

No. 9032

**NETHERLANDS
and
ROMANIA**

Veterinary Agreement. Signed at The Hague, on 20 July 1967

Official text : French.

Registered by the Netherlands on 18 March 1968.

**PAYS-BAS
et
ROUMANIE**

Accord vétérinaire. Signé à La Haye, le 20 juillet 1967

Texte officiel français.

Enregistré par les Pays-Bas le 18 mars 1968.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 9032. VETERINARY AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE
KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE SOCIAL-
IST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA. SIGNED AT THE
HAGUE, ON 20 JULY 1967

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Desiring to promote the greatest possible measure of co-operation between
the two countries in the veterinary field,

Desiring, with due regard for their vital interests, particularly the animal
health situation, to develop their reciprocal trade in livestock and animal prod-
ucts,

Have agreed as follows :

Article 1

1. The import, export or transit of livestock and of products of animal
origin listed in this Agreement may be subject to frontier veterinary control.

2. The competent authorities of each Party shall decide at which frontier
posts, ports and airports, on what days and between what hours veterinary
health inspection shall be available, and shall notify the competent authorities
of the other Contracting Party accordingly.

Article 2

1. The certificates of origin and health prescribed in this Agreement in
respect of livestock shall certify that the livestock comes from one of the Con-
tracting Parties. These certificates and the veterinary health certificates for
meat and other products of animal origin shall be issued by a State veterinary
officer of the exporting country.

2. The said certificates shall be drawn up in French following models to
be mutually agreed upon by the central veterinary services of the two Parties.

¹ Came into force on 9 March 1968, one month following the date of the exchange of notes
signifying the approval of the Agreement as provided for by the Constitutional procedures of each
Contracting Party, in accordance with article 27, paragraph 1.

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 born in the territory of the exporting country or have been there for at least the last six months;
- (b) That at the time of loading, they were inspected and found to be healthy and free from any symptoms of communicable disease.

2. The certificates of origin and health shall be collective or individual. The Joint Commission envisaged in article 23 of this Agreement shall establish which categories of animals shall be accompanied by collective or individual certificates.

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.

5. The animals, except for poultry and wild animals, shall be identified by a tattoo on the ear, by a ribbon or by a metal disc bearing a number, or by any other indelible mark of identification.

Article 4

Certificates required for the export of livestock subject to one of the diseases specified in this article shall be issued for livestock of the susceptible species only if there has been no outbreak of the disease in question in the period indicated below :

- (a) In the case of rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease caused by exotic viruses, blue tongue, contagious porcine encephalomyelitis (Teschén's disease), African swine fever, African horse sickness, and encephalomyelitis caused by the American eastern virus, the American western virus, the Venezuelan virus or the Japanese virus : six months for the whole of the territory of the exporting country;
- (b) In the case of glanders, infectious anaemia, dourine, sheep-pox and types of encephalomyelitis caused by an equine virus : three months for the area within a radius of ten kilometres of the farm of origin;
- (c) In the case of foot-and-mouth disease, bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine brucellosis, swine fever, tuberculosis, rabies, anthrax, sheep-scab, scab of

solid-hoofed animals and fowl pest of all kinds : three months for the farm of origin and thirty days for the area within a radius of ten kilometres.

Article 5

1. The certificates must further certify :

- (a) In the case of cattle for slaughtering, that when given an agglutination test for brucellosis not more than thirty days before loading, their reading was less than 30 i.u./ml and that, when given an intra-cutaneous tuberculin test not more than thirty days before loading, their reaction was negative;
- (b) In the case of cattle for breeding and production, in addition to the conditions laid down in sub-paragraph (a), that they come from farms which have been officially free from brucellosis and tuberculosis for at least twelve months, and from trichomoniasis for at least six months, and that the animals have been free from leukosis for a period to be established by the competent authorities of both Contracting Parties. In the case of milch cows, that, in addition, they show no traces of mastitis and that an analysis of their milk carried out not more than thirty days before loading did not reveal any characteristic inflammation, any specific pathogenic micro-organisms or the presence of antibiotics;
- (c) In the case of sheep and goats not intended for slaughtering, that they are, according to the method of inspection referred to in sub-paragraph (a), carried out not more than thirty days before loading, free from brucellosis and tuberculosis and from Q fever;
- (d) In the case of pigs not intended for slaughtering :
 - that an agglutination test for brucellosis carried out not more than thirty days before loading gave a reading of less than 30 i.u./ml, that test not being required for pigs weighing less than 25 kg;
 - that they come from a region where there has been no case of trichinosis in the slaughter-houses for the past year, either in the commune where the animals were reared or in adjoining communes;
 - that they come from farms officially free from brucellosis and clinically free from leptospirosis, atrophic rhinitis and virus broncopneumonia;
- (e) In the case of solid-hoofed animals, that they were given a blood test for glanders not more than fifteen days before their departure and that the result of that test was negative;
- (f) In the case of poultry for breeding and eggs for incubation, that they come from farms which are under veterinary supervision and certified free from notifiable diseases, pullorum disease and clinically detectable respiratory diseases.

2. Cattle and pigs for slaughtering shall not come from farms undergoing decontamination for communicable diseases.

3. Depending on the epizootiological situation, it may be required that the animals to be imported should be immunized in the country of origin against foot-and-mouth disease by means of an officially authorized and controlled killed vaccine with the type of virus detected in the country of origin. The vaccination shall be given at least fifteen days and not more than four months before the animals are loaded;

At the request of either Contracting Party, the vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease may be carried out with a trivalent killed vaccine.

Vaccination against swine fever shall be carried out at least fifteen days and not more than three months before the date of issue of the certificate, by means of a vaccine not containing any pathogenic virus.

Exemption from vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease may be granted if the country of origin and the country of transit have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for at least six months.

The central veterinary services of the Contracting Parties shall determine by agreement the methods and biological and other tests not provided for in this Agreement to be used in their respective countries in order to guarantee the freedom from disease referred to in this article.

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 official 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 on presentation of a veterinary certificate issued by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon approved by the State not more than ten days before the frontier is crossed, certifying that there has been no case of rabies or suspected rabies at the place of origin for at least six months.

The Contracting Parties may require the application of an antirabies vaccination.