

No. 6925

**HUNGARY
and
YUGOSLAVIA**

Convention concerning the prevention and control of communicable diseases. Signed at Belgrade, on 20 November 1957

Official texts: Hungarian and Serbo-Croat.

Registered by Hungary on 19 September 1963.

**HONGRIE
et
YOUUGOSLAVIE**

Convention relative à la prévention des maladies transmissibles et à la lutte contre ces maladies. Signée à Belgrade, le 20 novembre 1957

Textes officiels hongrois et serbo-croate.

Enregistrée par la Hongrie le 19 septembre 1963.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6925. CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA CONCERNING THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. SIGNED AT BELGRADE, ON 20 NOVEMBER 1957

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, desiring to protect the health of the inhabitants of the two countries through continuing co-operation in the prevention and control of communicable diseases, have decided to conclude a Convention and for this purpose have agreed as follows :

PART I

Article 1

The central health authorities of the Contracting Parties shall, pursuant to this Convention, exchange information concerning communicable diseases and scientific and practical experience in the control of such diseases. They shall take the necessary measures to prevent or control communicable diseases in the frontier zone.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties agree to the following definitions for the purposes of this Convention :

" Central health authority " means : in the Hungarian People's Republic, the Ministry of Health at Budapest; in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the Secretariat of National Health of the Federal Executive Council at Belgrade.

" Frontier zone " means the territory of the Contracting Parties up to a distance of thirty kilometres from the frontier.

" Infected area " means the area of a city, urban district, commune or harbour in which the diseases referred to in article 3, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5, appear.

¹ Came into force on 27 November 1958, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Budapest, in accordance with the provisions of article 16.

“ Adjacent area ” means the area bordering on the infected city, urban district, commune or harbour.

“ Centre of infection ” refers to the appearance of not less than two cases of a disease resulting from one case introduced from abroad or the appearance of one case resulting from a case not introduced from abroad.

“ Spread of an epidemic ” means an increase in the number of cases at one centre of infection or in the number of centres of infection.

“ Epidemiological supervision ” means the measures adopted in respect of persons who have been in contact with a person suffering from a communicable disease and are suspected of being in the incubation stage of the disease. Such measures shall not apply to sanitary personnel.

“ Luggage ” means articles carried for the use of passengers or of transport staff.

PART II

Article 3

The central health authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify each other directly in writing or by telephone or telegraph concerning :

1. The appearance of any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, smallpox or yellow fever in any part of the territory of the two countries. Notification shall be effected by telegraph within twenty-four hours after the detection of the disease;

2. Epizootic outbreaks of rodent plague in any part of the territory of the two countries. Notification shall be effected by telephone within twenty-four hours after the detection of the epizootic;

3. The appearance of a centre of infection with, or the spread of an epidemic of, exanthematous typhus or relapsing fever in frontier districts. Notification shall be effected in writing within forty-eight hours after detection;

4. The appearance in frontier districts of communicable diseases which are compulsorily notifiable in the territory of the Contracting Parties. Notification shall be effected in writing every seven days;

5. The spread of malaria, pappataci fever, tularaemia, Q fever, leishmaniasis or tick-borne encephalitis in frontier districts. Notification shall be effected in writing three days after detection;

6. The number of cases of the diseases referred to in paragraph 4 of this article which are found in the entire territory of each Contracting Party. Notification shall be effected in writing every seven days;

7. The appearance of any communicable or parasitic disease not specified in this article, if there is reason to fear that it will become epidemic in frontier districts. Notification shall be effected in writing.

Article 4

1. Notifications under article 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, shall specify the following :

- (a) The date of appearance of the disease;
- (b) The place of appearance of the disease;
- (c) The origin of the infection;
- (d) The type and seriousness of the disease;
- (e) The number of cases;
- (f) The number of deaths;
- (g) The measures taken.

In the cases referred to in article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, the central health authorities shall, every seven days until the infected area is free from infection, send reports giving particulars of the spread of the infection and the effectiveness of the measures taken and other particulars concerning the infection.

2. When the infected area is free from infection, the fact shall be reported to the central health authority of the other Contracting Party.

The infected area shall be deemed free from infection :

- (a) With the diseases referred to in article 3, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, excepting yellow fever : when a period twice the length of the incubation period has elapsed, since the last case of infection, without an outbreak of the same disease in the adjacent area. In the case of plague, the provisions of sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph shall also be taken into account;
- (b) With yellow fever : when not less than three months have elapsed, since the last case of infection, without an outbreak of the disease in the adjacent area;
- (c) With epizootic rodent plague : when not less than one month has elapsed, since the last case of infection, without an outbreak of the epizootic in the adjacent area.

Article 5

The central health authorities shall exchange information on, and the texts of their health regulations relating to, organizational measures for controlling communicable diseases.

Article 6

The central health authorities shall co-operate in developing relations between specialists and scientific institutions in the fields of epidemiology, microbiology and parasitology through the exchange of experience and of reports on congresses and symposia, textbooks, technical journals and other scientific literature.

Article 7

In the event of an epidemic outbreak in the frontier zone of the communicable diseases referred to in article 3, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5, the central health authorities may arrange a meeting of their experts on the scene with a view to the exchange of information and joint action.

Article 8

The central health authorities shall, in accordance with their legal provisions, organize and implement epidemic control measures in connexion with diseases referred to in article 3 which appear in the frontier zone. For this purpose, they shall provide :

- (a) Sufficient sanitary personnel;
- (b) Sufficient equipment and materials;
- (c) Facilities for the isolation of cases or suspected cases of the diseases referred to in article 3, paragraphs 1 and 3, and transport to hospital for such cases; and
- (d) Facilities for prompt and rapid laboratory diagnosis.

Article 9

1. The following may be subjected to epidemiological supervision and preventive sanitary measures in the frontier zone, according to the epidemiological indications :

- (a) Persons who proceed from an area in the territory of one Contracting Party which is infected with a disease referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 or 3, to the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (b) Food products transported from an area in the territory of one Contracting Party which is infected with cholera into the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (c) Personal luggage transported from an area in the territory of one Contracting Party which is infected with a disease referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 or 3, into the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (d) Wool, hides, clothing, bed-clothes, linen and other articles of personal use transported from an area in the territory of one Contracting Party which is infected with plague, cholera, smallpox, exanthematous typhus or relapsing fever into the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (e) Means of transport which proceed from an area in the territory of one Contracting Party which is infected with a disease referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, 2 or 3, to the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (f) In the event of an outbreak of cholera, running surface waters which flow through the territory of both Contracting Parties and standing surface waters which border on the territory of both Contracting Parties.

2. Correspondence and printed matter shall not be subject to sanitary measures.

3. In the application to persons, and to their movable and immovable property, of the measures provided for in this Convention, care shall be taken to ensure that the measures do not interfere, save as absolutely necessary, with the work or movement of the persons concerned and have no adverse effect on their health or on their movable or immovable property.

4. The following measures shall be taken in the frontier zone :

- (a) The extermination at centres of infection of insects and rodents which transmit to humans the pathogenic agents of communicable or parasitic diseases, and their extermination where they have greatly multiplied, according to the local epidemiological situation;
- (b) The elimination of rabies through the extermination of stray dogs, the registration and vaccination of dogs, and the extermination of wolves and foxes.

PART III

Article 10

With a view to protection from and control of plague, the following measures shall be applied over and above the pertinent measures provided for in article 9 of this Convention :

1. Where a danger of plague exists, every facility shall be provided for the continuing extermination of rodents and their ectoparasites in the threatened area of the frontier zone. The central health authorities shall inform each other of the results of the measures taken;

2. Any person entering the territory of one Contracting Party from an area in the territory of the other Contracting Party which is infected or suspected of being infected with plague must be in possession of evidence in writing that an interval of not less than six days has elapsed since he was exposed to infection. Otherwise, he shall be isolated for a period of six days from the date of his arrival in the frontier zone of the former Contracting Party;

3. Where a train or other means of land transport arriving from the territory of one Contracting Party at the frontier station or frontier crossing point of the other Contracting Party has on board one or more persons suffering or suspected of suffering from plague, it shall be disinfected, disinfected and, if necessary, deratted;

4. Where a national of one Contracting Party entering the territory of the other Contracting Party is suffering or suspected of suffering from plague or has, to the knowledge of the health authorities, been exposed to infection within the past six days, he shall undergo all necessary sanitary measures and shall be isolated and hospitalized. The central health authority of the other Contracting Party shall be notified of these measures immediately by the most rapid means.

Article 11

With a view to protection from and control of cholera, the following measures shall be applied over and above the pertinent measures provided for in article 9 of this Convention :

1. Any person coming from an area in the territory of the other Contracting Party which is infected or suspected of being infected with cholera must be in possession of an official certificate, dated not more than six months earlier, showing that he has been vaccinated against cholera, or of evidence that an interval of

more than five days has elapsed since he was exposed to infection. Otherwise, he shall be isolated for a period of five days from the date of his departure from the infected area;

2. Where a train or other means of transport arriving from the territory of one Contracting Party at the frontier station or frontier crossing point of the other Contracting Party has on board one or more persons suffering or suspected of suffering from cholera, it shall be disinfected and any food products on board suspected of being contaminated shall be destroyed;

3. Where a national of one Contracting Party entering the territory of the other Contracting Party is suffering or suspected of suffering from cholera or has, to the knowledge of the health authorities, been exposed to infection within the past five days, he shall undergo all necessary sanitary measures and shall be isolated and hospitalized;

4. Where a person entering the territory of one Contracting Party from an area in the territory of the other Contracting Party which is infected with cholera is suspected of suffering from or being in the incubation stage of cholera, a bacteriological examination of the faeces shall also be made. The results of such examinations shall be reported immediately, by the most rapid means, to the central health authority of the former Contracting Party.

Article 12

With a view to protection from and control of smallpox, the following measures shall be applied over and above the pertinent measures provided for in article 9 of this Convention :

1. Any person entering the territory of one Contracting Party from an area in the territory of the other Contracting Party which is infected or suspected of being infected with smallpox must be in possession of an official certificate, dated not more than three years earlier, showing that he has been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated, or of evidence that an interval of more than fourteen days has elapsed since he was exposed to infection. Otherwise, he may be isolated for a period of fourteen days from the date on which he crossed the frontier of the former Contracting Party;

2. Where a train or other means of land transport arriving from the territory of one Contracting Party at the frontier station or frontier crossing point of the other Contracting Party has on board one or more persons suffering or suspected of suffering from smallpox, it shall be disinfected;

3. Where a national of one Contracting Party entering the territory of the other Contracting Party is suffering or suspected of suffering from smallpox or has, to the knowledge of the health authorities, been exposed to infection within the past fourteen days, he shall undergo all necessary sanitary measures and shall be isolated and hospitalized. The central health authority of the other Contracting Party shall be notified of these measures immediately by the most rapid means.

Article 13

With a view to protection from and control of yellow fever, the following measures shall be applied over and above the pertinent measures provided for in article 9 of this Convention :

1. Any person entering the territory of one Contracting Party from an area in the territory of the other Contracting Party which is infected or suspected of being infected with yellow fever must be in possession of an official certificate, dated not more than six years earlier, showing that he has been vaccinated against yellow fever and that an interval of not less than ten days has elapsed since the vaccination. No vaccination certificate shall be required if he shows evidence that an interval of more than six days has elapsed since he was exposed to infection. Failing such certificate or evidence, he may be isolated for a period of six days from the date on which he crossed the frontier of the former Contracting Party;

2. Where a train or other means of land transport arriving from the territory of one Contracting Party at the frontier station or frontier crossing point of the other Contracting Party has on board one or more persons suffering or suspected of suffering from yellow fever, an inspection for *Aedes aegypti* shall be made and the said train or other means of transport shall be disinfected;

3. Where a national of one Contracting Party entering the territory of the other Contracting Party is suffering or suspected of suffering from yellow fever or has, to the knowledge of the health authorities, been exposed to infection within the past six days, he shall undergo all necessary sanitary measures and shall be isolated and hospitalized. The central health authority of the other Contracting Party shall be notified of these measures immediately by the most rapid means.

PART IV

Article 14

All measures for protection from and control of plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and exanthematous typhus at Danube ports and on board vessels

in the frontier zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Basic Provisions recommended on the occasion of the unification of the regulations for sanitary control on the Danube, adopted at Galati in 1954.

Article 15

The cost of the measures provided for in this Convention shall be borne by the State carrying out such measures. Persons affected by epidemic control measures shall not be required to pay fees.

Article 16

This Convention shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Budapest. The Convention shall remain in force for an indefinite period, and each Contracting Party shall have the right to denounce it. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of its notification.

DONE in duplicate in the Hungarian and Serbo-Croat languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Belgrade, 20 November 1957.

For the Government
of the Hungarian People's
Republic :
(Signed) Dr. VILMON Gyula

For the Government
of the Federal People's Republic
of Yugoslavia :
Dr. Radovan GIRICS