

No. 6925

**HUNGARY
and
YUGOSLAVIA**

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

Official texts: Hungarian and Serbo-Croat.

Registered by Hungary on 19 September 1963.

**HONGRIE
et
YOUUGOSLAVIE**

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

Textes officiels hongrois et serbo-croate.

Enregistrée par la Hongrie le 19 septembre 1963.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

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

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

PART I

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II

Article 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 4

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

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

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

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

The infected area shall be deemed free from infection :

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

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

Article 9

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