

No. 6136

**BELGIUM
and
YUGOSLAVIA**

**Veterinary Convention. Signed at Brussels, on 31 October
1961**

Official text: French.

Registered by Belgium on 4 May 1962.

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et
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Texte officiel français.

Enregistrée par la Belgique le 4 mai 1962.

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[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6136. VETERINARY CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. SIGNED AT BRUSSELS, ON 31 OCTOBER 1961

In order to facilitate traffic in live-stock and animal products in both directions between the two countries so far as possible, with due regard for their vital interests, particularly public health, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia have agreed as follows :

Article 1

1. Traffic in live-stock, raw materials of animal origin and, in general, all products capable of transmitting epizootic diseases, as well as in meat, all meat food products and fish, between the two Contracting Parties may take place only at frontier posts, ports and airports designated by name, for the purpose of being subjected to veterinary control by the State into the territory of which they are to be imported.

2. The competent authority of each Party shall decide at which frontier posts, ports and airports, on what days and between what hours veterinary inspection shall be available, and shall notify the other Contracting Party thereof within three months from the entry into force of this Convention.

Any amendments to the list thus established shall be communicated forthwith to the other Contracting Party.

Article 2

Domestic animals of Belgian origin, with the exception of poultry, shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health issued by a veterinarian approved by the Government.

Domestic animals of Yugoslav origin, with the exception of poultry, shall be accompanied by certificates of origin, health and ownership and by a sanitary certificate issued by a State veterinarian.

Poultry shall be accompanied by a sanitary certificate issued by a State veterinarian or by a veterinarian approved by the State.

¹ Came into force on 6 March 1962, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which took place at Belgrade, in accordance with the terms of article 22.

The sanitary certificates for meat and other products of animal origin shall be issued by a State veterinarian or by a veterinarian duly authorized by the State of one of the Contracting Parties.

If the certificates are not written in the language of the country of destination, a French translation shall be added to them.

Article 3

1. The documents provided for in article 2 must certify :

- (a) that the animals were raised on the territory of the exporting country ;
- (b) that at the time of loading they were inspected and found to be healthy and free from any symptoms of communicable disease ;
- (c) that the commune of origin, the adjoining communes and the territory through which they passed in order to reach the place of loading are free from diseases legally held to be communicable.

2. Collective certificates may be issued except in the case of solid-hoofed animals (intended for slaughter or otherwise) and cattle not sent directly to the slaughter-house.

Each certificate shall relate solely to animals of one species, conveyed in the same vehicle to the same consignee.

3. Certificates shall be valid for a period of ten days from the date of issue. If a certificate expires in course of transit through the territory of a third State, such certificate shall remain valid until the animals arrive at the frontier of the country of destination.

Article 4

1. Certificates required for the export of domestic animals shall be issued, in the case of live-stock of the species liable to infection, only on the express condition that there has not been reported :

(a) throughout the country and during the previous six months, any case of rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, horse sickness or sheep's catarrhal fever ;

(b) in the commune of origin and the adjoining communes during the previous three months, any case of dourine, glanders or pernicious anaemia ;

(c) in the commune of origin and the adjoining communes during the previous forty days, any case of foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest or pseudo-pest, sheep-pox, sheep-scab or scab of solid-hoofed animals.

2. Certificates accompanying pigs must also state that no case of trichinosis has been observed during the preceding year, either in the commune where the animals were reared or in the adjoining communes.

3. Ruminants and pigs to be exported for breeding or for yield purposes shall be vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease ; such vaccination shall have been effected with a trivalent aluminium hydroxide base vaccine, at least fifteen days and at most three months before the date of issue of the certificate.

Pigs exported for breeding or for yield purposes shall also be required to have been vaccinated against swine fever at least fifteen days and at most three months before the date of issue of the certificate.

Article 5

1. Certificates of origin and health must further certify :

(a) in the case of cattle not sent directly to the slaughter-house, that they come from farms which are certified to be free from tuberculosis and brucellosis ;

(b) in the case of pigs not sent directly to the slaughter-house, that they come from farms which are free from tuberculosis, brucellosis, ozena and virus bronchopneumonia ;

(c) in the case of sheep and goats, that they are free from brucellosis ;

(d) in the case of solid-hoofed animals, that they are not suffering from glanders, dourine, pernicious anaemia, communicable encephalitis or leptospirosis ;

(e) in the case of poultry intended for breeding purposes, day-old chicks and eggs for incubation, that the farm of origin is under veterinary inspection and is free from pullorum disease.

2. The official veterinary services of the Contracting Parties shall jointly determine the methods and biological and other tests to be used in their respective countries in order to guarantee a satisfactory state of health as required under paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 6

The animals hereinafter specified may be transferred from the territory of one Contracting Party to that of the other Party only on presentation of a certificate issued by a State veterinarian or by a veterinarian approved by the State, certifying :

(a) in the case of dogs and cats, either that the country has been free from rabies for at least six months, or that the animals have been vaccinated at least fifteen days and at most six months beforehand with a vaccine approved by both Parties ;

(b) in the case of hares and fur-bearing animals, that the country, in the case of Belgium, or the territory of the People's Republic of origin, in the case of Yugoslavia, has been free from tularemia for at least one year ;

(c) in the case of rabbits, that the territory, as defined in sub-paragraph (b) above, has been free from myxomatosis for at least one year ;

(d) in the case of psittacidae, that the country has been free from psittacosis for at least one year ;

(e) in the case of wild or exotic ruminants, that they have remained for at least two months in a zoological garden or quarantine park and that they are free from any kind of illness ;

(f) in the case of winged game, that the commune of origin and the adjoining communes have been free from fowl pest or pseudo-pest for at least forty days.

Article 7

Horses to be entered in races, competitions or sporting events may be imported temporarily for a maximum period of three months, if they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a State veterinarian or by a veterinarian approved by the State.

In addition to stating the owner's name and address, the exact nature of the animal or animals, and their origin and destination, such certificate shall certify that the establishment of origin is free from communicable diseases and that the animals are in good health.

Before any temporary import is effected, the owner of the animal or animals concerned shall submit a written application to the official veterinary service of the country into which import is requested.

Article 8

1. In the case of imports of materials of animal origin such as hides, bristles, horsehair and other hair, wool, feathers, horns, claws, bones, manure, fertilizer and cattle fodder (in so far as the fertilizer and cattle fodder consist entirely or partly of meal made from meat scraps, bones, blood or fish), it may be required that such materials be accompanied by a certificate issued by a State veterinarian, or by a veterinarian approved by the State, identifying the materials and certifying that they have undergone disinfecting or sterilizing treatment and are not suspected of conveying or containing salmonellae or other pathological germs.

2. The official veterinary service of each Contracting Party shall make known to the other service the technical processes used for disinfecting or sterilizing materials of animal origin prior to their export.

Article 9

1. No fresh, frozen or otherwise preserved meat of animals of the equine, bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine species, and no fat, lard or meat food product of any kind, shall be imported unless they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a State veterinarian or by a veterinarian approved by the State, certifying that the animals from which they were prepared underwent veterinary inspection before and after slaughtering and that the meat was found to be healthy and unreservedly fit for consumption.