

N° 2084.

HONGRIE ET ITALIE

Convention vétérinaire, avec protocole
final. Signés à Rome, le 4 juillet
1928.

HUNGARY AND ITALY

Veterinary Convention, with Final
Protocol. Signed at Rome, July 4,
1928.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 2084. — VETERINARY CONVENTION ² BETWEEN HUNGARY AND ITALY. SIGNED AT ROME, JULY 4, 1928.

French official text communicated by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Convention took place July 11, 1929.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY and HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY, being desirous of facilitating trade in animals and animal products between their respective territories, while avoiding as far as possible the danger of epizootic diseases existing now or which may in future break out in either of their territories being introduced into the territory of the other as a result of the movement of animals and the traffic in animal products, have decided to conclude a veterinary convention for this purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

His Excellency Benito MUSSOLINI, Head of the Government, Prime Minister, Secretary of State and Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

His Excellency André DE HORY, Hungarian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome ;
M. Alfred VON NICKL, Counsellor of Legation ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles :

Article 1.

The passage of animals (animals of the equine species, ruminants and pigs), poultry, raw animal products and any other product liable to carry infection of epizootic diseases, from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to that of the other, may be restricted to certain specified frontier stations and the animals or products there subjected to veterinary inspection by the State into whose territory they are to be imported.

Article 2.

Animals and poultry must, when being imported into the territory of either of the Contracting Parties, be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health.

This certificate must be issued by the competent local authority and indicate the place of origin of the animals and the place of destination, including the station where they are to be

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Rome, May 17, 1929.

unloaded, and it must bear the attestation of a Government veterinary officer or a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose to the effect that the commune of origin and the territory crossed before arrival at the place where the animals were loaded on the train or boat are free from notifiable contagious diseases communicable to animals of the species mentioned in the certificate.

In the case of the export of animals liable to :

- (a) Cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;
- (b) Dourine, swine fever, salmonellosis or sheep-pox ;
- (c) Foot-and-mouth disease ;

it must further be certified that both the place of origin and neighbouring communes have been free from these diseases for the following periods :

- As regards (a), for the preceding six months ;
- As regards (b), for the preceding forty days ;
- As regards (c), for the preceding twenty-one days.

In the case of horses, donkeys and mules, or horned cattle, a separate certificate shall be issued for each animal ; in the case of sheep, goats and pigs, collective certificates shall be allowed.

The period of validity of the certificates shall be ten days. If this period expires during the journey, then, in order that the certificate may be valid for a further ten days, the animals must be re-examined by a Government veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose and the result shall be noted by him on the certificate. If, on the other hand, this period expires during the transport of the animals in transit across the territory of a third country, the validity of the certificates shall be regarded as extended until the animals have arrived at the frontier of the country of destination.

When the animals are transported by rail or boat they shall be examined before leaving by a Government veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose, and the result shall be noted on the certificates.

In the case of poultry, if it is accompanied from the moment of its leaving the place of origin by a certificate of origin and health to the effect that it has been inspected by a Government veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose, it shall not be examined again by a veterinary surgeon before being loaded on the train or boat, unless more than three days have elapsed since the issue of the certificate.

Article 3.

Outbreaks of rabies in the commune of origin of the animals shall not prevent the issue of the certificate of origin and health provided for in Article 2.

The sporadic appearance of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, glanders, erysipelas, and vesicular exanthem of animals of the equine and bovine species, which have broken out in the commune of origin, shall not prevent the issue of the certificate, but must be mentioned therein. Similarly, the appearance of scab among sheep and goats shall not prevent the issue of the certificates for animals of the equine species, and the appearance of mange among animals of the equine species shall not prevent the issue of the certificates in the case of sheep and goats.

Article 4.

Animal products and offal in a fresh condition must, when being imported into the territory of either of the Contracting Parties, be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health allowing of the identification of the products, and stating that they are derived from animals free from contagious disease.

This certificate shall not be demanded in the case of animal products and offal in a dry condition, or animal products and offal which have been subjected to treatment regarded as adequate from the point of view of veterinary prophylaxis (arsenical treatment or treatment with salt, washing, etc.).

Similarly, dairy produce (cheese, butter, etc.) and eggs may be imported without certificates of origin and health, and shall not be subjected to restrictions resulting from veterinary police enactments.

Article 5.

Fresh, frozen or congealed meat, and preserved meats, lard and all animal products to be used as food, must, when being imported from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, be accompanied by a certificate, to the effect that the animals from which the meat is derived have been inspected before and after slaughter, and been found healthy and fit for consumption.

Fresh meat, or meat preserved by a process of freezing, must be submitted for inspection by a veterinary officer upon importation into the country of destination as follows :

(a) Beef : whole animals, skinned or unskinned, or cut into halves or quarters ;

(b) Mutton or goats' flesh : whole animals, skinned or unskinned, or cut into halves ;

(c) Pork : whole animals, or animals cut into halves, with or without bacon, which may be imported separately.

The meat must be wrapped in a clean cloth.

Dead poultry must, upon importation, be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the competent authority of the commune of origin.

Article 6.

Any consignments which do not conform to the above stipulations, as well as animals which the veterinary officer finds at the frontier to be suffering or suspects to be suffering from a contagious disease, and also animals which have been in any sort of contact with animals suffering or suspected to be suffering from a contagious disease, may be sent back to the country of origin. The grounds of refusal of admittance shall be noted on the certificate by the frontier veterinary officer, who shall personally sign the endorsement.

If the country of transit objects to the return of the animals, the latter shall be admitted and may be slaughtered at the frontier station or in some other place indicated by the competent veterinary authority.

The utilisation of meat and products derived from the animals thus slaughtered shall be governed by the regulations in force for animals of the country which are suffering or suspected to be suffering from a contagious disease.

The frontier veterinary officer shall, in the event of the non-admittance or slaughtering of the animals, or any other veterinary police measure which may be taken, prepare an official report for the central authority of his country, which will in its turn communicate it to the country of origin of the animals.

If a contagious disease is first detected among the animals imported after they have entered the country of destination, an official report of the facts shall be prepared in the presence of a Government veterinary surgeon, and a copy thereof transmitted forthwith to the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party.

Similarly, in the case of animal products and offal the return of which is objected to, the competent veterinary authority shall, when admitting them, take the necessary measures in accordance with the veterinary police regulations in force.

Article 7.

In the event of an outbreak of cattle-plague in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled to prohibit or restrict the importation of ruminants, pigs, or raw animal products, and any products or objects likely to carry infection, for so long as the danger of infection persists.

Article 8.

If, in consequence of the traffic in animals, a notifiable epizootic disease is carried from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, or if a particularly dangerous outbreak should occur in the territory of either of the Parties, the other Party shall be entitled, for so long as the danger of infection persists, to restrict or prohibit the importation from contaminated or threatened areas of animals liable to contract such disease, and of any raw animal products or any other product or article liable to carry infection.

These import restrictions and prohibitions shall only apply to the territories of origin of the animals or to the territories affected by the epizootic disease.

The following shall be regarded as territories of origin or territories affected by the epizootic diseases :

In Italy : The provinces ;
In Hungary : The counties (Comitats) ;

Importation may not be prohibited in cases of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, rabies, glanders, vesicular exanthem among animals of the equine or bovine species, mange among horses, etc., scab among sheep and goats, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera and tuberculosis.

The period of danger of infection for the diseases mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 3, (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), with the exception of cattle-plague, shall be limited to the periods provided for in paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned Article 2, as regards (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), and this danger period shall be reckoned as from the day on which the official statement is issued to the effect that the epizootic disease has disappeared.

In the case of fowl plague, the period of prohibition shall be limited to a fortnight.

Article 9.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall publish fortnightly bulletins recording the position in regard to epizootic diseases, and forward them direct to the other Contracting Party.

These bulletins shall be drawn up as uniformly as possible, and in such a way as to indicate the position with regard to epizootic diseases in the administrative territories of the communes and provinces in the case of Italy, and in the communes and counties in the case of Hungary.

If cattle-plague or contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle should make its appearance in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, or foot-and-mouth disease should break out to a dangerous degree in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, with a tendency to spread in a virulent form and cause a high mortality, the other Party shall be directly informed by telegram, both of the appearance of the disease and of the area affected.

Article 10.

In the event of a dispute arising between the Contracting Parties as to the application of the present Convention, if one of the Contracting Parties so requests, the dispute shall be submitted to, a mixed committee and due consideration shall be given to the findings of the committee, in any decision to be taken.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint two members to sit on this committee, which shall have the right to co-opt a fifth member in the event of its being unable to come to an agreement. Unless otherwise decided, the first time a mixed committee is set up, the fifth member shall be elected from amongst the nationals of one of the Contracting Parties; on the second occasion, from those of the other Party, and so on alternately. In the first case, it shall be decided by lot, which of the Contracting Parties is to supply the fifth member.

Article II.

The present Convention, which only applies to animals and products originating in the territories of the Contracting Parties, shall come into force simultaneously with the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded to-day between the Contracting Parties, and shall remain in force as long as that Treaty.

In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Rome in duplicate, the fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

(L. S.) Benito MUSSOLINI.

(L. S.) HORY.

(L. S.) NICKL.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

When signing the Veterinary Convention, concluded to-day between Italy and Hungary, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declarations, which shall form an integral part of the Convention :

1. Imports effected direct from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other shall not be subject to any previous authorisation.

Any preventive health measures which either of the Contracting Parties may see fit to adopt with regard to animals and live poultry accompanied by regular documents and found to be healthy on crossing the frontier shall, in its own territory, be limited to the indispensable minimum.

The duration of the period of observation to which the animals are subjected shall not exceed six days, reckoned as from the date of the veterinary inspection at the frontier. In the case of transport by sea, the six days shall be reckoned as from the date of embarkation.

In the case of sheep not intended for slaughter at the port of disembarkation or a slaughterhouse directly connected therewith by rail, the period of observation may be a fortnight.

2. The provisions of the present Convention shall apply, where necessary, to animals coming from the territories of one of the two Contracting Parties for conveyance in transit through the territory of the other Party to a third country, provided that it is certain that the countries to be crossed will allow transit and that the country of destination will admit the animals.

The transport in transit of fresh meat, prepared meat, raw materials and products of animal origin conveyed from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties through the territory of the other by rail in closed and sealed trucks or by ship shall be allowed on the same conditions as importation, without it being necessary to obtain a previous undertaking from any countries of transit or from the country of destination that they will accept these products.

3. Consignments of animals direct to the slaughter-house markets connected by rail shall not be placed under observation as provided by No. 1 of this Final Protocol.

The Contracting Parties shall inform one another which of the slaughter-houses are thus connected by rail.

4. The stations of entry jointly agreed upon for the traffic in animals shall, so far as possible, be provided with the most suitable installations for facilitating and speeding up the veterinary inspection.

5. In the case of communes whose territory exceeds 150 square kilometres, a sub-division into areas may be allowed, with due regard to geographical configuration and subject to the veterinary police guarantees required.

This sub-division shall be indicated in the bulletins of epizootic diseases and in the certificates of origin and health provided for in this Convention.

The two Contracting Parties shall, where necessary, agree on such sub-division and on the determination of the limits beyond which districts may not be sub-divided.

6. The sending back of animals suspected of infection, as provided by Article 6 of the present Convention, shall only be admissible in the case of animals which have been in direct or indirect contact with animals suffering from or suspected to be suffering from disease : in particular, animals conveyed in the same wagon or in the same vessel with infected or suspected animals and those loaded or unloaded with such animals at the same station or the same port, on the same day, shall be considered as suspect.

7. Each Contracting Party shall limit to the strict minimum the sanitary measures to be taken to protect the health of native animals in the event of the appearance of epizootic diseases in the territory of the other Contracting Party and in the case of an epizootic disease being introduced into its territory.

8. Racehorses (including trotters'), and horses to be entered for competitions and horse shows, or games on horseback, and the other animals kept with such horses and usually accompanying them shall, upon importation, be accompanied, in place of the certificate provided for in the present Convention, by a certificate issued by the clubs or racing societies recognised by the State. The certificates shall bear the seal and the stamp of the club or society in question and indicate the name and address of the owner of the horse, its exact description, the place from which it comes and to which it is going, and the declaration of an official veterinary surgeon certifying that the particular animal is healthy, and the fact that the establishment from which the animal comes is free from contagious disease.

The same declaration of health shall be made in the case of any animals accompanying the horse.

9. The certificates drawn up in accordance with the present Convention shall be drafted in the language of the country issuing them and contain a translation on alternate lines in the language of the other country.

10. Should there exist in the territories of the Contracting Parties slaughter-houses connected by rail to which the animals could be brought direct for slaughter without having to go through or stop at the market connected with the slaughter-house, the two Contracting Parties may send the animals to the said slaughter-house accompanied by a certificate of origin and health in which, in the case of swine fever, salmonellosis, sheep-pox and foot-and-mouth disease, the fact shall be regularly certified by a State veterinary officer, or a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose, that these epizootic diseases have not been prevalent in the commune of origin during the periods mentioned in Article 2 of the Convention and that the neighbouring communes were free from the said epizootic diseases at the time of the despatch of the animals.

The two Contracting Parties undertake to inform one another as to the slaughter-houses fulfilling the conditions mentioned above.

11. The Contracting Parties agree that the disinfection of railway wagons, vessels and parts of vessels, carried out in a regular manner in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, shall be recognised as valid also in the territory of the other Party.

The Governments of the Contracting Parties shall agree later on the conditions and formalities required for the recognition of the efficacy of such disinfection.

12. It is understood that the present Convention shall only apply to diseases which have made their appearance previous to the date of the signing of the present Convention, in the territories of the two Contracting Parties.

The present Protocol, which shall be regarded as approved and sanctioned by the Contracting Parties without further special ratification, solely by virtue of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention to which it relates, has been drawn up in duplicate at Rome, the fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

Benito MUSSOLINI.

HORY.

NICKL.