

N° 4612.

ROUMANIE ET YOUGOSLAVIE

Convention sanitaire vétérinaire, et protocole
final. Signés à Belgrade, le 13 mai 1937.

*Texte officiel français communiqué par le délégué permanent de la Roumanie
près la Société des Nations. L'enregistrement a eu lieu le 23 juillet 1939.*

ROUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Sanitary and Veterinary Convention, and Final
Protocol. Signed at Belgrade, May 13th,
1937.

*French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of Roumania to
the League of Nations. The registration took place July 23rd, 1939.*

TRANSLATION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 4612. — SANITARY AND VETERINARY CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ROUMANIA AND THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA. SIGNED AT BELGRADE, MAY 13TH, 1937.*Article 1.*

Traffic in transit of animals (solipeds, ruminants, pigs and poultry), parts of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin and of articles liable to carry the germs of contagious diseases of animals 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.

1. 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 and with certainty the place from which the animals, animal products and articles have come and that the animals (with the exception of poultry) remained at least 21 days in the commune of origin before the certificate was made out.

2. In the case of live animals, the certificate of origin shall show the name, surname and address of the owner, the place of origin of the cattle, the species and number of animals, an exact description of them (including in particular any special marks they may bear), and their place of destination. The certificate must further be accompanied by a warrant of the animals' condition of health issued by a State veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised for the purpose, attesting that the animals described in the certificate were examined at the time of entraining and found to be healthy, and that the commune of origin and the communes through which the animals were taken to the entraining station were, on the date of despatch, free from any disease (with the exception of tuberculosis) which is compulsorily notifiable and is communicable to the species of animal to which the warrant relates.

3. In the case of transit 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 these respective diseases were not prevalent either in the commune of origin or in the neighbouring communes :

ad (a) Within the last six months ;

ad (b) Within the last 40 days ;

ad (c) Within the last 21 days.

4. In the case of horses, asses, mules, hinnies, cattle and buffaloes, individual certificates shall be issued ; in the case of sheep, goats, swine and poultry, collective certificates of origin and health may be issued, but no one such certificate may relate to animals of more than one species.

5. Certificates in respect of the animals' condition of health shall remain valid for 10 days. If that period expires in the course of transport, an extension of the validity of the said certificates

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place at Bucharest, July 7th, 1939.
Came into force July 23rd, 1939.

for a further 10 days shall necessitate a re-inspection of the animals by a State veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially appointed for the purpose by a State authority, who must enter the result of his inspection on the certificate.

6. Certificates of health and origin issued in respect of parts of animals, products and raw materials of animal origin and of all articles liable to carry the germs of contagious diseases shall contain, in addition to detailed particulars of the articles, their place of origin and their destination, a further attestation by a State veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the State, to the effect that they came from a place free from epizootic disease.

7. Certificates issued in respect of slaughtered animals and dead poultry, fresh or prepared (salted, dried, smoked, sausage or cooked) meat and of meat products shall also attest that the animals were slaughtered at a public slaughter-house or slaughter-house for export, under the continuous supervision of a State veterinary surgeon or veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the State for the purpose, and that the animals in question were found to be in a healthy condition when the prescribed veterinary inspections were carried out before and after slaughtering. In the case of meat and meat products, the certificate shall also specify that the said meat and meat products are fit for human consumption and, in the case of pork and pig products, that the prescribed examination for trichinosis gave a negative result.

8. Fresh or frozen meat shall be marked with a stamp identical with that affixed to certificates of origin and health. The stamp shall show the name of the slaughter-house and the date of slaughtering. Fresh and frozen meat shall be accepted for transit only in special meat transport wagons provided with watertight flooring.

9. In the case of preserved or prepared meat, the certificate must contain a declaration that the meat in question contains no substance the use of which is prohibited under the regulations in force in the country of destination.

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

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

Article 3.

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

- (a) Wool, washed by industrial process, hair and feathers, if packed in closed sacks ;
- (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) Dried horns, hoofs, claws and bones without adhering fragments of soft parts ;
- (g) Preserved meat and meat preparations in hermetically closed boxes ;
- (h) Eggs, milk and milk products (cheese, butter, etc.).

Article 4.

Certificates (livestock sheets), certificates 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 State veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised by the State. In the case of animals for which separate livestock sheets are required, the individual sheets for all the animals conveyed in the same wagon shall be bound together, and a single collective note shall be made on the back of the last sheet warranting the accuracy of the translation into French or German.

Article 5.

1. Consignments which do not comply with the above requirements and animals which the frontier veterinary surgeon finds to be diseased or which he suspects of being infected 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 admittance at the frontier station.

The frontier veterinary surgeon shall note the reason for refusal on the certificate and shall sign his statement.

2. If such a disease is 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 State veterinary surgeon, and a copy of the 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 itself. In such cases, the veterinary representative of the other Contracting Party shall immediately be informed by the most expeditious means.

Article 6.

If an outbreak of cattle plague occurs in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled, for as long as the danger of contagion lasts, to limit or prohibit the transit of cattle and swine, of parts of animals, of animal products and raw materials and of articles likely to carry the germs of the disease.

Article 7.

1. If any compulsorily notifiable disease is carried from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other Party, whether by the transit traffic mentioned in Article 1 or by frontier traffic, or if one of the said diseases becomes widespread to a dangerous extent in the territory of one of the Parties, the other Party shall be entitled, for so long as the danger of a spread of the disease lasts, to limit or prohibit the transit or transport of animals liable to contract the infection, of parts of animals, of animal products and raw materials and of articles which may carry the germs of the disease from the infected or threatened areas (infected districts and neighbouring districts : in Roumania : " Plasa " ; in Yugoslavia : " Srez ").

2. Similarly, in the event of an outbreak of dourine or contagious pleuro-pneumonia, a limitation or prohibition of the transit of horses, cattle, parts of animals, raw materials and articles liable to carry the germs of contagion may be imposed, even if the outbreak has not yet assumed threatening proportions.

3. If foot-and-mouth disease or any other disease which may be taken into consideration (dourine, glanders, sheep-pox) shows a tendency to spread over a wider area, or if such a disease assumes a particularly threatening character, such measures may also be extended to wider administrative areas, namely, to the infected districts, to the districts in the neighbourhood of the infected districts, and to the districts adjoining the neighbouring districts.

4. Transit may not be forbidden on account of isolated cases of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, rabies, mange of solipeds, sheep and goats, vesicular exanthema of solipeds or cattle, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera, fowl plague and tuberculosis.

5. The prohibitions on transit must immediately be cancelled when the danger of a spread of the disease comes to an end, *i. e.* when the disease has completely ceased and after expiry of the time-limits mentioned in Article 2, paragraph 3, such time-limits beginning to run as from the date of the official notification that the disease is no longer present.

6. The present Convention shall in no way affect the legal regulations concerning contagious diseases of animals in the contracting States, under which regulations, if contagious diseases break out on the frontier or in the neighbourhood of the frontier, traffic between the lowest administrative districts (frontier districts) on both sides of the frontier, and transport across a frontier district which is threatened, may, for the purpose of checking the contagion and stopping the disease, be subjected to special restrictions or prohibitions.

Nevertheless, such restrictions and prohibitions shall not apply to transport by rail in closed and sealed wagons, provided that a prohibition is placed upon any addition to, transshipment of, or delay to, such traffic in the infected frontier districts.

Article 8.

1. The two Parties reserve the right to send occasional or permanent representatives into the other State, with or without previous notice, for the purpose of obtaining information on health conditions among animals, the equipment of cattle markets, the entraining stations for animals, slaughter-houses, fattening establishments, quarantine stations and the like, and the application of the veterinary police regulations in force.

2. The two Contracting Parties shall instruct their authorities to give their assistance and all necessary information to the technical representatives mentioned above, as soon as they have established their status.

Article 9.

1. Both Parties shall publish a fortnightly bulletin concerning contagious diseases of animals, which they shall communicate to one another direct.

2. Should cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, dourine or foot-and-mouth disease break out in the territory of one Party, the central authority of the other Party shall be notified direct by telegraph of the outbreak and extension of the disease.

3. Furthermore, the administrative authorities of the frontier districts shall immediately notify one another direct of the outbreak and cessation of all contagious diseases of animals in those districts.

Article 10.

1. Wagons used for the transport of horses, asses, mules, hinnies, cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and poultry and the equipment forming part of the said means of transport shall not be used again before they have been cleaned and disinfected by means of recognised efficacy.

2. Wagons which have been employed for conveying animals shall only be allowed to return through the territory of transit after they have been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations.

Article 11.

The provisions of the present Convention shall also apply to the traffic of animals in the frontier zone, except as otherwise provided below :

1. Animals brought by owners holding land on both sides of the frontier into the frontier zone of the other Party for pasture or to winter quarters must be accompanied by a list issued by the authorities of the commune to which they normally belong. On crossing the frontier, the owners or drivers shall hand this list in duplicate to the Customs office concerned. The list must show the name of the owner, the name of the driver, and the species, number, sex, age, and distinguishing marks of the animals. In addition, the commune of origin must certify on the list — and, where several communes are crossed, those communes must also certify — that no compulsorily notifiable disease

communicable to the species in question is in existence within their territories. In the case of animals remaining more than 7 days at pasturage or in winter quarters (permanent pasture), the communal certificate must be verified by the competent veterinary surgeon, who must indicate that he has examined the animals enumerated in the list and that he has found them to be in a healthy condition.

On the return of the animals from permanent pasturage, which shall take place by the same route, the competent State veterinary surgeon shall certify not only that the animals are unquestionably in a healthy condition but also that neither in the commune where they were pasturing or wintering nor, in the case of transit through the territory of any other commune, in such commune was there any compulsorily notifiable disease communicable to the species in question.

2. Animals employed for work (saddle, pack and draught animals), belonging to owners holding land on both sides of the frontier and taken from the frontier zone of one of the Contracting Parties into the frontier zone of the other, shall be accompanied by livestock certificates duly issued by the commune on the territory of which their stables or cattle-sheds are situated. A single collective certificate may be issued for several working animals belonging to the same owner. The certificate must state the purpose for which the frontier is crossed, the extent of the frontier zone in which they are to be used, and the place within the original frontier zone from which they come. Furthermore, the local authority shall attest on the certificate that, at the time of crossing the frontier, no compulsorily notifiable disease communicable to the species in question existed in the commune of origin.

3. Animals which are used as saddle, draught or pack animals in frontier traffic and which do not belong to owners of land on both sides of the frontier must also be provided with certificates in accordance with paragraph 2.

4. In exceptional and urgent cases necessitating medical or veterinary assistance, no certificate shall be required for saddle or draught animals.

5. Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, vesicular exanthema, swine erysipelas or rabies shall not bar the issue of certificates in the case of the animals mentioned under 1, 2 and 3 above, provided the outbreak of such diseases has not occurred in the farms from which the animals have come.

6. Communal certificates attesting the absence of contagious diseases shall be valid for 30 days in the case of animals used for work or at pasture (paragraphs 1 and 2) and for ten days in the case of saddle, draught and pack animals (paragraph 3), provided that during that time no contagious disease which would entail the cancellation of the certificates has appeared in the commune which issued them. Certificates must be renewed upon expiry of the appropriate period.

7. Animals at pasture and in winter quarters (paragraph 1) shall come under the same veterinary police legal provisions as animals of the district itself. The owner or his representative shall in particular be bound to notify within 24 hours the appearance of any sign of contagious disease or the death of any animal 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 set up to establish the facts shall prepare a minute in which all the circumstances to be taken into consideration shall be noted with a view to possible compensation. The minute, either in the original or in a certified copy, shall be forwarded to the authorities of the country of origin.

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

9. If, however, a disease liable to be communicated to the species concerned makes its appearance either in part of the herd at pasture (paragraph 1) or among animals used for work

(paragraph 2), or within the commune where the pasturage or land under cultivation is situated, or on the road leading to the frontier station, through which herds or animals used for work are to pass on their return to their country of origin, the return of the animals shall be forbidden, unless an exception has to be allowed on account of *force majeure* (lack of forage, bad weather conditions, etc.).

In such cases, the animals may not return until appropriate measures of security have been taken by the competent authorities of first instance of the Contracting Parties.

10. The animals specified in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall be exempt from veterinary inspection at the frontier.

Nevertheless, the animals must return through the Customs office at which they crossed the frontier, in order that they may be identified.

Article 12.

In the event of a divergence of views arising between the Contracting Parties regarding the interpretation of the present Convention while it is in force the matter shall, at the request of one of the Parties, be referred to a Mixed Commission, whose technical opinion shall be taken into consideration in the final decision.

Each Contracting Party shall appoint two members of the Commission. Should agreement not be reached, the Commission shall itself appoint a fifth member. Should the Commission fail to reach agreement as to such appointment, the fifth member shall be chosen from among the nationals of one Contracting Party on the first occasion on which a Mixed Commission is set up, from among the nationals of the other Contracting Party on the second occasion, and so on alternately. The Contracting Party which is to appoint the fifth member on the first such occasion shall be decided by lot.

Article 13.

The present Convention forms an integral part of the Treaty¹ of Establishment, Commerce and Navigation between Roumania and Yugoslavia signed at Belgrade, and shall come into force on the same day as that Treaty.

Done at Belgrade, this 13th day of May, 1937.

(Signed) Valer POP.

(Signed) Milan VRBANIC.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the time of signing the Veterinary Convention concluded this day between Roumania and Yugoslavia, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries make the following declarations, which shall form an integral part of the Convention :

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall apply only to animals, animal products and articles coming from the territories of the Contracting Parties ; the transit of animals, parts of animals, animal products and raw materials and articles liable to carry the germs of contagious diseases coming from other countries does not fall within the scope of the Convention.

2. The provisions of the present Convention may, in so far as they relate to contagious diseases of animals, be extended, if necessary, subject to previous agreement between the two Contracting Parties, to other diseases whether known or unknown at the present time, if there are reasonable grounds to fear their transmission.

3. No previous authorisation shall be required for the transport of the animals, parts of animals or products mentioned in Article 1 of the Sanitary and Veterinary Convention, and such transport shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of that Convention.

¹ See page 145 of this Volume.

4. Animals may be certified as coming from the territory of one Contracting Party only if, in the case of ruminants and pigs, they have remained not less than three months and, in the case of solipeds, not less than one month in the territory of the State in question. It is assumed that the animals in respect of which certificates of origin are issued have actually remained in the commune indicated on the certificate, free from contagious diseases, and that they have not been in some other commune whence transit through the territory of the other Party is forbidden under the provisions of the present Convention.

5. (1) The frontier stations through which traffic between the two Contracting Parties shall be conducted are :

In the Kingdom of Roumania : Jimbolia ;

In the Kingdom of Yugoslavia : Velika-Kikinda.

(2) Transit traffic, in so far as it does not relate to direct frontier traffic, may be carried on solely by rail in sealed wagons. On Roumanian territory, the following lines only may be used :

Velika-Kikinda-Constanța ; and Velika-Kikinda-Nicolae Titulescu ;

while on the Yugoslav territory the following lines only may be used :

Jimbolia-Rakek ; Jimbolia-Susak ; and Jimbolia-Djevdjolija.

(3) The above list of entry stations and railway lines may not hereafter be modified or changed except by mutual consent.

(4) The frontier veterinary inspection of consignments in transit from Roumania shall be carried out simultaneously and jointly by Yugoslav and Roumanian frontier veterinary surgeons at the frontier station of Jimbolia, while consignments from Yugoslavia shall be similarly inspected at the frontier station of Velika-Kikinda. At those stations consignments of live animals shall, upon arrival, be detained upon platforms specially appointed for the purpose and shall immediately be re-entrained into clean wagons after the inspection.

(5) Ruminants and pigs may be inspected only by daylight.

6. In the case of the 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 liquid matter to drop through. The door openings of the wagons must be boarded up to a suitable height so that no forage, litter, excrement, etc., can fall out. No earth or straw may be used as litter.

7. No extra charge may be made when livestock are loaded for transport in transit. For this purpose, instructions shall be given which must be strictly followed by the railway stations.

8. Direct transit traffic of animals shall be allowed under the conditions laid down in Article 2 of the Convention, when the country of destination or another transit country declares itself ready to receive consignments of animals in any event, even when contagion is present. Such a declaration shall not be required, however, where the countries concerned have entered into a joint undertaking to receive consignments in any event, even if they are contaminated.

9. The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other in sufficient time information as to any restrictions and prohibitions concerning such traffic which have been imposed by countries of destination or transit.

10. Through traffic in transit of fresh and prepared meat, dead poultry and raw animal products from the territory of one Party through the territory of the other by rail in closed and sealed wagons — or, if the quantities are small, in unsealed wagons, provided the consignments themselves are sealed by the Customs — shall be allowed without restriction, provided the traffic originates from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties.

11. Certificates of origin shall not be required from passengers in respect of meat, dead poultry and meat products which they carry with them in small quantities for their own use during the journey. Similarly, inhabitants of the frontier zone may carry without a certificate of origin, for

personal consumption, meat and meat products up to 5 (five) kilogrammes or live or dead poultry up to three pairs in number.

12. No certificates shall be required for the transport of manure within the frontier zone.

13. (1) An outbreak of rabies among dogs and cats shall not prevent the issue for other domestic animals of the certificates of origin provided for in Article 2. Outbreaks of scab or mange among sheep and goats shall not prevent the issue of certificates for solipeds, nor mange among the latter the delivery of certificates for sheep and goats. Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax or vesicular exanthema among horses and cattle, or of swine erysipelas, shall not prevent the issue of certificates for animals intended for slaughter, with the exception of animals coming from infected farms. Sporadic outbreaks of these diseases shall be noted on certificates.

Similarly, sporadic cases of the above diseases detected at the place of entrainment shall not prevent the entraining of animals intended for export.

(2) Restrictions or prohibitions of transit due to the outbreak or introduction of a contagious disease shall be applied only if they are unavoidably 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.

14. Racehorses, horses for horse competitions and shows and the animals accompanying them may be provided with special certificates in the place of cattle sheets.

The two Governments shall appoint by mutual agreement the clubs and associations authorised to issue such certificates. Such certificates shall bear the seal and stamp of the club or association concerned, give the name and address of the owner, the exact description of the horse, the place of origin and that of destination, and shall include an official attestation issued by a veterinary surgeon certifying that every animal is healthy and that the establishment from which it comes has been free from any epizootic disease for the previous forty days.

15. The entry of animals intended for circus performances, zoological gardens, hunting reservations and similar establishments, which are subject to special treatment, shall be allowed on production of an individual health certificate issued by an official veterinary surgeon and on condition that they are conveyed by rail and separated from animals being transported in the ordinary way. Such animals must be found completely healthy when inspected by the veterinary services on detraining and must be taken direct from the detraining station to the place of destination.

16. If veterinary health conditions in frontier districts make certain restrictions temporarily necessary, the competent authorities of the frontier districts may take, by mutual agreement, whether or not within the limits set down in the last paragraph of Article 7, such precautionary measures as prove necessary and shall give notice thereof to the higher authorities.

17. The following shall be regarded as suspected of infection and may be refused admission for transit: animals which have been transported in the same wagon as animals suffering from or suspected of having a contagious disease, or those which have been entrained, examined, watered or fed on the same day and in the same station as animals suffering from or suspected of having a contagious disease, or animals which have, in one way or another, whether directly or indirectly, been in contact with diseased or suspected animals, as also animals coming from districts from which sick animals have reached the frontier station in the previous few days.

18. In conformity with the provisions of Articles 2 and 6 of the Convention, should a threat of an outbreak of cattle plague arise within the territory of one Contracting Party owing to the existence of that disease near the frontier in an adjacent country, the other Party shall have the right to prohibit transit traffic while the threat of contagion lasts in respect of animals, animal products and articles liable to carry the infection and coming from the threatened frontier area, such area to extend fifty kilometres inland from the actual frontier.

The depth of frontier zone stipulated above may be reduced by agreement between the two Contracting Parties.

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

(2) The feeding and watering of animals in transit shall be carried out only by the persons in charge, who shall travel in the guard's van, at stations specially named for the purpose. The persons in charge must use their own buckets, which they shall take away with them after use. Animals in transit and persons in charge of them may in no case come into contact, either directly or indirectly, with native animals.

(3) In principle, sick animals may not be unloaded or transhipped within the country of transit except in cases of urgent need. Where unloading or transshipment is unavoidable by reason of damage to the wagon or for similar technical reasons, it may be carried out only in the presence of the competent State veterinary surgeon.

20. (1) If in the territory of the country of transit foot-and-mouth disease is found to exist in a consignment of animals in transit, the country in question shall be entitled under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Convention to forbid the passage of animals liable to contract such disease and coming from the territory from which the consignment in question was shipped.

(2) Consignments already *en route* at the time when such prohibition is decreed shall be allowed to pass through in transit if they reach the frontier station in an unexceptionable condition.

21. (1) Should the country of destination for any reason forbid the import of animals from the country of origin, the transit country shall thereupon suspend transit across its own territory while the prohibition lasts.

(2) The same procedure shall be followed if the country of destination withholds unconditional acceptance of consignments in transit.

22. The certificates provided for in Article 2 of the Convention in the case of poultry, parts of animals, products and raw materials and articles liable to carry the germs of contagious diseases may be issued by a State veterinary surgeon or a veterinary surgeon specially authorised for the purpose by the State.

23. As regards the direct importation of the animals and articles mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention from the territory of one Party into the territory of the other, the two Parties reserve the right to issue in each case special permits in accordance with their own respective laws.

24. With a view to avoiding difficulties in the application of the present Convention, the central veterinary authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall communicate direct with one another in urgent cases.

Done at Belgrade, this 13th day of May, 1937.

(Signed) V. POP.

(Signed) M. VRBANIC.