

N° 3372.

ROUMANIE
ET YOUGOSLAVIE

Convention sanitaire vétérinaire, et
protocole final. Signés à Beograd,
le 10 mars 1933.

ROUMANIA
AND YUGOSLAVIA

Sanitary and Veterinary Convention,
and Final Protocol. Signed at
Belgrade, March 10th, 1933.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 3372. — SANITARY AND VETERINARY CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA AND THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA. SIGNED AT BELGRADE, MARCH 10TH, 1933.

French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place March 3rd, 1934.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF YUGOSLAVIA
and
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA,
Desirous of settling sanitary and veterinary matters as between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Roumania,
Have decided to conclude a Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF YUGOSLAVIA :

Monsieur Bogoljub D. JEVTIĆ, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

Monsieur Alexandre N. IACOVAKY, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Bucharest ;

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

Article 1.

Traffic in transit of animals, parts of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin and of articles liable to carry infection from the territory of one Party through the territory of the other, shall be confined to certain stations of entry and shall be subjected by both Parties to a frontier veterinary inspection.

Article 2.

Transit of animals, parts of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin and of articles liable to carry infection shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention without any special permit being necessary.

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 Bucharest, September 26th, 1933.

Article 3.

For the transit of the animals and articles specified in Article 1, from the territory of one Party through the territory of the other, a certificate of origin issued by the communal authority must be submitted, from which it must be possible to ascertain exactly the place from which the animals and articles come and to establish the fact that the animals (with the exception of poultry) remained at least 21 days in the commune of origin before the certificate was made out.

In the case of live animals the certificate of origin shall give the number of animals, an exact description of them, their special marks and the place of destination. It must further be accompanied by a certificate as to the animals' condition of health issued by a Government veterinary officer or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the Government, attesting that the commune of origin and the communes through which the animals have been taken to the entraining station at the date of despatch (of transport) were free from any disease which is compulsorily notifiable and is liable to be communicated to the species of animal in question (with the exception of tuberculosis).

Furthermore, in the case of export of animals liable to :

- (a) Cattle plague or contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;
- (b) Foot-and-mouth disease, dourine, glanders, swine fever, septicæmia of swine, or sheep-pox ;
- (c) Chicken cholera and fowl plague, a certificate shall be given to the effect that the said diseases were not prevalent either in the commune of origin or in the neighbouring communes in the case of :

Ad (a) Within the last six months ;

Ad (b) Within the last 40 days ;

Ad (c) Within the last 21 days.

In the case of horses, asses, mules, hinnies and cattle, individual certificates of origin and health shall be issued ; in the case of sheep, goats, swine and poultry, collective certificates of origin and health shall be issued.

The period of validity of the certificates in respect of the animals' condition of health shall be 10 days. If this period expires before the consignment arrives at the frontier station of the exporting country, an extension of the validity of the said certificates for a further 10 days shall necessitate a re-inspection of the animals by the Government veterinary official, who must note the result of the said inspection on the certificate.

At the entraining station the animals shall be specially inspected before entraining by a Government veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the Government, and the result of the examination shall be noted on the certificate.

Certificates of health and origin issued in respect of parts of animals, products and raw materials (of animal origin) and of articles liable to carry infection, shall contain in addition to detailed particulars of the articles and of their place of origin and destination an attestation by a Government veterinary officer or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the Government, to the effect that they came from a place free from animal diseases.

Certificates in the case of animals which have been slaughtered and dead poultry, meat fresh and prepared (salted, dried, smoked, pickled or cooked) and of meat products shall also attest that — when the regulation inspection was carried out both before and after slaughtering in a slaughter-house for export or in a public slaughter-house where animals and meat are examined exclusively by a Government veterinary officer or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the Government — the animals in question were found to be in a healthy condition.

The certificates of origin and health for meat and meat products shall also specify that the said meat and meat products are fit for human consumption and that in the case of pork that the regulation examination for trichinosis gave a negative result.

Fresh and frozen meat shall only be accepted for transit in special meat transport wagons provided with a watertight floor.

In order to facilitate veterinary inspection at the frontier, the following shall be accepted for transport and transit :

- (a) Beef : entire carcasses, with or without the hides, or halves or quarters of the carcasses ;
- (b) Mutton and goat's meat : the entire carcasses, with or without the hides, or halves of the carcasses ;
- (c) Pork : the entire carcasses, or halves thereof, with or without the lard.

Fresh or frozen meat shall be marked with an official stamp identical with that affixed to the certificates of origin and health. The official stamp shall show the name of the slaughter-house and date of slaughtering.

Article 4.

The transit of the articles specified below shall not be subject to restriction on veterinary or health grounds and shall be allowed without need for any certificate of health and origin :

- (a) Wool washed by industrial process and packed in closed sacks, hair and feathers ;
- (b) Guts, gullets, stomachs and bladders, dried or salted, in cases or in closed and watertight kegs ;
- (c) Melted tallow and lard ;
- (d) Dried or salted (pickled) hides and furs ;
- (e) Lime-soaked hide trimmings in closed wagons ;
- (f) Horns, hooves and dried claws, without soft parts, and bones without fat ;
- (g) Meat and preserved meat preparations in hermetically closed boxes ;
- (h) Eggs, milk and milk products (cheese, butter, etc.).

Article 5.

Certificates (cattle sheet, certificate of origin and of health) not made out in the official language of the country of transit must be accompanied by a translation either in French or in German, certified by a Government veterinary officer or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the Government.

The individual cattle sheets required for certain animals shall be bound up into files for each wagon and a collective note shall be made on the back of the last sheet in respect of the accuracy of the translation.

Article 6.

Consignments which do not comply with the above requirements and animals which the veterinary official on inspection at the frontier finds to be diseased, or suspected of infection with a contagious disease, and animals which have been conveyed together with diseased or suspect animals or which have come into contact with such animals in any manner, may be refused at the frontier station.

The frontier veterinary officer shall note on the certificate the reason of refusal and shall sign his statement.

Should such diseases be diagnosed in an animal forming part of a consignment which has crossed the frontier of the country of transit, the fact shall be recorded in a Minute drawn up with the assistance of a Government veterinary officer and a copy of such Minute shall be communicated at once to the other party.

Such consignments shall be subject to the veterinary police regulations applicable to animals of the country. In the above-mentioned cases, the veterinary representative of the other Contracting Party shall immediately be informed by the most expeditious means.

Article 7.

Should cattle plague break out in the territory of one of the Parties, the other Party shall be entitled to limit or prohibit for as long as the danger of contagion lasts the transit of ruminants and swine, of parts of animals, of animal products and raw materials and of articles likely to carry infection.

Article 8.

Should any compulsorily notifiable disease be carried from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to the territory of the other Party, either by the transit traffic mentioned in Article 1 or by frontier traffic, or should one of the said diseases become dangerously widespread in the territory of the exporting country, in such cases the State of transit shall be entitled to limit or prohibit for so long as the danger of invasion lasts the transit of animals liable to carry infection and of animal parts, products and substances and of articles which may carry contagion from the infected area to the threatened territory (in Roumania, from the infected districts and neighbouring districts, (*plase*) : in Yugoslavia, from the infected districts and neighbouring districts (*srez*)).

Similar measures may be taken in respect of dourine so far as solipeds are concerned, and in the case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia so far as concerns the transit of cattle and parts of such animals, raw material and articles liable to carry contagion.

Such measures may be applied even in the case where there is no serious danger of the spread of the disease.

Should foot-and-mouth disease or any other disease which may be taken into consideration (dourine, glanders, sheep-pox) show a tendency to spread over a wider area, or should such a disease assume a threatening character, these measures may also be extended to a wider area, that is to say, to the infected districts, to the districts neighbouring the infected districts and to the districts adjoining the neighbouring districts.

Transit may not be forbidden by reason of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, hemorrhagic septicæmia, rabies, mange of animals of the equine species, sheep and goats, vesicular exanthema of animals of the equine species and cattle, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera, fowl plague, and tuberculosis.

The prohibitions on transit must be immediately cancelled when the danger of the spread of the disease comes to an end — that is to say, when the disease has completely ceased and after expiry of the time-limit mentioned in Article 3 and, in the case of cattle plague, of the period provided for in Article 7 (time period calculated from the date of the cessation of the disease).

The present Convention shall in no way affect the legal regulations concerning epizootic diseases in the Contracting States, regulations under which, should contagious diseases break out on the frontier or in the neighbourhood of the frontier, traffic between the adjoining districts (lowest administrative districts) on both sides of the frontier, and the frontier traffic through a frontier district which is threatened may, for the purpose of stamping out such diseases, be subjected to special restrictions or prohibitions.

Nevertheless, such restrictions and prohibitions shall not apply to traffic in transit by rail in closed and sealed wagons if in the infected frontier districts there has been no addition to, transshipment of or delay to the traffic.

Article 9.

The two Parties reserve the right to send occasional or permanent veterinary representatives into the other State, even without previous notice, for the purpose of obtaining information in

regard to the health conditions among animals, the equipment of cattle markets, the entraining stations for animals, and with regard to slaughter-houses, fattening establishments, quarantine stations and the like, and the enforcement of the veterinary police regulations in force.

The two Parties shall instruct their authorities to give their assistance and all necessary information to the technical representatives of the other Party as soon as they have established their status.

Article 10.

Both Parties shall publish once a fortnight a bulletin concerning the epizootic disease position, which they shall communicate to each other at once and direct. Should cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia or dourine break out in the territory of one Party, the competent central authority of the other Party shall be notified direct by telegraph of the outbreak and extension of the disease.

Furthermore, the administrative authorities of the frontier districts shall immediately notify each other direct of the outbreak and cessation of all contagious diseases in the communes forming part of the frontier districts. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease shall be notified by telegraph.

Article 11.

Wagons used for the transport of animals of the equine species, ruminants, swine, poultry, and the equipment forming part of the said means of transport, may only be used if they have been recently cleaned and disinfected.

The wagons which have been employed and which are used for transport when returning through the territory of transit shall only be admitted if they have been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations.

Article 12.

The provisions of the present Convention shall apply to the traffic of animals in the frontier zone in so far as not otherwise provided below :

(1) Traffic for pasturage shall be allowed under the following conditions :

On passing the frontier, the owners of the herds (drivers) shall submit to the Customs office concerned a list in duplicate of the animals being driven to pasture, issued by the local authorities and giving the name of the owner (driver), species, sex, number and special marks of the animals. The list must certify that in the territory of the commune in question there are no compulsorily notifiable contagious diseases.

Furthermore, in cases in which animals cross the territory of another commune, the said commune must certify that the same applies to its territory. In the case of animals which remain more than seven days at pasturage, a Government veterinary officer shall certify that the animals in question were inspected shortly before their departure for pasturage and found in a good healthy condition, and that in the commune of origin, and in the case of transit through the territory of another commune in that commune as well, no notifiable diseases are prevalent which are communicable to the species in question. On the return of the animals from the permanent pasturage, which should take place by the same route, the competent Government veterinary officer shall certify not only the unquestionable healthy condition of the animals, but also the fact that neither in the commune where they were pasturing nor in the case of transit through the territory of another commune in that commune was there any notifiable disease communicable to the species in question.

(2) Animals employed for work (draught, riding and pack) taken from the territory of the frontier zone of one Party to the frontier zone of the other must be accompanied by properly drawn up certificates of origin (cattle certificates), issued in a regular manner by the commune on whose territory the stables are situated. A collective certificate (animal passport) may be issued for several animals.

The certificates of origin should state the purpose for which the frontier is crossed and the place from which the animals of the frontier zone in question come and specify the frontier zone area within which the said animals will be used for work. Furthermore, the communal authority must attest on the certificate of origin that on the date of crossing the frontier no notifiable diseases communicable to the species in question existed in the commune of origin.

In exceptional or urgent cases (fire, floods or other accidents caused by the elements, or for religious or medical assistance), no certificates of origin shall be required when the frontier is crossed.

(3) Sporadic outbreaks in the commune of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, vesicular exanthema, swine erysipelas or rabies shall not prevent the delivery of the certificates in question in the case of the animals mentioned under (1) and (2), should such diseases not have broken out in the farms from which the animals crossing the frontier have come.

The certificates issued by the communal authorities testifying that the communes are free from disease shall be valid 30 days in the case of animals used for work and at pasture, and 10 days in the case of draught animals, provided that during that time no animal disease which would entail the cancellation of the said certificates has occurred in the commune which issued them.

(4) Animals at pasture shall come under the same veterinary police law provisions as animals of the district. The owner or his representative shall be, in particular, obliged to notify, within 24 hours, the appearance of any sign whatsoever of contagious disease and any death of animals to the communal authorities of the territory in which the pasture land is situated. Should a foreign animal on such pasture land be attacked by a contagious disease entailing, under the provisions of the law, the slaughter of diseased or suspect animals, the Commission establishing the facts of the case shall be obliged to note in a Minute all the circumstances which should be taken into consideration with a view to compensation, if any. This Minute should be forwarded, either in the original or in a certified copy, to the public authorities of the country of origin.

(5) Male animals from another country may not be used for serving female animals of the country; similarly, native male animals may not be used for serving foreign female animals.

(6) If, however, during pasturage a disease which is communicable to the species concerned breaks out in a part of the herd or among the animals used for work, either in the commune where the pasturage or land under cultivation is situated or during the journey towards the frontier station through which the herd or animals used for work have to pass on return, the return of the animals shall be forbidden, unless an exception be made necessary by circumstances of *force majeure* (lack of forage, bad weather conditions, etc.). In such cases, the animals may only return when adequate measures for security have been taken by the competent authorities of first instance.

(7) The animals specified under (1) and (2) shall be exempt from veterinary inspection at the frontier.

Nevertheless, the animals must return through the Customs office at which they passed the frontier in order that their identity may be checked.

(8) Any special measures which may be necessary for the working of farms in the frontier zones shall be taken by mutual agreement between the Ministries of Agriculture of the two States, subject to the consent of the Ministries of Finance.

Article 13.

In the event of a difficulty as to the interpretation and application of the present Convention arising between the Contracting Parties, the matter shall, upon a request being made by one of the Contracting Parties, be referred to a mixed Commission, whose opinion shall be taken into account in the final decision. Each Contracting Party shall appoint two members of the Commission. Should agreement not be reached, the Commission shall be authorised to appoint a fifth member. The fifth member of the mixed Commission shall be chosen from among the nationals of one Contracting Party or, on any second occasion, from among the nationals of the other Contracting Party, and so on alternately. The country from which the fifth member shall be chosen on the first occasion shall be decided by drawing lots.

Article 14.

Any restrictive and prohibitive provisions which may be put into force by the date of the coming-into-force of the present Convention, and which are contrary to the provisions of the same, are hereby cancelled.

Article 15.

The present Sanitary and Veterinary Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Bucharest as soon as possible. It shall come into force as soon as the instruments of ratification have been exchanged. Nevertheless, the two Governments shall agree to fix the date of the provisional bringing-into-force of the present Convention.

The present Convention shall be regarded as forming an integral part of the Roumano-Yugoslav Provisional Commercial Agreement¹ signed at Bucharest on August 4th, 1930, or of such Commercial Convention as may later replace the said Agreement.

The present Convention may not be denounced unless three months' previous notice is given.

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

Done at Belgrade, in duplicate, in French, March 10th, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

(L. S.) B. D. JEVIĆ, *m. p.*

(L. S.) Alexandre N. IACOVAKY, *m. p.*

FINAL PROTOCOL.

The following detailed arrangements have been agreed to at the same time as the Sanitary and Veterinary Convention :

(1) The provisions of the present Convention shall only apply to products coming from the territories of the Contracting Parties. The present Convention shall not affect the admission in transit through the territory of one Party of animals, parts of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin, nor that of articles likely to carry infection and coming from other countries intended for import into or for transit through the territory of the other Party.

(2) The provisions of the present Convention may be extended, if necessary, by previous agreement between the two Parties to other diseases, whether known or unknown at the present time, if there is a real danger of transmission.

¹ Volume CVII, page 253, of this Series.

(3) Animals may only be certified to have come from the territory of one Contracting Party if, in the case of cloven-hoofed animals, they have remained not less than three months and, in the case of animals of the equine species, if they have remained not less than one month in the territory of the State in question. It is, moreover, assumed that the animals in respect of which the certificates of origin are issued have actually remained in the commune indicated on the certificate as free from animal diseases and not in another commune whence transit through the territory of the other Party is forbidden under the provisions of the present Convention.

(4) The entry stations to be taken into account for the transit traffic mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention are the following :

In the Kingdom of Yugoslavia : Velika Kikinda.

In the Kingdom of Roumania : Jimbolia.

Transit traffic may, in so far as it does not concern direct frontier traffic, be carried on solely by rail and, on Yugoslav territory, it may only use the Jimbolia-Rakek and Jimbolia-Sushak lines.

The above-mentioned entry stations and railway lines may hereafter only be modified or completed by mutual agreement.

In order that veterinary inspection at the frontier may be carried out speedily and without delay, it shall be performed jointly and simultaneously by the Yugoslov frontier veterinary officers and the Roumanian veterinary officers at the Roumanian exit station of Jimbolia. Livestock may only be inspected by daylight. For this purpose animals arriving shall be detained on to platforms specially set aside for the purpose and the wagons shall be immediately reloaded, after having been cleaned.

In the case of transport of animals in transit, no rolling-stock may be used other than undamaged wagons properly disinfected and having floors that are intact and do not allow of liquid matter or the remains of forage to drop through. The door openings of the wagons must be planked up to a suitable height, so that when the doors are opened the falling out of forage, litter, excrement, etc. is prevented. For litter, earth, sand, or straw may not be used, but only sawdust or pure peat.

In the same station of Jimbolia, the two Parties shall exercise their frontier veterinary supervision over all other traffic carried in transit.

(5) No extra charge may be made for transport of livestock. For this purpose, instructions which must be strictly followed by the entry stations shall be issued.

(6) Direct traffic in transit of livestock from the territory of one Party through the territory of the other shall be allowed under the conditions laid down in Article 3, should the contiguous country of destination or another transit country declare itself ready to receive the traffic.

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other in sufficient time all restrictions and prohibitions concerning such traffic which have been notified by the countries of destination and transit.

(7) Through traffic in transit of fresh and prepared meat, of dead poultry, and of raw animal matter from the territory of one Party through the territory of the other by rail in closed and sealed wagons shall be allowed without restriction, should the said traffic come from the territory of one Contracting Party. Such goods shall only be accepted for transit in small quantities and in unsealed wagons if each article bears the seal of the Customs office.

(8) Certificates of origin shall not be required from passengers in respect of meat, dead poultry and meat products which they carry with them in suitable quantities for their own use during the journey. The same shall apply to meat and meat products up to 3 (three) kilogrammes, and to dead poultry intended for personal consumption by inhabitants of the frontier, and for the transport of manure from the frontier zone.

(9) An outbreak of rabies among dogs and cats shall not prevent delivery in the respect of other domestic animals of the certificates of origin provided for in Article 3. Likewise, outbreaks of scab or mange among sheep or goats shall not prevent the delivery of certificates for animals of the equine species, nor mange among the latter species the delivery of certificates for sheep and goats. Lastly, sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, of symptomatic anthrax, of vesicular exanthem among horses and cattle and of swine erysipelas shall not prevent the delivery of certificates for animals intended for slaughtering, with the exception of animals coming from the infected farms. The sporadic outbreak of these diseases shall be noted in the certificate. In the same way, sporadic cases of these diseases notified in the place of entrainment shall not prevent the entraining of animals intended for export.

Restrictions or prohibitions due to the outbreak or introduction of an epizootic disease shall only be applied if they are absolutely necessary for the protection of the health of native animals and for the prevention of the spread of an infection of which there is imminent danger, having regard to the epizootic conditions.

(10) Racehorses, saddle horses and trotters and horses for competitions and horse shows and animals accompanying them may be provided with special certificates instead of the sheets for cattle. The two Governments shall by mutual agreement authorise the associations concerned to issue the said certificates. Such certificates shall bear the endorsement and stamp of the associations concerned, give the name and domicile of the owner, the exact description of the horse, the place from which it comes and the place of destination, and contain a note by a veterinary officer that every animal is healthy and that the establishment from which it comes has been free from any epizootic diseases during the last forty days.

(11) Entry of animals, in respect of which it can be proved that they are intended for circuses, zoological gardens, hunting stables and similar establishments, and which are therefore subject to a special traffic system, shall be conditional on the production of an individual health certificate for the animals issued by a veterinary officer, and, since such animals are carried by rail apart from animals intended for ordinary traffic, they must be found completely healthy when inspected by the veterinary officer on detraining and taken direct from the detraining station to the place of destination.

(12) Should circumstances connected with veterinary police work make certain restrictions temporarily necessary, even in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 8, the administrative authorities of the frontier districts concerned shall, by mutual agreement, take the necessary preventive measures and communicate them to the higher authorities.

(13) It is fully understood that fresh meat intended for transit through the territory of the other Party must come exclusively from animals which have been slaughtered in a slaughter-house under permanent supervision by a veterinary officer.

In general, all establishments exporting meat through the territory of the other Party must comply with sanitary and veterinary police requirements.

(14) The following shall be regarded as suspect of infection and therefore refused for transit : animals which have been carried in the same wagon as animals diseased suffering from, or suspect of, contagious disease, or those which have been entrained, examined, watered or fed on the same day and in the same place, or which have in one way or another been either directly or indirectly in contact with animals suffering from, or suspect of, contagious disease ; and also animals coming from districts from which sick animals have arrived at the frontier station in the last few days.

(15) Consignments of animals intended for transit may not be unloaded or trans-shipped in the territory of the country of transit. Should, however, trans-shipment become necessary for technical reasons, it shall only be carried out in the presence of the competent veterinary officer and so far as possible only in railway stations provided with platforms suitable for the purpose.

The feeding and watering of animals in consignments intended for transit should be carried out by the persons in charge of them ; these must be provided with their own buckets which they will take away with them after use. Animals in consignments intended for transit may not come into contact with native animals either directly or indirectly, not even when they are being watered or fed.

In principle, sick animals may not be unloaded or trans-shipped in the territory of the country of transit ; should, however, trans-shipment be absolutely necessary for technical reasons, it may only be carried out in the presence of the competent veterinary official.

(16) If in the territory of the country of transit foot-and-mouth disease is found to exist among a consignment of animals in transit, the country of transit shall be entitled to forbid the passage of animals liable to the said disease coming from the territories from which the consignment in question was shipped, to the extent indicated by Article 8 of the present Convention.

Consignments already on their way at the moment when this prohibition is decreed shall be allowed to pass through in transit if they arrive at the frontier station in an unexceptionable condition.

(17) Should the country of destination for any reason whatsoever forbid the import of animals of the country of origin, this prohibition shall automatically suspend transit through the country of transit.

The same shall apply should the country of destination refuse to accept consignments in transit arriving at its frontier, irrespective of their condition.

(18) Animals born in the neighbouring State at the time of pasturage may return with their mothers to their country of origin. The sale of animals during pasturage in the neighbouring country is forbidden.

(19) The meat and hides of animals which have died or which it has been necessary to slaughter during pasturage but which have not been infected by, or suspected of, any contagious disease may be brought back into the country of origin on the strength of a certificate issued by a veterinary officer or of a document issued by the competent authority of the State concerned.

(20) In order to avoid the difficulties which may arise during the period of application of the present Convention, the central veterinary department of the two Parties shall correspond direct with each other in urgent cases.

(21) It is fully understood that the certificates provided for in Article 3 in the case of poultry, parts of animals, products and raw materials and articles liable to spread infection may be issued by a Government veterinary officer or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the Government.

(22) So far as concerns the direct import of the animals and articles mentioned in Article 1 of the present Convention from the territory of one Party to the territory of the other, both Parties reserve the right to issue in each case special permits in accordance with their municipal law.

The present Protocol forms an integral part of the Sanitary and Veterinary Convention signed to-day.

Done at Belgrade, in duplicate, on March 10th, 1933.

(L. S.) B. D. JEVIĆ, *m. p.*

(L. S.) Alexandre N. IACOVAKY, *m. p.*