

No. 7360

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA
and
HUNGARY**

**Agreement concerning the settlement of technical and economic questions relating to frontier watercourses.
Signed at Prague, on 16 April 1954**

Official texts: Slovak and Hungarian.

Registered by Czechoslovakia on 6 August 1964.

**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE
et
HONGRIE**

**Accord sur la réglementation de questions techniques et économiques concernant les cours d'eau limitrophes.
Signé à Prague, le 16 avril 1954**

Textes officiels slovaque et hongrois.

Enregistré par la Tchécoslovaquie le 6 août 1964.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

NO. 7360. AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC AND THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS RELATING TO FRONTIER WATERCOURSES. SIGNED AT PRAGUE, ON 16 APRIL 1954

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and
The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic,

Desiring that the close and enduring friendship of the two people's democratic States, which are striving to maintain world peace and to build socialism, should be strengthened through co-operation between their water resources authorities, have decided to regulate the planning and execution of works carried out by the two States on the Danube and Tisza rivers and on other watercourses forming or intersected by the frontier, and to that end to conclude an Agreement.

For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic :

Dr. Ladislav Šimovič, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic :

Imre Horváth, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic at Prague,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded the following Agreement :

CHAPTER I

WORKS GOVERNED BY THE AGREEMENT

Article 1

WORKS COMING WITHIN THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall apply to hydraulic works carried out on frontier sectors of the Danube and Tisza rivers and on sectors of watercourses which form the State frontier or are intersected by the frontier (hereinafter referred to as "frontier watercourses").

¹ Came into force on 16 May 1954, the thirtieth day after the date of its signature, in accordance with article 34.

Article 2

FLOOD-CONTROL WORKS AND HIGH-WATER TRAINING WORKS

(1) The purpose of flood-control works is to protect the adjacent land from inundation.

(2) The purpose of high-water training, apart from providing protection against high water, is to further mean-water and low-water training and to facilitate the unimpeded movement of ice and alluvia downstream.

Article 3

MEAN-WATER TRAINING WORKS

The purpose of mean-water training is to ensure the concentrated flow of mean water, to protect the mean-water bed and adjacent land and to facilitate the unimpeded movement of ice and alluvia downstream.

Article 4

LOW-WATER TRAINING WORKS

The purpose of low-water training is to concentrate and uniformly drain away low water, to facilitate the movement of ice and alluvia downstream and to stabilize and improve the low-water fairway.

Article 5

DREDGING OPERATIONS

(1) The expression "regulatory dredging" means dredging intended to further mean-water and low-water training by deepening or widening the bed.

(2) The expression "navigational dredging" means dredging intended to clear and improve the fairway by deepening or widening the bed.

(3) The expression "dredging for gravel and sand" means dredging carried out for purposes other than regulation or navigation.

Article 6

SAFEGUARDING THE FAIRWAY

The expression "safeguarding the fairway" means the buoyage of the course and minimum depth of the fairway, the lighting thereof, the buoyage and

removal of obstacles in the fairway and the operation of an information service.

Article 7

OTHER HYDRAULIC WORKS

The expression "other hydraulic works" means such works not specified in articles 2-6 (irrigation schemes, harnessing of water power, drinking-water supply, drainage, sewage disposal, diking, etc.), as are carried out on frontier watercourses and affect their flow (volume, discharge conditions, etc.).

CHAPTER II

EXPLORATION, SURVEYING AND PLANNING

Article 8

EXPLORATION AND SURVEYING

Exploration and surveying for purposes of mean-water and low-water training shall be carried out by the Contracting Parties either jointly or alternately as agreed upon beforehand ; exploration and surveying for other purposes shall be carried out by each Contracting Party in its own territory.

Article 9

PLANNING

(1) The Contracting Parties shall establish joint directives for the preparation of general plans for all hydraulic works as specified in chapter I which are to be carried out on frontier watercourses. The plans must be prepared by joint agreement in accordance with the said directives. Each Contracting Party shall, at its own expense, prepare the plans for works to be carried out in its territory. The cost of joint plans for works to be carried out in the territory of both States shall be borne by the Contracting Parties in accordance with a separate agreement.

(2) The plans and all substantial modifications thereof must be approved by the Contracting Parties. The transfer of flood-protection dikes further inland from the river, or the levelling-off of dikes at a lower height, than approved by a plan shall not be considered a substantial modification of the plan.

(3) Before the start of operations or while they are in progress, the competent water resources agencies may, within the limits of the budget, modify plans to an extent jointly recognized to be necessary, on condition that the substance of an approved plan is not thereby affected. Such modification of plans must, in addition, be reported to the Mixed Technical Commission.

CHAPTER III

EXECUTION OF HYDRAULIC WORKS

Article 10

TRAINING WORKS

(1) Training works shall ordinarily be executed by the Contracting Party in whose territory they are to be carried out.

(2) The Contracting Parties shall conclude a separate agreement for the execution of works which are to be carried out in the territory of both Contracting States and which for technical or economic reasons cannot be apportioned between them.

Article 11

PROVISION OF BUILDING MATERIALS

(1) Unless otherwise agreed, building materials (natural stone, artificial stone, etc.) required for the execution of hydraulic works to be carried out at joint expense shall be delivered by the Contracting Parties to the building site in equal quantities. With a view to achieving greater economy and balance, the delivery of stone may also be carried out in such a way that each Contracting Party supplies a building site situated nearer to its own quarry, irrespective of the State in whose territory the building site lies. On the basis of the agreed programme of work, an effort shall be made to achieve a balance between the quantities of stone delivered in the course of a year. If this is not possible, any differences shall be carried forward to the following year.

(2) Quantities of stone shall be calculated by weight. Any conversion of weight into volume shall require the prior agreement of the water resources agencies of the Contracting Parties.

(3) The quantities of stone delivered shall be checked against the waybills.

Article 12

SAFEGUARDING THE FAIRWAY AND REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES

(1) Buoyage operations for safeguarding the fairway, the lighting of the fairway, and the operation of an information service shall be effected in accordance with a separate agreement between the Contracting Parties.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed, the removal of obstacles from the bed shall be effected by each Contracting Party in its own territory at its own expense.