

**No. 6961**

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**CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
and  
HUNGARY**

**Agreement on the regulation of frontier traffic. Signed at  
Prague, on 16 October 1962**

*Official texts: Czech and Hungarian.*

*Registered by Czechoslovakia on 11 October 1963.*

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**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE  
et  
HONGRIE**

**Accord relatif à la réglementation du trafic frontière. Signé à  
Prague, le 16 octobre 1962**

*Textes officiels tchèque et hongrois.*

*Enregistré par la Tchécoslovaquie le 11 octobre 1963.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6961. AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC ON THE REGULATION OF FRONTIER TRAF-  
FIC. SIGNED AT PRAGUE, ON 16 OCTOBER 1962

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The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Govern-  
ment of the Hungarian People's Republic, desiring to simplify the formalities  
for crossing of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian State frontier by nationals of the two  
States who are resident in the frontier traffic zones and thereby to strengthen and  
intensify the fraternal co-operation and friendship existing between the peoples  
of the two countries, have decided to conclude an Agreement on the regulation  
of frontier traffic and for this purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic :

Jindřich Kotal, Deputy Minister for the Interior;

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic :

László Földes, First Deputy Minister for the Interior,

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

## PART I

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 1*

1. The frontier traffic zones along the Czechoslovak-Hungarian State frontier  
shall be deemed to comprise areas fifteen kilometres wide—as a general rule—in  
the territory of each State. Frontier traffic shall be deemed to comprise those  
relations between the inhabitants of the two frontier traffic zones which are  
regulated by this Agreement.

2. The list of communes included in the frontier traffic zones shall be drawn  
up jointly by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties. The frontier

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 8 July 1963, thirty days after the exchange of notes on 8 June 1963,  
confirming the approval of the Agreement by the Contracting Parties pursuant to their  
constitutional procedures, in accordance with article 21 (1).

traffic zones shall include the entire administrative district of the communes specified in the list, as well as those communes and populated places which, although not specified in the list, are under the same administration as any commune specified therein.

### *Article 2*

A person may take part in frontier traffic only if he is a Czechoslovak or Hungarian national, domiciled in the frontier traffic zone of one of the Contracting Parties, against whom there is no objection on criminal grounds or under customs regulations.

## PART II

### TRAVEL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR FRONTIER TRAFFIC

### *Article 3*

1. Frontier traffic shall take place on the basis of frontier passes, which shall be either "single-crossing frontier passes" or "permanent frontier passes". Both types of frontier pass shall have Slovak and Hungarian texts; models for them shall be drawn up jointly by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties.

2. Frontier passes shall be issued by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties and shall be valid without prior visaing by the frontier authorities of the other Contracting Party, subject to the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1.

### *Article 4*

1. Single-crossing frontier passes shall entitle the holder to enter the frontier traffic zone of the other Contracting Party once and return therefrom. The holder may cross the State frontier within fourteen days from the date of issue of the pass and shall return before the expiry of the fifth day after the date on which he crosses the State frontier. Single-crossing frontier passes may not be extended as regards either the date of departure or the date of return.

2. If the holder of a single-crossing frontier pass suffers an accident or becomes ill in the territory of the other Contracting Party and is thereby prevented from returning before the expiry of the fifth day, he shall, on his return, state the reasons for his lateness and present confirmation of his statement by the competent authorities.

3. A single-crossing frontier pass shall not, as a general rule, be issued to the same person more than once a year. Exceptions may be made in especially justified cases.

4. Czechoslovak nationals under the age of fifteen years and Hungarian nationals under the age of sixteen years shall, if travelling with their parents or adoptive parents, be registered in the said parents' or adoptive parents' single-crossing frontier pass and shall, if travelling alone, be issued a pass bearing a photograph.

#### *Article 5*

1. A single-crossing frontier pass may be issued to a person intending to appear before a judicial or administrative authority in the frontier traffic zone of the other Contracting Party for the purpose of settling personal affairs, either at his own request or in response to a summons or invitation from the said authority.

2. A single-crossing frontier pass may also be issued to a person intending to pay a visit in the frontier traffic zone of the other Contracting Party for family reasons, i.e., in the event of marriage, birth, death or serious illness among relatives of such person or his spouse or among persons close to him (parents, children, brothers, sisters, brothers or sisters of parents, grand-parents, grandchildren, adoptive parents or adopted children) who are resident in the frontier traffic zone of the other Contracting Party. In such cases, a single-crossing frontier pass may be issued not only to the applicant but also to his spouse and their children.

3. The authorities issuing the pass may require the applicant to submit confirmation by an institution or authority of the other Contracting Party (national committee, council, court, public security authority, hospital or the like) that the frontier crossing is to be made for the reasons indicated in paragraph 1 or in paragraph 2 of this article.

#### *Article 6*

1. Permanent frontier passes may be issued to persons employed in the frontier traffic zone of the other Contracting Party. Such passes shall be valid for a period not exceeding twelve months. A permanent frontier pass shall entitle the holder to repeated stays of not more than six days in the frontier traffic zone of the other Contracting Party, not including the day of the crossing of the State frontier. In exceptional cases, the authorities issuing the pass may extend the permissible continuous stay to a period not exceeding sixty days.

2. A permanent frontier pass issued to permit the use of roads and land in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall entitle the holder to repeated stays

of not more than one calendar day in the frontier traffic zone of the other Party. The said pass shall entitle the holder to a longer stay only in exceptional and urgent cases agreed upon by the frontier commissioners of the Contracting Parties.

#### *Article 7*

1. A permanent frontier pass shall be issued only on application by the employer. Upon the termination of the employment for which the pass was issued, the employer shall recover the pass from the employee and return it to the issuing authority.

2. The authorities issuing frontier passes shall notify the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party in advance concerning each application for a permanent frontier pass which they intend to approve. Such notification shall contain the following particulars : given name, surname, date and place of birth, domicile, and the reasons justifying the issue of the pass. The pass shall not be issued if, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the notification, the authorities of the other Contracting Party declare that they object to the issue of the pass. The consent of the authorities of the other Contracting Party shall not be required for an extension of the pass.

3. The competent authorities of each Contracting Party shall cancel a pass already issued if any of the conditions justifying its issue cease to exist or if the holder no longer fulfils the conditions specified in article 2 of this Agreement.

4. The competent authorities of each Contracting Party shall, at the request of the authorities of the other Contracting Party, cancel a pass already issued or refuse its reissue.

5. Co-operation between the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties in giving effect to the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article shall be arranged through the frontier commissioners as necessary.

### PART III

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING FRONTIER TRAFFIC

#### *Article 8*

1. A frontier pass shall entitle the holder to cross the State frontier solely at the frontier crossing point specified therein and to stay in the localities specified therein. The frontier crossing point specified shall be one situated as near as possible to the locality for which the frontier pass is valid.