

No. 8368

**HUNGARY
and
AUSTRIA**

**Veterinary Agreement (with annexes). Signed at Budapest,
on 11 November 1964**

Official texts: Hungarian and German.

Registered by Hungary on 9 November 1966.

**HONGRIE
et
AUTRICHE**

**Accord en matière vétérinaire (avec annexes). Signé à Buda-
pest, le 11 novembre 1964**

Textes officiels hongrois et allemand.

Enregistré par la Hongrie le 9 novembre 1966.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 8368. VETERINARY AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE AUSTRIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. SIGNED AT BUDAPEST, ON 11 NOVEMBER 1964

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Austrian Federal Government, with a view to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases of animals into their territories and to facilitating the import and transit of live animals, materials of animal origin and articles capable of transmitting communicable diseases of animals, have concluded the following Agreement :

Article 1

1. The provisions of the Agreement shall apply to animals, materials of animal origin and articles capable of transmitting communicable diseases of animals (hereinafter referred to as consignments) which originate in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties (the country of origin) and are imported into the territory of the other Contracting Party (the country of import) or conveyed in transit through the territory of the latter Party (the country of transit).

2. Save as otherwise provided in the Agreement, the import and transit of consignments shall be governed by national regulations.

Article 2

1. The term "animals", within the meaning of article 1, paragraph 1, refers to :

(a) Solid-hoofed and cloven-hoofed animals of all kinds, domestic rabbits, wild rabbits and hares, poultry and game birds;

(b) Ornamental birds, parrots and parakeets, fur-bearing animals, dogs and cats;

(c) Bees.

2. The animals enumerated in paragraph 1 shall not be deemed to include animals in circus undertakings, zoological gardens, animal dealers' undertakings,

¹ Came into force on 11 January 1965, sixty days after the date of signature, in accordance with article 28 (1).

game parks or the like, exotic animals in general, carrier-pigeons, forest birds, laboratory animals, or fish.

3. The term “ materials of animal origin ”, within the meaning of article 1, refers to :

(a) Carcasses of killed (slaughtered) animals of the types enumerated in paragraph 1 (a), parts of such carcasses, or raw materials suitable or intended for human consumption which have been removed from them, either in the raw state (meat) or in the processed state (meat products);

(b) Products suitable or intended for human consumption which are derived from living animals of the types enumerated in paragraph 1 (a) and (c), such as milk, eggs and honey;

(c) Other materials (either in the raw or in the processed state) derived from living or killed (slaughtered) animals of the types enumerated in paragraph 1 (a);

(d) Fish flour.

4. The materials of animal origin enumerated in paragraph 3 shall not be deemed to include those organs or other parts of animals which are intended for the manufacture of drugs or to include animal sperm.

5. The term “ articles capable of transmitting communicable diseases of animals ” refers to articles which are not derived from animals but which have come or may come into contact with pathogenic agents dangerous to animals, such as fodder, litter, manure, work clothes and the like.

Article 3

1. The import and transit of consignments may take place only at the following entry points :

In the case of the Hungarian People's Republic :

Rail transport: Hegyeshalom, Mexikópuszta, Sopron, Sopron déli pályaudvar (Sopron South Station), Magyarfalva, Szentgotthárd;

Road transport: Hegyeshalom, Sopron, Kőszeg, Rábafüzes;

Air transport: Budapest-Ferihegy;

Danube water transport: Győr, Komárom;

In the case of the Republic of Austria :

Rail transport: Hegyeshalom, Pamhagen, Sopron, Sopron déli pályaudvar, Deutschkreutz and Jennersdorf;

Road transport: Nickelsdorf (with veterinary examination at Hegyeshalom), Klingenbach (with veterinary examination at Sopron), Rattersdorf and Heiligenkreuz;

Air transport: Graz-Thalerhof, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Linz-Hörsching, Salzburg, Maxglan and Wien-Schwechat;

Danube water transport: Vienna.

2. If the traffic should so require, the Contracting Parties may designate new entry points or abolish existing ones.

3. Solid-hoofed and cloven-hoofed animals and live poultry may not be imported or conveyed in transit by road. The highest competent authorities of the Contracting Parties in veterinary matters (hereinafter referred to as the central veterinary authorities) may, however, grant exemptions from this prohibition in individual cases where such exemptions present no risk of introducing communicable diseases of animals.

Article 4

1. Save as otherwise provided in this Agreement, consignments imported or conveyed in transit shall be subject to veterinary control at the frontier.

2. Frontier veterinary control shall be effected by veterinary officers assigned by the State for that purpose (hereinafter referred to as frontier veterinary officers).

3. The frontier veterinary officer

(a) Shall verify the correctness of certificates and other documents in form and content;

(b) Shall examine the animals and other consignments; he may, however, omit examination of the latter if such omission is required by the exigencies of the traffic and unobjectionable from the point of view of veterinary health;

(c) Shall decide whether the import or transit of the consignment is to be permitted.

4. For the purposes of applying the provisions of the Agreement, an aircraft, a compartment of a vessel, or a lorry, with or without a trailer, shall be deemed to be equivalent to a railway wagon.

Article 5

1. Consignments must be free from infection.

2. A consignment shall be deemed to be free from infection within the meaning of paragraph 1 if it meets the conditions specified :

(a) In annex 1 in the case of animals;

(b) In annexes 2 and 3 in the case of materials of animal origin and other articles capable of transmitting communicable diseases of animals.

Article 6

1. In the course of frontier veterinary control, the fact that consignments are free from infection within the meaning of article 5 must be confirmed in a certificate of origin and health (hereinafter referred to as the certificate).

2. The certificate shall contain the following information :

- (a) The place of origin and place of destination of the consignment;
- (b) The names and places of residence of the consignor and the consignee;
- (c) Confirmation of the fact that the conditions specified in article 5, paragraph 2, have been met;
- (d) In the case of animals, in addition, their number and description;

(e) In the case of materials of animal origin or of articles, in addition, their designation, quantity and method of packing.

3. The certificate shall be issued in the Hungarian and German languages by a veterinary officer authorized to do so by the State (hereinafter referred to as an authorized veterinary officer).

4. The period of validity of the certificate, reckoned from the date of its issue in each case, shall be the following :

- (a) For the transport of animals : ten days;
- (b) For the transport of materials of animal origin or of other articles capable of transmitting communicable diseases of animals : thirty days.

5. If the period of validity of a certificate issued for animals pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) expires while the consignment is still in the territory of the country of origin, the certificate shall remain valid for an additional ten days if an authorized veterinary officer of the country of origin certifies, on the basis of a new examination, that the consignment is unobjectionable from the point of view of veterinary health.

Article 7

1. Save as otherwise specified in paragraph 2, a separate certificate shall be issued for each animal in the consignment or, in the case of bees, for each swarm. In the case of a suckling animal accompanied by its mother, it shall suffice if the authorized veterinary officer states in the certificate relating to the mother that the suckling is her offspring.

2. A collective certificate may be issued for each railway wagon :

(a) In respect of animals—except solid-hoofed animals and cattle over the age of three months—if they :

- (1) Belong to one consignor and are intended for one consignee;

- (2) Are of the same species;
- (3) Have the same commune of origin;
 - (b) In respect of materials of animal origin and other articles capable of transmitting communicable diseases of animals.

Article 8

1. Each Contracting Party shall be entitled to require that transit consignments subject to authorization should also be accompanied by an entry permit issued by the veterinary authority.

2. The term "entry permit issued by the veterinary authority" means a statement in writing, issued by the central veterinary authority of the neighbouring country of import or transit, in which the said authority undertakes to accept without any veterinary restrictions the consignments referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 9

1. The Contracting Parties agree that they will permit the import of meat and meat products only if, in addition to the requirements specified in article 5, they also meet the following conditions :

(a) In the case of meat from solid-hoofed animals, cattle, sheep, goats or pigs, that it is derived from animals slaughtered at export slaughter-houses approved by the central veterinary authority of the country of origin; and

(b) In the case of meat products, that they were prepared from meat which met the requirements of sub-paragraph (a) and that they were prepared at an export meat-processing plant approved by the central veterinary authority of the country of origin.

2. The central veterinary authority of the country of origin shall assign Roman identifying numbers to the export slaughter-houses and Arabic identifying numbers to the export meat-processing plants and shall communicate the said numbers to the central veterinary authority of the country of destination. The authorized veterinary officer shall enter the identifying numbers in the certificate.

3. The export slaughter-houses and export meat-processing plants must meet the requirements specified in annex 4.

Article 10

1. Meat from solid-hoofed animals, cattle, sheep and goats may be imported only if it has been handled as follows :

(a) In the case of solid-hoofed animals :

The carcass must be halved or quartered. If the head, larynx, windpipe and lungs are not naturally joined to a part of the carcass at at least one point,

the separated parts must be so marked as to be easily identifiable as belonging to the carcass from which they have been separated;

(b) In the case of cattle three months old or older :

- (1) The carcass must be halved or quartered;
- (2) The head, or the lower jaw and the chewing muscles adhering to it, must be present but need not be naturally joined to the carcass;
- (3) The head or lower jaw may be absent if the carcass has been subjected to a freezing process lasting at least six days at a temperature not higher than -10°C and if this fact is confirmed in the certificate by the authorized veterinary officer;

(c) In the case of cattle under the age of three months, sheep and goats :
The carcass must be whole or halved.

2. The import of meat must, in addition to the requirements specified in paragraph 1, also satisfy the following conditions :

(a) The lymph nodes must be left naturally joined to the muscles, organs and the like;

(b) The serous membranes must not be pulled or scraped off;

(c) The carcass must be flayed;

(d) Where the regulations of the country of origin so require, a stamp or other mark must be placed on the meat; such stamp or mark must be clearly indicated in the certificate by the authorized veterinary officer.

3. In the case of cattle, individual parts of a carcass may be imported only under the following conditions :

(a) Heart, liver, spleen and kidneys, if the animal was at least three months old;

(b) Brains and tongue, if they are chilled or deep-frozen;

(c) Stomachs, if they have been cleaned and, in addition, chilled or bleached.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) (1) and (2), boned beef may be imported only if each individual part weighs at least 5 kg and the parts are so marked as to be easily identifiable as belonging to the carcass from which they were separated. The provisions of paragraph 1 (b) (3) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

5. The Contracting Parties agree that they will not permit carcasses or parts of carcasses of animals enumerated in paragraph 1 which are intended for import to be packed in natural or artificial ice or permit the filling of the chest or abdominal cavity of slaughtered or killed animals with natural or artificial ice.

Article 11

1. The Contracting Parties agree that poultry whose meat is to be imported into the territory of the country of import shall be fattened and slaughtered only at undertakings approved by the central veterinary authority of the country of origin (poultry-fattening undertakings or poultry slaughter-houses).

2. The undertakings referred to in paragraph 1 must meet the requirements specified in annex 5.

Article 12

1. Slaughtered poultry may be imported whole or in parts.

2. Where slaughtered poultry is imported whole, the feathers must be removed from the neck, wings and legs, the head roughly plucked and the rest of the body completely plucked. In addition, in the case of chickens the crop and intestines must be removed in accordance with trade practice.

3. The only parts of poultry which may be imported separately are breasts and legs. The parts must be packed in the chilled state, in a moisture-proof covering.

4. Game birds and hares which have been shot may be imported only if whole.

Article 13

1. In the case of imported meat and meat products, the authorized veterinary officer must certify that the animals from which the meat or meat products are derived were not treated with special substances in order to improve the storability of the meat (antibiotics, antioxidants or the like).

2. Meat from animals which have been treated with oestrogenic or thyrostatic substances may not be imported into the territory of the other Contracting Party.

3. Where preserved meat (tinned meat) subject to frontier veterinary control is imported, the name and address of the producing establishment, the exact designation of the goods, the time of their preparation and the components used for the preparation must be indicated, in German or English, on the wrapping material (tin, plastic wrapper or the like).

Article 14

1. Authorization from the central veterinary authority of the country of import or transit shall be required for import or transit consignments of the following :

(a) Animals (article 2, paragraph 1), except dogs, cats, bees and fur-bearing animals;

(b) Slaughtered domestic rabbits or killed wild rabbits and hares;

(c) Eggs for hatching.

2. Authorization for import or transit must be granted if the import or transit of the consignment presents no risk of introducing communicable diseases of animals.

Article 15

1. The certificate required for the import of dogs or cats (annex 1) need not be presented when such animals are imported unless the frontier veterinary officer so requests.

2. The person in charge of the animal must retain the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 for purposes of inspection for the duration of his stay in the country of destination, but in any case for a period not exceeding six months.

Article 16

Consignments of the following kinds shall not be subject to frontier veterinary control :

(a) Meat products (sausages, tinned meats and the like) sent by parcel post or carried by travellers and intended for the personal consumption of the consignee or the traveller, where the weight of the consignment does not exceed 3 kg;

(b) Prepared or tinned meat of poultry and game birds and poultry fat in unlimited quantities;

(c) Cut horn tips and horns, pressed horns, industrially washed wool packed in closed sacks, rendered fat, denatured pork greaves, cleaned or processed feathers for bedding and ornament, scalded horsehair, calcined scrap leather, calcined bristles and hair, and processed fur skins.

Article 17

1. Railway wagons in which consignments are transported must be so constructed as to prevent, in the case of consignments of animals, the escape of litter, fodder or animal excreta and to prevent, in the case of other consignments, the escape of any solid or liquid parts of the consignment.

2. Domestic rabbits, wild rabbits and hares shall be carried in crates having tight floors and shall be loaded into railway wagons in which no other consignment is carried at the same time. Where a danger of infection exists, it may be required that the floor of the vehicle should be completely covered with tar-

paper or other impermeable material. During transport, the railway wagon must be closed and sealed.

3. The consignor or consignee of a consignment of animals shall be responsible for ensuring that while the animals are in the territory of the country of import or transit they are fed and watered only inside the railway wagon and only while the wagon is at the railway stations specified in the import or transit authorization. Animals may, however be fed and watered outside the wagon at entry points where a disinfectable area is available for the purpose.

4. Animals shall be transported without unloading, additional loading or trans-shipment. In addition to the possibility indicated in paragraph 3, however, temporary unloading shall be permitted for the purpose of effecting frontier veterinary control or in exceptional cases. Temporary unloading required in exceptional cases may be carried out only in the presence of the authorized veterinary officer competent for the place of unloading. In air traffic, trans-shipment from one aircraft to another shall be permitted but must be carried out in such a way that neither the animals nor their excreta come into contact with the airfield.

Article 18

1. The disinfection regulations currently in force in the territories of the Contracting Parties have been found, on reciprocal examination, to be of equal value. It has been agreed that these regulations shall be applied to the traffic covered by this Agreement.

2. Where railway wagons, lorries (with or without trailers), aircraft or vessels used for the transport of consignments have not thereafter been properly cleaned and disinfected, or where such railway wagons do not bear a mark or label showing that they have been properly disinfected, they shall be turned back by the frontier veterinary officer.

Article 19

Consignments carried in closed railway wagons from one part to another part of the territory of one Contracting Party through the territory of the other Contracting Party (special rail transit traffic) shall not be subject to frontier veterinary control.

Article 20

1. If rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, African horse sickness or African swine fever is detected or suspected of existing in the territory of either Contracting Party, the other Contracting Party shall be entitled to restrict or

prohibit, for the duration of the danger of infection, the import or transit of any consignment which is not known to be free from all risk of transmitting the said diseases.

2. If any other notifiable communicable disease of animals is found in threatening proportions in the territory of either Contracting Party or is introduced from the territory of either Contracting Party to the territory of the other Contracting Party, the latter shall be entitled to restrict or prohibit import and transit consignments of specified kinds for a specified area and a specified period of time (embargo).

3. The kinds of consignments covered by the embargo shall be those capable of introducing the disease in question. The area to which the embargo applies shall be that which is infected or threatened. In the case of foot-and-mouth disease, the area shall be determined by the extent and development of the disease; in the case of other notifiable diseases of animals, it shall be restricted primarily to the infected commune and an area within a radius of at least 30 km around it. The duration of the embargo shall be determined by the development of the disease and the danger of infection; in the case of foot-and-mouth disease the embargo shall be lifted not later than twelve months after the infection has been officially declared ended, and in the case of other notifiable diseases of animals it shall be lifted not later than six months after such a declaration.

4. Where foot-and-mouth disease occurs in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the other Contracting Party may, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 2, require import or transit consignments of cloven-hoofed animals to be accompanied by a certificate, issued by the authorized veterinary officer of the country of origin, to the effect that the animals have been inoculated against foot-and-mouth disease with a vaccine authorized in that country for such inoculation not more than three months or less than two weeks before dispatch.

5. Where an infection shows a tendency to spread to larger areas or takes a particularly alarming course, the embargo may be extended to the said areas and, if necessary, to the entire territory of the other Contracting Party and to all consignments.

Article 21

1. The frontier veterinary officer shall turn back all consignments which :
 - (a) Are not accompanied, at the time of the frontier veterinary control, by the certificates prescribed in articles 5-8, 13 and 15;
 - (b) Have not been handled according to the provisions of articles 9-13;
 - (c) Lack the authorization referred to in article 14;

(d) Are carried in a means of transport that does not meet the requirements of article 17.

2. Where the frontier veterinary officer detects or suspects the existence of a notifiable disease in the animals in a railway wagon, he shall :

(a) Turn back such animals and all other animals infected, or suspected of being infected, with a communicable disease; and

(b) Notify the frontier veterinary officer of the country of origin accordingly and invite his attendance with a view to the establishment of the facts.

3. The frontier veterinary officer of each Contracting Party shall draw up in duplicate and sign a report in his official language on the condition of the consignment. The carbon copies of the respective reports shall be exchanged by the frontier veterinary officers; each officer shall then forward his own report, together with the carbon copy of the other officer's report, to his central veterinary authority.

4. If the frontier veterinary officer of the country of origin fails to arrive by the next available public conveyance after receiving the invitation in order to establish the facts, no further notice shall be required. Notwithstanding his absence, the frontier veterinary officer who sent the invitation shall proceed in conformity with paragraph 3.

5. Where the frontier veterinary officer turns back a consignment on the grounds referred to in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 (a), he shall state that fact, together with the grounds, in the certificate.

6. Where a notifiable communicable disease of animals is not found or suspected in a consignment until after the completion of frontier veterinary control, the competent authorized veterinary officer shall draw up a report concerning the matter and transmit it by the quickest possible means to his central veterinary authority. The said authority shall forward a copy of the report to the central veterinary authority of the country of origin. Such consignments shall be handled in accordance with the veterinary health regulations currently in force in the country of import or transit.

Article 22

1. The central veterinary authorities undertake :

(a) To report to each other as promptly as possible those communicable diseases of animals which are notifiable under their national law;

(b) To report to each other every two weeks the occurrence of notifiable communicable diseases of animals in their territory and, upon request, to furnish further information concerning the said diseases.

2. The central veterinary authorities undertake to report to each other without delay by telephone or telegraph any occurrence of rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, dourine, African horse sickness, African swine fever or myxomatosis, with particulars of its extent. The report shall, in particular, specify the following :

- (a) The names of the infected counties and districts in the case of Hungary and the names of the infected federal *Länder* and districts in the case of Austria;
- (b) The number of infected communes and farms;
- (c) The measures ordered to combat the disease;
- (d) In addition, in the case of foot-and-mouth disease, the type of virus, including new types and variants of viruses if they are found; and
- (e) The course taken by the disease.

3. The information referred to in paragraph 2 shall be communicated every ten days so long as the infection continues.

4. The central veterinary authorities further undertake :

- (a) To instruct their frontier district authorities to notify each other without delay of any outbreaks of infectious diseases (paragraphs 1 (b) and 2);
- (b) To exchange lists of the currently approved export slaughter-houses and export meat-processing plants (annex 4), including their Roman and Arabic identifying numbers, and lists of the currently approved poultry-fattening undertakings and poultry slaughter-houses (annex 5);
- (c) To exchange lists of the additives authorized for use with meat and meat products.

Article 23

1. The Contracting Parties agree that :

- (a) The import of meat cut into small pieces and slaughter-house scraps of all kinds and
- (b) In addition, in the case of pigs, the import of carcasses or parts thereof and meat (article 2, paragraph 3 (a)) in the steamed, salted, smoked or pickled state shall be prohibited.

2. The central veterinary authorities may grant exemptions from the prohibition specified in paragraph 1 (b) if such exemptions present no risk of introducing communicable diseases of animals.

Article 24

1. The Contracting Parties agree to establish a Joint Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission).

2. The functions of the Commission shall be the following :

(a) To consider disputes arising out of the application of the Agreement and questions not regulated by the Agreement and to make proposals regarding the form and content of the certificates to be used in accordance with the Agreement or regarding any possible amendment of the Agreement;

(b) To make proposals for harmonizing the provisions of the Agreement with such international obligations as the Contracting Parties must assume on a multilateral basis.

3. The Commission shall consist of three representatives of each Contracting Party; two members from each Contracting Party shall be veterinary officers of the central veterinary authority and one shall be a legal expert of the ministry which supervises the work of the central veterinary authority.

4. At sessions of the Commission, the chairmanship shall alternate daily between the senior members of the two delegations. The chairman at the first meeting shall be a representative of the Contracting Party in whose territory the session is held. The members of the Commission shall be entitled to consult technical experts during sessions.

5. The central veterinary authority of either Contracting Party shall be entitled to propose to the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party, in connexion with any of the matters enumerated in paragraph 2, that the Commission should be convened. A meeting of the Commission must be held within two months from the date of the proposal.

6. The Commission must inform the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties, in writing and without delay, of the position it has adopted in the matters brought before it.

7. The principles stated in this article shall not preclude direct discussions between the central veterinary authorities of the Contracting Parties with a view to the interpretation, application and amendment of the Agreement.

Article 25

The Contracting Parties agree to apply the provisions of this Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*, to any other communicable disease of animals, whether currently known or unknown, if there is danger of its spread or transmission. The provisions of article 24, paragraphs 5-7, shall apply in such cases.

Article 26

Each Contracting Party grants to the other the right to send veterinary experts to its territory, by prior arrangement, with a view to the exchange of experience on matters relating to the application of this Agreement or in order

to observe the export slaughter-houses and export meat-processing plants approved by the former Contracting Party and undertakes to extend to such experts, so far as lies within its power, every necessary assistance in the discharge of their duties.

Article 27

Annexes 1-5 and the explanatory comments on annexes 1-3 shall constitute integral parts of the Agreement.

Article 28

1. The Agreement shall enter into force sixty days after the date of its signature and shall remain in force for an indefinite period.

2. After the expiry of three years, the Agreement may be denounced at any time upon six months' notice.

3. The Agreement is drawn up in two original copies, each in the Hungarian and German languages, both texts being authentic.

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

DONE at Budapest, on 11 November 1964.

For the Government
of the Hungarian People's Republic :

LOSONCZI Pál

For the Austrian Federal Government :

Simon KOLLER

ANNEX I
LIVE ANIMALS

The area indicated below must have been free for the indicated time from the indicated communicable diseases

<i>Kind of animal</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Other requirements</i>
<i>Solid-hoofed animals</i> Import	(a) District of origin and neighbouring districts	6 months	African horse sickness	1. Clinical examination
	(b) Commune of origin, neighbouring communes, commune of dispatch, and communes traversed <i>en route</i> to the dispatching station	6 months	Dourine, infectious equine anaemia, and glanders	2. Negative mallein eye test 3. If African horse sickness is present in the country of origin, a negative test for virus neutralizing antibodies
	(c) Commune of origin	40 days	Other notifiable diseases communicable to solid-hoofed animals	
<i>Solid-hoofed animals</i> Transit	Commune of origin	3 months	African horse sickness, dourine, infectious equine anaemia, and glanders	Clinical examination

NOTE :

1. In respect of infectious equine anaemia and African horse sickness it shall be sufficient if the authorized veterinary officer certified that he has received no official notice of the occurrence of the said diseases in the indicated area during the indicated time.

2. The occurrence of isolated cases of anthrax or of rabies of dogs and cats in the commune of origin shall not prevent the issue of a certificate if the farm of origin was free from the said diseases for three months before dispatch.

<i>Cloven-hoofed animals (except pigs)</i> Import	(a) County (or <i>Land</i>) of origin, neighbouring districts, commune of dispatch, and communes traversed <i>en route</i> to the dispatching station	6 months	Foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	(A) <i>Animals for use while alive or for breeding:</i> 1. Clinical examination 2. Absence of tuberculosis and brucellosis among the animals and in their herds of origin
	(b) Commune of origin, neighbouring communes, and commune of dispatch	40 days	Other notifiable diseases communicable to cloven-hoofed animals	3. Vaccination 4. Absence of active immunization against brucellosis

The area indicated below must have been free for the indicated time from the indicated communicable diseases

Kind of animal	Area	Time	Diseases	Other requirements
				(B) <i>Animals for slaughter:</i>
				1. Clinical examination
				2. Animals (except sheep) must be non-reactors to tuberculosis and brucellosis
Cloven-hoofed animals (except pigs) Transit	(a) County (or Land) of origin, neighbouring districts, commune of dispatch, and communes traversed <i>en route</i> to the dispatching station	6 months	Foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	1. Clinical examination 2. Animals (except sheep) must be non-reactors to tuberculosis and brucellosis (valid from 1 January 1964)
	(b) Commune of origin	14 days	Other notifiable diseases communicable to cloven-hoofed animals	

NOTE :

The occurrence of isolated cases of anthrax, blackleg, rabies, tuberculosis or brucellosis in the communes indicated under (b) shall not prevent the issue of a certificate if the farm of origin was free from anthrax, blackleg and rabies for three months and from tuberculosis and brucellosis for twelve months before dispatch.

Pigs Import	(a) County (or Land) of origin and neighbouring districts	6 months	Foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and African swine fever	1. Clinical examination 2. Absence of immunization
	(b) District of origin and neighbouring districts	6 months	Swine fever and contagious porcine encephalomyelitis	
	(c) Commune of origin	3 months	Trichinosis	
	(d) Commune of origin, neighbouring communes, commune of dispatch, and communes traversed <i>en route</i> to the dispatching station	40 days	Other notifiable diseases communicable to pigs	

Kind of animal	<i>The area indicated below must have been free for the indicated time from the indicated communicable diseases</i>			Other requirements
	Area	Time	Diseases	
Pigs Transit	(a) County (or Land) of origin and neighbouring districts	6 months	Foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and African swine fever	Clinical examination
	(b) District of origin	40 days	Other notifiable diseases communicable to pigs, and trichinosis	

NOTE :

The occurrence of isolated cases of anthrax, swine crysipelas, or rabies of dogs and cats in the communes indicated under (d) shall not prevent the issue of a certificate if the farm of origin was free from the said diseases for three months before dispatch.

Poultry (except day-old chicks, ornamental and game birds, and pigeons) Import	(a) District of origin and neighbouring districts	3 months	Fowl plague	(A) <i>Poultry for use while alive or for breeding:</i>
	(b) Commune of origin	1 month	Fowl cholera	1. Clinical examination
	(c) Farm of origin	6 months	Fowl plague, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease, fowl tuberculosis, and infectious viral respiratory diseases of poultry	2. State certification that the flock of origin is free from fowl typhoid and pullorum disease 3. The poultry must not have been inoculated with virulent vaccine against fowl plague 4. Negative reaction with regard to fowl typhoid, pullorum disease, and fowl tuberculosis
				(B) <i>Other poultry:</i>
				1. Clinical examination
				2. The poultry must not have been inoculated with virulent vaccine against fowl plague

Kind of animal	<i>The area indicated below must have been free for the indicated time from the indicated communicable diseases</i>			Other requirements
	Area	Time	Diseases	
<i>Poultry (with the above exceptions)</i> Transit	(a) District of origin	40 days	Fowl plague	Clinical examination
	(b) Commune of origin	14 days	Fowl cholera	

NOTE :

In respect of the non-notifiable diseases enumerated under (c) it shall be sufficient if the authorized veterinary officer certifies that he has received no official notice of the occurrence of the said diseases at the farm of origin during the past six months.

<i>Day-old chicks</i> Import	(a) District of origin and neighbouring districts	3 months	Fowl plague	1. Clinical examination 2. The chicks must not be descended from poultry inoculated with live vaccine against fowl plague 3. Permanent official veterinary supervision of the hatchery at which the chicks were hatched
	(b) Commune of origin	1 month	Fowl cholera	
	(c) Farms of origin of the eggs from which the chicks were hatched	6 months	Fowl plague, fowl typhoid, pullorum diseases, fowl tuberculosis, and infectious viral respiratory diseases of poultry	
<i>Day-old chicks</i> Transit	(a) District of origin	40 days	Fowl plague	Clinical examination
	(b) Commune of origin	14 days	Fowl cholera	

NOTE :

In respect of the non-notifiable diseases enumerated under (c) it shall be sufficient if the authorized veterinary officer certifies that he has received no official notice of the occurrence of the said diseases during the past six months at the farms of origin of the eggs from which the chicks were hatched.

<i>Ornamental birds, game birds, and pigeons</i> Import	(a) District of origin and neighbouring districts	3 months	Fowl plague	Clinical examination
	(b) Commune of origin	1 month	Fowl cholera	
<i>Ornamental birds, game birds, and pigeons</i> Transit	(a) District of origin	40 days	Fowl plague	Clinical examination
	(b) Commune of origin	14 days	Fowl cholera	

The area indicated below must have been free for the indicated time from the indicated communicable diseases

<i>Kind of animal</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Other requirements</i>
<i>Parrots and parakeets</i> Import and transit	District of origin and neighbouring districts	3 months	Psittacosis of humans or animals	1. Clinical examination 2. The birds must have been hatched in the commune of origin or must have been kept there for 40 days

NOTE :

1. An import authorization will be granted by the veterinary authority only if the importer enters into an undertaking to the central veterinary authority of the country of import to consent to the slaughtering of the birds, without making any claim for compensation, if that becomes necessary owing to the existence or suspected existence of psittacosis and to bear all expenses incurred in connexion with such a measure.

2. During such time as psittacosis is a non-notifiable disease, it shall be sufficient if the authorized veterinary officer certifies that he has received no official notice of its occurrence.

<i>Fur-bearing animals</i> Import and transit	Commune of origin and neighbouring communes	Time of dispatch	Rabies, or epizootic deaths caused by other diseases communicable to fur-bearing animals	1. Clinical examination 2. Pedigree certificate or licence
<i>Domestic rabbits, wild rabbits and hares</i> Import and transit	District of origin, neighbouring districts, and commune of dispatch	12 months	Myxomatosis, tularemia, or epizootic deaths caused by other diseases communicable to these animals	Clinical examination

NOTE :

During such time as the communicable diseases enumerated above are non-notifiable, it shall be sufficient if the authorized veterinary officer certifies that he has received no official notice of their occurrence.

<i>Dogs and cats</i> Import and transit	District of origin and neighbouring districts	6 months	Rabies	Clinical examination
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NOTE :

If an animal has been vaccinated, it may not be imported or conveyed in transit before the expiry of twenty-one days following the vaccination. The date of the vaccination, the vaccine used and the name of its manufacturer must be indicated.

<i>Bees</i> Import and transit	The place where the swarm was kept, and an area within a radius of 5 km therefrom	6 months	Communicable diseases of bees	1. Examination 2. The swarm, the honey, the honeycombs, and the equipment and material used must also be free from infection
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ANNEX 2
RAW MATERIALS

The area indicated below ((1) from which the animals originate; (2) where they were slaughtered; (3) where they were processed) must have been free for the indicated time from the indicated communicable diseases

<i>Raw material</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Other requirements</i>
<i>Meat and meat products (except the meat of poultry, game birds, rabbits and hares)</i>	(a) District of origin	6 months	African horse sickness, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest; also swine fever and contagious porcine encephalomyelitis in the case of pork or pork products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Veterinary inspection 2. The animals whose meat is imported must have been slaughtered at an export slaughter-house, and the meat must have been processed at an export meat-processing plant 3. Inspection of the meat must have revealed no indication of tuberculosis in the animals from which the meat was derived 4. Examination for trichinae in the case of pork (meat of wild or domestic pig) or pork products 5. Absence of any additives prohibited by the law of the country of import 6. Examination before dispatch 7. Identifying number of the export slaughter-house or export meat-processing plant 8. Infection-free storage
	Import	(b) Farm of origin	14 days	

The area indicated below ((1) from which the animals originate; (2) where they were slaughtered; (3) where they were processed) must have been free for the indicated time from the indicated communicable diseases

<i>Raw material</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Other requirements</i>
<i>Meat and meat products (with the above exceptions) Transit</i>	(a) District of origin	40 days	African horse sickness, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest; also swine fever and contagious porcine encephalomyelitis in the case of pork or pork products	1. Veterinary inspection 2. Infection-free storage
	(b) Farm of origin	14 days	Other notifiable diseases communicable to the species in question	
<i>Lard Import</i>	Commune of origin	Time of dispatch	Notifiable diseases communicable to pigs	1. The animals must have been slaughtered at an export slaughter-house 2. Requirements 1, 5, 6 and 8 for meat must be met 3. Absence of refined substances
<i>Lard Transit</i>	Commune of origin	Time of dispatch	Notifiable diseases communicable to pigs	1. Veterinary inspection 2. Infection-free storage
<i>Meat of poultry and game birds Import</i>	Commune of origin	40 days	Notifiable diseases communicable to poultry	1. Veterinary inspection 2. The birds must have been slaughtered at undertakings which meet the requirements of annex 5 3. Examination before dispatch 4. The birds must not have been inoculated with virulent vaccine
<i>Meat of poultry and game birds Transit</i>	Commune of origin	40 days	Notifiable diseases communicable to poultry	Veterinary inspection

The area indicated below (1) from which the animals originate; (2) where they were slaughtered; (3) where they were processed) must have been free for the indicated time from the indicated communicable diseases

<i>Raw material</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Other requirements</i>
<i>Meat of domestic rabbits, wild rabbits and hares</i> Import and transit	District of origin and neighbouring districts	12 months	Myxomatosis, tularemia, or epizootic deaths caused by other diseases communicable to these animals	1. Veterinary examination before dispatch 2. Suitability for human consumption
<i>Eggs for hatching</i> Import	Commune of origin and neighbouring communes	40 days	Infectious viral respiratory diseases of poultry and notifiable diseases communicable to poultry	Diagnostic examination of the poultry flock for fowl typhoid, pullorum disease and fowl tuberculosis
<i>Eggs for hatching</i> Transit	Commune of origin	40 days	Fowl plague	
<i>Poultry eggs (except eggs for hatching and products obtained from eggs, such as frozen whole eggs, dried egg yolks, dried whole eggs and the like)</i> Import and transit	Commune of origin	40 days	Fowl plague	
<i>Milk and milk products</i> Import and transit	(a) Commune of origin (b) Farm of origin	14 days Time of milking	Foot-and-mouth disease Other notifiable diseases communicable to cloven-hoofed animals	
<i>Gullets, intestines and stomachs</i> Import and transit	Commune of origin	Time of dispatch	Infection-free origin	1. The animals must have been slaughtered at an export slaughter-house 2. Veterinary inspection

ANNEX 3

OTHER RAW MATERIALS

Other raw material	Requirements which must be met in respect of the animal from which the raw material is derived	Treatment
<i>Skin of solid-hoofed and cloven-hoofed animals, bones, horns, hooves and feet, in the fresh state</i> Import and transit	1. The commune of origin must have been free for three months from notifiable diseases of animals communicable to the species in question 2. Veterinary inspection	Treatment to prevent the transmission of infection
<i>Wool, animal hair, bristles and feathers, in the fresh state</i> Import and transit	The county (or <i>Land</i>) of origin must have been free for three months from notifiable diseases of animals communicable to the species in question	Treatment to prevent the transmission of infection
<i>Skin of solid-hoofed and cloven-hoofed animals, bones, horns, hooves, feet, wool, hair, bristles and feathers, in the preserved state</i> Import and transit	The animals from which the goods were obtained must have been free at the time from any notifiable communicable disease of animals	Treatment to prevent the transmission of infection (e.g. drying, salting, heat treatment; also washing in the case of wool)
<i>Skin and hair of domestic rabbits, wild rabbits and hares</i> Import and transit	—	<i>Skins:</i> Treatment with dry air for three hours at a temperature of at least 65° C in a drying-room <i>Hair:</i> Heating in a drying-oven for two hours at 70° C
<i>Leather scraps for gluemaking, greaves for fodder supplement, fat and tallow for technical use, blood and blood albumin</i> Import and transit	—	Production and storage must have been such as to preclude the transmission of infectious pathogenic agents
<i>Bone meal, bone flour, meat flour, blood flour</i> Import and transit	—	(a) Heating at 130° C for 30 minutes (b) Production and storage must have been such as to preclude the transmission of infectious pathogenic agents

<i>Other raw material</i>	<i>Requirements which must be met in respect of the animal from which the raw material is derived</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
<i>Fish flour</i> Import and transit	No admixtures derived from other species of animals	Production and storage must have been such as to preclude the transmission of infectious pathogenic agents
<i>Coarse fodders, stable manure, straw</i> Import and transit	The commune of origin must have been free for forty days from notifiable diseases communicable to solid-hoofed or cloven-hoofed animals or poultry	—

ANNEX 4

EXPORT SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND EXPORT MEAT-PROCESSING PLANTS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPORT SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND EXPORT MEAT-PROCESSING PLANTS

A. Export slaughter-houses

1. Export slaughter-houses must have separate slaughtering rooms for large animals, for small animals and for pigs as well as a separate slaughtering room for the slaughtering of infected animals.
2. The slaughtering rooms must be kept separate from the eviscerating rooms, and the premises used for slaughtering must be kept separate from other working premises; in addition, the slaughtering rooms must be arranged according to the principle of clean and unclean sides.
3. Floors, walls, slaughtering facilities, and slaughtering equipment of all kinds must be easy to clean and disinfect.
4. Slaughter-houses must be provided with fully adequate water (drinking water) and with plumbing and sewerage facilities which meet all requirements.
An adequate number of units of sanitary equipment (including, in particular, washing facilities for the staff and disinfection facilities) must be available.
5. Suitable natural or artificial light must be available in the stables, slaughtering rooms, eviscerating rooms and other working and examining rooms as well as in the refrigerating rooms. In addition, the slaughtering room for pigs must be provided with facilities for the satisfactory removal of steam and for ventilation.
6. Washing facilities must be provided for cleaning and disinfecting the vehicles used for transporting animals and meat.

7. Slaughtered animals must be suspended from hooks while they are drained of blood, or at least while they are skinned and eviscerated.

8. Persons employed at export slaughter-houses must be examined when they are engaged and at least once a year thereafter to determine whether they are suited from the standpoint of health to work in a food undertaking.

B. Export meat-processing plants

1. The requirements enumerated in section A shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

2. Equipment, containers, work tables and the like must be made of corrosion-resistant materials and must be easy to clean and disinfect. The same shall apply to the machinery used for making the products.

3. The slaughtering rooms must be completely isolated from the meat-processing rooms.

4. The cooking, scalding, smoking or melting of meat (bacon) must be carried out in a separate room.

5. Autoclaves must be equipped with automatic graphical recording instruments.

6. The preparation of tinned meat products must be carried out under permanent supervision. The supervision shall consist in the thermostatic examination of regularly taken samples.

A N N E X 5

POULTRY-FATTENING UNDERTAKINGS AND POULTRY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR POULTRY-FATTENING UNDERTAKINGS AND POULTRY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

A. Poultry-fattening undertakings

1. Poultry-fattening undertakings may not be situated in basement premises.

2. Yards, coops and compartments must have floors which are watertight and not slippery but are easy to clean. The floors must be provided with channels leading to the sewers or collecting pits.

The collecting pits must be situated outside the working premises and kept tightly covered.

The collecting pits must be situated at least ten metres away from the well.

3. The wooden gratings used in coops and compartments must not impede cleaning.

4. Poultry-fattening undertakings must be provided with water connexions (water piping).

B. Poultry slaughter-houses

1. The slaughtering and plucking rooms must, wherever possible, be separate from each other and may not be situated in basement premises.

2. The premises must be easy to ventilate.
3. The walls must be covered with smooth waterproof cement plaster and painted with light-coloured oil paint to a height of at least two metres.
4. The provisions of section A, paragraphs 2 and 4, shall apply in respect of floors, collecting pits and water supply.
5. The undertaking must be kept under permanent veterinary supervision, and the poultry must be subjected before and after slaughtering to veterinary examination (veterinary inspection).
6. After every slaughtering day, the slaughtering, plucking, refrigerating and packing rooms and the equipment used (scalding, plucking and other equipment) must be thoroughly cleaned. Work rooms and collecting pits must be disinfected in accordance with the orders of the veterinary health authorities.
7. Provision must be made for the removal (packing) of the blood, entrails, other confiscated organs and manure and for the elimination of the waste water from the collecting pits of the slaughtering rooms.
8. Slaughtering, evisceration and plucking of poultry may be carried out only in the rooms designated for that purpose.
9. Persons employed at the slaughter-house shall be subject to periodic examination.

EXPLANATORY COMMENTS CONCERNING ANNEXES 1-3

1. A farm (commune, district, county (*Land*)) free from a specific communicable disease of animals is one in which there has been no case of the disease during the specified time.
2. Unless otherwise specified, the period of freedom from the communicable animal disease within the meaning of paragraph 1 shall be reckoned backwards from the last day on which the animal was kept in the farm (commune, district, county (*Land*)) in question.
3. Unless otherwise specified, the commune (district, county (*Land*)) of origin of a consignment is the commune (district, county (*Land*)) in which the animal in question had been kept for at least the period specified in annexes 1-3 immediately prior to being exported or, if the animal's age was less than the said period, since its birth. In respect of captured wild animals, the commune (district, county (*Land*)) of origin is the commune (district, county (*Land*)) in which the animal was captured. In respect of killed game animals, the commune of origin is the commune in whose territory the animal was killed. The place of origin of a swarm of bees is the place at which the beehive is situated.
4. Unless otherwise specified, an animal is of infection-free origin if the commune of origin is free from all communicable diseases of animals to which animals of the species in question are susceptible and if the animal is exported directly from that commune.

5. In respect of animals intended for breeding or for use while alive, their infection-free origin shall not be considered to have been altered by their being kept temporarily at a market or sale provided that the commune in which the market or sale is held is free from communicable diseases of animals.

6. A material derived from an animal is of infection-free origin if the animal was free from communicable diseases.

7. Cattle are free from tuberculosis and brucellosis if :

(a) Their herd of origin has been declared by the State to be free from tuberculosis and brucellosis;

(b) A test for tuberculosis and brucellosis had been performed on them within three weeks before dispatch, a test for tuberculosis on any goats present at the undertaking within three weeks before dispatch, and a test for tuberculosis and brucellosis on the herd of origin within one year before dispatch, with negative results; and

(c) Since the time of their last tuberculin test or brucellosis examination they have not come into direct or indirect contact with animals not free from tuberculosis and brucellosis within the meaning of sub-paragraph (b).

8. Goats are free from tuberculosis if they were subjected to a tuberculin test with negative results within three weeks before dispatch.

9. The requirement concerning vaccination of cattle, sheep and goats shall be deemed to have been met if the animals were vaccinated with foot-and-mouth disease vaccine against type A, type O and type C viruses not more than three months or less than two weeks before dispatch.

10. The requirement concerning the absence of immunization of pigs shall be deemed to have been met if the pigs have not been inoculated against swine fever during the two months prior to dispatch either with specific immune serum or with a vaccine giving active immunity.

11. Where a mallein test is required on solid-hoofed animals, the requirement shall be deemed to have been met if the test was made within thirty days before dispatch and yielded a negative result.

12. Where clinical examination of an animal is required, the requirement shall be deemed to have been met if the animal was clinically examined both in the commune of origin before dispatch and at the railway loading site before loading and found on both occasions to be free from all communicable diseases and suitable for dispatch.

13. The requirement of a veterinary inspection shall be deemed to have been met if the animal was examined by a veterinary officer immediately before and after slaughtering and found to be in good health and unobjectionable in respect of communicable diseases. In respect of meat, meat products and raw materials or products within the meaning of article 2, paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of the Agreement, it must be certified, in addition, that the raw material or product has been found by the authorized veterinary officer to be suitable for human consumption.

14. Where it is required that pork (meat of wild or domestic pig) destined for import should be examined for trichinae, the requirement shall be deemed to have been met if the examination extends to the entire carcass in the fresh or frozen state and the meat is found to be free from trichinae. In respect of those foods prepared from fresh pork which are intended for consumption without cooking, baking or roasting, it must also be certified that at the undertaking which produced them all pork intended for processing and direct sale is subjected at all times to official examination for trichinae.
