

No. 8980

**BULGARIA
and
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC**

Veterinary Agreement. Signed at Sofia, on 29 August 1966

Official text: English.

Registered by Bulgaria on 14 February 1968.

**BULGARIE
et
RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE**

Accord vétérinaire. Signé à Sofia, le 29 août 1966

Texte officiel anglais.

Enregistré par la Bulgarie le 14 février 1968.

No. 8980. VETERINARY AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE UNITED
ARAB REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT SOFIA, ON 29 AUGUST
1966

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the United Arab Republic with a view to ensuring a good status of public health in both countries, to facilitating the exchange of animals and animal products as well as to developing cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine, have concluded the following Veterinary and Sanitary Agreement.

Article 1

The competent State veterinary authorities of both countries shall work out, upon mutual agreement, the rules establishing veterinary and sanitary conditions for import of live animals and animal products from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to the territory of the other Party.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Agreement:

“animals”, in the context of this Agreement, means:

- solidungular animals (horses, donkeys, mules);
- cloven-hoofed domestic and wild animals (cattle, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats and pigs);
- domestic and wild rodents;
- poultry (chicken, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls);
- birds of luxury (pheasants, partridges, blackcocks etc.);
- domestic and wild animals of luxury;
- exotic animals and birds;
- bees;
- fish, crabs, snails, tortoises, frogs, snakes;

“animal products”, in the context of this Agreement, means:

- animal raw materials — all parts of the animal body, unprocessed, regardless of their designation;

¹ Came into force on 1 November 1967 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, in accordance with article 33.

- animal products — all parts of the animal body, fresh or processed, destined for human consumption as well as eggs, milk, dairy products and honey;
- animal offals — component parts of the animal body, not used for human consumption.

Live animals and animal products not stipulated in this Agreement shall be treated in accordance with the regulations of either Contracting Party.

Article 3

Frontier Examination Posts, charged with the veterinary and sanitary control of animals and products stipulated in the Agreement, shall be established by either Contracting Party.

Article 4

Animals and animal products, while imported, exported or in transit, shall be accompanied by the following documents:

1. Animals:

- a) A veterinary certificate of health and origin issued by a state veterinarian or by a person authorized by the State;
- b) A certificate of ownership (for large animals).

2. Animal products:

- a) A veterinary certificate of health and origin issued by a state veterinarian or by a person authorized by the State;
- b) Experts' report — issued in conformity with the regulations of the Contracting Parties and in accordance with the requirements of the importing countries.

The texts of the veterinary documents shall be drawn up in the language of the exporting country and in English or French.

Article 5

The veterinary certificate of health and origin for animals should contain: the name of the owner, the place, district or region of origin, the kind, number, description and characteristic features of the animals. It should make evident the fact that the animals have been bred on the territory of the exporting country.

The certificate should contain data bearing out that, before the expedition, the animals have remained for 21 days without interruption in the place of origin. The state veterinarian should confirm in the veterinary certificate that, at the moment, in the place of origin of the animals, in the territory of the People's Councils and

Municipalities through which they have passed on the way to the station of loading, contagious diseases subject to announcement and which could infect the transported animals, have not been found. He should also certify that the animals have been examined and found healthy before being loaded.

The veterinary certificate of health and origin for animals shall be valid for a period of 15 days after the issuing. In case the said period has expired before the animals' arrival at the frontier post of the exporting country, it could be prolonged by the state veterinarian for another 10 days, unless the examination of the animals has proved the presence of infectious diseases. The examination results should be entered in the veterinary certificate.

For small animals, chickens and large animals destined for slaughter, general veterinary certificates shall be permitted when the animals and the chickens are of one and the same kind, when they originate from the same farm and are transported in the same vehicle and have the same designation.

Article 6

The veterinary certificate of health and origin for animals designated for exportation shall certify expressly that on the territory of the exporting country the following diseases have not existed:

a) cattle-plague and infectious pleuro-pneumonia, horse-plague — during the last 12 months;

b) foot-and-mouth disease (cloven-hoofed animals) — during the last 6 months and within a 30 km radius from the place of origin of the animals; tuberculosis, brucellosis, leukaemia, trichomoniasis and vibriosis — during the last 12 months and within a 15 km radius from the place of origin of the animals;

c) Dourine glanders, infectious anaemia, contagious encephalomyelitis, catarrhal fever (solidungular animals) during the last 12 months and within a 30 km radius from the place of origin of the animals;

d) pleuro-pneumonia (goats) — during the last 6 months, on the territory of the exporting country;

e) African plague (pigs) — during the last 12 months, on the territory of the exporting country;

f) classic pest, atrophic rhinitis and teshen disease (pigs), measles (sheep and goats) — during the last three months and within a 30 km radius from the place of origin of the animals;

g) plague, pseudoplague and cholera (fowl) — during the last three months and within 30 km radius from the farm;

h) chronic micoplasmosis, leukaemia, infectious bronchitis, ornithosis-psittacosis — during the last 12 months in the farm of origin of the fowl;

i) rabies — during the last 6 months in the regions (districts) of origin of cats and dogs;

j) for game, animals with valuable furs, rabbits and hares that the region or the district of origin have not been infected by contagious or virus diseases for the respective kinds susceptible to those diseases, within the last 12 months;

k) for exotic animals — that they have been compulsory under quarantine or in the zoological garden within the last two months;

l) for bees — that no infectious diseases have existed, subject to announcement, within a 10 km radius from the bee-garden of origin during the last 12 months;

m) for fish and caviar destined for breeding fish artificially in internal waters — that there have been no cases of infectious or parasitic diseases in the nurseponds or waters of origin.

The veterinary certificate must also certify:

A. That the animals have been subject to the following diagnostic examinations:

a) solidungular animals — 15 days before their expedition the eye mallein test and the serological examinations for glanders have given negative results;

b) breeding mares and stud-horses — that they have been examined serologically for dourine three times at an interval of three weeks and the results have been negative. The last examination has been effected not later than 21 days before the expedition of the animals;

c) breeding cattle — 20 days before their expedition the hypodermic tuberculin test has given negative results;

d) breeding cattle, sheep, goats — that the farms they originate from have not been infected by brucellosis which fact has been doubly ascertained through two serological examinations at intervals of 20 days, the last has been effected 14 days before their expedition, in a state laboratory;

e) small breeding animals (sheep, goats, rams and billy-goats) — that they have been serologically examined for infectious epididymitis and virous miscarriage not later than 15 days before their expedition and the results have been negative;

B. That the animals have been vaccinated:

a) cattle, sheep and goats — against foot-and-mouth disease with a vaccine approved by the veterinary service of the importing country, at least 15 days and not more than 4 months before expedition;