

N° 2752.

POLOGNE ET ROUMANIE

Convention concernant les facilités dans le trafic frontière local roumano-polonais, avec protocole additionnel et protocole de signature. Signés à Varsovie, le 7 décembre 1929.

POLAND AND ROUMANIA

Convention regarding Facilities in Romano - Polish Local Frontier Traffic, with Additional Protocol and Protocol of Signature. Signed at Warsaw, December 7, 1929.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 2752. — CONVENTION ² BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND AND THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA REGARDING FACILITIES IN ROMANO-POLISH LOCAL FRONTIER TRAFFIC. SIGNED AT WARSAW, DECEMBER 7, 1929.

French, Polish, and Roumanian official texts communicated by the Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the Royal Roumanian Legation accredited to the League of Nations and by the Polish Delegate accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place July 4, 1931.

THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA, of the one part and THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND, of the other part, being desirous of facilitating local traffic for the inhabitants of the frontier zone, have decided to conclude a Convention and have for this purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA :

His Excellency M. George CRETZIANO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Roumania at Warsaw ;

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND :

M. Wladyslaw RASINSKI, Doctor of Laws, Former Head of Department in the Ministry of Finance,

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

Article 1.

1. The nationals of the two contracting Parties, domiciled in the frontier border zone of either of the two countries shall, in conformity with the provisions laid down in the present Convention, be entitled to the facilities set forth hereunder.

2. The regions extending on each side of the frontier for a distance of ten kilometres in principle shall be regarded as frontier border zones.

3. Nevertheless, the two Contracting Parties may by mutual agreement, extend the frontier border zones beyond the ten kilometre limit, whenever it is shown that such an extension is necessary in the vital economic interests of the regions concerned.

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 Bucharest, June 4, 1931.

PART I.

FACILITIES FOR PERSONS.

Article 2.

1. In order to be entitled to the facilities granted by the present Convention, the persons mentioned above must be provided with a frontier permit authorising them to cross the frontier and stay in the frontier border zone of the other country.

2. Frontier permits may be issued to :

I. Owners of agricultural land situated in the frontier border zone of the other country, their accredited representatives, members of their family, farmers, usufructuaries and legal users of land situated in this zone and workers necessary to cultivate the land ;

II. Other persons for urgent personal reasons ;

III. Artisans who have been domiciled for at least one year in the frontier border zone of either of the two countries, should they be engaged to carry on their calling temporarily in the frontier border zone of the other country ;

IV. Ministers of religion, doctors, veterinary surgeons, their legally authorised agents, and midwives.

3. Officials on duty in the frontier border zone may cross the frontier on the production of a permanent permit with which they must be provided.

Article 3.

1. Holders of frontier permits may cross the frontier by all normal means of transport.

2. Holders of frontier permits may only stay in the localities specified in these documents.

Article 4.

1. The colour of permits valid for a single frontier crossing shall be white.

The colour of permanent frontier permits shall be yellow.

The colour of business permits shall be green.

2. Forms printed in Roumanian and Polish in conformity with the specimens annexed (Specimens 1 and 2) shall be used for the issue of frontier permits.

3. Frontier permits must contain the following particulars :

(a) The surname, Christian name, nationality, status or profession, place and date of birth and domicile of the holder.

(b) The purpose and destination of the journey ;

(c) The point at which the frontier is to be crossed ;

(d) A description of minors accompanying the holder of the permit ;

(e) The validity of the permit.

4. Permits must be provided with an officially certified photograph of the holder together with his or her signature or finger print. The photograph on the permit shall not be required if the holder produces an official or officially certified identity card to which a photograph is affixed.

Article 5.

1. Frontier permits shall be issued by the administrative authorities of first instance of the district where the applicant has his domicile (in Roumania, the Praetor, and in Poland, the Starost).

2. In duly verified cases of urgency, permits (white) may also be issued by the mayor of the Commune and certified by the nearest police station.

3. The authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present Article shall notify each other in advance of every application for a permanent frontier permit (yellow) or for a business permit (green).

The notification shall contain the following particulars: the surname, Christian name, nationality and domicile of the applicant, his destination, and all information showing that the applicant has complied with all the conditions for obtaining a permit.

In the case of workmen, the notification shall also contain the name of the employer who has engaged them.

The frontier permit shall not be issued if within twenty days from the despatch of the notification the competent authority of the other Party makes objection either on the grounds of public policy or order, or because all the conditions required by the present Convention have not been satisfied.

If the authority responsible for issuing the frontier permit does not regard the objection as justified, the immediately superior administrative authority may approach the competent superior authority of the other Party with a view to a reconsideration of the case.

The details of the procedure to be followed in settling disputed cases of this kind shall be arranged by means of a direct agreement between the competent administrative authorities of the two Contracting Parties.

Article 6.

1. In principle children under fifteen may not cross the frontier except when accompanied by their parents or adult members of their families on whose permit they must be inscribed.

2. Nevertheless, in special cases (conveyance of food, supervision of animals, etc.), children may cross the frontier unaccompanied, by virtue of permits which shall be issued to them only on the application of their parents or legal guardians and which shall contain the signature or finger-print of these persons.

Article 7.

1. Permits for a single journey (white) shall be issued to the persons specified in Article 2, sub-paragraphs II, III and IV, and shall be valid for eight days from the date of issue; they entitle their holders to remain within the frontier border zone of the other country for three days, excluding the day on which the frontier was crossed.

2. Permanent frontier permits (yellow) shall be issued to the persons specified in Article 2, sub-paragraphs III and IV, and shall be valid for six months. They entitle their holders to remain within the frontier border zone of the other country for periods of three days at a time, and the artisans specified in Article 2, sub-paragraph III, for six days, excluding the day on which the frontier was crossed.

3. Business permits (green) issued to the persons specified in Article 2, sub-paragraph I, shall be valid for one year and shall entitle their holders to remain within the frontier border zone of the other country at the places indicated in these documents for the length of time necessary for them to do their work. They may also be used by their holders in the cases referred to in Article 2, sub-paragraph II.

Article 8.

1. Permits valid for a single journey and permanent permits authorise the holders to cross the frontier only at the points stated in these documents and recognised as frontier crossing points by both Contracting Parties.

2. Business permits authorise the frontier to be crossed at other points than permanent frontier crossing points, where the said crossing is essential for carrying out work, such as on by-roads. These points shall be fixed by the respective Customs and frontier guard authorities of the two Contracting Parties after hearing the persons concerned and taking into account the genuine needs of agriculture verified on the spot.

Article 9.

1. In principle the frontier may be crossed by virtue of one of the permits provided for in the present Convention only during the hours of daylight, viz :

Between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. (Central European Time) from March 1 to September 30 ;

Between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. (Central European Time) from October 1 to March 1.

Business permits authorise the holder to cross the frontier between sunrise and sunset.

2. The administrative and Customs authorities of first instance of the two Contracting Parties may by mutual agreement fix other times for the frontier to be crossed if local reasons require it.

3. The frontier may be crossed by rail at any time according to the railway time-table.

Article 10.

The charges made for frontier permits shall not exceed :

- (a) 10 lei or 0.50 zloty for a permit valid for a single journey ;
- (b) 60 lei or 3 zloty for a permanent permit.
- (c) 40 lei or 2 zloty for a business permit.

The amounts may be altered by mutual agreement between the Governments of the two Contracting Parties.

No other charge may be levied for these permits.

Article 11.

Members of regular fire-brigades may, for the purpose of rendering assistance, cross the frontier without permits at any hour of the day or night at the most suitable points, and may remain on the other side of the frontier as long as is necessary, provided they conform with the instructions of the competent local authority, and the regulations in force at the place where the accident occurred.

Article 12.

Persons who have secured frontier permits by making false declarations, or those who have been guilty of a misuse of a permit, particularly by going beyond the area specified thereon, shall

be liable to the penalties provided for under the laws in force in the territory where the offence was committed.

In such cases frontier permits may be withdrawn and returned to the authority which issued them. The competent authorities shall immediately notify each other of the above-mentioned breaches and of the measures taken in conformity with the foregoing provisions.

PART II.

FACILITIES FOR GOODS.

Article 13.

1. Where agricultural undertakings, pastures or similar undertakings situated within the frontier border zone are intersected or are separated by the frontier line from buildings with which they form an economic unit, no disadvantages shall thereby accrue for the working of such land.

2. Accordingly, the owners or tenants of the above-mentioned undertakings (Article 2, paragraph I) shall be entitled to convey across the frontier free of duty :

(a) Unworked stones, sand, gravel, clay, for use on their own land ;

(b) Osier from their own land ;

(c) Firewood and building timber from their own land, when solely for their domestic use ;

(d) Fertilisers and seeds in the requisite quantities for the cultivation and sowing of their land ;

(e) The crops and produce of their land in so far as they correspond in nature and quantity to the type and area of their land ;

(f) Fish caught on their property ;

(g) Riding, draught and pack animals together with harness, means of transport used in agriculture, agricultural machinery and implements, together with fishing gear for use on their own property, conditional on re-exportation.

3. The objects and articles mentioned above may be transported by the by-roads mentioned in Article 8, paragraph 2, where this is rendered necessary by local conditions of the kind of work, always provided that it takes place during the hours of daylight and under Customs supervision.

Article 14.

As a general rule motor or steam agricultural machinery may only be transported across the frontier at those points where there are Customs offices and shall be temporarily exempt from Customs duty. No security shall be required if the person working the land deposits a written statement at the Customs office certifying that the machinery is for the exclusive use of his own property and that he will assume full liability should the machinery not be re-exported within the period prescribed by the Customs office ; he shall assume the same liability should he allow the machinery to be used by other persons. The machinery may also be transported across the frontier under Customs supervision along the by-roads referred to in Article 8, paragraph 2. Petrol, other liquid fuel and lubricants in containers permanently attached to the motors may cross the frontier free of duty and all other charges. Other supplies of liquid fuel and lubricants shall be liable to the usual import duties. Other agricultural machinery and implements, together with carriages, waggons, sleighs, etc., may cross the frontier under proper Customs supervision, but without the deposit of a security.

Article 15.

1. The inhabitants of the frontier border zone may drive their live-stock free of duty and other charges (grazing dues) across the frontier for pasture to grazing land situated in the same zone on the other side of the frontier. The live-stock may be driven across the frontier along the by-roads mentioned in Article 8, paragraph 2.

2. In accordance with the needs of the inhabitants using pasture land on the other side of the frontier, salt, flour and bread in quantities determined by the competent Customs authorities of the two Contracting Parties may be imported free of duty and other charges.

3. Owners of live-stock who are desirous of enjoying the above-mentioned facilities must have their live-stock registered at the Customs Office, when it is temporarily exported and imported, assuming full liability should the live-stock not return to the country of origin within the prescribed period, which may not exceed nine months. Where all the live-stock has not been returned, the owner shall be obliged to account for the reduction in numbers by documents from the competent authorities. For purposes of identification, live-stock must be suitably branded.

4. The produce of the said live-stock during the grazing period, together with any young born in the interval, may cross the frontier free of Customs duty.

5. The regulations relating to the veterinary supervision of foreign live-stock in the frontier border zone are laid down in the Additional Protocol annexed to the present Convention, of which it shall form an integral part. These regulations may be supplemented or altered by direct agreement between the two Governments.

Article 16.

Live-stock that has strayed across the frontier or been stolen and taken over the frontier shall be restored free of duty, if the ownership thereof is established by the communal authority of the live-stock's place of origin.

Article 17.

Inhabitants of the frontier border zone who cross the frontier by virtue of the frontier permits mentioned in Article 2, may convey free of Customs duty and other charges sufficient victuals for a one-day journey provided that none of the articles is subject to a Government monopoly. Inhabitants of frontier zones proceeding to work on land situated in the mountains may take with them sufficient quantities of food for their stay in those regions.

Article 18.

1. The following persons may take with them free of Customs duty the articles necessary for the exercise of their profession on condition that they bring back these articles :

- (a) Ministers of religion and their assistants, the necessary articles for the performance of religious rites ;
- (b) Doctors and veterinary surgeons, their medical instruments ;
- (c) Midwives, their cases of instruments.

2. Doctors, veterinary surgeons and midwives may also convey across the frontier free of Customs duty medicaments, the importation of which is authorised, and articles necessary for dressing, but only in small quantities indispensable in cases of urgency.

3. Members of fire-brigades may in case of fire or other accidents take with them the necessary rescue appliances and means of locomotion including draught animals free of Customs duty and without fulfilling any Customs formalities.

Article 19.

Medicaments prepared in a pharmacy of the frontier border zone in accordance with a prescription of a doctor or veterinary surgeon authorised to exercise his profession in his own country, may be introduced free of Customs duty and without special authorisation, provided that the doctor or veterinary surgeon stipulates on the prescription that the medicament is urgently needed.

Article 20.

Inhabitants of the frontier border zone proceeding, in conformity with the provisions of the present Convention, to work in agricultural, forestry or other industrial enterprises situated on the other side of the frontier may take with them free of Customs duty indispensable implements for carrying on their work, provided they bring them back when they return. Articles of food received as payment in kind by the above-mentioned inhabitants, with the exception of articles liable to taxation within the country or constituting a Government monopoly, shall be exempt from import duty. The Customs office may in such cases require a certificate certifying that the employer has paid the workman in kind.

Article 21.

The artisans mentioned in Article 2, sub-paragraph III, may, in order to carry on their calling on the other side of the frontier, take with them free of Customs duty the necessary tools and implements provided they bring them back on their return.

Article 22.

1. Household articles for the personal use of inhabitants of the frontier border zone may, provided they are re-exported, be imported for the purpose of being repaired on the other side of the frontier.

2. Articles such as cereals, hemp, flax, oilseeds, timber, bark, etc., for the personal use of the inhabitants of the frontier border zone and not for purposes of trade or industry may be imported from the other side of the frontier for the purpose of being ground, crushed, pounded, etc., and after transformation may be re-exported in the quantity and weight corresponding to their original condition.

3. No Customs duty shall be levied on the articles mentioned above, but Customs offices may, when necessary, require the deposit of a security.

Article 23.

The import and export of small quantities of articles of daily business use, for which an import or export permit is usually required, shall be permitted in local frontier traffic, notwithstanding any embargo on these articles, provided it is found after examination of the articles themselves and of the position of the inhabitants that the articles are for their own use and not for purposes of trade. The above-mentioned facilities do not apply to articles subject to Government monopolies.

Article 24.

1. The transport of mortal remains from one frontier border zone for purpose of burial in a cemetery situated in the frontier border zone of the other Party, shall be permitted, except in cases of infectious disease, on the production of a medical certificate and notwithstanding the general provisions governing the transport of mortal remains. Wreaths, bouquets of living plants with ribbons, and candles, which in accordance with local customs are brought in normal quantities by the persons attending the funeral, shall likewise be exempt from import duty. Subject to being re-exported, vehicles conveying mortal remains and articles required for the burial shall also be admitted free of Customs duty.

2. The administrative offices and local Customs offices of the two Contracting Parties shall, when necessary, fix by mutual agreement the frontier crossing points and the conditions of supervision for the conveyance of mortal remains.

PART III.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 25.

A list of the localities included within the frontier border zone shall be published in the Official Journal of each Contracting Party and shall be forwarded to the other Party within thirty days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention. Each Party shall immediately inform the other Party of any alteration made after the publication of the above-mentioned list.

Article 26.

The frontier may on principle be crossed with the help of means of locomotion only at the points where Customs offices are situated, except in the cases provided for in Article 8. Nevertheless the Customs authorities of the two Parties may, when necessary, agree to grant certain facilities in this connection.

Article 27.

Other facilities apart from those provided for in the present Convention may in special cases (sporting excursions, pilgrimages, etc.) be granted by direct agreement between the Prefect acting in consultation with the Head of the Customs on the Roumanian side, and the authorities of second instance of the general and Customs administration on the Polish side.

Article 28.

The facilities provided for in the preceding Articles shall not invalidate the right of each Party to take such steps as it considers necessary on the ground of public health, veterinary Customs or any other supervision, for the purpose of preventing any possible abuse.

Article 29.

The term " free of Customs duty ", used in the present Convention shall be understood as applying equally to imports and exports.

Article 30.

The respective administrative and Customs authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall confer with one another direct for the purpose of removing any difficulties that may arise in the execution of the present Convention.

Article 31.

The two Contracting Parties shall inform each other of the authorities who are to be considered competent for the execution of the present Convention.

Article 32.

A list of the frontier crossing points where Customs offices are situated and a list of the other permanent crossing points are annexed to the present Convention of which they form an integral part (Annexes A and B.) Any alterations shall be made by direct agreement between the competent authorities of the two Contracting Parties.

Article 33.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Bucharest. It shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for one year after it has been denounced by one of the Contracting Parties.

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

Done at Warsaw, in duplicate, December 7, 1929.

(L. S.) G. CRETZIANU.

(L. S.) Dr. RASINSKI

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

TO THE ROUMANIAN-POLISH CONVENTION CONCERNING FACILITIES IN LOCAL FRONTIER TRAFFIC.

VETERINARY PROVISIONS.

I. *Ad Articles 3 and 13 of the Convention.*

The two Contracting Parties agree to admit into the frontier border zone only such saddle, draught and pack animals from the other side of the frontier as are properly branded.

Each animal must be accompanied by a certificate drawn up in Roumanian and Polish and issued by the administrative authority of the first instance of its place of origin. The certificate must contain the surname, Christian name and domicile of the owner of the animals, their description and permanent markings. It should also contain an attestation issued by an official veterinary surgeon of the other country, certifying that the animal is free from any infectious disease and is not suspected of suffering from any such disease. The attestation shall be valid for one month from the date of issue.

Each Contracting Party shall fix the points of passage and two dates every month for the submission of animals from the frontier border zone of the other Party to a veterinary examination which shall be used as a basis for the issue of the above-mentioned attestation. No charge shall be made for the examination and attestation.

II. *Ad Article 15 of the Convention.*

1. Only cattle, swine, sheep and goats of the frontier border zone belonging to the inhabitants of the said zone, together with saddle, draught and pack animals in sufficient numbers for the conveyance of persons and goods accompanying flocks, and dogs required for watching the flocks put out to graze, shall be admitted to pasturage in the frontier border zone on the other side the frontier.

2. In addition to the observance of the Customs and frontier formalities laid down in the present Convention, foreign live-stock, particularly cattle, swine, sheep and goats, which are put out to graze, must also be accompanied by the following documents :

(a) Certificates of origin issued by the communal authority of the place where the owner of the live-stock has his domicile. Separate certificates of origin shall be issued for each head of horned cattle, and collective certificates in the case of all other animals.

Certificates of origin shall state :

(aa) The surname, Christian name and domicile of the owner, together with :

(bb) The number and description of the animals *i. e.* ; species, sex, colour, special signs and marks (ear tabs, brands, cuts, etc.) ;

(cc) An attestation that the live-stock put out to graze had remained for at least the previous forty days at their owner's place of domicile ;

(dd) An attestation that at the time of the certificate's issue the live-stock's place of origin was free from epizootic diseases and that the circulation of live-stock was not restricted on account of such diseases. Tuberculosis and isolated cases of symptomatic anthrax, anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia of game and cattle, glanders and swine erysipelas shall not be regarded as precluding an attestation that the locality is free from infectious diseases of animals.

Certificates of origin may not be dated earlier than ten days previous to the arrival of the live-stock at the frontier.

(b) Certificates of health issued by a Government veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon accredited by the Government, based on personal observations and certifying :

(aa) That the animals are free from and are not suspected of suffering from infectious diseases.

(bb) That the country of origin has been free from cattle plague and infectious pleuropneumonia of cattle for a year.

(cc) That no case of foot and mouth disease has been notified at the live-stock's place of origin or within a radius of forty kilometres for forty days.

In the case of sheep an attestation must also be produced certifying :

(dd) That during the previous sixty days there has been no case of sheep-pox either at the live-stock's place of origin or within a radius of forty kilometres, and

(ee) That during the previous sixty days there has been no case of sheep-mange either at the live-stock's place of origin or within a radius of twenty kilometres.

A supplementary attestation shall be required for swine certifying that :

(ff) During the previous twenty days there has been no case of contagious pneumonia of swine either at the live-stock's place of origin or within a radius of ten kilometres.

3. Flocks driven to pasture on the other side of the frontier must be registered in conformity with the individual certificates of origin and health. Four copies of the registration shall be drawn up, one of which shall be deposited with the Customs office of the country of destination for the purpose of Customs supervision, one with the communal authority at the crossing point, and one with the administrative authority of first instance (the Praetor or Starost), the fourth being retained by the person in charge of the flock.

The above-mentioned authorities and the respective Customs authorities and frontier guards shall notify one another in advance of the probable number of animals to be driven to pasture on the other side of the frontier, and they shall agree between themselves as to when the frontier may be crossed. They shall communicate to each other their replies in this connection within a period not exceeding fifteen days.

4. Saddle, draught and pack animals (paragraph 2) must be provided with the certificates mentioned in paragraph I, and dogs with certificates issued by a Government veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon accredited by the Government, certifying that they are not suffering from rabies and that no health restrictions have been placed on dogs at their place of origin.

5. Animals driven to pasture on the other side of the frontier must have permanent markings showing their country of origin (brands, ear tabs, tattooings, etc.).

6. As a general rule localities where there are Customs offices on both sides of the frontier shall be regarded as crossing points for foreign live-stock driven to pasture within the frontier border zone. Other crossing points shall be fixed by common agreement between the competent authorities of the general administration and Customs (frontier guards) of the two Contracting Parties.

For the present the mountain roads near Kopylas, Lutoasa (the Mt. Popadja) and Stevioara and the village of Hryniawa shall be regarded as crossing points.

7. The owner or person in charge of the flock shall take steps to prevent his live-stock coming into contact with native live-stock while the frontier is being crossed and during their stay on the pasture-lands.

8. On reaching the frontier, foreign live-stock that is being driven to pasture shall be subject to a veterinary examination. The examination shall be carried out by a Government veterinary surgeon, or by a veterinary surgeon accredited by the Government in whose territory the pasture-lands are situated, or by veterinary officers of the two Contracting Parties acting jointly. No charge shall be made for the above-mentioned examination. The administrative authorities of first instance (the Praetor and Starost) shall agree beforehand upon suitable dates for the veterinary examination of foreign live-stock at the frontier, and shall take steps to see that the veterinary surgeons concerned arrive punctually.

9. Where it is found that animals are not provided with the certificates required (paragraph 2), or are not marked (paragraph 5), or that they are suffering, or suspected of suffering, from a contagious disease, they shall not be allowed to cross the frontier.

10. If pasture-lands or other agricultural properties situated in the frontier border zone are cut or separated by the frontier from buildings with which they form an economic unit (Article 13 of the Convention), the owners or users of the agricultural properties shall be entitled to drive their cattle free of Customs duty and all other charges, as often as is necessary across the frontier for the purpose of using the pasture-lands.

Live-stock may not cross the frontier for the first time before having observed all the veterinary provisions laid down above.

In order to facilitate Customs supervision, the live-stock in question must be registered and the registration deposited with the competent Customs authorities at the point of passage.

Horses, donkeys, or cattle, shall be branded on the left fore-hoof (equine species) and on the left horn or left fore-hoof (cattle) with a capital P in the case of Polish animals and a capital R in the case of Rumanian animals. They must also be marked with the same capital letter with shears in the hair of the left buttock; this mark must be at least ten centimetres in height and must be renewed when necessary.

Other live-stock must be marked in a suitable manner according to the general regulations.

11. During their stay in the territory of the other Contracting Parties, animals shall be subject to the veterinary provisions of the country in whose territory they are, except as regards the provisions concerning compensation, bounties and remunerations.

Should the competent authorities, in virtue of the provisions in force, order the slaughter of an animal on account of an epizootic disease, the administrative authorities of the first instance (the Praetor and Starost) shall notify each other by telegraph of the proposed measure in order that the official veterinary surgeon (Government veterinary surgeon or veterinary surgeon approved by the Government) of the other country may be invited to take part in the examination of the animal in question and in the dissection of the animal, and in the procedure of drawing up the documents giving a right to compensation; these documents shall afterwards be delivered to the competent authority (Prefect, Voivode) of the country of origin of the slaughtered animal.

12. Should animals be vaccinated on the direction of the competent authorities, it shall be carried out free of charge, whereas should animals be vaccinated on the application of the owner the latter will bear the cost, the veterinary surgeon of the animals' country of origin being allowed to take part in this operation.

13. On the completion of the period fixed for pasturage, all foreign live-stock, together with any young born during this period, must be driven back to the country of origin. All products obtained from them such as cheese, wool, etc., together with the edible meat and the hides of slaughtered animals must also be exported to the country of origin.

Should an epizootic disease confined to the foreign live-stock break out whilst they are grazing, they may be sent back to their country of origin after a previous agreement between the competent authorities of the two Contracting Parties and after the necessary precautionary measures have been taken.

III. *Ad Article 17 of the Convention.*

Prepared meat (salted, smoked, roasted etc.) but not raw meat shall be regarded as food for the journey. The persons mentioned in paragraph 2 two of this Article may bring with them meat prepared in this manner sufficient for not more than one week's supply.

IV. *Ad Articles 28 and 30 of the Convention.*

The competent administrative authorities of first instance of the two Contracting Parties shall inform each other immediately of the outbreak and cessation of an epizootic disease and what steps they have taken to combat it within the frontier border zone, stating the localities, the owners names, and the number of sick or suspected animals.

The following diseases shall be regarded as epizootic diseases within the meaning of the present Protocol:

(a) Cattle plague; (b) pleuropneumonia of cattle; (c) foot-and-mouth disease; (d) anthrax; (e) symptomatic anthrax; (f) haemorrhagic septicaemia of game and cattle; (g) horse glanders; (h) sheep pox; (i) dourine; (k) vesicular exanthema of horses and cattle; (l) horse and sheep mange; (m) rabies; (n) swine plague and infectious pneumonia of swine; (o) swine erysipelas.

In addition to the above-mentioned information and the regular exchange of fortnightly bulletins of epizootic diseases, the competent central authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall immediately inform each other telegraphically of the first case of cattle plague, contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle and sheep pox that occurs in their territory.

Where it is found that as a result of the local frontier traffic in cattle, one of the diseases mentioned under the letters (a), (b), (c), (h), (i), (k), (l), (m) and (n) has been conveyed from the territory of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other Party, or where there is imminent danger of such disease being conveyed, the competent authorities may take suitable

steps to enforce more stringent measures or even to prohibit frontier traffic in cattle and raw animal produce. Each Contracting Party shall immediately inform the other of any such measures.

V.

The owners of animals and persons in charge of flocks who are found guilty of repeated breaches of the veterinary provisions may be temporarily or completely deprived of the privileges granted by the present Convention, in addition to being liable to prosecution. Should such breaches be committed with intent to deceive and occur in several sections of the frontier border zone, seriously jeopardising the interests of the country, the Contracting Parties may, after previous agreement, place a partial or complete ban on the local frontier traffic in cattle.

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

Done at Warsaw, in duplicate, December 7, 1929.

(L. S.) G. CRETZIANU.

(L. S.) Dr. RASINSKI.

ANNEX A.

To Article 32 of the Convention.

Provisional list of crossing points having frontier Customs offices :

Roumanian Customs Office.

Prigorodoc
Crisciatec
Babin
Grigore-Ghica-Voda
Orășeni
Vâșcăuți
Vijnița

Polish Customs Office.

Kozaczowka
Zaleszczyki
Jasienow Polny (opening contemplated)
Sniatyn-Zalucze (Railway)
Kulaczyn (opening contemplated)
Zalucze (Dependancy of the Customs
Office at Sniatyn-Zalucze)
Kuty

ANNEX B.

To Article 32 of the Convention.

Provisional list of permanent crossing points without Customs offices :

On the Roumanian side.

Sămușeni
Vasilău and Culeuți
Jamblonița

On the Polish side.

Ujscie Biskupie
Grodek
Jablonica

¹ TRANSLATION.

FORM No. 1

AD ARTICLE 4 OF THE CONVENTION.

(FRONT.)

LOCAL FRONTIER TRAFFIC BETWEEN POLAND AND ROUMANIA.

Permits valid for a single journey, No.

Surname and Christian names

Occupation

Place of birth..... Date of birth

Nationality

Domicile

Reason for the journey

Point at which frontier may be crossed

Authorising stay in the Commune of

Valid until.....

(BACK.)

Photograph of Bearer.

The bearer of the present permit possesses another official identity card delivered or certified by an official authority and provided with a photograph.

Signature of bearer,

Official stamp.

Designation of minors under fifteen years of age accompanying the bearer

Place of issue of the permit Date

Authority.....

Signature.

Official stamp.

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

FORM No. 2.

AD ARTICLE 4 OF THE CONVENTION.

(FRONT.)

LOCAL FRONTIER TRAFFIC BETWEEN POLAND AND ROUMANIA.

Permanent Permit No.

Surname and Christian names

Occupation

The bearer (owner, tenant, etc.), is authorised to cultivate land in the commune of

He is employed by

Place of birth..... Date of birth

Nationality

Domicile

Point at which frontier may be crossed.....

Valid for six months (one year)

(BACK.)

Photograph of bearer.

Signature of bearer

Designation of minors under fifteen years of age accompanying the bearer of the permit.....

Place of issue of the permit

Date

Authority

Signature

Official stamp.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

A. At the moment of signing the Convention of to-day's date, the Contracting Parties have decided to define the conditions of application in accordance with the following provisions :

I. In view of the exceptional situation of the population domiciled in the mountain region where the houses are more than ten kilometres distant from the agricultural properties, pasture lands, etc. on the other side of the frontier, the two Contracting Parties have agreed that in virtue of Article 1, paragraph 3, of the present Convention, the frontier border zone defined by that Article should extend on the Polish side within the section of the frontier between Mount Stog and the mouth of the Czeremosz Czarny river to a depth of fifteen kilometres and for the same distance on the Roumanian side in the territory of the sub-prefecture of Plasa Visau. They have likewise agreed that the said frontier zone on the Roumanian side should include a complementary zone taking in the remainder of the sub-prefecture of Plasa Visau and the territory of the sub-prefecture of Plasa Iza situated on the right bank of the river Iza.

Only the provisions of the present Convention relating to the use of seasonal pasture lands and personal facilities connected therewith shall apply to the complementary frontier zone. The Roumanian localities situated in the complementary frontier zone shall be included in the list of localities provided for in Article 25 of the present Convention.

Frontier permits issued to inhabitants of this zone shall have a distinctive sign (a red transversal bar).

II. As regards the Additional Protocol :

The Contracting Parties mutually assure each other that the veterinary provisions shall be applied with the utmost fairness and goodwill, and only in so far as the measures shall really be indispensable for making the health protection of native live-stock effective.

At the time of crossing the frontier for seasonal grazing, that is to say between March 15 and May 31, a general ban shall not be placed on foreign live-stock without the previous authorisation of the competent central authority.

B. The Plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting Parties, desirous of contributing to the suitable solution of all problems relating to frontier traffic, express the hope that the two Governments will as soon as possible conclude special conventions concerning the following questions :

1. The authorisation of doctors, veterinary surgeons and midwives of the other country to practise their profession in the frontier border zone ;
2. The promotion and extension of tourist traffic in the frontier regions ; and
3. The establishment of a local bilateral organisation to settle by friendly agreement frontier disputes of minor importance.

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

Done at Warsaw, in duplicate, December 7, 1929.

(L. S.) G. CRETZIANU.

(L. S.) DR. RASINSKI.