

1482

No. 6317

**HUNGARY
and
BULGARIA**

**Agreement concerning the import, export and transit of
livestock, animal products and articles liable to trans-
mit contagious diseases. Signed at Budapest, on
13 March 1958**

Official texts: Hungarian and Bulgarian.

Registered by Hungary on 27 September 1962.

**HONGRIE
et
BULGARIE**

**Accord concernant l'importation, l'exportation et le transit
d'animaux, de produits d'origine animale et d'articles
susceptibles d'être des véhicules de maladies conta-
gieuses. Signé à Budapest, le 13 mars 1958**

Textes officiels hongrois et bulgare.

Enregistré par la Hongrie le 27 septembre 1962.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6317. AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA CONCERNING THE IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSIT OF LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES LIABLE TO TRANSMIT CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. SIGNED AT BUDAPEST, ON 13 MARCH 1958

Article 1

The Contracting Parties shall organize at specified frontier stations the veterinary inspection of import, export and transit traffic in such livestock, animal products and articles as are liable to transmit contagious diseases of animals or diseases common to humans and animals (hereinafter called livestock, animal products and articles).

Within thirty days after the entry into force of this Agreement, the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties shall exchange lists of veterinary control stations of entry.

If either Contracting Party establishes a new veterinary control station of entry or closes any such station, it shall so notify the other Party immediately.

Veterinary inspection at the frontier may be carried out only by Government veterinary officers.

Article 2

The import and export of livestock, animal products and articles shall be effected in accordance with this Agreement and shall not require prior permission from the central veterinary authorities.

The conveyance in transit of livestock, animal products and articles shall be effected by prior permission of the central veterinary authorities of the countries traversed *en route*.

Article 3

1. The Agreement shall apply to the following species of livestock :
 - (a) Solid-hoofed animals (horses, asses and mules) and cloven-hoofed animals (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs);

¹ Came into force on 12 August 1959, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Convention concerning co-operation in veterinary matters (see p. 173 of this volume), in accordance with article 21.

- (b) Carnivora (dogs, cats, etc.);
- (c) Poultry (chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks and other domestic fowl);
- (d) Rabbits and hares, bees, game, fish, fur-bearing animals, and exotic animals and birds.

2. The expression “ animal products ” shall be understood to include the following :

- (a) Animal products in the raw or processed state intended for human consumption, and eggs, milk and milk products;
- (b) Raw materials and wastes of animal origin not for human consumption (hide, bones, hooves, horn, goat’s hair, bristles, manes, tail hair, wool, down, feathers, blood, blood albumen, etc.).

3. Articles liable to transmit animal diseases, especially hay, straw and manure.

Article 4

Consignments of livestock, animal products and articles for import, export or transit must be accompanied by the following documents :

1. In the case of livestock :

- (a) a certificate of origin issued by the competent council;
- (b) a veterinary certificate of origin and health drawn up by a Government veterinary officer.

2. In the case of foodstuffs, raw materials and wastes of animal origin, and in the case of articles :

- (a) an inspection certificate issued by the Government veterinary control authorities (in the People’s Republic of Bulgaria only);
- (b) a certificate of origin and health drawn up by a Government veterinary officer.

The veterinary certificate shall be drawn up by the Government veterinary officer in conformity with the models established by the central veterinary authorities of the country concerned, in the official language of the State and in the French or German language.

Article 5

1. The certificate of origin of livestock must show :

The owner’s name and place of residence; the title of the council for the commune (town or urban sector), district (town with district status) or county (town with county status) within whose jurisdiction the place of origin of the

livestock is situated; and the species, number, description and distinguishing marks of the animals.

2. The veterinary certificate must contain the foregoing particulars and must further state that :

- (a) The animals have remained in the place of origin continuously for at least thirty days before dispatch;
- (b) At the time of dispatch, no contagious disease communicable to the species of livestock in question and subject to compulsory notification under article 6 has been discovered at the animals' place of origin or in the territory of those communes through which the animals have been driven to the place of loading;
- (c) The animals have been examined and found healthy before dispatch

3. The veterinary certificate of origin and health for livestock shall be valid for a period of ten days from the date of issue. If the consignment of livestock arrives at the frontier station after the expiry of the said period, the Government veterinary officer may extend the validity of the certificate for a further ten days; however, such extension may be granted only if, on re-examination of the livestock, no symptoms of contagious disease are detected; the results of the examination shall be entered on the certificate.

4. In the case of heavy livestock intended for breeding, individual veterinary certificates shall be issued.

5. In the case of light livestock, poultry and all livestock intended for slaughtering, a collective veterinary certificate may be issued provided that the animals belong to the same species, come from the same commune and are conveyed in a single vehicle to the same destination.

Article 6

The following contagious diseases of animals shall be subject to compulsory notification under this Agreement :

1. Rinderpest (*pestis bovina*);
2. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*pleuropneumonia contagiosa bovum*);
3. Anthrax (*anthrax*);
4. Blackleg (*gangraena emphysematosa*);
5. Foot-and-mouth disease (*aphthae epizooticae*);
6. Rabies (*lyssa*);
7. Dourine (*exanthema coitale paralyticum*);
8. Glanders (*malleus*);
9. Infectious equine anaemia (*anaemia infectiosa equorum*);
10. Tuberculosis (*tuberculosis*);
11. Brucellosis (*brucellosis*);
12. Swine fever (*pestis suum*);

13. Swine erysipelas (*erysipelas suum*);
14. Teschen disease (*encephalomyelitis enzootica suum*);
15. Sheep pox (*variola ovina*);
16. Fowl plague (*pestis avium*);
17. Fowl cholera (*cholera avium*);
18. Mange (of solid-hoofed animals, cattle, sheep and goats) (*scabies equorum, bovim, ovium et caprarum*).

Article 7

The veterinary certificate of origin and health in respect of livestock for export must state, in addition to the particulars specified in article 5, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), that the following diseases have not been discovered in the country from which the livestock are exported :

- (a) Rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia : anywhere in the country within the past twelve months;
- (b) Foot-and-mouth disease : within a radius of thirty kilometres of the place from which the livestock originate or at which they were kept, within the past six months;
- (c) Dourine, glanders, infectious equine anaemia and Teschen disease : within a radius of thirty kilometres of the place from which the livestock originate or at which they were kept, within the past six months;
- (d) Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia : within a radius of thirty kilometres of the place from which the livestock originate or at which they were kept, within the past two months;
- (e) Swine fever, sheep pox, mange of solid-hoofed animals, cattle, sheep and goats, and fowl plague : within a radius of ten kilometres of the place from which the livestock originate or at which they were kept, within the past forty days;
- (f) Rabies of dogs and cats : at the place of origin of the animals within the past six months;
- (g) Tularaemia and myxomatosis of ground-game and fur-bearing animals : within a radius of fifty kilometres of the place of origin, within the past six months;
- (h) In the case of exotic animals, any contagious disease which affects the species in question; also, that the animals come from a zoological garden or circus which is under continuous veterinary supervision;
- (i) Psittacosis (*ornithosis*) of parrots : within a radius of 100 kilometres within the past six months;
- (j) Any disease of bees which is subject to compulsory notification under the regulations of the country concerned : within a radius of five kilometres of the apiaries within the past six months;

- (k) In the case of fish intended for stocking inland waters, any disease of fish which is subject to compulsory notification under the regulations of the country concerned : in the fish-ponds of origin.

Article 8

The veterinary certificate of origin and health in respect of livestock for breeding must further state :

(a) In the case of solid-hoofed animals, that they have undergone a mallein ophthalmological test and a serological examination for glanders not earlier than fifteen days before dispatch, with negative results ;

In the case of stallions and mares, that a threefold clinical and serological examination for dourine has been carried out at seven-day intervals, with negative results, and that the last examination took place not earlier than three weeks before dispatch;

In the case of mares, that no outbreak of equine catarrhal influenza has been discovered within the past year in the commune from which they originate or in which they were kept, or in the neighbouring communes;

In the case of stallions, that they have not suffered from catarrhal influenza and that this disease has not been discovered within the past two years in the commune from which they originate or in which they were kept, or in the neighbouring communes;

(b) In the case of cattle, that they have undergone an intracutaneous tuberculin test between eight and twenty days before dispatch, with a negative result, and that they originate from a farm or farm branch which has been declared by the State to be free from bovine tuberculosis;

It must also be certified that the said animals originate from a farm at which no venereal disease (trichomoniasis or vibriosis) has been discovered ; that the animals have been examined for those diseases by scientifically proven methods, with negative results ; and that the animals have been vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease with types A, O and C vaccines not earlier than three months previously and not later than twenty-one days before dispatch;

(c) In the case of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, that they have undergone a serological examination for brucellosis fourteen days before dispatch, with a negative result, and that they originate from a farm (or production unit) at which no outbreak of this disease has occurred within the past year;

(d) In the case of pigs, that they have undergone an intracutaneous tuberculin test between eight and twenty days before dispatch, with a negative result, and that they have been vaccinated against swine fever not later than one month before dispatch with a vaccine containing no live swine fever virus;

(e) In the case of chickens, turkeys and guinea fowl, that they originate from a farm at which no avian tuberculosis or pullorum disease has been discovered within the past two months and no fowl cholera has been discovered within the past fourteen days. It must further be certified that the livestock have been vaccinated against fowl plague not later than one month before dispatch and inoculated with serum against fowl cholera at the time of dispatch;

In the case of chickens, that they have undergone a double serological examination for pullorum disease within one month before dispatch, with negative results.

Article 9

The certificate drawn up by a Government veterinary officer for food products of animal origin must state :

(a) That the animals were slaughtered at a public or export slaughterhouse which is under continuous veterinary supervision ;

(b) That a Government veterinary officer examined the animals before and after slaughtering (in the case of game and fish, when caught) and did not discover any contagious disease of animals or contagious disease common to humans and animals which can be transmitted through products of animal origin; that the meat of the said animals is unconditionally fit for consumption; and, in the case of pork, that the meat has been examined for *Trichinella spiralis*, with a negative result.

In addition, a certificate relating to meat products and canned meats must state that they have been prepared in meat-processing plants which are under continuous veterinary supervision, that they contain no harmful substances and that they have been canned or sterilized by a process which satisfies the regulations of the importing country.

A single veterinary certificate shall be drawn up for each consignment of meat derived from one species of animal, processed at one plant and consigned to one destination. A consignment containing chilled or frozen meat must bear the stamp of the veterinary service, showing the name of the slaughterhouse and the date of slaughtering.

Every veterinary certificate for meat products must state that the products derive from healthy animals and may be exported without danger of transmitting contagious diseases of animals or contagious diseases common to humans and animals.

Article 10

In order to facilitate frontier veterinary inspection, meat and other food products of animal origin shall be consigned as follows :

- (a) Beef : halved or quartered, with or without the head; veal and the meat of young cattle (up to 75 kilogrammes) : in whole carcasses;
- (b) Mutton and goat meat : in whole or halved carcasses;
- (c) Pork : in whole or halved carcasses, with or without the head, feet and fat, flayed or unflayed;
- (d) Killed game (deer, roe-deer and wild pig) : in whole, unflayed carcasses; the meat of wild pig must be examined for trichinosis and must bear a stamp or a metal tag;
- (e) Slaughtered chickens must be plucked and may be consigned with or without the head, feet and neck, and drawn or undrawn; waterfowl shall be consigned undrawn.

In the case of the animals specified in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), the brain and eyes must be removed from the head. After the beast has been halved or quartered and the head severed from the trunk, each part of the beast must be so packed and marked or numbered as to permit its identification with the original carcass.

Article 11

The veterinary certificate for a consignment of milk, milk products and eggs need only state that the produce originates from undertakings or farms which are under Government veterinary supervision.

A consignment of eggs for hatching must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate stating that the eggs originate from farms which at the time of dispatch are free from all contagious diseases of poultry and at which no outbreak of fowl plague has occurred within the past thirty days and no outbreak of pullorum disease within the past two months.

Article 12

In the case of fish, canned fish and other fish products, the Government veterinary officer must certify that during the processing and canning of the fish no method of canning or sterilization was used which conflicts with the statutory regulations of the importing country.

Article 13

No veterinary certificate shall be required for transit consignments of the following products :

- (a) Wool, washed and packed in sewn bags;
- (b) Hides, processed or tanned;
- (c) Bristles, waste of hides and goat hair, if boiled or effectively sterilized by steam;

- (d) Canned meats and fish;
- (e) Rendered lard and beef tallow;
- (f) Intestines, stomachs and dried bladders, if packed in hermetically sealed boxes or barrels;
- (g) Horns, hooves and bones, de-fatted or completely dried, with soft parts removed;
- (h) Feathers, industrially washed and treated with steam.

A veterinary certificate must be attached to the consignment if any other country so requires.

Article 14

When articles liable to transmit contagious diseases are exported, the veterinary certificate must state that the articles come from a place where no contagious animal disease communicable to solid-hoofed and cloven-hoofed animals has been discovered within the past three months.

Article 15

The Government veterinary officer shall examine the consignment at the place of dispatch and shall certify that the veterinary health requirements prescribed by the importing country and by the countries of transit have been satisfied.

If trans-shipment become necessary *en route* owing to exceptional circumstances, all animals and animal products must be re-examined by a Government veterinary officer. The result of the examination carried out at the place of trans-shipment and the reason for the trans-shipment must be entered on the certificate accompanying the consignment.

If any animal dies *en route*, the carcass, after being unloaded from the vehicle, must be examined by a Government veterinary officer. The result of the examination, the cause of death and the identifying marks of the dead animal must be entered on the veterinary certificate.

Article 16

1. If the Government veterinary officer at the station of entry finds or suspects, on carrying out his inspection, that any animals in the consignment are suffering from any contagious disease or that the provisions of this Agreement have not been complied with, the consignment shall be temporarily detained. The veterinary officer at the station of entry shall so inform his central veterinary authority immediately. Subsequent action shall be taken in accordance with the statutory regulations in force in the country concerned with respect to protection against contagious diseases.

2. If rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease is discovered among livestock in transit, all animals in the consignment shall be slaughtered immediately.

3. If foot-and-mouth disease is discovered, an exception shall be made in the case of breeding animals, which shall be placed in quarantine if the following conditions are met :

—The importing Contracting Party has purchased the animals, with the participation of a veterinary officer, after making an epizootiological study of the exporting country and of the farms of origin of the animals;

—The animals have been clinically examined and vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease with vaccines of all three types, after which they have been kept in quarantine for twenty-one days; the dates of vaccination and quarantine must be entered on the relevant veterinary certificate.

The central veterinary authority of the importing Contracting Party, or of the Contracting Party whose territory is traversed *en route*, shall notify the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party promptly and directly, by telegraph or telephone, of the discovery of foot-and-mouth disease in a consignment.

The meat and products of animals slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease shall be dealt with in accordance with the statutory regulations of the country in which the animals have been slaughtered.

4. If any other contagious disease is discovered, the applicable regulations shall be those of the country in whose territory the disease has been discovered.

5. The veterinary officer of the importing Contracting Party, or of the Party traversed *en route*, shall prepare in the official language of the State a detailed record of the examination of the animals; he shall immediately send a copy of the record to the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party.

Article 17

If any contagious disease subject to compulsory notification in the territory of either Contracting Party has been introduced with import or transit traffic in the livestock, animal products and articles specified in article 3, or if the disease has assumed alarming proportions in the territory of one Contracting Party, the other Party shall be entitled to prohibit the import and transit of livestock susceptible to the disease, and of animal products and articles, originating from the area infected or threatened by the disease, for such time as the danger of its transmission persists.

The infected area shall be precisely determined as prescribed in articles 7 and 8, according to the particular contagious diseases and species of animals.

The infected area may be extended by agreement between the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties, especially if there is a danger that foot-and-mouth disease, sheep pox, swine fever, Teschen disease or fowl plague may spread to more territory.

If anthrax, blackleg, mange, mastitis, pasteurellosis or swine erysipelas is present, the import and transit of livestock for slaughter shall be permitted if the animals originate from a farm or farm branch which is free from and not directly threatened by the said diseases.

Cattle from farms infected with tuberculosis or trichomoniasis may be imported or conveyed in transit for slaughter.

Article 18

If rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia is discovered in the territory of one Contracting Party, the other Party shall be entitled to suspend the import and transit of such livestock, animal products and articles as are liable to introduce those diseases.

Article 19

Vehicles used for the transport of livestock, animal products and articles must be cleaned and disinfected both before and after use.

If the cleaning and disinfection of the vehicles have been carried out in accordance with the provisions in force in the territory of one Contracting Party, they shall also be considered adequate by the other Party.

The Contracting Parties shall inform each other of the regulations in force concerning disinfection.

Article 20

In the event of any dispute regarding the text or application of this Agreement, the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties shall take steps to settle the questions at issue by direct negotiation. If no agreement is reached within thirty days, the Contracting Parties shall settle the dispute through the diplomatic channel.

Article 21

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Convention between the Government of the

Hungarian People's Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria concerning co-operation in veterinary matters¹ and shall remain in force so long as the Convention is in force.

DONE at Budapest, this thirteenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, in two original copies, each in the Hungarian and Bulgarian languages. Both texts are equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Hungarian People's Republic :

For the Government
of the People's Republic of Bulgaria :

MAGYARI András

S. BACHVAROV

¹ See p. 173 of this volume.