

No. 7325

**ROMANIA
and
BELGIUM**

**Veterinary Health Convention. Signed at Bucharest, on
12 October 1962**

Official texts: Romanian and French.

Registered by Romania on 30 June 1964.

**ROUMANIE
et
BELGIQUE**

**Convention sanitaire vétérinaire. Signée à Bucarest, le
12 octobre 1962**

Textes officiels roumain et français.

Enregistré par la Roumanie le 30 juin 1964.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 7325. VETERINARY HEALTH CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM. SIGNED AT BUCHAREST, ON 12 OCTOBER 1962

With a view to facilitating traffic in live-stock and animal products in both directions between the two countries so far as possible, the Government of the Romanian People's Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, with due regard for their interests, particularly those of public health, have agreed as follows :

Article I

(1) Traffic in live-stock, meat and all meat products intended for human consumption, fish, raw products of animal origin and, in general, all products capable of transmitting epizootic diseases may be restricted, between the territories of the two Contracting Parties, to frontier posts, ports and airports designated by name, for the purpose of 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, customs-houses, ports and airports, on what days and between what hours veterinary health 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 to the other Contracting Party without delay.

Article II

(1) Domestic animals originating in the Romanian People's Republic, with the exception of poultry, shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health issued by a State veterinary officer.

(2) Domestic animals originating in Belgium, with the exception of poultry, shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health issued by a veterinary surgeon approved by the State.

(3) Poultry shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon approved by the State.

¹ Came into force on 13 November 1963, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Brussels, in accordance with article XXII.

(4) Certificates of soundness for meat and other products of animal origin must be issued by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon duly authorized by the State of one of the Contracting Parties.

(5) Certificates of soundness for raw products of animal origin must be issued by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon approved 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 attached to them.

Article III

(1) The documents prescribed in article II, paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), must certify :

(a) That the animals were reared 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 contagious 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 statutorily notifiable contagious diseases.

(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 slaughterhouse.

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

Article IV

(1) Certificates prescribed 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 :

(a) No case of rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, African horse sickness or bluetongue has been discovered in the country during the past six months ;

(b) No case of dourine, glanders or infectious anaemia has been discovered in the commune of origin or the adjoining communes during the past three months ;

(c) No case of foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest or pseudo-pest, sheep-pox, sheep-scab or scab of solid-hoofed animals has been discovered in the commune of origin or the adjoining communes during the past forty days.

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

(3) In the case of ruminants and pigs to be exported for breeding or fattening, the Official Veterinary Service of the importing country shall give the Official Veterinary Service of the exporting country prior notice in writing of any requirements regarding vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease.

Pigs for breeding or fattening shall be required to have been vaccinated against swine fever not less than fifteen days or more than three months before the date of issue of the certificate.

Article V

(1) Certificates of origin and health must further declare :

(a) In the case of cattle not sent directly to the slaughter-house, that they come from farms which are certified 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 suis*, atrophic rhinitis 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 free from glanders, dourine, infectious anaemia, contagious encephalitis and leptospirosis ;

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

(2) The Official Veterinary Services of the Contracting Parties shall determine by agreement the methods and the biological and other tests to be used in their respective countries in order to guarantee the freedom from disease referred to in paragraph (1) of this article.

Article VI

The animals hereinafter specified shall not be transferred from the territory of one Contracting Party to that of the other save on presentation of a certificate issued by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon approved by the State, declaring :

(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 not less than fifteen days or more than six months beforehand with a vaccine approved by both Parties ;

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

(c) In the case of rabbits, that the territory 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 cloven-hoofed animals and carnivores, that they have been kept in a zoological garden or quarantine park for at least two months and that they are free from disease ;

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

Article VII

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 veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon approved by the State.

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

In advance of any temporary importation, the owner of the animal or animals concerned shall submit an application in writing to the Official Veterinary Service of the country into which admittance is requested.

Article VIII

(1) Products of animal origin such as hides, bristles, horsehair and other hair, wool, feathers, horns, hoofs, bones, manure, fertilizer and live-stock fodder (in the case of fertilizer and live-stock fodder, where they consist wholly or partly of meal made from meat scraps, bones, blood or fish) may be required to be accompanied, for importation, by a certificate issued by a State veterinary officer, or by a veterinary surgeon approved by the State, identifying the products and declaring that they have undergone a process of disinfection or sterilization and are not suspected of carrying or containing salmonellae or other pathogenic germs.

(2) The Official Veterinary Service of each Contracting Party shall make known to the other Party the technical processes used for disinfecting or sterilizing products of animal origin before their export.

Article IX

(1) No meat of horses, bovine cattle, sheep, goats or swine, fresh, frozen or otherwise preserved, and no fat, lard or meat food product of any kind shall be imported unless they come from a slaughter-house or butchering shop approved for export