на тѣхната личностъ и на тѣхнитъ имущества.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Prague, February 19, 1927.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 1413. — CONVENTION BETWEEN BULGARIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA CONCERNING RECIPROCAL JUDICIAL PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE IN MATTERS OF CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LAW. SIGNED AT SOFIA, MAY 15, 1926.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BULGARIA, desirous of settling the legal relations between the two States with regard to reciprocal judicial protection and assistance in matters of civil and commercial law, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

M. Bohdan PAVLŮ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic, at Sofia ; and

D^r. Emil SPIRA, Head of Section in the Ministry of Justice ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BULGARIA :

M. Athanase D. BOUROV, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship ;

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

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 1.**Equality of Treatment.*

1. The nationals of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party the same rights as the nationals of that Party with respect to the legal and judicial protection of their persons and property.

2. They shall have free access to the courts under the same conditions and in the same manner as nationals of that State.

CHAPTER II.

EXEMPTION FROM GIVING SECURITY AND MAKING DEPOSITS.

Article 2.

1. Czechoslovak or Bulgarian nationals residing in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties shall not be required, when bringing legal proceedings in either country as plaintiffs or

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

interveners, to give any security or make any deposit whatever on the ground that they are foreigners or that they possess no domicile or residence in the country in question.

2. The same provision shall apply to security given for legal costs by plaintiffs or interveners. This also applies to set-offs and counterclaims.

3. The Nationals of either of the Contracting Parties living outside the territory of the other Party shall enjoy the same right, but they shall be bound, on commencing proceedings, to give the name of a person residing in that territory who is empowered to accept service of all legal documents on their behalf.

Article 3.

1. Should the plaintiff or intervener or appellant, being exempted, in virtue of Article 2 of this Convention or by the laws in force in the State in which the action is brought, from giving security or paying a deposit into court, be ordered by the courts of one of the Contracting Parties to pay the costs of the action, such judgment shall be enforceable in the territory of the other Contracting State, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, in the same manner as the judgments of the Courts of that State.

2. The request shall be accompanied by the text of the legal judgment and by a certificate from the court giving the judgment, to the effect that it is *res judicata*. The applicant must also attach a duly-certified translation of these documents in accordance with Article 10 of the present Convention.

3. The parties need not be heard, but the unsuccessful party may oppose the judgment if such right is recognised by the laws of the State in which the judgment is to be executed.

4. The same provisions shall also apply to judicial decisions subsequently fixing the costs of the action at a larger sum.

CHAPTER III.

FREE LEGAL AID.

Article 4.

1. Free legal aid shall be granted to nationals of either of the Contracting Parties in the territory of the other Party according to the regulations in force for its own nationals.

2. If free legal aid has been granted by the competent authorities to a national of one of the two States, he shall enjoy the same treatment before the Courts of the other Contracting State, with respect to all matters of procedure, including judicial documents, relating to the same case.

Article 5.

1. Certificates of indigence shall be issued by the authorities of the State in which the applicant's habitual residence is situated, or, failing such residence, by the authorities of the place in which he is for the time being resident.

2. Should the applicant not be resident in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties, and should the authorities of his actual place of residence not issue or endorse the said certificate for him, it will be sufficient if a certificate is issued or endorsed by the diplomatic representative or consular agent of the country to which the applicant belongs.

3. If the applicant is not resident in the State in which he is claiming free legal aid, the certificate of indigence shall be legalised free of charge by the diplomatic or consular agent of the State in which he desires to make use of the said certificate.

Article 6.

1. If a party to a case has his domicile or habitual residence in the territory of one of the Contracting States and desires to obtain free legal aid in a suit which must be brought before the Courts of the other State, he may submit his request for a certificate of indigence to the competent court or authority of the place in which he has domicile or his habitual residence.

2. The competent authorities of the other Contracting State shall accept a certificate of indigence obtained in this way as ground for granting legal aid in the action brought before them.

Article 7.

1. The authority competent to issue or endorse the certificate of indigence may make enquiries of the authorities of the other Contracting Party with regard to the financial position of the applicant.

2. The authority appointed to deal with the application for free legal aid shall be entitled, within the limits of its competence, to verify the accuracy of the certificate and the information submitted.

CHAPTER IV.

SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS AND EXECUTION OF LETTERS ROGATORY.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 8.

The reciprocal judicial assistance provided for in Articles 8-14 shall include :

(a) The service of documents in civil and commercial cases and also in the case of non-contentious jurisdiction;

(b) The execution of letters rogatory in civil and commercial cases and also in the case of non-contentious jurisdiction.

Article 9.

1. Requests for service of documents and letters rogatory shall be transmitted direct by the Ministry of Justice of the applicant State to the Ministry of Justice of the State applied to. The latter shall be responsible for forwarding the requests to the competent authorities. If the authority applied to is not the competent authority in the particular case, the Ministry of Justice applied to shall inform the Ministry of Justice of the other State to what competent authority the application has been transmitted.

2. The Ministry applied to shall return the documents whether the application has been complied with or not.

Article 10.

Requests for service of documents and letters rogatory shall be drafted in the official language of the applicant State and be accompanied by a translation in the language of the State applied to.

The translation shall be made or certified correct by the competent authority or by an official interpreter of one of the Contracting Parties. The authority applied to may, at the request of the applicant authority and at the latter's expense, cause a translation to be made.

Article 11.

Service of Documents.

1. Documents for service shall be drafted in the language of the applicant authority.
2. The request accompanying the documents shall give the names and descriptions of the parties to the suit, the nature of the document to be served, the authority from whom the document emanates, and the address of the recipient. Documents for service must bear the signature and seal of the applicant authority. They need not be legalised.
3. Service shall be effected by the competent authority, in the manner laid down by the laws of the State applied to. Except in the cases provided for in paragraph 4 of the present Article, the said authority may limit its action to handing the document to the recipient if he is willing to accept it.
4. At the express desire of the applicant authority a special form may be employed, provided it is not contrary to the laws of the State applied to. In such cases a translation in the official language of the State applied to shall be attached to the document. If requested, this translation may be made by the State applied to, at the expense of the applicant State.
5. Service of documents may only be refused if the State in which the action is to be taken considers it such as to affect its sovereignty or safety.
6. Proof of service shall be furnished either by a dated receipt from the addressee or by a certificate from the authority of the State applied to, setting forth the fact, the manner and the date of such service. If the document to be served has been forwarded in duplicate, the receipt or certificate shall appear on one of the two copies or be attached thereto.
7. Should service not have been effected, the applicant State shall be immediately notified and informed of the reasons therefor.

Article 12.

Each of the Contracting Parties may serve legal documents on its nationals residing in the territory of the other Party direct through its diplomatic or consular agents, but it may not have recourse to threats or compulsion.

Article 13.

Letters rogatory.

1. Letters rogatory and papers attached thereto shall be drawn up in the official language of the applicant State and accompanied by a translation in the official language of the State applied to. The authority applied to may provide a translation at the desire of the applicant authority. The letters rogatory shall state their purpose and, if necessary, give a short summary of the case. They shall give the names of the parties to the suit, their domiciles or habitual residences, and the names and addresses of any witnesses to be heard. The letters rogatory and the translation shall bear the sign and seal of the authority despatching them. They need not be legalised.
2. Requests for service of documents and letters rogatory shall be complied with in the manner laid down by the laws of the State applied to. Nevertheless, at the express desire of the applicant authority a special form may be employed, provided it is not contrary to the laws of the State applied to.

3. In accordance with the provisions of Article 9, the applicant authority shall, if it so desire, be notified of the date and place at which the action applied for is to be taken, in order that the interested parties may be able to attend or be represented.

4. The authority applied to shall, when complying with the request, employ the same means of compulsion as it would employ in order to carry out a similar request from the authorities of its own country.

5. Execution of letters rogatory may only be refused if the measure to be taken is not within the competence of the judicial authorities in the State applied to, or if the State in which the action is to be taken considers it such as to affect its sovereignty or safety.

6. When letters rogatory are not executed, the applicant State shall immediately be notified and informed of the reasons therefor.

Article 14.

Costs of Judicial Assistance.

1. No fee may be charged for the service of documents or the execution of letters rogatory and no claim may be made for repayment of expenses of any kind whatever. Nevertheless, sums paid to witnesses and experts by the State applied to, and also any costs resulting from a request for the use of a special form of procedure, shall be repaid without delay by the applicant State, whether or not payment is obtained from the parties concerned.

2. Judicial assistance may not be refused on the ground that the party making the request has not deposited a sufficient sum to cover the expenses to be repaid in accordance with paragraph 1.

3. The cost of postage shall be borne by the applicant authority.

CHAPTER V.

LEGALISATION OF DOCUMENTS AND ADMISSIBILITY AS EVIDENCE.

Article 15.

1. Documents drawn up, issued or legalised by a court shall not, if the official seal has been affixed thereto, require any other legalisation for submission to the authorities of the other Contracting Party.

2. Documents drawn up, issued or legalised by a central administration or any other equivalent administrative authority shall not, if the official seal has been affixed thereto, and if that authority appears in the list attached to the present Convention, require any other legalisation for submission to the authorities of the other Contracting Party. Alterations and additions may be made to this list by agreement between the Contracting Parties.

3. Documents drawn up or legalised before a notary public must be legalised by a court if they are to be used as indicated in paragraph 1.

Article 16.

The admissibility as evidence of public documents drawn up in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be determined in proceedings before the courts of the other Contracting Party according to the laws of the State in which they were drawn up. Nevertheless, they shall not be given any wider measure of recognition than that accorded to them under the laws of the State before whose courts the suit is pending.

CHAPTER VI.

LEGAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF LEGAL PROVISIONS.

Article 17.

1. The Ministry of Justice of either Contracting Party shall, if required to do so, furnish the Ministry of Justice of the other with information concerning the law in force in the territory of its own State.
2. The request must state exactly the legal provisions concerning which information is desired.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Article 18.

In bankruptcy and composition proceedings instituted in the territory of one of the Contracting States, creditors who are nationals of the other State shall be treated in the same way as creditors who are nationals of the State in question.

Article 19.

1. If proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted against the property of a national of the other Contracting State, the competent court of his country, if that court is known, and the nearest consular authority, or in default thereof, another representative, must be notified immediately. These authorities in their turn shall, as soon as possible, notify the court hearing the bankruptcy case, if they have been officially informed, whether the bankrupt possesses movable or immovable property in the territory of their State.
2. Should there be reason to suppose that there are creditors interested residing in the territory of the other State, a copy of the public notice concerning the opening of bankruptcy proceedings, in addition to the notice mentioned above, must be sent to the court, or to the consular authority or other representative as the case may be, for insertion in the gazettes intended for that purpose.
3. If a court of one of the Contracting Parties has opened bankruptcy proceedings, and if the bankrupt, though possessing movable property in the territory of the other Contracting State does not have his residence (chief place of business) there, the authorities of that State shall, at the request of the said court, take the necessary measures to conserve the estate and draw up an inventory. As from the date on which the competent authority of the other Contracting Party is notified of such a request, it shall no longer be possible to acquire in its territory any right of property, pledge or lien in respect of the bankrupt's movable property.
4. The courts of the Contracting State in which the property is situated shall decide what articles are to be excluded or separated from the movable assets of the estate in bankruptcy. The remainder of the movable property shall be delivered to the competent courts of the other Contracting Party.

Article 20.

1. The declaration of bankruptcy made by the competent authority of either of the Contracting Parties shall not affect the bankrupt's immovable property situated in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

2. This provision shall not be affected by any notifications concerning the existence of immovable property, as provided for in Article 19, paragraph 1.

CHAPTER VIII.

RECIPROCAL EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT CLAIMS.

Article 21.

1. Both Contracting Parties undertake to authorise and provide for the enforcement in their territory of the claims mentioned below, made under judgments delivered by the authorities of the other Contracting Party and constituting judgment claims in accordance with the laws in force.

2. This clause shall not apply to judicial decisions given in respect of rights of ownership or other rights over real property in the territory of the State applied to.

Article 22.

1. The following shall be held to constitute judgment claims :

(a) Judgments, payment orders, warrants and other decisions of the civil courts of every kind, including commercial courts, if they are authenticated and if, under the laws of the applicant State, they are no longer subject to interlocutory appeal. The same shall apply to judgments in criminal cases and to awards of damages to injured parties and costs of proceedings ;

(b) Arrangements entered into before the courts mentioned above, if they are authenticated and certified by the court to be enforceable ;

(c) Awards and decisions given by arbitrators or by courts of arbitration, if, in accordance with law or with a written agreement between the parties, concluded in legal form, the arbitrator or court of arbitration is authorised to give a decision.

2. Such awards, decisions or arrangements must be accompanied by an attestation by the court of first instance within whose jurisdiction the arbitrator or court of arbitration gave the award or decision or within whose jurisdiction the arrangement was entered into, certifying that they are correct and stating that no further interlocutory appeal can be admitted.

Article 23.

Unless otherwise provided in the present Convention, the authorisation of enforcement and enforcement itself shall be governed by the regulations in force in the State in which they are to be effected.

Article 24.

1. The request for authorisation of enforcement and enforcement itself shall be made by the applicant to the court which delivered the judgment. In the case of the enforcement of an award of a court of arbitration or an arbitrator, the request shall be made to the court of first instance mentioned in Article 22, paragraph 2.

2. These courts shall immediately transmit the request for authorisation and enforcement to the competent court through the Ministry of Justice, after having attached the attestations provided for in Article 22, together with the other necessary documents.

3. The interested party shall, however, be at liberty to submit the request for authorisation and enforcement direct to the competent court of the other Contracting Party.

4. The court competent to authorise the execution shall determine, on the basis of the documents received, whether all the conditions necessary for authorisation have been fulfilled. This investigation, which must be completed at latest within thirty days from the date on which the court receives the documents, shall be restricted to the following points :

(a) Whether the court which tried the case can be regarded as competent under the laws of the State in which the judgment claim was established. In that case it will be sufficient if, in accordance with the provisions concerning jurisdiction in force in the State to which the request for authorisation and execution has been made, no court of that State had exclusive competence to try the case in question ;

(b) Whether the case concerns judgment claim within the meaning of Article 22 ;

(c) Whether the defendant has been duly summoned, should the law so require, to attend the proceedings, and especially whether the application or request, or the award or decision constituting the judgment claim, has been duly served on him. If judgment was given by default, the court must, should the defendant so request, ascertain whether the latter was not prevented by an irregularity of procedure from taking part in the case or from being properly represented. As regards these points the court may hear the party against whom the claim is to be enforced, or his representative ;

(d) Whether the purpose of enforcement is not to obtain an act which is prohibited under the laws in force in the State in which enforcement is to take place, or to secure recognition of a legal position or obtain satisfaction for a claim which is inconsistent with the sovereignty of the State applied to or contrary to public morals, or which, under the laws of the State applied to, cannot form the subject of an action at law or cannot be enforced.

5. Neither the Court which authorises enforcement nor that which carries it out shall be entitled to examine the merits of the case.

Article 25.

1. The Court competent to authorise enforcement shall, in conformity with the laws of the country, allow provisional measures (measures of custody) to be taken in order to safeguard the rights arising out of the judgment claim with respect to the person against whom enforcement is requested, and this shall be done not only within its own area of jurisdiction but also within the areas of other courts of the same country in which his property is situated.

2. These measures may only be revoked if the person in question provides sufficient surety to meet all the claims arising out of the judgment.

Article 26.

Enforcement as a measure of conservancy.

Even before the orders of the courts referred to in Article 22 have become final or the period laid down for enforcement has expired, the court competent to authorise enforcement may, upon application being made in the manner prescribed, allow enforcement as a measure of conservancy in accordance with the regulations in force in the State applied to.

Article 27.

Provisional Measures (of Conservancy).

Provisional measures (of conservancy) shall be granted during the hearing at the request of the party whose interests are liable to be affected, even if a Court of the other State is competent to try the case.

CHAPTER IX.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 28.

The present Convention, which is drawn up in the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian languages, both texts being equally authentic, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Prague as soon as possible.

It shall come into force one month after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties denounces it.

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

Done in duplicate at Sofia, May 15, 1926.

(L. S.) Bohdan PAVLŮ.

(L. S.) Dr. Emil SPIRA.

(L. S.) A. D. BOUROV.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties, on proceeding to sign the Convention between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Bulgaria concerning reciprocal judicial protection and assistance in matter of civil and commercial law, declare their agreement on the following points :

(1) The term "*Courts*", when used in the present Convention, shall also include the offices for wardship and committeeship ("*úřady poručenské*" - "*opatrovnické*") in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia.

(2) In order better to acquaint each other with the judicial divisions, the Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other a list of their Courts of Appeal and of the Courts of First Instance dependent on the same. This list shall as far as possible be accompanied by a map showing the seats of the Courts of the various instances.

(3) The Contracting Parties shall agree upon the forms — drawn up in the official languages of the two States — to be employed in serving documents.

(4) The provisions of Article 15, paragraph 1, shall not apply to documents drawn up, delivered or legalised by Ecclesiastical Courts.

(5) "*Izplnitelni listove*" (Letters of execution) issued by the Bulgarian Courts under the laws on bills of exchange shall be included in the list of judgment claims given in Article 22, paragraph 1 (a).

(6) This Protocol shall form an integral part of the present Convention.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed this Additional Protocol.

Done in duplicate at Sofia, May 15, 1926.

Bohdan PAVLŮ.

Dr. Emil SPIRA.

A. D. BOUROV.

LIST

of administrative authorities whose documents, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Bulgaria, concerning reciprocal judicial protection and assistance in matters of civil and commercial law, do not require to be legalised.

A. CZECHOSLOVAKIA :

1. The Ministry of the Interior.
The Regional Political Administrative Authorities at Prague, Brno and Opava.
The Civil Administration of Sub-Carpathian Russia at Užhorod.
The Police Directorates.
The Archives of the Ministry of the Interior.
2. The Ministry of Health.
3. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.
The Clearing House at Prague.
The General Post and Telegraph Offices at Prague, Pardubice, Brno, Opava, Bratislava and Košice.
4. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trades.
The Patent Office at Prague.
5. The Ministry of Public Works.
6. The Ministry of Finance.
7. The Ministry of Agriculture.
8. The Ministry of National Defence.
9. The Ministry of Science and Public Education.
The Regional Public Education Boards at Prague, Brno and Opava.
The Section of the Ministry of Science and Public Education at Bratislava.
The Section of Public Education attached to the Civil Administration of Sub-Carpathian Russia at Užhorod.
10. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
The Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
11. The Ministry of Food.
12. The Ministry of Justice.
13. The Prime Minister's Office.
14. The Ministry for the Unification of Legislation and Organisation of Administration.
15. The Autonomous Ministry for Slovakia at Bratislava.
16. The Ministry of Railways.
The State Railway Directorates at Prague South, Prague North, Plzeň, Hradec-Králové, Brno, Olomouc, Bratislava and Košice.
17. The Ministry of Social Welfare.
18. The Audit Office at Prague.
19. The State Land Office at Prague.
20. The Statistical Office at Prague.
21. The Office of the President of the Republic at Prague.
22. The Office of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Assembly at Prague.
23. The Office of the Senate of the National Assembly at Prague.

B. BULGARIA :

1. The Chancellery of the Royal Court of Bulgaria.
2. The Office of the National Assembly.
3. The Office of the Cabinet.

4. The Supreme Administrative Court.
5. The Audit Office.
6. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship.
7. The Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Church.
8. The Ministry of the Interior and Health.
9. The Police Directorate.
10. The Central Health Directorate.
11. The Ministry of Education.
12. The State University at Sofia.
13. The Ministry of Finance.
14. The Public Debt Directorate.
15. The Bulgarian National Bank.
16. The Bulgarian Agricultural Bank.
17. The Central Bulgarian Co-operative Bank.
18. The Ministry of Justice.
19. The Ministry of War.
20. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour.
21. The Statistical Office.
22. The Ministry of Agriculture and Public Land.
23. The Land Office.
24. The Ministry of Public Buildings, Roads and Works.
25. The Central Directorate of Roads, Public Works and Buildings.
26. The Ministry of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.
27. The Central Directorate of Railways and Ports.
28. The Central Directorate of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.
29. The Air Board.