

No. 11874

POLAND
and
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**Treaty on legal relations at the Polish-Czechoslovak State frontier
and on co-operation and mutual assistance in frontier matters.
Signed at Prague on 2 December 1967**

Authentic texts: Polish and Czech.

Registered by Poland on 18 July 1972.

POLOGNE
et
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

**Traité concernant les relations juridiques à la frontière d'État
polono-tchécoslovaque, la coopération et l'assistance mutuelle
pour les questions de frontière. Signé à Prague le 2 décembre
1967**

Textes authentiques: polonais et tchèque.

Enregistré par la Pologne le 18 juillet 1972.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

TREATY¹ BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC ON
LEGAL RELATIONS AT THE POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK
STATE FRONTIER AND ON CO-OPERATION AND
MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN FRONTIER MATTERS

The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, guided by a desire to strengthen friendly co-operation and mutual assistance in the matter of the marking, maintenance and protection of their common State frontier and to regulate legal relations at the frontier, have decided to conclude this Treaty and have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic:

Lieutenant-General Grzegorz Korczyński, Deputy Minister of Defence;

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

Colonel Indřich Thon, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs,

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

Chapter I

COURSE AND MARKING OF THE STATE FRONTIER

Article 1

For the purposes of this Treaty the expression "state frontier" or "frontier line" shall mean the line demarcated in accordance with the documents on demarcation of the State frontier (hereinafter called "frontier documents"), which constitute an integral part of the Agreement between the Polish People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning the final demarcation of the State frontier, signed at Warsaw on 13 June 1958.²

¹ Came into force on 19 April 1971 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Warsaw, in accordance with article 33.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 354, p. 221.

Article 2

1. Where it runs over land, and also where the State frontier crosses to the opposite bank of standing or running waters, the frontier line shall be immovable and shall run in a straight line from one frontier mark to the next, except in the case of the frontier line in the Tatry, where, between certain adjacent frontier marks, it shall run in a broken line following the watershed exactly.

2. Where common frontier roads follow the State frontier, the frontier line shall run along the middle of the road.

3. In common frontier ditches the frontier line shall run along the middle of the ditch.

4. Where it follows frontier watercourses (rivers, streams and canals), the frontier line shall be movable and shall run in a straight, broken or curved line along the middle of the watercourse or the middle of the main branch.

Article 3

1. On frontier watercourses the course of the frontier line shall vary with the displacement of the middle of the watercourse caused by:

- (a) Slow natural changes in the configuration of the banks of frontier watercourses;
- (b) The regulation of frontier watercourses carried out by agreement with the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party, provided that no change in the size of the riparian territory of the Contracting Parties is involved and that no riparian territory of either Contracting Party becomes land territory of the other Contracting Party as a result of the regulation.

2. In determining a frontier line following the middle of a frontier watercourse, creeks on the frontier watercourse shall be disregarded; the middle of the frontier watercourse shall in such case be deemed to be a straightened line equidistant from the similarly straightened lines of the two banks. Where the line of the banks cannot be accurately determined, the middle of the frontier watercourse shall be deemed to be the middle of the water surface at the water level prevailing for the greatest length of time during the year.

3. In the event of a sudden irreversible natural change in the bed of a frontier watercourse, the Contracting Parties shall decide by agreement whether the State frontier on the sector is to remain unchanged or whether it is to be changed and a new demarcation made.

Article 4

Changes in the course of the frontier line other than those for which provision is made in article 3 may be made only if the Contracting Parties conclude a separate agreement to that effect.

Article 5

1. The course of the frontier line shall be marked by single (one-post), double (two-post) and triple (three-post) frontier marks. The frontier marks shall be positioned as follows:

- (a) Single marks: on the frontier line itself or alternately on each side of common frontier roads and ditches or frontier watercourses;
- (b) Double marks: at the beginning and end of common frontier roads and ditches or frontier watercourses and in places where terrain obstacles make it impossible to place the frontier mark on the frontier line itself;
- (c) Triple marks: in the same way as double marks, where double marks would be insufficient to mark the course of the frontier line clearly.

2. The point at which the State frontier of the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics meet on the south-west slope of the peak of the Krzemieniec (Kremenec) shall be marked by a ferro-concrete pillar having the shape of a frustum of a three-sided pyramid. The point at which the State frontier of the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic meet in the bed of the Lusatian Neisse shall be marked by three ferro-concrete pillars, each having the shape of a frustum of a three-sided pyramid.

3. The course of the frontier line in the area inundated by the waters of the Orawa shall be marked by ferro-concrete pillars, each having the shape of a frustum of a four-sided pyramid.

4. Where the frontier line runs across rocky terrain, particularly in the regions of the Tatry and the Karkonosze (Krkonoše), it shall also be marked by frontier marks cut directly into the rock.

5. The dimensions, shape and numbering of the frontier marks and their position relative to the frontier line are specified in the frontier documents.

6. The frontier line shall not be marked by any method other than that adopted at the time of the demarcation of the State frontier, nor shall any existing frontier marks be replaced with frontier marks of a different type save by separate agreement to that effect between the Contracting Parties.

Chapter II

MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE FRONTIER AND FRONTIER MARKS

Article 6

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall so maintain the State frontier throughout its length that its course is always clear and visible.

2. A strip running along the State frontier and having on each side of the frontier a width of 1 metre, measured from the crowns of the trees, shall be maintained in suitable condition and kept clear of shrubbery. Where the State frontier runs along frontier watercourses, the strip shall be 2 metres wide on each bank; this provision shall not, however, apply to the strengthening of the banks with vegetation.

3. The cultivation of high-standing crops and the erection of any building or installation in the strip specified in paragraph 2 shall be prohibited except where the competent authorities of the two Contracting Parties agree otherwise. The prohibition on the erection of buildings or installations shall not apply to buildings and installations intended for the protection of the State frontier.

4. The competent authority of each Contracting Party shall clear the strip specified in paragraph 2 in its own territory.

Article 7

1. The competent authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall make a joint check on the course of the frontier line along frontier watercourses by taking measurements and carrying out other work on the spot. Such joint checks shall be made every 10 years, unless the competent authority of one of the Contracting Parties requests such a check earlier.

2. If it is found that there has been a change in the course of the frontier line within the meaning of article 3, paragraph 1, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall take new measurements and shall demarcate the new course of the frontier line. An official record of the work done shall

be drawn up; the model for the record shall be established by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties, and the record shall be annexed to the frontier documents. If there has been a change in the course of the frontier line within the meaning of article 3, paragraph 3, or of article 4, the competent authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall draw up new State frontier demarcation documents.

3. For the purposes of carrying out the work specified in paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall appoint experts and other persons, in equal numbers from each Party.

4. The official records and documents specified in paragraph 2 shall be subject to approval in accordance with the laws of the Contracting Parties and shall become effective on the date of the exchange of notes confirming such approval.

5. The new documents for particular sectors of frontier watercourses, specified in paragraph 4, shall replace the frontier documents for those sectors.

6. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall maintain the banks of frontier watercourses in proper condition in order to prevent changes in the course of the frontier line other than changes referred to in articles 3 and 4.

Article 8

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall maintain frontier marks in a condition such that their position, appearance, shape, dimensions and colour meet the requirements set out in the frontier documents.

2. Once every five years the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall make a joint survey of the condition and siting of the frontier marks within the meaning of paragraph 1; they shall draw up an appropriate official record of the survey. If necessary, the survey may include work relating to measurements, which shall be carried out by the competent authorities of the Contracting Party maintaining the marks in accordance with the provision of articles 9 and 10; representatives of the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party shall participate in such work.

3. In justifiable cases additional work relating to measurements within the meaning of paragraph 2 may be carried out if the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties so agree.

4. The official record mentioned in paragraph 2 shall include, in particular, the results of the joint survey of the condition and siting of the frontier marks, the course of the frontier line and the condition of the strip specified in article 6, paragraph 2, and the times fixed for work done in connexion with the maintenance of frontier marks. To that official record shall be attached the official records drawn up in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2, and article 11, paragraph 7; the official record shall be subject to approval in accordance with article 7, paragraph 4.

Article 9

The Contracting Parties shall maintain the frontier marks as follows:

- (a) Frontier marks in the territory of the Polish People's Republic shall be maintained by the Polish Party, and frontier marks in the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic shall be maintained by the Czechoslovak Party;
- (b) Frontier marks on the frontier line itself shall be maintained by each Party in the sectors assigned to it; every five years the Parties shall alternate the maintenance of the frontier sectors;
- (c) The frontier marks marking the point at which the State frontiers of the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics meet and the point at which the State frontier of the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic meet, referred to in article 5, paragraph 2, shall be maintained by the Contracting Parties in accordance with separate agreements.

Article 10

1. The following sectors shall be established for the purposes of maintaining frontier marks:

- Sector 1—from frontier mark I/1 (Krzemieniec-Kremenec) to frontier mark 137/1;
- Sector 2—from frontier mark 137/1 to frontier mark II/1;
- Sector 3—from frontier mark II/1 to frontier mark II/172;
- Sector 4—from frontier mark II/172 to frontier mark III/1;
- Sector 5—from frontier mark III/1 to frontier mark 160/9;
- Sector 6—from frontier mark 160/9 to frontier mark IV/1;
- Sector 7—from frontier mark IV/1 to frontier mark 132/12;

Sector 8—from frontier mark 132/12 to frontier mark V/1;
Sector 9—from frontier mark V/1 to frontier mark V/143;
Sector 10—from frontier mark V/143 to frontier mark VI/1;
Sector 11—from frontier mark VI/1 to frontier mark VI/83;
Sector 12—from frontier mark VI/83 to the frontier mark at the point at which the State frontiers of the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic meet.

2. For a period of five years from the date of entry into force of this Treaty the frontier marks shall be maintained by:

- (a) The Polish Party in sectors 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12;
- (b) The Czechoslovak Party in sectors 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11.

3. On the basis of the record referred to in article 8, paragraph 4, the competent frontier commissioners shall carry out the transfer and acceptance of sectors within the meaning of article 9 (b) as quickly as possible.

Article 11

1. If a frontier mark is lost, destroyed or damaged, it shall be restored or repaired by the competent authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory the frontier mark is situated, or which is maintaining the mark.

2. When frontier marks in frontier watercourses are restored or re-erected after being damaged or destroyed, their position may be changed by re-siting them at points where they will not be threatened by damage or destruction; such re-siting of frontier marks shall not effect the course of the frontier line.

3. Where necessary, the provisions of paragraph 2 shall also apply to frontier marks on sectors of the State frontier running along frontier roads or ditches or through ravines.

4. Where necessary, additional frontier marks may be set up in a manner which does not affect the course of the frontier line. Such signs must conform to the models established in the frontier documents.

5. Frontier marks may be restored, re-erected or re-sited, and additional frontier marks may be set up, only by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties acting jointly.

6. If it is established that the measurement figures recorded in the frontier documents do not agree with the results of the joint measurements taken on the spot, the results of the measurements on the spot shall be taken as definitive, provided that the position of the frontier marks has not changed since the time of demarcation of the frontier line.

7. For each frontier mark re-erected on a new site in accordance with paragraph 5 or in the case referred to in paragraph 6, an official record of the type mentioned in article 7, paragraph 2, shall be drawn up in duplicate, in the Polish and Czech or Slovak languages. The record must be consistent with the frontier documents and must be annexed thereto. The provisions of article 7, paragraph 4, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

8. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate steps to ensure that frontier marks are suitably protected. If a frontier mark is damaged or destroyed by a person resident in the territory of the other Party, it shall be repaired or restored at that Party's expense; if the identity of the person who caused the damage or destruction is not established or if the damage or destruction has resulted from the action of the forces of nature, the cost of repair or restoration shall be borne by the Contracting Party maintaining the frontier mark in accordance with the provisions of article 9.

Chapter III

FRONTIER COMMISSIONERS

Article 12

1. Chief frontier commissioners, deputy chief frontier commissioners, frontier commissioners, deputy frontier commissioners, and assistant frontier commissioners shall be appointed to carry out the tasks devolving upon them in consequence of this Agreement.

2. The Government of each State shall appoint a chief frontier commissioner for the Polish-Czechoslovak State frontier.

3. The competent Minister shall appoint deputy chief frontier commissioners and frontier commissioners and their deputies.

4. Frontier commissioners shall appoint their assistants.

Article 13

1. The chief frontier commissioners shall, in particular:

- (a) Evaluate the problems associated with the protection of the State frontier and the condition and maintenance of frontier marks and shall take joint action for the proper protection of the State frontier;
- (b) Co-ordinate the work of the frontier commissioners;
- (c) Co-ordinate the work of the frontier protection agencies in matters relating to the protection of the State frontier and harmonize the rules governing the conduct of joint operations at the State frontier;
- (d) Examine serious incidents occurring at the State frontier;
- (e) Examine matters not settled by, or outside the competence of, the frontier commissioners;
- (f) Transmit for examination through the diplomatic channel matters not settled by them and matters outside their competence; they shall inform each other of the transmittal of such matters.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not preclude the possibility of transmitting to the chief frontier commissioners for further examination matters which have been examined through the diplomatic channel.

Article 14

1. The frontier commissioners shall evaluate the status of matters pertaining to protection of the State frontier and shall co-ordinate the work of the frontier protection agencies.

2. The frontier commissioners shall investigate, examine and, in cases within their competence, settle incidents and other occurrences at the State frontier, including in particular:

- (a) The firing of shots across the State frontier and the consequences thereof;
- (b) Homicide or bodily harm resulting from any action taken on the other side of the frontier;
- (c) Illegal crossing of the State frontier;
- (d) Illegal stops made by river craft sailing near the bank belonging to the other Contracting Party;

- (e) The discovery of articles or domestic animals in the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (f) The displacement, damaging or destruction of frontier marks; to that end, they shall conduct an independent inspection of the condition and siting of the frontier marks and the condition of the strip specified in article 6, paragraph 2, shall inform each other of any infringements detected and shall transmit to each other suggestions concerning the elimination of such infringements;
- (g) The theft, destruction or damaging of property in the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (h) Illegal communication across the State frontier;
- (i) Breaches of the peace which occur at the State frontier and result in claims for redress of damages;
- (j) Other frontier occurrences which do not require settlement by the chief frontier commissioner or through the diplomatic channel.

3. Once every two years the frontier commissioners shall conduct a joint inspection of the frontier marks and of the strip specified in article 6, paragraph 2; other joint inspections may also be made.

4. The frontier commissioners shall immediately inform each other of any outbreak of contagious diseases of humans, animals or plants or any outbreak of field or tree pests, or of any danger of fires in the frontier territories in order to enable the competent authorities to take action with a view to preventing the spread of such diseases, pests or fires.

5. A frontier commissioner may transmit any particularly important matter to the chief frontier commissioner for examination; in such cases he shall at the same time inform the frontier commissioner of the other Contracting Party accordingly.

6. All State frontier cases of special gravity, including in particular homicide and grievous bodily harm, must be transmitted by the chief frontier commissioner for examination through the diplomatic channel; even in such instances, however, it shall be the duty of the frontier commissioners to conduct the requisite investigations.

7. Investigations of incidents and other occurrences at the State frontier shall be carried out on the spot. Where necessary, an official record of the conduct and results of the investigation shall be drawn up and the necessary

sketches, photographs and other documents shall be annexed to the record; such proceedings shall not have the character of a judicial inquiry or examination.

8. The provisions of this article shall not preclude the possibility of transmitting the frontier commissioners for examination matters which have been examined by the chief frontier commissioners or through the diplomatic channel.

Article 15

1. Deputy chief frontier commissioners and deputy frontier commissioners shall have the same rights and obligations in respect of matters entrusted to them as the commissioners for whom they deputize.

2. Assistant frontier commissioners shall carry out the tasks entrusted to them by the frontier commissioners or their deputies.

Article 16

Chief frontier commissioners, their deputies, frontier commissioners and their deputies and assistants shall, as a rule, hold joint frontier meetings or conferences.

Article 17

1. It shall be the duty of frontier commissioners to take appropriate action to prevent illegal crossing of the State frontier. The frontier commissioners shall inform each other of any action taken against persons violating the state frontier.

2. It shall be the duty of the frontier protection agencies immediately upon receipt of notification of any illegal crossing of the State frontier, to take steps to capture any person who has violated the State frontier; the frontier commissioner of the other Contracting Party shall be informed of the outcome.

3. If the trail of a person who has illegally crossed the State frontier leads to the territory of the other Contracting Party, the pursuing authority shall promptly transmit all the necessary information to the frontier protection agencies of the other Contracting Party in order to enable them to continue the pursuit.

4. If any direct pursuit crosses the State frontier, the pursuit may be carried on in the territory of the other Contracting Party subject to the consent of that Party's frontier commissioner or his deputy; in the absence of such consent, the pursuit may be carried on, except in towns and villages, only if any delay might increase the likelihood that the offender will escape, and only as far as the point at which the pursuing authority encounters an authority of the other Contracting Party. Pursuit may not extend more than 5 kilometres into the territory of the other Contracting Party. During the pursuit the pursuing authority may not use any weapons except in self-defence, nor may it conduct personal or house searches; it may, however, check whether an arrested person has in his possession any objects which might be used to attack the pursuing authority and may take such objects from him.

5. A pursuit shall be deemed to be direct if the person being pursued is within sight of the pursuing authority or if a service dog is following the scent.

6. A person arrested during a pursuit in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be handed over to the frontier protection agency of that Party together with any articles in his possession at the time of the pursuit and arrest. The provisions of article 18 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 18

1. Persons arrested after deliberately crossing the State frontier illegally shall be handed over, on the basis of a decision by a frontier commissioner of the Contracting Party in whose territory they were arrested, to a frontier commissioner of the other Contracting Party, as a rule within 48 hours from the time of their arrest. Any articles in the possession of such persons at the time of their arrest shall be handed over at the same time if such articles were taken out of the territory of the other Contracting Party. However, illegally held currency of the Contracting Party in whose territory the persons were arrested shall not be handed over.

2. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be handed over if they are nationals of the Contracting Party in whose territory they were arrested.

3. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 need not be handed over if, in addition to having crossed the State frontier illegally, they have committed

another offence in the territory of the Contracting Party in whose territory they were arrested and if criminal proceedings have been instituted against those persons in respect of the said other offence.

4. If for the reasons specified in paragraph 3, the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are not handed over, or if they cannot be handed over within 48 hours for any other reasons, the frontier commissioner of the other Contracting Party must be so informed not later than 8 days from the time when the persons were arrested and the reasons must be stated. In such cases a decision on handing over the persons shall be taken by the competent authorities.

Article 19

1. Persons arrested in the territory of one Contracting Party after unintentionally crossing the State frontier illegally shall be handed over without delay to the nearest frontier protection agency of the Contracting Party from whose territory they came. Any articles in the possession of such persons at the time of their arrest shall be handed over at the same time if such articles were taken out of the territory of the other Contracting Party.

2. If the persons referred to in paragraph 1 have committed any offence in the territory of the Contracting Party in whose territory they were arrested, the provisions of article 18, paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 20

A frontier commissioner of one Contracting Party may refuse or defer the acceptance of the persons referred to in articles 18 and 19 who have been handed over by a frontier commissioner of the other Contracting Party; he shall at the same time state the reasons for the refusal or deferment.

Article 21

1. Frontier commissioners shall jointly examine claims for damages arising as a result of a breach of the peace at the State frontier if the amount of damages arising in the territory of the Polish People's Republic does not exceed 1,500 zlotys and the amount of damages arising in the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not exceed 1,000 koruny. If they do not reach agreement, the matter shall be referred to the chief frontier commis-

sioner for settlement. If he does not settle the matter or if the amount of damages exceeds the figures mentioned, the chief frontier commissioner shall transmit the matter for examination through the diplomatic channel.

2. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall decide by agreement the manner in which compensation is to be paid, in accordance with the payments regulations in force between the two States.

3. Decisions taken by frontier commissioners in the matters referred to in paragraph 1 shall not preclude the possibility of asserting a claim through the courts.

4. The amounts specified in paragraph 1 may be changed by exchange of notes.

Article 22

1. Chief frontier commissioners, their deputies, frontier commissioners, their deputies and assistants, experts, interpreters and other persons accompanying them shall, when crossing the State frontier and while they are in the territory of the other Contracting Party in connexion with the exercise of their official functions deriving from this Treaty, be exempt from import and export restrictions, duty and other charges in respect of official documents, means of transport and other articles intended for the exercise of their official functions and for their essential personal needs.

2. Chief frontier commissioners, their deputies, frontier commissioners and their deputies shall, when crossing the State frontier in connexion with the exercise of their official functions under this Treaty, be exempt from customs inspection; this shall also apply to articles referred to in paragraph 1 transported by them.

3. The persons specified in paragraph 1 may, while in the territory of the other Contracting Party, wear uniforms and carry sidearms; while exercising their official functions in that territory they shall enjoy inviolability of the person; such inviolability shall extend to official documents in their possession. The other Contracting Party shall provide those persons with any assistance necessary and, in particular, shall provide them on request with means of transport and accommodations and shall facilitate agreement with its own authorities.

Chapter IV

USE OF COMMON ROADS AND FOOTPATHS

Article 23

1. Nationals of the two States shall have equal access to frontier roads which the Contracting Parties have recognized in the frontier documents as common roads and to roads and footpaths which are situated partly in the territory of one Contracting Party but have been designated as common in separate agreements.

2. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall establish by agreement the rules governing the maintenance of common roads and footpaths.

Article 24

1. Nationals of the Contracting Parties shall, while on common roads and footpaths, be subject to the legislations of their States.

2. The frontier protection agencies and customs authorities of the Contracting Parties may, while exercising their official functions on common roads and footpaths, require any person using such roads and footpaths to show proof of identity.

3. If a national of one Contracting Party commits, while on a common road or footpath, an act prohibited under the law of his State, the authorities specified in paragraph 2 may arrest him and secure any articles that were the subject of the prohibited act or were used to commit the act.

4. Nationals of the Contracting Parties arrested on common roads and footpaths in accordance with paragraph 3 shall be handed over to the authorities of their State, together with any articles in their possession at the time of arrest with the exception of illegally held currency of the Contracting Party whose authorities made the arrest.

5. If nationals of the Contracting Parties are arrested while conjointly committing an act prohibited by law, the authority making the arrest shall hand over the arrested national of the other Contracting Party together with any articles in his possession to the authorities of his State. However, articles which were the subject of the act prohibited by law, or which were used to

commit it, and illegally held currency of the Contracting Party whose authorities made the arrest shall not be handed over.

6. Persons arrested in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 must be handed over within 48 hours of the time of their arrest.

Chapter V

USE OF RAILWAYS, WATERWAYS, HIGHWAYS AND OTHER TRANSPORT ROUTES WHICH CROSS OR RUN ALONG THE STATE FRONTIER

Article 25

1. Traffic on railways, waterways, highways and other transport routes which cross or run along the State frontier and traffic at frontier crossing points shall be regulated by separate agreements, which shall also regulate matters relating to their maintenance.

2. At the crossing points referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities of each Contracting Party shall set up appropriate barriers or special signs in their own territory and shall maintain them in suitable condition.

Chapter VI

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING

Article 26

1. On land adjacent to the State frontier each Contracting Party shall so manage its operations as not to impair the operations of the other Contracting Party and shall, in particular, take appropriate action to prevent any outbreak of contagious diseases of humans, animals or plants and any outbreak of field or forest pests. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall render each other assistance in that connexion.

2. The competent authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory a forest fire breaks out near the State frontier shall use every means at their disposal to contain and extinguish the fire and to prevent it from spreading across the State frontier. If a forest fire threatens to spread across the frontier,

those authorities shall inform the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party without delay, so that appropriate steps may be taken to contain the fire.

Article 27

1. Persons resident in the territory of either Contracting Party may fish in frontier waters up to the frontier line in accordance with the regulations in force in the State in whose territory they fish.

2. Fishing shall, as a rule, be permitted during daylight hours, from sunrise to sunset. Fishing at night may be carried out only with the approval of the frontier protection agencies.

3. Fishing and fish conservation in frontier water shall be regulated by a separate agreement.

Article 28

1. The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall, where necessary co-ordinate matters relating to the conservation of game animals and birds and to identical close seasons in particular sectors of the State frontier.

2. The frontier protection agencies of the Contracting Parties shall inform each other of the times and places of shoots arranged near the State frontier.

3. When hunting is in progress, the shooting or pursuit of game animals and birds in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be prohibited.

Chapter VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

The Contracting Parties shall, by exchange of notes, inform each other of the authorities to be considered competent within the meaning of this Treaty. The exchange of notes shall take place within 90 days from the date on which this Treaty enters into force.

Article 30

The competent central authorities of the Contracting Parties may conclude any agreements necessary for the implementation of this Treaty.

Article 31

Joint decisions taken by chief frontier commissioners and their deputies and by frontier commissioners and their deputies shall, unless otherwise provided, have effect from the time of signature.

Article 32

1. Each Contracting Party shall defray the expenses of those of the frontier meetings and conferences mentioned in article 16 which are held in its own territory.

2. Expenses connected with the work of experts and their assistants appointed by the frontier commissioners shall be defrayed by the Contracting Party which appointed the experts.

3. Expenses connected with the work referred to in articles 7 and 8, and article 11, paragraph 5, done by experts and their assistants shall be defrayed by the Contracting Party which appointed them.

Chapter VIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 33

This Treaty shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Warsaw.

Article 34

This Treaty is concluded for a period of five years; it shall be extended for successive periods of five years unless either Contracting Party denounces it by notice to that effect six months before the expiry of the current five-year period.

DONE at Prague on 2 December 1967, in duplicate in the Polish and Czech languages, both texts being equally authentic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

For the Council of State
of the Polish People's Republic:

GRZEGORZ KORCZYŃSKI

For the President
of the Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic:

INDŘICH THON