

No. 6924

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**HUNGARY  
and  
YUGOSLAVIA**

**Agreement concerning traffic in livestock, raw materials and products of animal origin, and articles liable to transmit contagious diseases of animals. Signed at Belgrade, on 25 May 1957**

*Official texts: Hungarian and Serbo-Croat.*

*Registered by Hungary on 19 September 1963.*

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**HONGRIE  
et  
YOUUGOSLAVIE**

**Convention relative à la circulation des animaux, des matières premières et produits d'origine animale et des articles susceptibles d'être des véhicules de maladies contagieuses des animaux. Signée à Belgrade, le 25 mai 1957**

*Textes officiels hongrois et serbo-croate.*

*Enregistrée par la Hongrie le 19 septembre 1963.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6924. AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA CONCERNING TRAFFIC IN LIVESTOCK, RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, AND ARTICLES LIABLE TO TRANSMIT CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS. SIGNED AT BELGRADE, ON 25 MAY 1957

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The Contracting Parties, with a view to preventing the spread of contagious diseases of animals to their territory and facilitating traffic in livestock and raw materials and products of animal origin between their countries, have decided to conclude an Agreement and have agreed as follows :

*Article 1*

Traffic in livestock, raw materials and products of animal origin, and articles liable to transmit contagious diseases of animals proceeding from the territory of one Contracting Party to that of the other Contracting Party shall be restricted to designated entry stations and shall be subject to veterinary control by the Contracting Party whose territory is entered.

Veterinary control shall be exercised at the following veterinary control entry stations :

In the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic :

The rail frontier stations of Kelebia and Murakeresztur;

The road frontier post of Rőszke;

The river port of Mohács;

The airport of Budapest—Ferihegy :

In the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia;

The rail frontier stations of Subotica and Kotoriba;

The road frontier post of Horgoš;

The river port of Bezdan;

The seaports of Rijeka, Split and Dubrovnik;

The airports of Belgrade and Zagreb.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 21 August 1958, the date of the exchange of notices of approval, in accordance with the provisions of article 23.

Veterinary control shall be exercised by the veterinary officers of the veterinary control entry stations, each in the territory of his own State, subject to the supervision and with the authorization of the central veterinary authorities.

The central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties may, by prior agreement, change the veterinary control entry stations or designate new stations.

### *Article 2*

Animals used for work or for breeding may be imported with the prior approval of the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties.

Where livestock is conveyed through the territory of the Contracting Parties, prior approval for import or transit shall be secured from the neighbouring country through which the consignment will pass or for which it is destined.

### *Article 3*

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

A. Livestock :

1. Solid-hoofed animals, ruminants and pigs;
2. Domestic fowl, pigeons and wild fowl;
3. Wild animals, fur-bearing animals, exotic animals, dogs, cats, rabbits, fish, crayfish, shellfish, snails, turtles, snakes, leeches, frogs and toads, bees, parrots and all animals imported, exported or conveyed in transit.

B. Raw materials and products of animal origin.

C. Articles liable to transmit contagious diseases of animals.

### *Article 4*

Where livestock, raw materials and products of animal origin, and articles liable to transmit contagious diseases of animals are imported, exported or conveyed in transit, the consignments shall be accompanied by the following documents :

A. Consignments of livestock :

1. Solid-hoofed animals, ruminants and pigs :

(a) A certificate of origin (livestock pass) and a health certificate, issued by the competent local authorities;

- (b) A veterinary certificate, in which a Government veterinary officer certifies that the animals entered in the accompanying certificates of origin (livestock passes) were examined individually and found healthy on loading and that the place of origin is free from notifiable contagious diseases communicable to the species of animal in question.

2. Fowl and other animals : a certificate of origin and health, in which a Government veterinary officer certifies that the animals were examined and found healthy on loading and that the place of origin is free from notifiable contagious diseases communicable to the species of animal in question.

B. Consignments of raw materials and products of animal origin and of articles liable to transmit contagious diseases of animals : a certificate of origin and health, in which a Government veterinary officer certifies :

- (a) That the consignment comes from a place free from notifiable contagious diseases;
- (b) That the raw materials and products of animal origin derive from animals which were examined before and after slaughtering and found healthy, that they fulfil the requirements pertaining to their use, and that the food products of animal origin are unconditionally fit for human consumption.

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

For the purposes of this Agreement, save where the Contracting Parties jointly provide otherwise, the place of origin shall be considered free from notifiable contagious diseases if no notifiable contagious disease communicable to the animals comprised in the consignment was present at the time of dispatch : in the Hungarian People's Republic, in the commune (*község*) of origin and the neighbouring communes; in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, in the commune (*opština*) of origin.

### Article 5

The certificate of origin (livestock pass) shall state the following : the name of the owner, the locality, commune and district (in Hungary : *járás*; in Yugoslavia : *srez*) of origin of the animals, and the latter's species, number, description and distinguishing marks.

In the case of solid-hoofed animals, cattle and buffaloes, individual certificates of origin and health shall be issued. In the case of sheep, goats and pigs, collective

certificates of origin (livestock passes) 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 origin shall be valid for ten days. If this period expires during the journey, the validity of the certificate may be extended for a further ten days upon re-examination of the animals by a Government veterinary officer. The result of the new examination shall be entered in the certificate.

#### *Article 6*

In addition to the particulars enumerated in article 4, the certificates of origin and health shall state, upon importation, that there has been no occurrence of the following notifiable diseases :

- (a) Rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in any part of the territory of the Contracting Parties during the past twelve months; infectious equine anaemia and Teschen disease within a radius of thirty kilometres and dourine within a radius of ten kilometres of the place of origin during the past six months;
- (b) Foot-and-mouth disease within a radius of thirty kilometres and glanders within a radius of ten kilometres of the place of origin during the past three months. This condition may be waived in exceptional cases with the approval of the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party;
- (c) Swine fever, sheep-pox, fowl pest, and scabies of solid-hoofed animals, sheep and goats during the past forty days and fowl cholera during the past fourteen days within a radius of ten kilometres of the place of origin.

#### *Article 7*

The certificates of origin and health shall also specify the following :

—In the case of solid-hoofed animals, that they have been malleinized, with negative results, not more than fifteen days before dispatch; in the case of solid-hoofed animals imported for breeding, it shall also be stated that they have undergone a blood test for dourine, with negative results, not more than twenty-one days previously;

—In the case of cattle for breeding, that they have undergone a tuberculin test, with negative results, not more than twenty days previously and that they have been kept with animals which were free from tuberculosis and trichomoniasis;

—In the case of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs for breeding, that they come from stock-farms free from brucellosis and that the blood test was negative. The blood test must have been conducted twenty days before the date of dispatch;

—In the case of pigs for breeding, that they have been vaccinated at least one month previously with a vaccine containing no live swine fever virus;

—In the case of cows for breeding, that a milk test for contagious 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.

#### *Article 8*

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 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 the area from which they come has for the past six months been free, within a radius of 100 kilometres, from :
  - tularemia, in the case of wild 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 which is under veterinary supervision or from a quarantine park in which they have been kept for at least two months;
- (d) 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 contagious by the Contracting Parties.

In the transit of such animals, the health certificates shall meet the requirements laid down by the country of transit or the importing country.

#### *Article 9*

The certificates of origin and health for raw materials and products of animal origin and articles liable to transmit contagious diseases of animals shall state :

—That the place of origin is free from notifiable diseases;

—That they derive from animals free from notifiable contagious diseases;

—In the case of fresh and processed meat (whether salted, pickled, dried, smoked or cooked), that it derives from animals which were examined by the competent veterinary officer at an export slaughterhouse before and after slaughtering;

—That the slaughter-houses and processing plants are under constant veterinary supervision; and

—In the case of meat and meat products, that they are unconditionally fit for human consumption.

#### Article 10

Consignments of milk, dairy products and eggs imported, exported or conveyed in transit shall be accompanied by a veterinary certificate stating that they were produced in undertakings which are under constant Government veterinary supervision.

Consignments of eggs imported for hatching shall be accompanied by a certificate stating that they come from farms free from *typhus avium*.

#### Article 11

The following products may be conveyed in transit without a veterinary certificate :

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

—Dried or salted gullets, stomachs, bladders and intestines, if packed in closed and watertight containers;

—Glands intended for therapeutic purposes, if in watertight packing;

—Rendered fat and lard;

—Hides and furs, whether tanned or untanned, if dried, salted or pickled in brine and loaded into closed transport with a watertight floor;

—Impregnated wastes of hides, if loaded into closed transport with a watertight floor;

—Horns, hooves and claws, dried, with soft parts removed, and bones free from meat and fat, if carried in closed packages;

—Preserved meat and meat products in hermetically sealed cans.

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

*Article 12*

Fresh or frozen meat may be imported provided that it is prepared in the following manner :

—Meat obtained from cattle and solid-hoofed animals : flayed carcasses, whole, halved or quartered;

—Veal : with or without hide;

—Mutton and goat meat : flayed carcasses, whole or halved;

—Pork : halved, with or without fat, or in parts;

—Fowl : drawn or undrawn, whole or in parts;

—Game : with hides, drawn or undrawn;

—Fish and other fishery food products (fresh, frozen, salted or smoked).

Fresh or frozen meat shall be stamped with the name of the slaughter-house and the date of slaughtering. These particulars shall also be entered in the certificates of origin and health.

Fresh, chilled or frozen meat shall be carried only in refrigerator waggons or trucks.

*Article 13*

No unloading, trans-shipment or additional loading of consignments shall be permitted *en route*. If trans-shipment becomes necessary for any reason, it shall be carried out under the supervision of a Government veterinary officer, who shall re-examine the livestock and enter the reason for trans-shipment and the result of the examination in the accompanying certificates of origin and health. Where an animal dies during transport, the carcass shall be removed in the presence of a veterinary officer, who shall enter the cause of death in the accompanying certificates.

*Article 14*

Racehorses intended for use in competition and sporting events may be imported or conveyed in transit if accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent equestrian sports association. The certificate shall state the name and place of residence of the owner, shall contain a detailed description of the animals, and shall state the latter's place of origin and destination. A Government veterinary officer shall certify that the animals are in sound health and that the stable and the place of origin are free from contagious diseases.



*Article 15*

Consignments which do not comply with the provisions of this Agreement and animals which, on crossing the frontier, are found or suspected by the veterinary officers at the entry stations of the two countries to be suffering from a notifiable contagious disease may be refused clearance; such refusal shall apply :

- (a) In the case of rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease : to the entire consignment;
- (b) In the case of swine fever, fowl pest and sheep-pox : only to the animals carried in the waggon or truck in which the contagious disease is detected;
- (c) In the case of glanders : to all animals in the waggon or truck;
- (d) In the case of other notifiable contagious diseases : only to those animals which show suspected symptoms of the disease or some complex of symptoms indicating that the disease may be present.

The veterinary officers at the entry stations of the two countries shall enter in the accompanying certificates the reason for refusing clearance and shall confirm the same by their stamp and signature.

In the cases referred to in sub-paragraph (d), the animals may be admitted at the request of the importer or 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 unloading. 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 a notifiable contagious disease is detected in the imported animals after they have passed the frontier post of the country of destination, the relevant domestic veterinary regulations shall apply to the consignment. In such cases, the Government veterinary officer shall draw up an official report. A copy of the report shall be transmitted without delay to the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party.

If the veterinary officer at the entry station detects a contagious disease in the consignment, or finds reason to suspect its existence, he shall consult with the veterinary officer of the entry station of the other Contracting Party with a view to taking a joint decision.

If the veterinary officers of the two entry stations fail to reach agreement, further action shall be based on the regulations of the country into which the

consignment has been imported. The dispute shall subsequently be settled by the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties.

#### *Article 16*

If rinderpest or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia is detected in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Contracting Party shall be entitled to prohibit the import or transit, from the entire territory of the country affected, of animals of all species, raw materials and products of animal origin, and articles liable to transmit contagious diseases.

If foot-and-mouth disease is detected in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, that Party shall immediately suspend, throughout the area specified in article 6 (*b*) of this Agreement, the export and transit to the territory of the other Contracting Party of animals subject to this disease, raw materials and products of animal origin, and articles liable to transmit contagious diseases.

#### *Article 17*

If, as a result of traffic in livestock, any notifiable contagious disease is introduced into the territory of one of the Contracting Parties from that of the other Contracting Party, the former Party shall be entitled to restrict or prohibit, for such time as the danger of contagion 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 traffic may be extended, subject to the same conditions, to raw materials and products of animal origin and to articles liable to transmit contagious diseases.

The central veterinary authority of the Contracting Party which has imposed the restriction shall draw up a list of articles liable to transmit the contagion and shall transmit the list directly to the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party without delay.

Such prohibitions and restrictions may apply only to the communes or districts affected or threatened, as determined in the manner prescribed by the foregoing articles of this Agreement.

If anthrax, blackleg, pasteurellosis, rabies, glanders or swine erysipelas is present, the import and transit of livestock for slaughter shall not be prohibited if the animals originate from farms unaffected by the contagion. Cattle from farms infected with tuberculosis or trichomoniasis may be imported or conveyed in transit for slaughter.

*Article 18*

The disinfection of transport used for carrying livestock or raw materials and products of animal origin shall be carried out by each Contracting Party in accordance with its own provisions.

The central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties shall notify each other of the provisions in force concerning the disinfection of transport.

*Article 19*

Each Contracting Party undertakes to publish on the first and fifteenth day of each month a bulletin indicating the situation with respect to notifiable contagious diseases of animals. After publication, such bulletins shall be transmitted directly to the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party.

If one of the central veterinary authorities requests further information on the situation with respect to particular contagious diseases in the communes or districts affected, the other Contracting Party shall communicate such information in writing.

If rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease is detected in the territory of one Contracting Party, the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party shall be notified immediately by telegraph of the outbreak of the disease, the place and 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 stamped out, the Contracting Party in whose territory it has been detected shall inform the other Contracting Party by telegraph every fourteen days concerning the progress of the disease and the appearance of any new types and variants.

The central veterinary authorities shall also keep each other informed on all matters relating to the application of this Agreement and on other urgent cases.

Similarly, the veterinary officers of the entry stations of the Contracting Parties may exchange directly urgent communications relating to the application of this Agreement.

The district veterinary authorities in the frontier zones shall notify one another by telegraph within twenty-four hours in the event of an outbreak of any of the contagious diseases referred to in article 6 of this Agreement. Such notice shall specify the date and place of the outbreak of the disease, the number of farms and head of stock affected, and the measures taken.

*Article 20*

The Contracting Parties shall afford each other an opportunity to obtain information on the state of health of their livestock, the state of their permanent veterinary institutions and the steps taken to implement this Agreement and to send veterinary representatives to the territory of the other Contracting Party after prior arrangement.

*Article 21*

In the event of disagreement between the two Governments regarding the interpretation or application of this Agreement, the Contracting Parties undertake to refer the dispute to a mixed commission on which they shall have equal representation.

If the said mixed commission fails to settle the dispute within fifteen days, the two Parties undertake to do so through the diplomatic channel.

*Article 22*

The two Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, co-ordinate the steps taken by them to prevent or stamp out other animal diseases which cause serious losses in livestock or productivity.

*Article 23*

This Agreement shall be subject to approval by the Governments of the Contracting Parties. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the Contracting Parties notify each other through the diplomatic channel that it has been approved.

*Article 24*

This Agreement shall remain in force for a term of five years from the date of entry into force. If neither of the Contracting Parties denounces the Agreement at least six months before the expiry of the aforementioned term, it shall be extended for successive five-year terms until such time as one of the Contracting Parties sends written notice of its denunciation to the other Contracting Party within the time-limit specified for denunciation.

DONE at Belgrade on 25 May 1957, in two original copies, each in the Hungarian and Serbo-Croat languages. Both copies and both texts are equally authentic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement and have thereto affixed their seals.

For the Government  
of the Hungarian People's Republic :

(Signed) MATÉ János

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

(Signed) [illegible]

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