

POLOGNE ET ROUMANIE

Convention de commerce et de navigation, avec protocole final et annexes, signés à Varsovie, le 23 juin 1930, et échange de notes de la même date, et

Protocole concernant la Convention vétérinaire polono-roumaine d'importation des animaux et des produits animaux bruts, Convention vétérinaire avec protocole final et annexes, signés à Varsovie, le 23 juin 1930.

POLAND AND ROUMANIA

Convention of Commerce and Navigation, with Final Protocol and Annexes, signed at Warsaw, June 23, 1930, and Exchange of Notes of the same date, and

Protocol concerning the Polish-Roumanian Veterinary Convention for the Importation of Animals and Raw Animal Products, Veterinary Convention, with Final Protocol and Annexes, signed at Warsaw, June 23, 1930.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 3066. — CONVENTION² OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN POLAND AND ROUMANIA. SIGNED AT WARSAW, JUNE 23, 1930.

French official text communicated by the Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the Polish Delegation accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place October 21, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, of the one part and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, of the other part, being desirous of developing and further strengthening the economic relations between the two countries and of regulating their commercial and shipping relations, have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

- M. Alfred WYSOCKI, Doctor of Laws, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and
- M. Mieczysław SOKOŁOWSKI, Head of Department in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce at Warsaw.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

- M. George DAVIDESCO, His Acting Chargé d'Affaires, and
- M. César POPESCO, Director-General of Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce at Bucharest ;

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

Article 1.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party most-favoured-nation treatment with regard to establishment, residence, the exercise of commerce, industry, trades or professions, together with the right to possess, acquire, occupy or rent all movable or immovable property and to dispose of the same in any way whatsoever, as also the right to form commercial companies in accordance with the law of the land and the prevailing regulations.

Article 2.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall not be subject in the territory of the other Party, in respect of their person or property, to any duties, fees, taxes or contributions, of whatsoever

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, August 23, 1932.

kind or for account of whomsoever collected, other or higher than those imposed upon nationals of the other Party.

These provisions shall not preclude the collection on occasion of so-called *taxes de séjour* or charges on account of police formalities, it being understood that the nationals of the two countries shall enjoy, as regards the rate of such taxes, the treatment accorded to nationals of the most favoured nation.

Article 3.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be exempt in the territory of the other Party from all compulsory military service.

They shall be exempt in time of war and in time of peace from all taxes or fees of whatsoever kind imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all personal military contributions and requisitions ; but they shall be subject notwithstanding, in respect of such movable or immovable property as they possess in the country, to military requisitions and contributions and to military billeting liabilities under the same conditions and to the same extent as nationals of the other Party.

Further, they shall be exempt from all compulsory official functions, municipal, administrative or judicial, with the exception of guardianships or curatorships in respect of the person or property of one of their own nationals.

Further, they shall be exempt from all forced loans in the territory of the other Party.

Article 4.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy, in respect of the legal and judicial protection of their person and property, the same treatment as nationals of the other Party.

Consequently they shall have free and ready access to all judicial authorities of the other Party, and shall be entitled to sue and be sued, and shall enjoy the benefit of legal assistance on the same conditions and in the same manner as nationals of the other Party.

Further, they may employ advocates, attorneys or agents of all categories authorised by the law of the land, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and advantages as are, or may hereafter be, accorded to nationals of the other Party.

Matters relating to *cautio judicatum solvi* and free legal aid shall be settled by special Conventions.

Article 5.

Commercial, industrial, financial, insurance, forwarding, transport and other companies and all similar undertakings having legal personality, which are constituted in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties in accordance with its laws and have their seat therein, shall be regarded by the other Contracting Party as legally constituted.

The legality of their constitution and their right to sue and be sued shall be governed by their statutes and by the law of the land in which they have been constituted.

The admission of such companies to the exercise of their commerce and industry in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be governed by the laws and regulations which are, or may hereafter be, in force in that territory. Once admitted, such companies shall enjoy, in the territory of the other Party, the same treatment in all respects as companies of the most favoured nation.

In the matter of the payment of dues, fees, taxes or contributions of any kind whatsoever in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the said companies shall enjoy the treatment accorded by the latter under Article 2 to nationals.

Article 6.

Until entire freedom of trade can be introduced between the two High Contracting Parties, any import or export prohibitions or restrictions which are, or may hereafter be, put into force for any reason in the Customs territory of one of the High Contracting Parties may not be applied to the commerce of the other Party, unless such prohibitions or restrictions are also applicable to all other States.

Article 7.

The obligations for which the preceding Article provides shall not apply to any prohibitions or restrictions which either of the High Contracting Parties may impose, if such prohibitions or restrictions are applicable to all countries in the same position or are imposed for any of the following reasons, namely :

- (a) For reasons of public safety ;
- (b) For reasons of public health with a view to the protection of persons, animals or plants against diseases or parasites, without prejudice to the provisions of such special Conventions as are, or may hereafter be, concluded in this connection ;
- (c) In connection with the traffic in arms, ammunition or implements of war and, in exceptional circumstances, in connection with any other war supplies ;
- (d) With a view to the application to foreign goods of such provisions of the national law of the country concerned as relate to the production, trade, transport or consumption within the country of national goods of the same kind, provided such provisions are equally applicable to such goods as are, or may hereafter be, the object of a State monopoly or of a monopoly conceded by the State ;
- (e) In fulfilment of certain international obligations to which the High Contracting Parties are also parties.

Article 8.

The natural or manufactured products, originating in or coming from Polish Customs territory, which are enumerated in List A hereto annexed, shall be admitted to import into Roumania on payment of the duties fixed in the said list or of such lower duties as Roumania may concede to the same products of any foreign country.

The natural or manufactured products, originating in or coming from Polish Customs territory, which are enumerated in List C hereto annexed, shall be admitted to import into Roumania subject to such treatment as is, or may hereafter be, accorded to the most-favoured foreign country, and shall furthermore be entitled to the benefit of the duties of the minimum tariff where the minimum tariff is applicable.

Article 9.

The natural or manufactured products, originating in or coming from Roumania, which are enumerated in List B hereto annexed, shall be admitted to import into Polish Customs territory on payment of the duties fixed in the said list or of such lower duties as Poland may concede to the same products of any foreign country.

The natural or manufactured products, originating in or coming from Roumania, which are enumerated in List D hereto annexed, shall be admitted to import into Polish Customs territory subject to such treatment as is, or may hereafter be, accorded to the most-favoured foreign country.

Article 10.

The natural or manufactured products of the Customs territory of one of the High Contracting Parties exported to the Customs territory of the other Party shall be entitled in the matter of export duties and fees to the benefit of the most favourable rates accorded, or hereafter to be accorded, by either of the High Contracting Parties, whether permanently or temporarily, to any third country.

Article 11.

The High Contracting Parties guarantee to one another the benefit of such treatment as is, or may hereafter be, accorded to the most favoured nation in connection with all Customs formalities, bonding, re-export, transshipment or transit.

Accordingly, any favour or immunity which is, or may hereafter be, conceded in this connection to any third Power shall be extended automatically and unconditionally to the other High Contracting Party.

Article 12.

In general, the production of certificates of origin shall not be required for the importation of the products of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other.

Nevertheless, if either of the High Contracting Parties should impose upon the products of a third country higher duties than those applicable to the products of the other Party, or if it should subject the products of a third country to import prohibitions or restrictions to which the products of the other Party are not subject, it shall be entitled to require the production of a certificate of origin as a condition of the application of the lowest duties to the products of the other Party, or of the admission of such products to import.

The two High Contracting Parties undertake to take steps to prevent the throttling of trade by unnecessary formalities in connection with the issue of certificates of origin.

Certificates of origin shall be issued either by Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Industry and Commerce, or Chambers of Agriculture or by the Customs authorities — in Poland the provincial authorities (*urzędy wojewódzkie*) — or by such other authority or economic association as the country of destination may approve on the application of the country of origin. If the certificates of origin are not issued by a Governmental authority, the Government of the importing country may require their visa by the competent diplomatic or consular authorities of the place from which the goods are despatched.

Postal packets not of a commercial nature may be imported without a certificate of origin.

Whenever either Government informs the other of the existence of fraudulent practices in connection with the issue of the said certificates, the Government to which the complaint is addressed shall take immediate steps with a view to specific enquiry into the facts alleged, and shall communicate the result of the enquiry to the Government making the complaint. It shall further take any measures in its power, as required, to prevent the continuance of such fraudulent practice.

Certificates of origin shall be drawn up either in the language of the country of origin or in that of the country of destination ; in the former case, the authorities of the country of destination may demand a translation.

Article 13.

If one of the High Contracting Parties attaches special conditions to the treatment of imported goods in respect of their composition, degree of purity, quality, sanitary condition, place of origin or any other similar condition, the two Governments shall together consider whether the inspection formalities for the purpose of ascertaining whether the goods comply with the prescribed conditions

can be simplified by means of certificates issued in due form by the competent authorities or organisations in the exporting country.

If the two Governments arrive at an agreement on the matter, they shall determine jointly the procedure to be followed for establishing the presence of the conditions prescribed. They shall further name the authorities or organisations competent to issue the certificates, the particulars to be specified in the certificates, the rules to be followed in the issue of the same, the formalities required as proof of the identity of the goods and the procedure for the taking of samples as required.

It is understood that the country of destination shall have the right, even where certificates complying with the provisions of the present Article are produced, to verify the authenticity and identity of such certificates.

Article 14.

The system to be followed in respect of the import, transit, transshipment and passage of animals shall be determined in accordance with veterinary requirements, in compliance with the veterinary police laws of each country.

To which end the two High Contracting Parties have concluded a Veterinary Convention, hereto annexed, forming an integral part of the present Convention.

Article 15.

Internal dues and taxes for account of the State, communes or corporations, which are, or may hereafter be, imposed on the production, manufacture or consumption of any article within the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties, shall not, for any reason whatsoever, be higher or more burdensome than the same dues and taxes in the case of similar articles of native origin or (in default of such articles of native origin) of the most favoured nation.

Article 16.

Merchants, manufacturers and other industrialists of one of the High Contracting Parties, who can prove by the production of a special identity card issued by the competent authorities of their own country that they are legally authorised to carry on their trade or industry therein, and that they pay therein the duties and taxes prescribed by law, shall be entitled to make purchases in the territory of the other Contracting Party, either personally or through the medium of commercial travellers employed by them, from merchants or producers or in places of public sale.

They shall further be permitted to accept orders, on samples or otherwise, from merchants or other persons who make use in their trade or industry of goods corresponding to the samples offered. They shall not be liable in either country to any special tax on this account.

The commercial travellers to whom paragraph 1 relates, being in possession of an identity card in accordance with the model annexed to the present Convention, issued by the authorities of their respective countries, shall have the right, on a basis of reciprocity, to take samples and models with them, but not goods.

The High Contracting Parties shall keep one another informed as to the authorities entitled to issue identity cards, and as to the regulations with which travellers must comply when engaged in their commerce.

The above provisions shall not apply to itinerant trades, to hawking or to the soliciting of orders from persons who are not engaged in industry or commerce, in regard to which matters the High Contracting Parties reserve their entire freedom of legislative action.

Article 17.

Samples and models liable to import duties and not subject to any measures of prohibition, which are imported by manufacturers or traders established in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties, whether personally or through the medium of commercial travellers in their service, shall be admitted provisionally free of Customs duty, subject to deposit of the import duties or a certificate of release against guarantee of the future payment thereof, when required.

All specimens of a specified category of goods shall be considered as samples or models, provided the articles in question are such as to admit readily of identification on re-export, and provided they are not of such quantity or value as, taken together, no longer to constitute samples in the usual sense of the term.

The Customs authorities of either of the High Contracting Parties shall treat as sufficient for the purpose of subsequent identification of the samples or models, the markings made thereon by the Customs authorities of the other High Contracting Party, provided the samples or models are accompanied by a descriptive list certified by the Customs authorities of the last named Party. Additional markings may be made on the samples or models notwithstanding by the Customs officials of the importing country, whenever they consider such additional guarantee to be indispensable for the identification of the samples or models on re-export. Save in such case, Customs examination shall consist simply in determining the identity of the samples and fixing the amount of the dues and taxes leviable, if any.

Samples or models must be re-exported, and the period within which they are to be re-exported shall be not more than six months, unless such period is extended by the Customs administration of the importing country.

On the expiry of the prescribed time-limit, the amount of the import duty deposited or guaranteed shall be retained by the Treasury or collected for its account, unless it is proved that the samples or models have been re-exported within this period.

If, before the expiry of the prescribed time-limit, the samples or models are presented for re-export at a Customs Office opened for the purpose, such Office, after satisfying itself by examination that the articles presented are in fact those for which the import licence was granted, shall refund the amount of duty deposited on import or take the necessary steps to discharge the guarantee.

The two Governments shall publish a list of the Offices to which powers for such purpose have been assigned.

No charge shall be levied on the importer, with the exception of stamp duties for the issue of the certificate or licence, or for the markings by which the identity of the samples or models is established.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to samples and models liable to import duty and not prohibited, which are taken with them by the manufacturers, traders or commercial travellers to which paragraph 1 relates, even where such manufacturers, traders or commercial travellers do not themselves accompany such samples or models.

Article 18.

Most-favoured-nation treatment as provided in the preceding Articles shall not apply to :

(a) Such special privileges as are, or may hereafter be, accorded by one of the High Contracting Parties for the purpose of facilitating frontier traffic with contiguous States within a zone not exceeding 15 kilometres on either side of the frontier ;

(b) Any special tariff treatment of imports which Roumania may establish for the purpose of facilitating financial settlements with countries which were in a state of war with her between 1916 and 1918 ;

(c) Special privileges enjoyed in virtue of a Customs Union ;

(d) The provisional Customs régime instituted between Polish Upper Silesia and German Upper Silesia under the Germano-Polish Convention¹ concerning Upper Silesia signed at Geneva on May 15, 1922.

Article 19.

The two High Contracting Parties shall grant one another freedom of transit through each other's territories, and undertake not to levy any transit duty in respect thereof.

In general, the two High Contracting Parties shall conform in the matter of transit to the provisions contained in the Convention and Statute² concerning Freedom of Transit signed at Barcelona on April 20, 1921.

Article 20.

For all questions relating to railway transport, the High Contracting Parties shall apply in their relations with one another the provisions of the Convention and Statute³ concerning the international railway system drawn up at Geneva on December 9, 1923, together with the provisions of the Berne Conventions⁴ of October 23, 1924.

Article 21.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties undertakes, subject to reciprocity, to grant to vessels of the other Party, the same treatment as its own vessels enjoy in the seaports placed under its sovereignty or authority, in respect of freedom of access to, and use of, such ports, together with all such facilities as it may accord in connection with shipping and commercial operations relating to ships and their cargoes and passengers, including loading and unloading, as also in connection with all dues or charges of whatever kind levied by the Government or by public authorities, concessionnaires, or establishments of whatever kind or on behalf of the same.

Article 22.

The following categories of vessels of either Party shall be entirely exempt from tonnage and brokerage charges in the ports of the other Party :

- (1) Vessels coming from any place in ballast and leaving in ballast ;
- (2) Vessels entering a port with cargo, whether of their own free will or as a result of stress of weather or accident, and thereafter leaving without having engaged in any commercial operation.

In the case of vessels forced to put into port as a result of stress of weather or accident, the unloading or reloading of the cargo, or transshipment of the same to another vessel in the event of the first vessel not being sea-worthy, or such expenditure as may be necessary for revictualling or for the sale of damaged goods, shall not be deemed to be commercial operations, provided the Customs authorities agree thereto.

It is understood that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to sanitary, pilotage or salvage dues in any contingency covered by the law of the land, provided always that no difference is made between national vessels and the vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

¹ Vol. IX, page 465; and Vol. XIX, page 282, of this Series.

² Vol. VII, page 11 ; Vol. XI, page 407 ; Vol. XV, page 305 ; Vol. XIX, page 279 ; Vol. XXIV, page 155 ; Vol. XXXI, page 245 ; Vol. XXXV, page 299 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 166 ; Vol. LIX, page 344 ; Vol. LXIX, page 70 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 373 ; Vol. XCII, page 363 ; Vol. XCVI, page 181 ; and Vol. CIV, page 495, of this Series.

³ Vol. XLVII, page 55 ; Vol. L, page 180 ; Vol. LIX, page 383 ; Vol. LXIII, page 417 ; Vol. LXIX, page 92 ; Vol. LXXVIII, page 472 ; Vol. LXXXIII, page 403 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 336 ; Vol. XCII, page 381 ; and Vol. XCVI, page 191, of this Series.

⁴ Vol. LXXVII, page 367 ; Vol. C, page 248 ; and Vol. CXVII, page 187, of this Series ; and Vol. LXXVIII, page 17 ; and Vol. C, page 248, of this Series.

Article 23.

Vessels of either High Contracting Party shall be allowed to proceed from any one port of the other High Contracting Party to any other port or ports of the same, whether for the purpose of loading or completing cargo for conveyance to foreign countries, or of unloading cargo or any part thereof brought from foreign countries, without payment of any dues other than those to which national vessels are, or may hereafter be, subjected in similar case.

Article 24.

Ship-owners, shippers, freighters and charterers who are nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties, and their representatives and agents, shall be entitled to make use, on the territory of the other Party, of all equipment or accommodation in the ports of the latter or their dependencies, under the same conditions and on payment of the same fees as nationals, provided such establishments or institutions are intended for public use.

Save in so far as otherwise provided by special regulations relating to lighthouses and beacons, pilotage, salvage and sanitary measures, no fee shall be levied, where no actual use has been made of the aforesaid establishments or institutions.

Article 25.

Vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties which have been obliged by stress of weather or as the result of an accident to take refuge in a port of the other country shall be entitled to refit and put to sea again without being subjected to any charges other than would be paid in similar circumstances by vessels of the country itself. Should the officer in command of a merchant vessel undergoing repairs be obliged to dispose of a part of his cargo in order to meet his expenses, he shall be bound to comply with the regulations and rates in force in the place where his vessel has taken refuge.

Article 26.

Where a vessel of either High Contracting Party is wrecked, or runs aground, or is damaged at sea or compelled through stress of weather or accident to put into harbour on the coast of the other Party, the vessel and her cargo shall enjoy the same benefits and immunities as are granted by the law of the latter under similar circumstances to national vessels. The captain and crew shall be given all requisite aid and assistance in respect of their persons, ship or cargo.

Salvage operations shall conform to the law of the land. Any objects salvaged from the vessel or its cargo, or the proceeds of such objects if sold, shall be restored to the owners or their representatives, and no salvage costs shall be payable higher than those to which nationals would be liable in such case.

The High Contracting Parties further agree that goods salvaged shall not be subjected to the payment of any Customs duty unless intended for consumption within the country.

Article 27.

The nationality of vessels shall be determined, in accordance with the law of the State to which the vessel belongs, by means of the ship's papers and permits issued by the competent authorities and carried on board the vessel.

Save in the case of sale by an order of Court, vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties may not acquire the nationality of the other Party, until the authorities of the former Party have issued a declaration withdrawing the right to fly its national flag.

Pending the conclusion of a special agreement for the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates, vessels of either High Contracting Party shall not be subjected in the ports of the other Party to any further tonnage measurement, and the amount of the shipping dues and charges to be paid shall be established on the basis of the tonnage certificates issued by the competent authorities of the country under the flag of which the vessel sails.

Article 28.

National or most-favoured-nation treatment shall not extend :

- (1) To the pursuit of fishing in the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties ;
- (2) To the application of special laws in connection with the national mercantile marine, relating to the encouragement by means of bounties or other special facilities of ship-building and shipping ;
- (3) To privileges granted by the State to its own shipping exploited directly or indirectly by itself ;
- (4) To privileges granted to yacht clubs and the like ;
- (5) To the exercise of the maritime service of ports, roadsteads and shores, including pilotage, towage, salvage and assistance at sea ;
- (6) To emigration and the transport of emigrants, without prejudice to such agreement as may subsequently be concluded in the matter between the two High Contracting Parties.

Article 29.

The provisions of the present Convention shall in no case be applicable to coasting trade.

Article 30.

The provisions of the present Convention shall in no case affect the regulations in force with regard to international waterways.

Similarly, they shall in no case be applicable to navigation in inland waters.

Article 31.

All disputes between the two High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, the tariffs or other documents annexed thereto or the Final Protocol, which have proved impossible of solution within a reasonable period through the diplomatic channel, shall be submitted to an Arbitral Tribunal.

The Arbitral Tribunal shall be composed of three members, to be appointed one by each of the High Contracting Parties severally, the third (to act as Chairman) being nominated jointly by the two High Contracting Parties. In default of agreement as to the nomination of the latter, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to make the necessary nomination.

The members of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be nominated within thirty days from the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification of the present Convention, for the whole duration of the Convention.

Should a vacancy occur for any reason in the meantime, the new member shall be nominated under the same conditions.

The decision of the Arbitrators shall be binding.

Should either of the High Contracting Parties contest the competence of the Arbitral Tribunal to pass judgment on the question submitted to it, the Tribunal must suspend proceedings until the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague has decided the question of competence, and not resume consideration of the dispute unless and until The Hague Court has affirmed the Tribunal's competence.

Article 32.

The Polish Government, which is responsible for the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig in virtue of Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles and of Articles 2 and 6 of the Paris Convention¹ concluded between Poland and the Free City of Danzig of November 9, 1920, reserves the right to declare that the Free City is a Contracting Party to the present Convention, and that it accepts the obligations and acquires the rights deriving therefrom.

The above reservation does not apply to those provisions of the present Convention which the Polish Republic is concluding on behalf of the Free City of Danzig, in conformity with its rights under the treaties relating thereto.

Article 33.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Bucharest as soon as possible.

It shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of ratifications.

The present Convention shall remain in force for two years as from the date of its coming into force.

If it is not denounced by one of the High Contracting Parties at least six months before the expiry of that period, the present Convention shall be prolonged by tacit agreement, and shall remain in force until its denunciation by one of the High Contracting Parties. In the latter case it shall cease to be in force six months after the date of its denunciation.

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

Done at Warsaw, in duplicate, the twenty-third day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

(L. S.) G. DAVIDESCO.

(L. S.) César POPESCO.

(L. S.) Alfred WYSOCKI.

(L. S.) Mieczysław SOKOŁOWSKI.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Convention of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Poland and Roumania, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declarations, which shall form an integral part of the Convention :

Ad Article 1.

1. It is understood that the provisions of Article 1 shall not affect the laws or regulations of either of the High Contracting Parties in regard to the admission and police control of foreigners (passports, identity cards, etc.), or the right of deportation. Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties agree that the said laws and regulations shall not be applied in such a manner as to exclude whole categories of persons from the benefit of the provisions of the Convention.

2. It is understood that the provisions of Article 1 shall not affect the admitted rights of either of the High Contracting Parties to regulate immigration and emigration by law.

¹ Vol. VI, page 189 ; and Vol. CVII, page 459, of this Series.

3. Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to take back its nationals and their families, provided their nationality is duly certified, as also such persons as for any reason have lost their Polish or Roumanian nationality, as the case may be, without having acquired another nationality.

Ad Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties agree to institute negotiations with as little delay as possible with a view to the conclusion of an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation.

Ad Article 6.

1. Questions relating to import and export prohibitions at present in force on the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties shall be regulated by special agreement.

If, after the coming into force of the present Convention, one of the High Contracting Parties imposes new import or export prohibitions, it undertakes to allow the other Party quotas which shall be at least equal to the quantities shown by its official statistics for the last calendar year. If the other Party considers the quotas thus established to be inadequate, the Party imposing the prohibitions shall give full consideration to the interests of the other Party by according it quotas corresponding to its interests or, in exceptional cases, special permits. Further, the Government of the Contracting Party imposing the prohibitions shall do everything in its power to prevent the interruption of imports or exports as a result of such prohibitions.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not affect the rights of either Government to take all necessary action in connection with exports or imports in order to cope with extraordinary or abnormal circumstances, or to safeguard vital economic or financial interests of the country.

Owing to the serious disadvantages to which prohibitions and restrictions give rise, resort shall not be had to them unless in the event of exceptional necessity, nor shall they be used as an arbitrary means of protecting national production or discriminating against the other Contracting Party. Their duration shall be restricted to such time as the motives or circumstances in virtue of which they were imposed continue to be operative.

The High Contracting Parties concurrently declare that in the present economic circumstances of the two countries they will not apply the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs to any new case, and that, while reserving the possibility of recourse to such measures, they have no intention of resorting to them unless in the event of unforeseen circumstances of exceptional gravity arising.

If in the above-mentioned event the Party imposing such import or export prohibitions admits exceptions to these prohibitions, it shall take the interests of the other Party into account by according it special permits.

Ad Article 8.

The following products, originating in or coming from Polish Customs territory, shall be accorded the following Customs classification and benefits on import into Roumania :

Ad items 31 and 32 of the Roumanian Customs Tariff :

Any reduction accorded by Roumania to any third State on any kind or brand of hard or soft cheese shall be applied to Polish cheeses of the same kind.

Ad Article 9.

The following products, originating in or coming from Roumania, shall be accorded the following Customs classification and benefits on import into Polish territory.

1. Ad No. 1 *a*) of Article 27 of the Polish Customs Tariff :

The plum brandy known as " Tzuica ", if accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the Roumanian Ministry of Agriculture, shall enjoy the same treatment on import into Poland as other kinds of plum brandy (*śliwowica*).

Should a duty lower than that at present in force be accorded by Poland to a third State in respect of any kind of plum brandy (*śliwowica*), the same duty shall be applied to " Tzuica ".

2. Ad No. 1 *b*) of Article 27 of the Polish Customs Tariff :

Roumanian grape brandy, if accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the Roumanian Ministry of Agriculture, shall enjoy the same treatment on import into Poland as other kinds of grape brandy (Cognac, Armagnac, etc.).

Should a lower duty be accorded by Poland to a third State in respect of any kind of grape brandy (Cognac, Armagnac, etc.), the same duty shall be applied to Roumanian grape brandy.

3. Ad Article 28 of the Polish Customs Tariff :

Should Poland grant to a third State any reductions in Customs duties or other special favours, including reductions or favours in connection with the surtax on alcohol in any kind of wine containing up to 15 degrees of alcohol inclusive, the same reductions and favours shall be applied immediately and to the same extent to Roumanian wines.

Similarly, any reductions or favours, which Poland may accord to any other State in respect of wines of any kind containing more than 15 degrees of alcohol or to sparkling wines, shall be applied immediately and to the same extent to Roumanian wines containing more than 15 degrees of alcohol and to Roumanian sparkling wines.

The above treatment shall be accorded to Roumanian wines, even where the reductions or favours conceded to the third State in respect of wines bear an appellation of origin specially protected by the laws of the protecting country.

4. Ad Article 35 of the Polish Customs Tariff :

Any reduction accorded by Poland to any third State on any kind or brand of hard or soft cheese shall be applied to Roumanian cheeses of the same kind.

Ad Articles 8 and 9.

It is understood that, from the date on which Roumania accords unrestricted most-favoured-nation treatment to any third State in virtue of a commercial agreement or treaty concluded after the date of the signing of the present Convention, all natural or manufactured products originating in or coming from either of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, on importation into the territory of the other Party, the treatment accorded to the most favoured foreign country.

In any case, unrestricted most-favoured-nation treatment within the meaning of the preceding paragraph shall be applied from the time of the coming into force of any commercial treaties or conventions which may be concluded between Roumania and Germany, Austria, France or Czechoslovakia.

Ad Article 11.

The two Governments agree to the Customs clearing of goods of every kind being effected either at the frontier or at the Customs Office nearest to the place of destination, as the consignor may direct.

Damaged, partially damaged and perishable goods, which remain subject during transport or under deposit to Customs supervision, shall be exempted from import duty wholly or partly according to the degree of the damage. Goods, the quality or weight of which is modified in transit as a result of atmospheric conditions, shall be dutiable according to their condition at the moment of clearance. All goods shall be deemed to be subject to Customs supervision for such time as they are being conveyed by public forwarding agencies from the frontier Customs Offices to Customs Offices in the country.

Damaged goods exempted from duty as being impossible for further use shall be destroyed under Customs supervision. In the case of partly damaged goods and goods on which the duty chargeable is reduced, the use to which such goods are put may be made subject to Customs supervision.

Used tools, implements and instruments imported by mechanics from one Customs territory into another for purposes of construction, repairs or the like may be re-exported within the specified period, with the refund of the guarantee deposit, after the work has been completed.

Machines, motors, tools and the like imported as models for experiments or for exhibition may be re-exported within a period of six months, with the refund of the charges deposited, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by the Customs laws of the two countries and to the establishment of the identity of the said machines, motors, tools or the like, even where they have not been under Customs supervision in the interval. The period of six months may be extended to one year.

Goods cleared but not accepted by the consignee may be re-exported freely in any direction within the time-limit laid down by law, with the refund of the Customs dues paid, after payment of handling and warehousing fees, provided they have been uninterruptedly under the supervision of the Customs authorities in State depots of the railways, shipping companies or harbours.

In the case of goods handed over for transport to public transport concerns (by which is meant, at the present time, the railways and the postal service) those concerns must assume responsibility for import duties and other dues and charges during the period of transport. In the case of goods in Customs warehouses or depots in Poland or in warehouses or depots administered by the Customs authorities in Roumania, the responsibility shall rest with the administrations of the said warehouses or depots.

An exception to this principle shall be allowed where the complicity or consent of the owner of the goods is established.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to inform one another of the offices and authorities responsible for furnishing information of any kind in regard to charges, formalities and the like.

Ad Article 17.

Samples and models without commercial value shall be admitted free of duty. The expression "samples and models" shall include in particular samples of threads, textiles, lace, embroidery, paper, oil-cloth, linoleum and the like, affixed or glued on to pieces of cardboard, sewn on one side, bound, or the like, cereals, vegetables, fresh or dried fruit, nuts, wines or other beverages in bottles of 250 grammes, cheeses and the like. Models without commercial value of metal articles, paper articles or the like, each specimen of which differs from the others in form or design (such as sets of buttons, furs, envelopes, post-cards and the like) shall also be exempt from import duty.

Samples of any kind capable of being used as goods may, on the request of either of the Parties, be rendered unutilisable in such a way as to preserve the character of a sample.

Ad Article 19.

Should a country whose territory is contiguous to that of one of the High Contracting Parties close its frontier by a measure applicable generally to all direct passenger or goods traffic with that Contracting Party, with the exception of frontier traffic, the said Contracting Party shall not be bound to accord in respect of the frontier so closed the freedom of transit for which Article 19 provides.

The High Contracting Parties concurrently declare that the provisions of Article 19 shall not in any way affect the right of the Polish Government to supervise or forbid the transit of weapons, munitions or war material under the terms of Article 22, paragraph 4, of the Treaty¹ signed at Riga on March 18, 1921, between Poland, of the one part and the Soviet Republics of Russia, the Ukraine and White Russia, of the other part.

Ad Article 30.

1. By the reservation of Article 30, paragraph 1, it is understood that the present Convention shall not affect the prevailing international regulations with regard to the Danube.

2. The utilisation of the frontier stretches of the Czeremosz (Ceremus), Prut (Prut) and Dniester (Nistru) for shipping and rafting shall be regulated by the Frontier Statute to be concluded between the two High Contracting Parties.

Pending the conclusion and putting into force of the Frontier Statute, the provisions of the Commercial Convention signed on July 1st, 1921, at Bucharest, and in particular the provision of the Final Protocol ad Article 14 and of the Annex to the Final Protocol with regard to rafting on the Czeremosz (Ceremus) shall remain in force in this connection.

3. The two High Contracting Parties recognise the practical advantage of convening a Committee of Experts at an early date, to consider the proposal for a waterway connecting the Baltic with the Black Sea by way of the Vistula, San, Dniester (Nistru), Prut (Prut) and Danube.

Ad Article 33.

It is understood that the provisions contained in Article 33 shall not affect the right to denounce the present Convention under the terms of the special agreements signed this day.

Done in duplicate at Warsaw, June the twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

(L. S.) G. DAVIDESCO.

(L. S.) Alfred WYSOCKI.

(L. S.) César POPESCO.

(L. S.) Mieczysław SOKOŁOWSKI.

¹ Volume VI, page 51, of this Series.

ANNEX A.

ROUMANIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

Number of Roumanian Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Customs rate per 100 kg. in lei
310	Beetroot seeds	200.—
524	Bleached cotton fabrics	Duty on the unbleached fabric, with a surtax of 20%
525	Cotton fabrics dyed after weaving	Duty on the unbleached fabric, with a surtax of 25%
526	Cotton fabrics woven with dyed yarns	Duty on the unbleached fabric, with a surtax of 35%
527	Cotton fabrics, printed in any colour, also mercerised.	Duty on the unbleached fabric, with a surtax of 45%
ex 580	Waxed cloth, etc. :	
	(b) For covering tables, etc.	1,200.—
831	Rubber footwear :	
	(a) Snow-boots, galoshes and top-boots	3,500.—
	(b) Other footwear, entirely of rubber, or of fabrics covered with rubber	5,000.—
ex 915	Fat lime	30.—
ex 930	Roofing bolts and conduits :	
	(a) Plain	40.—
931	Pipes of baked clay, ordinary, of any shape	50.—
1027	Wares of amber :	
	(a) Plain or combined with common materials	1,300.—
	(b) Combined with fine materials	3,800.—
1038	Hoop iron, cold-rolled, etc.	100.—
1040	Channelled spring steel	200.—
1041	Profiled iron for the manufacture of boot irons	100.—
1088	Receptacles of cast iron, for domestic use, lathe-turned, polished or enamelled, of any weight	
		Surtax of 25% on the duties of No. 1087.
1342	Wrought zinc :	
	(a) Hammered or rolled into plain sheets, or foil	200.—
1642	Ammonium nitrate.	50.—
1751	(c) Gelatinous capsules and pearls	140.—
1770	Lead oxides :	
	(a) Minimum, white lead.	300.—
ex	(b) Litharge	500.—

G. D.

A. W.

C. P.

M. S.

ANNEX B.

POLISH IMPORT DUTIES.

Number of Polish Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Customs rate per 100 kg. in zloties
ex 1. 1. (c)	Millet	3.—
ex 1. 2. (a)	Lentils	Free
1. 2. (b)	French beans	6.—
ex 5. 1. (c)	Cabbages :	
	Between July 1st and end of February	Free
ex 5. 1. (e)	Onions :	
	Between August 1st and December 31st	10.—
ex 5. 1. (e)	Garlic	15.—
ex 5. 5.	Watermelons :	
	Between July 1st and August 31st	15.—
ex 5. 5.	Tomatoes :	
	Between July 5th and August 15th	40.—
	Cucumbers :	
	Between June 15th and October 31st	10.—
	Melons :	
	Between July 1st and August 31st	100.—
at 5. 6.	The following remark should be added :	
	Fresh maize in the cob (<i>kukurydza świeża w kolbach</i>) is liable to the import duty provided for maize in grain in Item 1.	
ex 6. 1.	Apples of all kinds :	
	(a) In bulk or in any kind of receptacle, weighing more than 40 kg., with the exception of apples packed separately or in separate rows, between August 1st and November 15th	18.—
	(b) In any kind of packing weighing not less than 15 or more than 40 kg., and in any kind of receptacles, weighing more than 40 kg., containing apples packed separately, or in separate rows, between August 1st and October 31st	55.—
ex 6. 2.	(c) Under 15 kg., between August 1st and October 31st	100.—
	Pears of all kinds :	
	(a) In any kind of packing, weighing more than 15 kg., between July 1st and September 15th	30.—
	(b) In packages of 15 kg. or less, between July 1st and September 15th	150.—
ex 6. 2.	(c) In any kind of packing, between September 16th and June 30th	150.—
	Plums of all kinds and greengages, in bulk or in any kind of packing	12.45
	Cherries and egiots in any kind of packing	16.20
ex 6. 6.	Apricots in any kind of packing, up to January 1st, 1934	50.—
	Fresh grapes :	
	(a) Between September 1st and November 30th	45.—
ex 7. 5.	(b) Between August 1st and August 31st	84.—
	Prunes :	
	(a) Without packing or in packages weighing more than 25 kg.	34.40
ex 11. 1.	(b) In packages of 10 to 25 kg.	68.80
and notes	Nuts	80.—
ex 24. 2.	Shelled nuts	25% extra
	Jams :	
	(a) Not in water-tight packing, in amounts of more than 2 kg.	300.—

Number of Polish Customs Tariff	Description of Goods	Customs rate per 100 kg. in zloties
ex 24. 5. (b)	Fruit juice, not in water-tight packing	52.—
ex 24. 6.	Powidla of plums	35.—
ex 27. 1.	Grape brandy, with certificates of origin issued by the Roumanian Ministry of Agriculture :	
	(a) In casks or kegs	400.—
	(b) In other receptacles	533.—
28.	Grape wines :	
	Ex. 1. Grape wines in casks, demijohns, containing 50 litres or over, with an alcoholic content not exceeding 15 % inclusive	20.—
	Ex. 2. Grape wines in receptacles, other than those designated in No. 1, still, with an alcoholic content not exceeding 15 % inclusive	74.—
	Ex (b) Sparkling	310.—
ex 35. 1.	Sheep's milk cheese (" Cascaval ") accompanied by a certificate from the Roumanian Ministry of Agriculture	30.—
ex 35. 3.	Sheep's milk cheese (" Branza ") from Braila, ditto from Burduf, ditto from Putina	30.—
ex 39. 2.	Oilcakes	Free
ex 62. 5. (d)	Mustard seeds	Free
ex 62. 5. (e)	Pumpkin and sunflower seeds	3.25
ex 65. 5. (f)	Hemp seed	1.30

G. D.

A. W.

C. P.

M. S.

ANNEX C.

List of the items of the Roumanian tariff showing the products originating in and coming from Poland which are admitted into Roumania on the terms accorded to the most favoured foreign country and at the minimum tariff duties, in all cases where such duties exist.

NUMBERS OF ROUMANIAN TARIFF.

First part.

Chapter I	— 1 to 23.
Chapter II	— 28 to 68, 70 to 74.
Chapter III	— 75 to 133.
Chapter IV	— 134 to 197.
Chapter V	— 198 to 226.
Chapter VI	— 227 to 231, 235 to 256, 258 to 273, 276 to 280.

Second part.

Chapter I	— 281 to 323, 325, 327 to 342, 344 to 395, 401 to 402, 411, 412, 419, 421, 422, 423, 427 to 432, 434 to 460.
Chapter II	— 461 to 622.
Chapter III	— 623 to 633, 635, 637 to 726.
Chapter IV	— 727 to 808.
Chapter V	— 810 to 851, 855 to 859.

Third part.

Chapter I	— 860 to 996.
Chapter II	— 997 to 1027.
Chapter III	— 1028 to 1468, 1472 to 1477, 1482, 1483, 1488.
Chapter IV	— 1489 to 1561.

Fourth part.

Chapter I	— 1562 to 1733.
Chapter II	— 1734 to 1757.
Chapter III	— 1758 to 1793.
Chapter IV	— 1794 to 1803.

G. D.
C. P.

A. W.
M. S.

ANNEX D.

List of the items of the Polish tariff showing the products originating in and coming from Roumania which are admitted to the Polish Customs territory on the terms accorded to the most favoured country.

NUMBERS OF POLISH TARIFF.

Group 1.

Articles : 1 to 8, 10 to 13, 21 to 30, 32 to 37, 39 to 40.

Group 2.

Articles : 41 to 43, 45 to 48, 51 to 57.

Group 3.

Articles : 58, 61 to 64.

Group 4.

Articles : 65 to 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 77 to 78.

Group 5.

Articles : 83 to 86.

Group 6.

Articles : 95, 105 to 109, 112 to 113, 115, 120 to 123, 125 to 127, 131 to 132, 137.

Group 7.

Articles : 138 to 143, 146, 149 to 158, 161 to 164, 167, 168, 173, 174.

Group 8.

Articles : 176, 178.

Group 9.

Articles : 179 to 184, 186 to 193, 195 to 208.

Group 10.

Articles : 209 to 213, 215 to 216.

G. D.
C. P.

A. W.
M. S.

ANNEX TO ARTICLE 16 OF THE CONVENTION.

FORM OF IDENTITY CARD.

POLAND OR ROUMANIA.

IDENTITY CARD FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

(Available for twelve months from the date of issue.)

Valid in { Poland
Roumania

No. of card

It is hereby certified that the holder of this card, M.
 born at residing at
 street No.
 owns ¹
 at
 under the name of
 2) is a commercial traveller of the firm (firms) of
 is in the employ of the firm (firms) of
 at
 which own (s) ¹
 under the name of

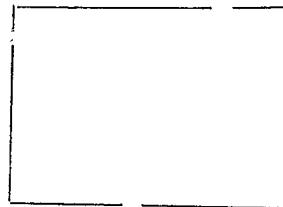
As the holder of this card intends to solicit orders in the above-mentioned countries, and to make purchases for the above-mentioned firm(s), it is hereby certified that the said firm (s) is (are) authorised to exercise its (their) industry and trade at
 and pay (s) the statutory charges there for that purpose :

..... the 193...

Legalised signature of the Head of the firm (s) (2.)

Description of holder :

Age.....
 Height
 Hair ¹.....
 Special characteristics



¹ State nature of the factory or business.

N. B. Only Part I of the form should be filled in in the case of the Head of a commercial or industrial concern, and Part 2 in the case of a commercial traveller.
 (This document to be drawn up in duplicate).

ANNEX No. 6.

THE ROUMANIAN CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AT WARSAW TO THE POLISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, *June 23, 1930.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In taking note of the undertaking by the Polish Government to reduce at the earliest possible date the duties on imports of Roumanian maize under Item 1, 1 (c) of the Polish Customs Tariff to 3.25 zloties per 100 kg., I have the honour to state on behalf of my Government that it undertakes at the earliest possible date to reduce the import duties on pipes of cast-iron, the walls of which are less than 7 mm. in thickness (No. 1077 of the Roumanian Customs tariff) to 300 (three hundred) lei per 100 kg.

Should the Roumanian Government notwithstanding not see its way to accord the above-mentioned reduction on pipes before September 1st, 1930, or alternatively, should the Polish Government not see its way to accord the above-mentioned reduction on maize, each Contracting Party shall be at liberty to denounce the Convention on Commerce and Navigation, this day signed, such denunciation to take effect as from October 1st, 1930, if in the interval no special settlement of these questions is concluded between the two Governments.

Please accept, etc.

G. DAVIDESCO.

Acting Roumanian Chargé d'Affaires.

THE POLISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE ROUMANIAN CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AT WARSAW.

WARSAW, *June 23, 1930.*

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES,

In taking note of the undertaking by the Roumanian Government to reduce at the earliest possible date the import duties on pipes of cast-iron, the walls of which are less than 7 mm. in thickness (No. 1077 of the Roumanian Customs tariff), to 300 (three hundred) lei per 100 kg., I have the honour to state on behalf of my Government that it undertakes at the earliest possible date to reduce the duties on imports of Roumanian maize under Item 1, 1 (c) of the Polish Customs Tariff to 3.25 zloties per 100 kg.

Should the Polish Government notwithstanding not see its way to accord the above-mentioned reduction on maize before September 1st, 1930, or alternatively, should the Roumanian Government not see its way to accord the above-mentioned reduction on pipes before the same date, each Contracting Party shall be at liberty to denounce the Convention on Commerce and Navigation, this day signed, such denunciation to take effect as from October 1st, 1930, if in the interval no special settlement of these questions is concluded between the two Governments.

Please accept, etc.

(s. s.) Alfred WYSOCKI.

PROTOCOL

CONCERNING THE POLISH-ROUMANIAN VETERINARY CONVENTION FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS
AND RAW ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

In view of the present position as between the two High Contracting Parties with regard to the exchange of animals, raw animal products and materials or articles capable of serving as carriers of contagion, and in view of the fact that these exchanges are now of less importance for the two countries than formerly, the two High Contracting Parties agree provisionally to postpone the conclusion of a veterinary convention concerning the import of animals and animal products.

Nevertheless, the two High Contracting Parties mutually undertake, in respect of the import of animals, raw animal products and materials and articles capable of serving as carriers of contagion from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other Party, to apply the provisions contained in the veterinary laws and regulations in force in their respective territories in a spirit of all possible good faith and goodwill and with the sole object of ensuring the sanitary protection of native animals.

Done at Warsaw, in duplicate, June the twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

(L. S.) G. DAVIDESCO.

(L. S.) Alfred WYSOCKI.

(L. S.) César POPESCO.

(L. S.) Mieczysław SOKOŁOWSKI.

ANNEX I.

VETERINARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN POLAND AND ROUMANIA ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Article 1.

Transit over the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties of animals and their raw products and of materials or articles capable of serving as carriers of a contagious disease, coming from the territory of the other High Contracting Party, shall be restricted to certain points on the frontier.

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, before the coming into force of the present Convention, a list of the Customs Offices open for the transit of animals and their raw products and of materials or articles capable of serving as carriers of a contagious disease. They undertake so to organise the service as to comply with veterinary and commercial requirements. They shall also inform one another in good time of any changes in the said list.

Article 2.

The animals referred to in Article 1 shall include horses, asses and cross-breeds of the same, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and poultry.

Article 3.

The transit of the animals to which Article 2 above relates and of their products, and of materials or articles capable of serving as carriers of a contagious disease, shall not be subject to any previous or special authorisation on the part of the country of transit.

Transit of live animals of other kinds shall be subject to special authorisation by the country of transit.

Article 4.

Animals in transit shall be inspected at the frontier by a veterinary official.

The animals shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health stating the place of origin and place of destination of the animals.

The certificate, a model of which is attached to the present Convention, (Model I), must contain an attestation by a Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State to the effect that the animals have been found healthy and free from any contagious disease at the time of consignment, and that there has been no case :

(a) For at least six months past, of cattle plague or contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;

(b) For at least forty days past, of dourine, swine fever, hog cholera, septicemia of swine or sheep-pox ;

(c) For at least twenty-one days past, of foot-and-mouth disease or fowl plague ; and further that there has been no case, either in the commune of origin or adjoining communes or in the localities traversed on the way to the final place of consignment by rail or by boat, of contagious peripneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, swine fever, dourine, hog cholera, septicemia of swine or fowl plague. These restrictions to be applicable in the case of each disease only to such species as are capable of contracting such disease.

The existence of sporadic cases of anthrax, emphysematous or symptomatic anthrax, glanders, red murrain (swine erysipelas), hemorrhagic septicemia of ruminants or swine, or rabies shall not preclude the issue of the certificate, except in the case of animals from stables or localities placed under veterinary supervision in accordance with the veterinary regulations of the exporting country.

The appearance of scab in sheep or goats shall not preclude the issue of the certificate in the case of solipeds, and *vice versa*.

The certificates shall be individual in the case of solipeds and cattle, and collective in the case of sheep, goats, swine and poultry. Collective certificates may only relate to animals of the same species belonging to one individual consigned to a single locality, and forming a single consignment : the particulars they contain must be sufficient to preclude any substitution of other animals.

The certificates must not be issued more than three days before the beginning of the journey, not including the day of issue. The transport must be unbroken. In case of break of bulk by reason of *vis major*, the Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State in the country of origin or country of transit must append a clause on the back of the certificate of origin and health concerned on the lines of the model attached to the present Convention (Model No. 2).

All animals forming part of a consignment must be submitted to inspection by the veterinary officer at the frontier of the country of transit. Exception shall be made in the case of accidental death reported by the veterinary authorities of one of the High Contracting Parties and by them attested on the certificate of origin and health.

The duration of the journey shall be determined in accordance with the way-bill or ship's papers.

Article 5.

Meat, fats, lard and all meat preparations in transit shall be subject to veterinary inspection at the frontier of the country of transit.

Meat and meat preparations must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and wholesomeness made out in accordance with the model attached to the present Convention (Model No. 3) attesting that they are derived exclusively from animals subjected before and after slaughter to inspection by a Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State, who has declared the meat to be wholesome, unconditionally fit for human consumption and prepared and handled according to hygienic rules. In the case of pork or pork preparations, the certificate must state that a trichinoscopic examination has been made with negative results.

The meat must be marked with a stamp, reproduced on the certificate accompanying the consignment. Each certificate must apply to meat of the same animal species and of the same origin belonging to the same owner and despatched to the same consignee.

Excisions, scraping of the serous glands or the removal of ganglia which are normally adherent shall in all cases involve rejection of the meat in question.

Fresh meat or meat preserved by a refrigerating process must be submitted for veterinary inspection by the country of transit in the following forms :

(a) Beef : the entire carcasses with or without hides, or halves or quarters of the carcasses ;

(b) Mutton and goatsmeat : the entire carcasses, with or without the hides, or halves of the carcasses ;

(c) Pork : the entire carcass or halves thereof, with or without the lard : the latter may be transported separately.

Article 6.

Fresh raw animal products may be subjected by the country of transit to veterinary inspection at the frontier : they must be accompanied by a certificate, a model of which is attached to the present Convention (Model No. 4), issued by a Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State, allowing of their identification and attesting that they are derived from animals free of diseases capable of being communicated to human beings or animals by the said products.

No certificate shall be required in the case of products which have undergone treatment regarded as furnishing adequate prophylactic safeguards (drying, salting, arsenical or other treatment, antiseptic washing, steaming, disinfection etc.). The following may be conveyed in transit without a certificate and without being subjected to restrictions for sanitary reasons : melted tallow, denatured grades of tallow wool impregnated with lime or factory-washed, wool waste and wool from tanneries, feathers of all kinds packed in closed bags, guts, gullets, stomachs, bladders, claws dried or salted, suitably packed or put up in closed cases or barrels, skins of wild animals, waste of skins treated with lime, hogs-hair and bristles, fully dried or boiled or soaked in lime (tails, manes, etc.), horns, hooves, claws and bones, all with the fat taken away or boiled or dried or separated from the soft parts, waste of stuffs used for industrial purposes, eggs, milk and dairy produce.

Article 7.

Animals conveyed in transit must be accompanied on leaving the country from which they come, by an import permit of the country of destination or by a transit permit of the country of transit, embodying an undertaking on the part of the country of destination or country of transit not to refuse in any case to admit the animals, unless the said countries have given a permanent

undertaking not to refuse in any case to admit animals, animal products or articles capable of serving as carriers of a contagious disease.

The transit of fresh, preserved or prepared meat, or of materials or articles capable of carrying a disease, from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties across the territory of the other, by rail, in closed and sealed wagons or by ship, shall be allowed without any previous undertaking on the part of the country of transit at the time of the goods leaving the country, or on the part of the country of destination, to admit the consignment.

The transit wagons shall be sealed by the Customs Office of the station of entry of the country of transit, and shall be presented sealed to the Customs Office of entry in the country of destination or the Customs Office of departure in the country of transit. The wagons containing the animals shall be sealed in such a way as to afford safeguards against the animals being unloaded *en route* or other animals substituted for them, while at the same time allowing of their being fed. In principle no unloading or reloading shall be allowed. In case of necessity or by special permission, unloading or reloading may take place under the supervision of a Government veterinary official or a veterinary official authorised by the State.

Wagons used for the transit of animals or fresh animal products must be absolutely water-tight.

Article 8.

Animals found on the occasion of the veterinary inspection at the frontier to be suffering from, or contaminated with, or suspect of a contagious disease which is compulsorily notifiable, shall be refused admittance, together with all consignments which fail to comply with the requirements of the present Convention.

The veterinary official hereinbefore mentioned shall enter on the certificate the reason for refusal of admittance, and shall sign his declaration and immediately inform the competent veterinary authority attached to the frontier of the other High Contracting Party. The certificate, accompanied by a statement of the facts ascertained and the action taken, shall be transmitted by the veterinary official of the country of transit to the central veterinary authority of his country, and the latter shall communicate it to the country of origin.

If a contagious disease which is compulsorily notifiable in the country of transit is found among animals in transit after the station of entry has been passed, the provision of the law and regulation in force in the country of transit shall be applicable to such animals: copy of the facts drawn up shall be transmitted without delay by the competent veterinary authority to the other Party.

Article 9.

If cattle plague or contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle should make its appearance on the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled for such time as there is danger of contagion to restrict or prohibit the transit of animals or animal products and materials or articles capable of carrying contagion.

Article 10.

If in consequence of the transport of animals, a compulsorily notifiable epizootic disease has been carried from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, or if a particularly dangerous outbreak of such a disease should occur in the territory of one of the Parties, the other Party shall be entitled for such time as there is danger of contagion to restrict or prohibit the transit from the infected and threatened areas of animals belonging to the species capable of contracting the disease. In the same circumstances, restriction or prohibition of transit may be extended to products of animal origin or products capable of carrying contagion.

These import restrictions or prohibitions may not be applied to districts other than those affected by the disease or adjoining districts. The term "district" shall be taken to mean in Rumania the Departments (*judet*), and in Poland, the administrative districts (*powiaty*).

Transit may not be prohibited in the case of malignant anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, hemorrhagic septicemia, rabies, glanders, red murrain (swine erysipelas), tuberculosis or mange. The duration of the period of danger of contagion in the case of the diseases enumerated in Article 4 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), shall be restricted to the periods for which the present Article provides except in the case of cattle plague. The period of danger of contagion shall be calculated as from the date of the official statement establishing the disappearance of the disease.

Article 11.

The central veterinary authorities of the two High Contracting Parties shall publish fortnightly veterinary bulletins containing statistics of contagious diseases of animals. These bulletins shall be transmitted immediately on publication direct to the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party.

Article 12.

When cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, dourine of solipeds, or foot-and-mouth disease is reported in a malign form with a high rate of mortality in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the central veterinary authority of the other High Contracting Party shall be informed immediately by telegraph.

Article 13.

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right — as and when and for so long as it shall deem fit — to send a representative to obtain information as to the state of health of the animals, the organisation of the veterinary service and institutions in connection with the same, and the execution of the veterinary regulations.

The High Contracting Parties shall take the necessary steps to assist such representatives in the execution of their duties.

Article 14.

The present Convention shall come into force simultaneously with the Convention of Commerce and Navigation this day signed, and shall remain in force for the same period.

Any disputes which may arise between the two High Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be settled in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 31 of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation this day signed.

Done in duplicate at Warsaw, June the twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

(L. S.) G. DAVIDESCO.

(L. S.) César POPESCO.

(L. S.) Alfred WYSOCKI.

(L. S.) Mieczysław SOKOŁOWSKI

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Veterinary Convention this day concluded, relating to the transit of animals, products of animal origin and materials and articles capable of carrying contagious diseases, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being desirous of defining and supplementing its provisions, have agreed as follows :

(1) " Suspect " animals within the meaning of Article 8 of the present Veterinary Convention shall be deemed to be animals which have travelled in the same wagon or on the same vessel with diseased or contaminated animals, animals which have been in contact during loading or unloading with diseased or contaminated animals, and animals which have been exposed to indirect infection by being in premises or on wharves or gangways or the like, which have not been disinfected.

(2) Racehorses and horses to be entered for competitions or sporting events may be admitted without previous permission or conveyed in transit, provided they are accompanied (in lieu of the certificate for which this Convention provides) by a certificate issued by the Presidents of Racing Clubs or Societies, a list of which shall be sent by each High Contracting Party to the other Party. Such certificates shall bear the stamp and seal of the Club or Society and contain the name and address of the owner, together with an exact description of the animal, the place from which it comes and the place to which it is going, as also the declaration of a Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State attesting that the animal is healthy and that the establishment from which it comes is free of contagious diseases.

(3) It is hereby specified that the provisions of the present Convention may be extended, as required, by a fresh agreement between the High Contracting Parties, to other diseases known or unknown at the present time, the transmission of which is an object of reasonable apprehension.

(4) Urgent communications relating to the application of the present Convention may be exchanged direct between the central veterinary authorities of each of the High Contracting Parties, copies being forwarded through the diplomatic channel.

(5) When one of the High Contracting Parties is informed of the appearance of cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle or dourine of solipeds on territory belonging to a neighbouring third State, it must bring such information to the knowledge of the other Contracting Party by telegraph, at the time informing the latter what preventive measures have been taken against the inroad of one of those diseases.

(6) The certificates drawn up in accordance with the present Convention shall be drafted in the language of the country issuing them together with a translation on alternate lines in French.

(7) The stamp of a Consulate is not required in the case of certificates drawn up in accordance with the present Convention.

(8) Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes for the duration of the present Convention not to increase the fees for veterinary inspections at the frontier in force on the date of the conclusion of the present Convention.

Done in duplicate at Warsaw, June the twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

(L. S.) G. DAVIDESCO.

(L. S.) Alfred WYSOCKI.

(L. S.) César POPESCO.

(L. S.) Mieczysław SOKOŁOWSKI.

MODEL I.

Province (Województwo)
Commune (gmina)

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR ANIMALS. ¹

The undersigned
(name and title of the Government veterinary official or veterinary official
authorised by the State)
hereby certifies that he visited on
(date of the inspection in words)
the animal (s)
hereinunder described :

Description of animal :

- 1. Species :
- 2. Sex :
- 3. Colour :
- 4. Special marks :

Information :

- 1. Surname, Christian names and domicile of the sender of the animal :
- 2. Place of origin of the animal :
- 3. Surname, Christian names and domicile of the consignee :
- 4. Place of destination, with indication of the unloading station :

and found it (them) healthy and free from any contagious disease at the time of consignment, and further certifies that there have been no cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep pox, swine fever, dourine, hog cholera, septicemia of swine or fowl plague in the commune of origin or adjoining communes or in the localities traversed on the way to the final place of consignment by rail or by boat.

I further certify that there have been no cases in the commune of origin or adjoining communes :

- (a) For at least six months past, of cattle plague or contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;
- (b) For at least forty days past, of dourine, swine fever, hog cholera, septicemia of swine or sheep-pox ;
- (c) For at least twenty-one days past, of foot-and-mouth disease or fowl plague.

It is understood that these restrictions are applicable in the case of each disease only to such species of animals as are capable of contracting such disease.

Done at the
(date in words)



.....
(Signature and rank of Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State.)

Seen :



The Mayor :

¹ See overleaf.

MODEL 2.

(On back of Model 1.)

State
 Province (Województwo)
 Commune (gmina)

CERTIFICATE TO BE ISSUED IN THE EVENT OF INTERRUPTION OF TRANSPORT

The undersigned
 (name and rank)
 certifies that he inspected on
 the animal (s) referred to in the present certificate, and found it (them) healthy and free from any
 contagious disease.

He further certifies that during its (their) stay it has (they have) not been exposed to contagion
 from any of the diseases to which the present certificate relates.

Done at the



.....
 (Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised
 by the State.)

MODEL 3.

Province (Województwo).....
 Commune (gmina)

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND WHOLESOMENESS FOR MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS.

The undersigned
 (name and title of the Government veterinary official authorised by the State)
 certifies that the following meat (meat preparations) :

(Weight)
 (Nature of goods)

bearing the following marks :

sent from
 (place of despatch)

by
 (name and address of sender)

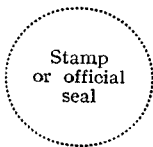
to
 (name and address of consignee)

transported by
 (method of transport, name of vessel, if any)

is (are) derived exclusively from animals which have been subjected before and after slaughter to
 veterinary inspection and found wholesome and unconditionally fit for human consumption, and (in so

far as pork or pork preparations are concerned) that a trichinoscopic examination has been made with negative results.

Done at the



.....
(Signature of Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State)

Seen :



The Mayor :

MODEL 4.

Province (Województwo)
Commune (gmina)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR RAW ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The undersigned
(name and rank of Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State)

certifies that the animal products described below :

(Weight)

(Nature of goods)

bearing the following marks :

sent from
(place of despatch)

by
(name and address of sender)

to
(name and address of consignee)

transported by
(method of transport, name of vessel, if any)

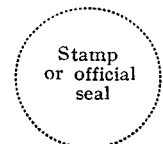
are derived exclusively from animals acknowledged to be free from diseases capable of being communicated to human beings or animals by the said products.

Done at the



.....
(Signature of the Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the State.)

Seen :



The Mayor :