

No. 5682

**ROMANIA
and
YUGOSLAVIA**

**Veterinary Health Convention. Signed at Belgrade, on
4 August 1956**

Official texts: Romanian and Serbo-Croat.

Registered by Romania on 28 April 1961.

**ROUMANIE
et
YOUGOSLAVIE**

**Convention d'hygiène vétérinaire. Signée à Belgrade, le
4 août 1956**

Textes officiels roumain et serbo-croate.

Enregistrée par la Roumanie le 28 avril 1961.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 5682. VETERINARY HEALTH CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. SIGNED AT BELGRADE, ON 4 AUGUST 1956

With a view to preventing the spread of communicable diseases of animals to the territory of the two countries and to facilitating the exchange of animals and processed and unprocessed products of animal origin, the Government of the Romanian People's Republic and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia have decided to conclude this Veterinary Health Convention and have agreed on the following provisions :

Article 1

The Contracting Parties agree that the import, export and transit of animals, of processed and unprocessed products of animal origin, and of all articles capable of transmitting contagious diseases shall take place in conformity with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2

Animals used for work and for breeding shall be imported in accordance with the veterinary health legislation in force in each of the Contracting Parties.

Article 3

The import, export and transit of animals, of products of animal origin, and of articles capable of transmitting contagious diseases shall be subject to frontier veterinary health control by the Contracting Parties.

Veterinary health control shall be exercised in the Romanian People's Republic at :

- The rail frontier stations of Jimbolia and Stamora-Moravița,
- The road frontier post of Stamora-Moravița,
- The river port of Turnu-Severin,
- The seaport of Constanța,
- The airport of Bucharest-Băneasa;

and in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia at :

- The rail frontier stations of Kikinda and Vršac,

¹ Came into force on 14 January 1957, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Bucharest, in accordance with article 26.

- The road frontier post of Vatin (at Vršac),
- The river port of Veliko Gradište (on the Danube),
- The seaports of Rijeka, Split and Dubrovnik,
- The airport of Belgrade.

Frontier veterinary health control shall be effected by Romanian and Yugoslav veterinary officers, each on the territory of their own State.

The rail and road frontier posts and the river, sea and air ports designated for veterinary health control may be changed as necessary by prior agreement between the Contracting Parties.

Article 4

For the purposes of this Convention, veterinary health control shall be compulsory in the case of :

A. Animals :

- Solid-hooved and cloven-hooved animals of all species,
- Domestic and wild fowl of all species,
- Wild fur-bearing animals, exotic animals, dogs, cats, rabbits, fish and bees;

including the fodder and articles needed during the transport of the aforementioned animals.

B. Processed and unprocessed products of animal origin.

C. Fodder and other articles capable of transmitting contagious diseases of animals, when conveyed separately and if rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease or infectious anaemia are to be found in the country of origin.

Article 5

Consignments of livestock, processed and unprocessed products of animal origin and fodder and articles capable of transmitting contagious diseases of animals for import, export or transit must be accompanied by the following documents :

A. Consignments of animals :

1. Solid-hooved and cloven-hooved animals of all species :

(a) A certificate of ownership and health for livestock (livestock pass), issued by the competent administrative authority;

(b) A veterinary health certificate, in which the Government veterinary officer shall certify that the animals entered in the accompanying livestock passes have been examined individually and found healthy on loading and that the places of origin and the territory traversed *en route* to the point of loading are free from notifiable infectious and contagious diseases communicable to the species of animal in question.

2. Fowl and other animals :

A veterinary health certificate, in which the Government veterinary officer shall certify that the animals comprising the consignment have been examined and found healthy on loading and that the places of origin and the territory traversed *en route* to the point of loading are free from notifiable infectious and contagious diseases communicable to the species of animal in question.

B. Consignments of processed and unprocessed products of animal origin :

(a) A veterinary health certificate in which the Government veterinary officer shall certify that :

—The consignments come from places free from infectious and contagious diseases of animals;

—The processed and unprocessed products of animal origin derive from animals which have been examined before and after slaughtering (wild animals after shooting and fish after landing) and found healthy, that they fulfil the other requirements pertaining to their use, and that the food products of animal origin are fit for human consumption;

(b) A veterinary health control certificate, issued by the Government veterinary control authorities, in the case of food products of animal origin (food preserved in tins, salted or pickled meat and fish, smoked meat and fish, sausages).

C. Consignments of fodder and other articles referred to in article 4 (C) :

A veterinary health certificate, in which the Government veterinary officer shall certify that the products do not come from places subject to quarantine measures for infectious and contagious diseases communicable to animals.

The accompanying veterinary certificates referred to above shall be made out on the standard forms prescribed by the central veterinary authorities and shall be accompanied by a translation in the language of the other Contracting Party or in French.

A separate veterinary health certificate shall be issued in respect of each wagon or means of conveyance.

For the purposes of this Convention, and unless otherwise provided in the same, a place of origin shall be considered to have been certified as free from infectious and contagious diseases if no infectious or contagious disease communicable to the species of animals comprised in the consignment was present in the commune of origin at the time of dispatch.

Article 6

The certificate of ownership and health in respect of animals (livestock pass) shall state :

The name of the owner, the locality, commune and district (in Romania : *plasa*; in Yugoslavia : *srez*) of origin of the livestock; the species, number,

description and distinguishing marks of the animals; that the animals have remained in the place of origin continuously for twenty-one days before dispatch and that they come from farms free from infectious and contagious diseases.

In the case of solid-hooved animals, cattle, buffaloes, and their young, individual certificates of ownership and health shall be issued. In the case of sheep, goats, pigs, and their young, collective certificates may be issued if the animals are of the same species, come from the same farm and are consigned in the same means of conveyance to the same destination.

The certificate of ownership and health shall be valid, as regards health, for ten days. If this period expires during the journey or before the consignment reaches the frontier post of the other Contracting Party, the animals shall be re-examined by the Government veterinary officer, who may extend the validity of the certificate for a further ten days, provided that no signs of infectious or contagious disease are detected on examination. The result of the new examination shall be entered on the certificate.

Article 7

In addition to the particulars enumerated in article 5, the veterinary health certificate shall also declare, upon consignment, that there has been no occurrence of the following infectious and contagious diseases of animals :

(a) Rinderpest and contagious pleuropneumonia in any part of the territory of the Contracting Parties, infectious equine anaemia and Teschen disease within a radius of thirty kilometres, and dourine in the place of origin, during the past six months in all cases;

(b) Foot-and-mouth disease within a radius of thirty kilometres, and glanders in the place or origin, during the past three months in both cases;

(c) Sheep-pox within a radius of ten kilometres from the place of origin, during the past two months;

(d) Swine fever, fowl pest, scabies of solid-hooved animals, goats and sheep, within a radius of ten kilometres from the place of origin, during the past forty days;

(e) In the case of solid-hooved animals, the certificate must state that they come from a district in which no outbreak of influenza has been detected for the past year, and in the case of stallions, that they have never contracted the disease;

(f) In the case of sheep and goats intended for breeding, the certificate must state that they come from farms where there have been no cases of agalactia during the past year.

Article 8

The veterinary health certificate shall also specify the following :

—In the case of cattle intended for breeding, that they have undergone an intra-cutaneous tuberculin test, with negative results, not more than eight to

twenty days previously; that the animals are not suffering from trichomoniasis, and that they come from a farm free from that disease;

—In the case of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs for breeding, that they have had two consecutive negative reactions to serological tests for brucellosis, conducted in a State laboratory with an interval of twenty-one days between each test; that not more than fourteen days have elapsed between the date of the last examination and the date of dispatch, and that the animals come from a farm free from brucellosis;

—In the case of cows for breeding, that a milk test for mastitis has been conducted with negative results and that not more than fourteen days have elapsed between the date of the bacteriological test and the date of dispatch;

—In the case of solid-hooved animals, that they have been malleinized, not more than fifteen days before dispatch, with negative results.

In the case of solid-hooved animals imported for breeding purposes, the certificate shall also indicate that they have undergone three blood-tests for dourine, with negative results, the tests having been effected at three-week intervals, and the last test not more than twenty-one days before dispatch.

Article 9

The veterinary health certificate for sheep and pigs intended for breeding must contain a statement by the Government veterinary officer to the effect that the sheep have been actively immunized against sheep-pox, and the pigs against swine erysipelas and swine fever.

In the case of vaccination against swine fever, the certificate must state that vaccination was effected not less than one month before dispatch, with a vaccine not containing pathogenic swine-fever virus.

Article 10

The animals hereinafter specified may be imported into the territory of one Contracting Party from the territory of the other only if accompanied by a veterinary health certificate stating :

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

(b) That they come from an area, with a radius of not less than 100 kilometres, which has for the past six months been free from :

—tularaemia, in the case of rabbits and hares and fur-bearing animals,

—myxomatosis, in the case of rabbits,

—psittacosis in the case of parrots;

(c) In the case of exotic animals, that they come from a zoological garden or circus, under veterinary health control, or from a quarantine park in which they have been kept for at least two months;

(d) In the case of bees, that no notifiable infectious or contagious disease of bees has been detected within a radius of three kilometres from the apiary for the past six months;

(e) In the case of fish intended for stocking inland waters, that the fish-ponds and waters of origin are free from diseases statutorily held to be infectious by the Contracting Parties.

In the transit of such animals, the consignment must meet the requirements laid down by the countries of transit as well as those prescribed by the importing country.

Article 11

The veterinary health certificate for processed and unprocessed products of animal origin shall state, in addition to the particulars provided in article 5 :

—that the slaughter-houses and butchering shops in which the meat is prepared and processed are under constant veterinary supervision;

—that all pork (whether chilled, frozen or processed) has been tested for trichinosis, with negative results;

—that the meat products do not contain any substances the use of which is prohibited under the regulations of the importing country.

Chilled or frozen meat must bear the stamp of the slaughter-house in which the animal was slaughtered.

The veterinary health certificate must pertain exclusively to meat or meat products of the same type, belonging to the same owner and exported to the same consignee.

Article 12

Consignments of milk, dairy products and eggs must be accompanied by veterinary health certificates stating that they have been produced in undertakings and institutions which are under constant veterinary supervision.

In the case of eggs for hatching, it must be certified that they came from farms free from pullorum disease, *typhus avium* and neurolymphomatosis.

Article 13

Consignments of the following products need not be accompanied by veterinary documents :

—Wool and feathers, washed at industrial undertakings and packed in double bags;

- Dried or salted gizzards, stomachs, bladders and intestines, if packed in closed and watertight boxes or barrels;
- Hides and furs, processed or tanned;
- Hair, waste of animal hair and waste of hides, if boiled or treated with steam or lime;
- Horns, hooves, claws and bones, if boiled, with soft parts removed, and dried.

If the importing country or the country of transit requires a veterinary health certificate for the aforementioned products, such certificate shall be attached to the consignment.

Article 14

Chilled or frozen meat may be dispatched provided that it is prepared in the following manner :

- Meat obtained from cattle and solid-hooved animals : flayed carcasses, whole, halved or quartered;
- Veal : with or without hide;
- Mutton and goat meat : flayed carcasses, whole or halved;
- Pork : whole or halved carcasses, with or without fat;
- Poultry : drawn or undrawn;
- Game : with hides, drawn or undrawn;
- Fish and other fishery food products: fresh, frozen, salted or smoked.

Certain meat products such as cutlets, ham, tongue, offal and boned meat, may be dispatched either fresh or frozen, if marked separately or on the package.

The name of the slaughter-house and the date of slaughtering shall be entered on the veterinary health certificate.

Chilled or frozen meat shall be carried only in special refrigerator wagons or trucks.

Article 15

At the point of loading, all the consignments referred to in article 4 shall be subjected to inspection by the Government veterinary officer in accordance with the provisions in force in the Contracting countries.

Consignments shall be dispatched from points of loading which are directly linked with the frontier posts, without unloading, trans-shipment or additional loading *en route*.

Trans-shipment may be effected, as an exception, from narrow-gauge wagons to normal-gauge wagons or, in cases of *force majeure*, in the presence of a Government veterinary officer, who shall state on the accompanying veterinary health certificate that the trans-shipment was carried out in his presence.

Where an animal dies during transport, the carcass shall be removed in the presence of the Government veterinary officer, who shall record the fact in the accompanying veterinary health certificate, indicating the cause of death and giving a description of the dead animal.

Article 16

Consignments of race horses intended for use in competition and sporting events must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent equestrian sports association. This certificate shall state the name and place of residence of the owner and shall contain a detailed description of the animals, their place of origin and destination. It shall also contain an attestation by the Government veterinary officer that the animals are in sound health and that the stables and the place of origin are free from infectious and contagious diseases communicable to horses.

Article 17

At the frontier posts, the Government veterinary officer shall verify the state of health of the animals and the veterinary health conditions of the consignment.

If an infectious or contagious disease is discovered or suspected among the animals, or if the veterinary health conditions do not meet the requirements of this Convention, the consignment shall be refused clearance.

If, after the consignment has crossed the frontier, the Government veterinary officer at the frontier post on the territory of the other Contracting Party finds or suspects that the animals are suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, the consignment may be refused clearance.

The refusal of clearance to animals on the grounds of disease or suspected disease shall apply :

(a) In the case of rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease : to all animals in the consignment;

(b) In the case of swine fever, fowl pest and sheep-pox : only to the animals carried in the wagon or truck in which the disease is detected, provided that all pigs, poultry or sheep have been vaccinated in the country of origin against swine fever, fowl pest or sheep-pox respectively and are immune;

(c) In the case of glanders : to all animals in the wagon;

(d) In the case of other diseases : only to those animals which show suspected symptoms of the disease.

The competent Government veterinary officer shall enter the reason for refusing clearance on the veterinary health certificate, to which he shall affix his signature and official stamp.

In the cases referred to in sub-paragraph (*d*), the animals may be admitted at the request of the importer or of the exporter in accordance with the provisions in force in the country of destination, provided that they are immediately slaughtered at the frontier post or point of loading; should this be impossible, the place of slaughter shall be designated by the competent veterinary authority.

Meat and meat products derived from animals so slaughtered shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the country in which the animals have been slaughtered.

If an infectious or contagious disease is detected after the consignment has crossed the frontier, the fact shall be recorded by the competent veterinary officer in an official report, a copy of which shall be transmitted without delay, through the central veterinary authority, to the corresponding authority of the other Contracting Party.

Article 18

In the event of an outbreak of rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled to restrict or prohibit the import or transit of cattle from the entire territory of the country affected, as well as the import or transit of all other species of animals, processed and unprocessed products of animal origin, and articles capable of transmitting those diseases.

If foot-and-mouth disease is detected in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, that Party undertakes to suspend immediately, throughout the area specified in article 7 (*b*) of this Convention, the export and transit to the territory of the other Contracting Party of animals subject to this disease, of all processed or unprocessed products of animal origin and of articles capable of transmitting the contagion.

Article 19

If, as a result of the import and transit of animals, any notifiable infectious or contagious disease is introduced into the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, or if that disease has assumed dangerous proportions in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Contracting Party shall be entitled to restrict or prohibit, for such time as the danger persists, the import and transit of animals of the species subject to the said disease and originating from the affected or threatened area.

Such restriction or prohibition of import and transit may be extended, subject to the same conditions, to processed and unprocessed products of animal origin, and to articles capable of transmitting the contagion.

The central veterinary authority of the Contracting Party which has imposed the restriction or prohibition shall draw up a list of articles capable of trans-

mitting the contagion and shall transmit it directly to the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party without delay.

Such restrictions or prohibitions may apply only to the areas affected or threatened by the disease, determined as prescribed by the foregoing articles of this Convention.

Such veterinary health precautions as each Contracting Party may deem it necessary to take in respect of animals intended for slaughter, and found to be healthy on crossing the frontier, shall be kept to the necessary minimum.

The import and transit of animals intended for slaughter shall not be prohibited in the event of a sporadic outbreak of anthrax, black quarter, pasteurellosis, genital examthema in cattle and horses, rabies, glanders, swine erysipelas, and scabies in horses, sheep and goats, in the place of origin of the animals, provided that the animals come from farms free from infection. In the case of tuberculosis and trichomoniasis in cattle, the animals intended for slaughter may even be sent from infected farms.

The existence of scabies in horses shall not prevent the export of sheep and goats, and vice versa, regardless of the use for which they are intended. Similarly, the existence of rabies in dogs and cats in the place of origin shall not prevent the export of other species of animals.

Article 20

The transport used for the consignments referred to in this Convention shall be properly disinfected before loading and after use. Disinfection measures applied in accordance with the statutory requirements of one of the Contracting Parties shall be recognized as valid by the other Contracting Party. The central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify one another of the provisions in force concerning the disinfection of transport.

Article 21

The Contracting Parties undertake to publish on the first and sixteenth day of each month bulletins indicating the situation with respect to, and the movement of, infectious animal diseases; such bulletins shall be exchanged directly between the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties.

If either of the central veterinary authorities is interested in receiving further information on the situation with respect to and the movement of particular infectious or contagious diseases of animals, and on methods of control used in the communes or districts affected and the results obtained thereby, the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party shall communicate such information in writing.

In the event of a dangerous outbreak of rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the central veterinary authority of that Party must notify

the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party immediately and directly by telegraph of : the outbreak and origin of the disease, the place, the number of farms and head of stock affected, and the measures taken to stamp out the disease.

In the case of foot-and-mouth disease, information on the type of virus and the form of the disease shall also be communicated by telegraph. Until the disease has been completely stamped out, the central veterinary authority of the Contracting country in which it has been detected shall inform the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting country by telegraph every fifteen days of the progress of the disease and of the appearance of any new types and variants of the foot-and-mouth virus.

The central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties shall inform each other in writing of all matters relating to the application of this Convention and of other urgent cases.

Similarly, the frontier veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties may exchange directly urgent communications relating to the application of this Convention.

The district veterinary officers in the frontier area of the one Contracting Party shall notify the corresponding veterinary officers of the other Contracting Party by telegraph within twenty-four hours at most, whenever an outbreak of one of the infectious or contagious diseases referred to in article 7, sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this Convention is detected in the frontier zone, within a distance of thirty kilometres. Such notice must include particulars of the outbreak and origin of the disease, the place, the number of farms and head of stock affected and the measures taken.

Article 22

With a view to the exchange of experience and the most efficient application of this Convention, the Contracting Parties agree to organize meetings and contacts of a practical and scientific nature between the veterinary officers of the two countries.

Article 23

The provisions of this Convention may also be extended to other infectious or contagious diseases of animals, the spread of which would constitute a potential danger. In such cases, the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties shall conclude the necessary arrangements within the scope of this Convention.

Article 24

In the event of disagreement regarding the interpretation or the application of the provisions of this Convention, the central veterinary authorities of the

Contracting Parties shall take the necessary measures to settle the dispute by direct negotiation. If the said authorities fail to reach an understanding within thirty days, the Contracting Parties shall proceed to settle the dispute through the diplomatic channel.

Article 25

Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the Sanitary Veterinary Convention between Romania and Yugoslavia, concluded at Belgrade on 13 May 1937,¹ shall cease to have effect.

Article 26

This Convention is concluded for a term of five years and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Bucharest.

If neither of the Contracting Parties denounces this Convention at least one year before the expiry of the five-year term, this Convention shall be extended automatically to remain in force for an indefinite period and either of the Contracting Parties may denounce it at any time, its validity to cease upon the expiry of one year from the date of denunciation.

This Convention is done at Belgrade on 4 August 1956, in two original copies, each in the Romanian and Serbo-Croat languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of
the Romanian People's Republic :

(Signed) Dr. Liviu BRAN

For the Government of
the Federal People's Republic of
Yugoslavia :

(Signed) Dr. Sava MIHAJLOVIĆ

¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. CXCVII, p. 161.