

# TREATY OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT BUCHAREST, ON 16 DECEMBER 1963

The State Council of the Romanian People's Republic and

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

Desiring to strengthen and further develop co-ordination between the two friendly States and to expand economic and trade relations,

With a view to the continuing improvement of the living standards of the peoples of the two countries,

Have resolved to conclude this Treaty of Trade and Navigation.

For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The State Council of the Romanian People's Republic:  
Mr. Gheorghe Pele, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs,

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:  
Mr. Jaroslav Sýkora, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Romanian People's Republic,

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

## **Article 1**

The Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to strengthen and develop trade relations between the two States in a spirit of friendly co-operation and mutual assistance and on a basis of equality and mutual benefit.

To this end, the Governments of the Contracting Parties shall conclude agreements concerning their economic relations, particularly long-term trade agreements, designed to ensure the development of trade in accordance with the economic requirements of both States.

## **Article 2**

The Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters, including customs matters, relating to trade, navigation and other economic relations between the two States.

## **Article 3**

The Contracting Parties shall promote the exchange of experience in all economic fields, particularly by sending and admitting specialists, fellowship holders and trainees, by exchanging technical publications, by organizing exhibitions and by any other means likely to contribute to the economic development of the two States.

#### **Article 4**

With a view to simplifying customs formalities for the import and export of goods, neither Contracting Party shall, subject to the condition of reciprocity, require consular invoices for the import of goods from the territory of the other Contracting Party. Likewise, neither Contracting Party shall, subject to the condition of reciprocity, require a certificate of origin, except as otherwise provided under the applicable customs tariff for the import of specific kinds of goods.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to certificates of origin required under the laws of the Contracting Parties concerning plant and animal health.

#### **Article 5**

Where customs duties are levied on an ad valorem basis, the customs value of goods imported from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be computed from the price shown in the invoice.

#### **Article 6**

The Contracting Parties shall grant freedom of transit for the transport of goods of one Contracting Party through the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Natural and manufactured products of one Contracting Party in transit through the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be subject to customs duties.

With respect to transit regulations and formalities, the treatment accorded to such products shall not be less favourable than that accorded to the products of any third State.

#### **Article 7**

Merchandise samples of any kind used only as such, which are exported from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other Contracting Party in quantities normal in the trade and are intended for commercial agencies or foreign-trade undertakings of the Contracting Parties, and catalogues, price-lists, prospectuses and advertising material, including advertising films, shall be exempt from duties, taxes and other charges upon import and re-export.

#### **Article 8**

Subject to their being reimported or re-exported within a time-limit fixed in the import or export permit issued for the purpose and subject to the production of proof of identity, the following articles shall be exempt from duties and other charges upon import and export:

- (a) Articles intended for fairs, exhibitions or competitions;
- (b) Articles intended for experiments or tests;
- (c) Articles imported for repair, which are to be re-exported after repair;
- (d) Fitting equipment and instruments imported or exported by fitters or sent to them;
- (e) Natural and manufactured products imported for processing, which are to be re-exported after processing;
- (f) Containers imported in order to be used for the transport of goods, and containers of imported goods which are to be returned within a specified time-limit;
- (g) Other articles agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties.

### ***Article 9***

The merchant vessels of one Contracting Party, and the cargoes of such vessels, shall be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment on entering and leaving, and while lying in, the ports and anchorages of the other Contracting Party.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not entitle either Contracting Party to perform port services, including piloting and towing services, in the ports and waters of the other Contracting Party or to engage in coastal shipping. A vessel of either Contracting Party proceeding from one port of the other Contracting Party to another port of that Party for the purpose of landing cargo brought from a third State, or of taking on board cargo for a destination in a third State, shall not be regarded as engaged in coastal shipping.

In so far as navigation on the Danube is concerned, the provisions of this article shall be applied in conformity with the provisions of the Convention of 18 August 1948 concerning the régime of navigation on the Danube.

### ***Article 10***

If a vessel of one Contracting Party is wrecked or in distress on the coast of the other Contracting Party, the vessel and its cargo shall be granted the same privileges and facilities as the latter Contracting Party grants its own vessels in similar circumstances. The necessary aid and assistance shall be afforded at all times to the master, crew and passengers and to the vessel and its cargo in the same measure as in the case of vessels of the home nationality in similar circumstances.

### ***Article 11***

The nationality of vessels of one Contracting Party shall be recognized by the other Contracting Party on the basis of papers carried on board the vessel and issued by the competent authorities in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party under whose flag the vessel is sailing.

Tonnage certificates, other ship's papers and papers relating to the crew which are issued in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party under whose flag the vessel is sailing shall be recognized by the authorities of the other Contracting Party.

Vessels of one Contracting Party carrying a valid tonnage certificate shall be exempt from re-measurement in the ports of the other Contracting Party, and the tonnage of a vessel as entered in the certificate shall be taken as a basis for computing harbour dues, where such dues are based on tonnage. Navigation on the Danube in the sections of the Special River Administrations set up in pursuance of the Convention of 18 August 1948 concerning the régime of navigation on the Danube shall be governed by the regulations made by those Administrations.

### ***Article 12***

Bodies corporate having their head office in the territory of one Contracting Party and established in accordance with that Party's laws shall be accorded recognition in the territory of the other Contracting Party as well.

Bodies corporate of one Contracting Party shall be entitled to carry on economic activity in the territory of the other Contracting Party subject to the conditions laid down by the laws of that Party. In the exercise of economic activity in the territory of the other Contracting

Party, bodies corporate shall be accorded the same treatment as that accorded to similar bodies corporate of any third State.

Bodies corporate of one Contracting Party shall be entitled, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, to the protection of the law, to free access to the courts and to recognition of their legal capacity, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant agreements in force between the Contracting Parties.

#### ***Article 13***

Each Contracting Party shall recognize awards of courts of arbitration of the other Contracting Party, and settlements arrived at in such courts, in any dispute arising between bodies corporate of the two States in respect of business transactions, on condition that the parties to the dispute have agreed that the dispute should be settled by a permanent or an ad hoc court of arbitration.

The enforcement of an arbitral award shall be governed by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the award is to be enforced.

#### ***Article 14***

The provisions of this Treaty shall not extend to such rights and advantages as either Contracting Party has granted or may grant to neighbouring States in the interest of facilitating frontier trade relations with those States.

#### ***Article 15***

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 Prague.

The Treaty shall remain in force until the expiry of a period of six months from the date on which either Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

DONE at Bucharest on 16 December 1963, in duplicate, in the Romanian and Czech languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the State Council  
of the Romanian People's  
Republic:  
Gheorghe PELE

For the President  
of the Czechoslovak Socialist  
Republic:  
Jaroslav SÝKORA

[Quelle: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 527, 1965, p. 296-304.]