

No. 5432

**ITALY
and
YUGOSLAVIA**

**Veterinary Convention. Signed at Belgrade, on 26 March
1955**

Official text : French.

Registered by Italy on 2 November 1960.

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et
YOUGOSLAVIE**

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Texte officiel français.

Enregistrée par l'Italie le 2 novembre 1960.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 5432. VETERINARY CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC AND THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. SIGNED AT BELGRADE, ON 26 MARCH 1955

In order to facilitate as far as possible, and with due regard for their vital interests, traffic in livestock and animal products in both directions between the two countries, the Italian Republic and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, have agreed as follows :

Article 1

Traffic in livestock, raw materials of animal origin and, in general, all products capable of transmitting epizootic diseases, as well as in meat, all meat food products and fish between the two Contracting Parties may take place only at frontier posts, ports or airports designated by name and may be subject to veterinary control on both sides of the frontier.

The competent authority in each country shall decide at which frontier post, ports and airports, on what days and between what hours veterinary inspection shall be available and shall notify the other Contracting Party thereof. The veterinary service at the said posts shall be so organised as to meet all the commercial requirements of the two countries.

Article 2

The certificates of origin and health required under this Convention for livestock and products of animal origin shall be issued by a State veterinarian or a veterinarian duly authorized by the State.

If the certificates are not written in the language of the country of destination, a French translation shall be added to them.

Article 3

Solid-hoofed animals, ruminants, pigs and poultry shall not be imported unless they are accompanied by a certificate of origin and health showing their place of origin and place of destination and declaring that the commune of origin and the

¹ Came into force on 24 June 1960 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Rome, in accordance with article 20.

territory through which they passed in order to reach the place where they were loaded on wagons or boats are free from notifiable infectious diseases transmittable to the animals covered by the certificate and that the animals were examined and found healthy at the time of dispatch.

Collective certificates may be issued, provided that each certificate relate solely to animals of one species conveyed in a single vehicle to the same consignee

Certificates shall be valid for a period of six days. A certificate which expires while the animals are in transit shall not be renewed for a further period of six days unless the animals are re-examined by a State veterinarian or a veterinarian duly authorized by the State and the results of the examination are entered in the certificate. However, if the validity of a certificate expires while the animals are in transit through the territory of a third State, such certificate shall be considered valid until the animals arrive at the frontier of the country of destination.

Article 4

Certificates required for the export of livestock subject to :

- (a) Rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and dourine,
- (b) swine fever, sheep-pox and sheep-scab,
- (c) foot-and-mouth disease and infections anaemia of horses,
- (d) fowl pest and fowl cholera

shall not be issued for livestock of the species concerned only if the above-mentioned diseases have not occurred in the commune of origin or the adjoining communes for the following periods : at least six months in the case of the diseases referred to in sub-paragraph (a) ; at least thirty days in the case of those referred to in sub-paragraph (b) ; at least twenty-one days in the case of those referred to in sub-paragraph (c) ; at least fifteen days in the case of those referred to in sub-paragraph (d).

Certificates accompanying pigs must also contain a declaration that no case of trichinosis has been observed in the commune where the animals were reared or in the adjoining communes during the preceding three years.

The detection of rabies in the place of origin shall not preclude the issue of certificates of origin and health.

The detection of isolated cases of visceral anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, glanders, swine erysipelas or pasteurellosis shall also not preclude the issue of certificates, but must be recorded therein.

The detection of scab among solid-hoofed animals shall not preclude the issue of certificates for sheep and goats and vice versa.

Article 5

Certificates of origin and health must further declare :

(a) In the case of cattle not sent directly to the slaughterhouse, that they were given a tuberculin test no more than thirty days previously and that the result of the said test was negative ;

(b) In the case of cattle, sheep and goats capable of breeding which are not sent directly to the slaughterhouse, that the result of a serum test for brucellosis made not more than thirty days before the dispatch of the livestock was negative ;

(c) In the case of solid-hoofed animals, that they were given a mallein test not more than fifteen days before the dispatch of the livestock and that the result of the said test was negative.

Article 6

The following livestock may not be imported from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into that of the other save on production of a certificate declaring :

(a) In the case of dogs and cats, that the place of origin has been free from rabies for at least six months ;

(b) In the case of ground-game and fur-bearing animals, that the territory of the People's Republic of origin, in the case of Yugoslavia, or that of the Region of origin, in the case of Italy, is free from tularemia ;

(c) In the case of rabbits, that the territory as defined above is free from myxomatosis ;

(d) In the case of psittacidae, that the territory as defined above is free from psittacosis ;

(e) In the case of exotic ruminants, that they have come from a zoological garden or quarantine park, where they have remained for at least two months ;

(f) In the case of bees, that no disease of bees which is legally held to be infectious has been detected within a radius of three kilometres from the hives of origin for at least six months ;

(g) In the case of fish intended for re-stocking inland waters or lagoons, that the fish-breeding establishment of origin is free from fish diseases legally held to be infectious.

Article 7

Race horses and other horses to be entered for competitions or sporting events may be imported if they are accompanied, in lieu of a certificate containing the declarations required under articles 3, 4 and 5, by a certificate issued by the competent equestrian sports federation.

Such certificate shall show the owner's name and residence, a detailed description of the animals and their origin and destination and shall contain a declaration by a State veterinarian or a veterinarian duly authorized by the State that the animals are in good health and that the establishment is free from infectious diseases.

Article 8

Fresh unprocessed materials of animal origin must be accompanied by a certificate identifying the materials and declaring that they come from animals free from infectious diseases.

Such certificate shall not be required for materials treated in a manner which is considered to provide an adequate safeguard from the point of view of veterinary prophylaxis (by drying, salting, arsenical or other treatment, antiseptic washing, sweating, disinfection, etc.).

Milk products (cheese and butter) and eggs may also be imported free of veterinary control restrictions, with the exception of eggs for hatching, which must be accompanied by a certificate declaring that the farm of origin is free from pullorum disease.

Article 9

No fresh, frozen or otherwise preserved meat and no fat, lard or any meat food product shall be imported unless it is accompanied by a certificate declaring that the animals from which it was prepared underwent veterinary inspection before and after slaughtering and that the meat has been found to be healthy and fit for human consumption.

In the case of pork or pork preparations, the certificate shall state that the meat has been tested for trichinosis with negative results. No such statement shall be required for cooked meat.

In the case of all preserved meat and meat preparations, the certificate must further declare that the preservation and preparation operations were carried out under the direct supervision of the veterinary service and that the meat contains no substance the use of which is prohibited by the regulations of the country of destination.

The containers in which meat products are packed must conform to the regulations of the country of destination.

Fresh and frozen meat must, on importation, be presented for veterinary inspection in the following condition :

- (a) Meat of bovine cattle : in whole carcasses, skinned or unskinned, or halved or quartered ;
- (b) Meat of sheep and goats : in whole carcasses, skinned, or halved ;

(c) Pork : halved, with or without back-fat, which may be imported separately, as may hams and shoulders.

Fresh-killed or frozen poultry must be accompanied by a certificate declaring that the said poultry was found to be healthy and free from infectious diseases before killing. Poultry must be without intestines when submitted for import.

Article 10

Fish and other fishery food products, whether fresh, frozen, salted or smoked, may be imported without a certificate.

Fresh and frozen fish and other fishery food products must be whole when submitted for import. Large fish may be headless and cleaned or filleted. Fish fillets must consist exclusively of muscular tissue free from bones, skin or traces of blood and be in a suitable package showing the species of fish, net weight and exporting firm.

Fish and other fishery food products preserved in cans or other containers may be imported on presentation of a certificate stating that the said products have been treated by an efficient sterilizing or other preserving process. The containers must conform with the regulations of the country of destination.

Article 11

Consignments which do not comply with the foregoing provisions and livestock which, on crossing the frontier, is found to be suffering or suspected by the competent veterinarians of the two countries to be suffering from an infectious disease may be refused clearance.

Livestock suspected of disease or infection may be refused clearance as follows :

(a) In the case of rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia : all the animals in the consignment ;

(b) In the case of foot-and-mouth disease, swine plague, sheep-pox, fowl pest and fowl cholera : all animals transported in the same wagon or in other wagons dispatched on the same day from the same station, or which have been directly or indirectly exposed to infection while in transit or during unloading ;

(c) In the case of other diseases : any animals which show suspicious symptoms of the disease or a combination of symptoms such that the presence of the disease cannot be excluded.

The competent veterinarians at the frontier posts of the two countries shall enter and sign in the certificate a statement of the reason for refusing clearance.

Livestock, instead of being returned, may, at the request of the importer or exporter concerned and in accordance with the regulations in force in the country of destination, be admitted provided that it is immediately slaughtered at the frontier post or place of unloading or, failing this, at a place to be designated by the veterinary authority. The use of meat and products derived from animals so slaughtered shall be governed by the procedure applicable to animals of domestic origin suffering or suspected of suffering from an infectious disease.

Where an infectious disease is detected in imported livestock only after it has entered the country of destination, an official report on the case shall be drawn up in the presence of a State veterinarian or a veterinarian specially authorized for the purpose by the State. A copy of the report shall be sent without delay to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the other Contracting Party.

Article 12

If rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia is detected in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled to prohibit or restrict, for such time as the danger of infection persists, the importation of ruminants, pigs, products of animal origin and, in general, any product capable of transmitting the infection.

If foot-and-mouth disease is detected in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, that Party shall undertake to suspend immediately, throughout the area affected or threatened by the disease, the export to the territory of the other Party of livestock of the species subject to the said disease and of any product or article capable of transmitting the infection.

The term "area" shall mean all communes within a radius of twenty kilometres from the centre of infection.

The period for which export is suspended shall not be shorter than the period prescribed by article 4, sub-paragraphs (a) and (c).

Article 13

If, as a result of traffic in livestock, any infectious disease subject to report or to sanitary measures prescribed by the country of origin is introduced into the territory of the country of destination, the latter shall be entitled to restrict or prohibit, for such time as the danger persists, the import of livestock of the species subject to the disease and originating in the affected or threatened areas. Such restriction or prohibition may be extended, subject to the same conditions, to products of animal origin and all products and articles capable of transmitting the infection.

Such restrictions or prohibitions of importation shall apply only to the areas affected by the disease and the adjacent areas, determined as prescribed by the preceding article.

Importation shall not be prohibited in cases of visceral anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, pasteurellosis, rabies, glanders, swine erysipelas or tuberculosis.

Article 14

Such sanitary precautions as each Contracting Party may deem it advisable to take in respect of livestock found to be healthy on crossing the frontier shall be kept to the minimum necessary in its own territory.

The issue of prior permits for the import of livestock from the territory of one Contracting Party to that of the other shall in no circumstances be restricted for sanitary reasons. The sole purpose of such permits shall be to permit control of livestock movements in relation to slaughterhouse capacity and the requirement to keep under observation for a certain period livestock which is not to be slaughtered immediately. The period of observation may not exceed eight days, reckoned from the date of the veterinary inspection at the frontier. If the livestock is transported by sea, the eight days shall be reckoned from the date of loading.

No prior permit shall be required for race horses.

Article 15

The provisions of this Convention shall apply to the transit through the territory of one Contracting Party of livestock originating in the territory of the other Party provided that the country of destination undertakes not to refuse clearance to any transit consignment of livestock. If other countries must be traversed *en route*, a transit permit must be obtained from each such country in advance.

The declarations of health provided for in article 5 of this Convention shall not be required in respect of ruminants, pigs and solid-hoofed animals.

An advance undertaking by any countries traversed and by the country of destination to admit the goods shall not be required in respect of fresh, canned or prepared meat or raw materials of animal origin conveyed from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties in transit through the territory of the other Party by rail, in closed and sealed wagons, or by ship.

Article 16

The disinfection of means of transport used for carrying livestock or raw materials of animal origin shall, if carried out in accordance with the regulations in force in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, be recognized as sufficient for the purposes of the other Party.

Article 17

Each Contracting Party undertakes to publish on the first and sixteenth day of each month a bulletin on the sanitary situation, which shall be transmitted directly to the other Contracting Party. In addition, either Contracting Party may at any time obtain from the other a list of the communes, in such districts or provinces as it may designate, which are affected by any disease held by law to be infectious.

In the event that rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia is detected in the territory of one Contracting Party, the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party shall be so notified immediately and directly by telegraph. Notice of any outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and of any new type or variety of foot-and-mouth virus which may appear in the course of the epizooty shall likewise be given by telegraph.

In all other cases, urgent communications concerning the application of this Convention may be exchanged directly by the central or frontier veterinary authorities of the two Contracting Parties.

Article 18

In the event of a disagreement between the two Governments regarding the interpretation or application of this Convention, the Contracting Parties undertake to submit the dispute to a mixed commission on which they have equal representation. If the mixed commission is unable to reach agreement or fails to settle the dispute within fifteen days, the Contracting Parties undertake to resort to arbitration. Each Contracting Party shall appoint one arbitrator. The arbitrators thus appointed shall designate as chairman a third arbitrator who shall not be a national of either Contracting Party.

If either of the Contracting Parties fails to appoint its arbitrator within one month from the date on which one of them requested arbitration, the said arbitrator shall be appointed by the International Office of Epizootics. The International Office of Epizootics shall likewise appoint the third arbitrator and chairman if the arbitrators fail to agree on such appointment within thirty days from the date of their own appointment by the two Contracting Parties.

Article 19

The provisions of this Convention may if necessary be extended, by a new agreement between the Contracting Parties, to other known or hitherto unknown diseases if there is good reason to fear that they may be communicated.

Article 20

This Convention is concluded for a term of five years from the date of its entry into force after the instruments of ratification have been exchanged in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitutions of the two Contracting Parties.

The validity of this Convention shall be automatically extended unless it is denounced by one of the Contracting States through the normal diplomatic channel. One year's notice shall be required. This Convention shall cease to have effect six months after the date of denunciation.

DONE at Belgrade on the twenty-sixth of March nineteen hundred and fifty-five, in duplicate in the French language.

For the Government
of the Italian Republic :

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