

No. 6545

**NETHERLANDS
and
ITALY**

Veterinary Convention. Signed at The Hague, on 1 September 1959

Official text: French.

Registered by the Netherlands on 25 February 1963.

**PAYS-BAS
et
ITALIE**

Convention vétérinaire. Signée à La Haye, le 1^{er} septembre 1959

Texte officiel français.

Enregistrée par les Pays-Bas le 25 février 1963.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6545. VETERINARY CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT THE HAGUE, ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1959

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Italian Republic,

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,

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 respective territories of 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 whose territory 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 accordingly.

Article 2

1. The certificates of origin and health shall certify that the live-stock comes from one of the Contracting Parties. These certificates and the sanitary certificates for meat and other products of animal origin shall be issued by a State veterinary surgeon of one of the Contracting Parties.

2. The said certificates shall be drawn up in two languages, Italian and Dutch.

¹ Came into force on 17 February 1962, one month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification which took place at Rome on 17 January 1962, in accordance with article 22.

Article 3

1. Solid-hoofed animals, ruminants, pigs and poultry shall not be imported unless they are accompanied by a certificate of origin and health certifying :

- (a) That the animals were raised in 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.

2. Collective certificates may be issued except in the case of solid-hoofed animals (irrespective of their destination) and cattle not sent directly to the slaughterhouse after crossing the frontier of the importing country.

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

4. Certificates shall be valid for a period of ten days from the date of issue. If this period expires in the course of transit through the territory of a third State, the validity of the certificates shall be extended until the animals arrive at the frontier of the country of destination.

Article 4

1. Certificates required for the export of live-stock subject to :

- (a) Rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia,
- (b) Foot-and-mouth disease and sheep-pox,
- (c) Swine fever, anthrax, glanders, sheep-scab, scab of solid-hoofed animals, dourine and fowl pest or pseudo-pest

shall be issued for live-stock of the species subject to the particular disease only if the above-mentioned diseases have not occurred :

- in the commune of origin or the adjoining communes, for at least six months in the case of the diseases referred to in sub-paragraph (a) ;
- at the farm of origin or farms situated within a radius of two kilometres, for at least twenty-one days in the case of the diseases referred to in sub-paragraph (b) ;
- at the farm of origin, for at least fifteen days in the case of the diseases referred to in sub-paragraph (c).

2. Live-stock to be imported may be required to undergo prior immunization at the proper time in the country of origin against foot-and-mouth disease and possibly other communicable diseases.

Article 5

1. The certificates must further certify :

- (a) In the case of cattle not sent directly to the slaughter-house, that they are free from tuberculosis and brucellosis ;
- (b) In the case of sheep and goats, that they are free from brucellosis ;
- (c) In the case of poultry intended for breeding purposes, day-old chicks and eggs for incubation, that the farm of origin is free from pullorum disease or, in the case of chicks, that the incubators have been placed under veterinary inspection.

2. The two Contracting Parties shall establish satisfactory sanitary guarantees of "freedom" from the diseases referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Article 6

1. Horses to be entered in races, competitions or sporting events may be imported temporarily if they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a State veterinary surgeon which gives the name and address of the owner, an exact description of the animals, and their origin and destination and which certifies that the animals are in good health and that the establishment of origin is free from communicable diseases of solid-hoofed animals. The veterinary authority of the importing country may require an application as a precautionary measure.

2. Dogs and cats may be imported from the territory of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other without undergoing a veterinary examination at the frontier. The Contracting Parties may require, depending on the sanitary situation of the two countries, either the application of an adequate anti-rabies vaccination at the proper time or a sanitary certificate issued not more than six days before the frontier is crossed certifying that for at least one hundred days there has been no case of rabies or suspected rabies at the place of origin.

Article 7

In the case of imports of products of animal origin such as hides, bristles, horse-hair and other hair, wool, horns, claws, whole, broken or crushed bones, manure, and fertilizer and cattle fodder in so far as such fertilizer and cattle fodder consist entirely or partly of meal made from meat scraps, bones or blood, it may be required that such products should be accompanied by a certificate identifying them and certifying that they are not suspected of conveying any agent of the diseases referred to in article 4 or that they have undergone disinfecting treatment. The Contracting Parties shall lay down for each of the products referred to in this article the conditions under which they may be imported.