

**No. 7245**

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**CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
and  
BULGARIA**

**Treaty of Trade and Navigation. Signed at Sofia, on  
8 March 1963**

*Official texts : Czech and Bulgarian.*

*Registered by Czechoslovakia on 13 May 1964.*

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**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE  
et  
BULGARIE**

**Traité de commerce et de navigation. Signé à Sofia,  
le 8 mars 1963**

*Textes officiels tchèque et bulgare.*

*Enregistré par la Tchécoslovaquie le 13 mai 1964.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 7245. TREATY OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. SIGNED AT SOFIA, ON 8 MARCH 1963

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The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and

The Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Desiring to strengthen and further develop co-operation and constantly to expand economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries with a view to the continuing economic development and 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 President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic :

Mr. Josef Chalupa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the People's Republic of Bulgaria :

The Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria :

Mr. Nikola Gavrilov, Minister Plenipotentiary,

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 the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

To this end, the Governments of the Contracting Parties shall conclude agreements concerning their economic relations, including long-term trade agreements, whereby the development of trade in accordance with the economic requirements of both States will be ensured.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 16 November 1963, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Prague, in accordance with article 17.

*Article 2*

The Contracting Parties shall grant each other unrestricted and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters relating to trade, navigation, industry and other economic relations between the two countries.

*Article 3*

The Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all customs matters, in particular as regards duties, taxes or other charges, the warehousing of goods under customs control, and the regulations and formalities applied in the customs clearance of goods.

*Article 4*

Agricultural and manufactured products imported from the territory of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be liable to any duties, taxes or similar charges other or higher, or to regulations stricter or formalities more burdensome, than those imposed on similar products of any third State.

Similarly, agricultural and manufactured products of one Contracting Party exported to the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be liable to any duties, taxes or similar charges other or higher, or to regulations stricter or formalities more burdensome, than those imposed on similar products on exportation to the territory of any third State.

The provisions of this article shall also apply to agricultural and manufactured products from either Contracting Party which, while in transit through the territory of one or more third States, have been subjected to trans-shipment, repacking or warehousing.

*Article 5*

The provisions of articles 2, 3 and 4 shall not apply to advantages which have been or may hereafter be granted by either Contracting Party to adjacent States for the purpose of facilitating frontier relations.

*Article 6*

With a view to simplifying formalities for the import and export of goods and on the basis of reciprocity, neither Contracting Party shall require consular invoices for the import of goods from the territory of the other Contracting Party.