

AUTRICHE ET HONGRIE

Avenant au Traité de commerce conclu entre l'Autriche et la Hongrie à Budapest, le 8 février 1922, concernant le trafic des animaux, des matières premières et produits d'espèce animale (Convention relative aux épizooties), avec protocole final. Signés à Vienne, le 10 mai 1926.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Additional Agreement to the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Austria and Hungary at Budapest, February 8, 1922, concerning the Traffic in Animals and in Raw Materials and Products of Animal Origin (Convention on Epizootic Diseases), with Final Protocol. Signed at Vienna, May 10, 1926.

TEXTE HONGROIS. — HUNGARIAN TEXT.

N^o 1321. — PÓTEGYEZMÉNY¹ (ÁLLATEGÉSZSÉGÜGYI EGYEZMÉNY) AZ ÁLLATOK, ÁLLATI NYERSANYAGOK ÉS TERMÉKEK FORGALMÁRÓL, A MAGYAR KIRÁLYSÁG ÉS AZ OSZTRÁK KÖZTÁRSASÁG² KÖZÖTT 1922. ÉVI FEBRUÁR HÓ 8-ÁN KÖTÖTT KERESKEDELMI EGYEZMÉNYHEZ, ALÁÍRATOTT, WIENBEN, 1926, ÉVI MÁJUS HÓ 10-ÉN.

German and Hungarian official texts communicated by the Representative of the Austrian Federal Government accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Agreement took place October 5, 1926.

A MAGYAR KIRÁLYSÁG és az OSZTRÁK KÖZTÁRSASÁG között³ 1922. évi február hó 8-án létrejött kereskedelmi egyezményhez kötött pótegyezmény aláírása után, Ő FŐMÉLTÓSAGA MAGYARORSZÁG KORMÁNYZÓJA által és az OSZTRÁK KÖZTÁRSASÁG SZÖVETSÉGI ELNÖKE által a kellő felhatalmazással bíró alulírottak az állatok, állati nyersanyagok és termékek forgalmának rendezése tekintetében a következő határozmányokban állapodtak meg :

1. cikk.

A szerződő felek egyikének területeiről a másiknak a területeire irányuló forgalmat állatokkal, beleértve a baromfit állati nyersterményekkel és olyan tárgyakkal, amelyekkel állati fertőző betegségek ragályanyaga elhurcolható, meghatározott belépő állomásokra lehet korlátozni és azokon azon állam részéről, melybe a bevitel történik, állatorvosi ellenőrzés alá lehet venni.

2. cikk.

Az 1. cikkben megjelölt állatoknak és tárgyakkal az egyik fél területeiről a másik fél területeire vagy ezeken át történő szállításánál származási bizonyítvány szükséges. Ezt a helyi hatóság állítja ki. A bizonyítványnak olyan tartalommal kell bírnia, hogy annak alapján az állatok és tárgyak származását biztosan meg lehessen állapítani. Ha a bizonyítvány élő állatokról szól, annak az állatok pontos leírását és különös ismertető jeleit, ugyszintén rendeltetési helyét is tartalmaznia kell. A bizonyítványon továbbá az állam által alkalmazott vagy az állami hatóság által e célból külön felhatalmazott állatorvos által az illető állatok egészségi állapota és az is igazolandó, hogy a származás helyén az elszállítás időpontjában az illető állatfajra átragadó, bejelentési kötelezettség alá eső ragadós állatbetegség, kivéve a gümőkórt, nem uralkodott.

¹ The exchange of ratifications took place August 6, 1926.

² Vol. XVI, page 19, of this Series.

³ Vol. LV, page 367, of this Series.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 1321. — ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT TO THE TREATY OF COMMERCE CONCLUDED BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY AT BUDAPEST FEBRUARY 8, 1922, CONCERNING THE TRAFFIC IN ANIMALS AND IN RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN (CONVENTION ON EPIZOOTIC DISEASES). SIGNED AT VIENNA, MAY 10, 1926.

After signing the Additional Agreement of April 9, 1926, to the Treaty of Commerce concluded between THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA and THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY at Budapest on February 8, 1922, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised thereto by THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA and HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF HUNGARY, have agreed upon the following provisions with a view to regulating the traffic in animals and in raw materials and products of animal origin.

Article 1.

Traffic in animals, including poultry, raw materials of animal origin and articles liable to carry infection of epizootic diseases, passing from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties to that of the other, may be restricted to certain stations of entry and there subjected to veterinary inspection by the State into whose territory they are being conveyed.

Article 2.

A certificate of origin issued by the local authorities shall be produced when the animals and articles specified in Article 1 are imported from the territory of one of the two countries into that of the other or pass in transit through that territory. This certificate must enable the origin of the animals and articles to be ascertained with certainty. In cases in which it relates to live animals, it shall give an exact description of the animals and their special distinguishing marks, and state the place of destination. It shall also bear the attestation of a State veterinary officer or of a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose to the effect that the said animals are in a healthy condition and, further, that at the time of despatch, the place of origin was free from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that species, with the exception of tuberculosis.

In the case of the export of animals liable to :

- (a) Cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;
- (b) Dourine of horses ;
Swine fever ;
Salmonellosis or sheep-pox ;
- (c) Foot-and-mouth disease,

it must further be certified that both the place of origin and neighbouring communes have been free from these diseases for the following periods :

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

As regards (a), for the preceding six months, except that, in the case of pigs, this period shall be reduced to forty days ;
as regards (b), for the preceding forty days ;
as regards (c), for the preceding twenty-one days.

Where the animals conveyed are intended for slaughter, the Government veterinary certificate shall, however, merely state that, at the time when the animals were despatched, the place of origin and neighbouring communes were free from any notifiable diseases communicable to animals of the species in question, with the exception of tuberculosis.

In the case of horses, mules, donkeys and horned cattle, a separate permit shall be issued for each animal ; in the case of sheep, goats, pigs and poultry collective permits or collective certificates of origin and health, shall be allowable.

The period of validity of the certificates shall be ten days. If this period expires during the journey, then, in order that the certificate may be valid for a further ten days, the animals must be re-examined by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose, and the result shall be noted by him on the certificate.

When animals are conveyed by rail or water, they shall be specially examined before entraining or embarkation by a State veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon having special Government authority for the purpose, and the result shall be noted on the certificate.

Poultry conveyed by rail or water shall not, however, require examination by a veterinary surgeon before being loaded on the train or boat unless more than three days have elapsed since the issue of the accompanying veterinary certificates.

Certificates for meat or meat products shall attest that the article to which they relate is derived from animals which were found to be in a healthy condition when inspected in the prescribed manner by an official veterinary surgeon before and after they were slaughtered.

Consignments of melted tallow and fat, factory-washed wool put up in closed sacks, dried or salted entrails, windpipes, stomachs, bladders, or salted feet and snouts packed in closed boxes or casks, dried or salted skins and hides, dried horns, hoofs, feet and bones, shall be admitted without production of certificates of origin.

Article 3.

Any consignments which do not conform to the above stipulations, as well as any animals which the frontier veterinary officer finds, or suspects, to be suffering from a contagious disease and, further, any animals conveyed along with those suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from disease, or which may in any way have come into contact with such animals, may be refused at the station of entry. The grounds of refusal shall be noted on the certificate by the frontier veterinary officer, who shall sign the statement.

The frontier Customs authorities or the frontier veterinary officer shall, without delay and through the most direct channel, notify the refusal and the reasons therefor to the administrative authorities of the frontier district of the Contracting Party from whose territory the animals were to be exported.

If one of the diseases mentioned above should first be detected among the animals after they have crossed the frontier into the country of destination, an official report of the facts shall be prepared with the assistance of an official veterinary surgeon (Government veterinary surgeon), and a copy thereof transmitted forthwith to the other Contracting Party.

In all the cases mentioned in this Article, immediate notice shall be given direct to such representative of the other Contracting Party (Article 6), as may be specified.

Article 4.

In the event of an outbreak of cattle plague in the territory of one the Contracting Parties, the other Party shall, so long as any danger exists, be entitled to restrict or prohibit the

importation of ruminants, pigs, raw materials of animal origin, and any objects likely to carry infection.

Article 5.

If, in consequence of the transport of animals, a notifiable epizootic disease should be carried from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties into the territory of the other, or if a dangerous outbreak of such disease should occur in the territory of one of the Parties, the other Party shall, so long as the danger of infection exists, be entitled to restrict or prohibit the importation from the infected or threatened districts of animals liable to such disease and of raw material of animal origin and articles liable to carry infection. Similar action may be taken on the occurrence of pleuro-pneumonia of cattle as regards the importation of horned cattle and of animal parts, raw materials and articles derived from horned cattle which are liable to carry infection; and on the occurrence of dourine, as regards the importation of animals of the equine species, even though there should be no dangerous outbreak of these diseases.

In the case of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, hæmorrhagic septicæmia of horned cattle and cervidae, rabies, glanders and vesicular exanthema among horses or cattle, mange among horses, sheep and goats, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera, fowl plague and tuberculosis, importation shall not be prohibited.

The present Agreement shall not affect the regulations contained in the anti-epizootic enactments of the Contracting Parties, which provide that when a contagious disease among animals appears at the frontier or in the neighbourhood of the frontier, traffic between the frontier districts on both sides and transit through a threatened frontier district may be subjected to special restrictions or prohibitions designed to prevent and arrest the spread of such disease.

Article 6.

Each of the two Contracting Parties grants the other the right to send representatives into its territory, without previous notice, and even to keep them there permanently, for the purpose of procuring information as to health conditions among animals, the organisation of cattle markets and slaughterhouses, fattening establishments, cattle enclosures, etc., and as to the enforcement of the existing veterinary police regulations. The two Contracting Parties shall instruct their authorities to give any desired assistance and information on request to the above-mentioned representatives of the other Party as soon as their status has been established.

Article 7.

Each of the two Contracting Parties shall publish fortnightly a periodical report of the current position in regard to epizootic diseases, and transmit this direct to the other Contracting Party.

The respective authorities shall give each other immediate and direct information as to the appearance of epizootic diseases in the frontier administrative districts.

If cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, or dourine among horses should make its appearance in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the Government of the other Party shall be directly informed by telegram both of the appearance and the spread of the disease.

Article 8.

Railway trucks and ships (parts of ships) which have been used for the transport of animals of the equine species, cloven-footed animals or poultry, and the accessory equipment belonging to the railway administrations or shipping concerns, must be cleansed and disinfected, in accordance with the provisions agreed upon at the same time as the present Convention on Epizootic Diseases and annexed to the said Convention.

The Contracting Parties agree that cleansing and disinfection duly effected in the territory of one of the Parties in accordance with the first paragraph, shall be recognised as adequate by the other Party.

Article 9.

The provisions of this Convention shall apply to the movement of cattle between the frontier zones defined in the Convention regarding the regulation of the frontier traffic, except as otherwise provided hereafter :

- (1) The passage of cattle going to pasture shall be allowed subject to the following conditions :

The owners of the herds shall, on crossing the frontier, produce for verification (inspection and endorsement) two copies of the list of animals to be driven to pasture, prepared by the local authorities and stating the owner's name and the species of the animals, their number and distinguishing marks.

The local authorities and, if any other commune is crossed, the local authorities of that commune, shall certify on the list that the commune in question is free from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that particular species.

Lists relating to animals which are to remain at pasture for more than seven days must, however, bear the endorsement of a State veterinary officer or of a veterinary surgeon having special government authority for the purpose, certifying that the animals mentioned in the list were examined immediately before being driven to pasture when they were found to be in a healthy condition, and, further, that the commune from which they are to be driven to pasture and in the event of their passing through some other commune, that commune also is free from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that particular species. On the return of these animals from pasture, the competent State veterinary officer, or the veterinary surgeon having special government authority for the purpose, shall certify that the commune in which the animals were at pasture (and, in the event of any other commune being crossed, that commune also) is free from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that particular species.

(2) The passage of animals used for labour (mounts or draught animals harnessed to ploughs or vehicles), animals for gelding or weighing, and those requiring veterinary treatment, shall be allowed in both directions subject to compliance with existing Customs regulations, provided the animals are accompanied by a certificate of origin (animal permit) issued by the local authorities. In the case of a number of animals used for labour, a collective animal permit may be issued. The permit must indicate the reason for crossing the frontier, and state that the animals belong to the frontier zone in question. In addition to this, it must bear the endorsement of the local authorities certifying that the commune of origin is free, at the time when the frontier is crossed, from any notifiable disease communicable to animals of that particular species.

(3) The sporadic appearance of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, vesicular exanthem, swine erysipelas and rabies in the commune shall not prevent the issue of such certificates in respect of the animals referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, provided such diseases do not break out in farms the animals of which are to cross the frontier.

(4) The period of validity of certificates attesting the absence of disease shall be thirty days in the case of animals used for labour and animals going to pasture, and ten days in the case of draught animals, animals for gelding, animals requiring veterinary treatment or animals for weighing. They must be renewed on the expiration of this period.

(5) If, while the animals are out at pasture or at work, a disease communicable to that particular species should break out in part of the herd, or among some of the animals used for labour, or in the commune in which the pastureland or the property is situated, or on the road to be taken by the herd or animals used for labour on their return to the frontier station, they shall not be allowed

to return to the territory of the other Party, unless for urgent reasons (lack of forage, bad weather conditions, etc). In this case the return of the animals may only take place subject to compliance with the precautionary measures which have been agreed to by competent authorities of first instance with a view to preventing the spread of the disease.

(6) The animals mentioned in Nos. 1 and 2 above shall not be subjected to veterinary examination by the frontier authorities on crossing the frontier. The animals shall, however, return through the frontier station by which they entered this country, so as to allow of their being indentified.

(7) Special measures, which may at any time be necessary to ensure the exploitation of agricultural establishments in the frontier districts, shall be taken by mutual agreement between the competent central authorities of the two States.

(8) If veterinary police considerations necessitate certain temporary restrictions, including those contemplated in the last paragraph of Article 5, the competent authorities of the frontier districts shall by mutual agreement take the necessary precautionary measures.

Article 10.

Any restrictions and prohibitions which may be in force at the date of the coming into effect of this Convention, and which may be at variance with its provisions, shall be abrogated.

Article 11.

The present Convention, which shall form an integral part of the Treaty of Commerce signed at Budapest on February 8, 1922, shall come into force simultaneously with the Additional Agreement of April 9, 1926, and shall continue in force for the same period as the said Treaty and Agreement.

The present Convention has been drawn up in two originals, in German and Hungarian.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Vienna, the tenth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

On behalf of the Republic of Austria :
(Signed) RAMEK.

On behalf of the Kingdom of Hungary :
(Signed) WODIANER.
(Signed) Count Ludwíg AMBRÓZY.

ANNEX TO ARTICLE 8.

PROVISIONS REGARDING THE DISINFECTION OF RAILWAY CATTLE TRUCKS AND SHIPS.

Railway trucks which have been used for the transport of horses, asses and mules, cloven-footed animals or poultry, and the accessory equipment belonging to the railway administrations must be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the following regulations before being put to further use :

(1) The disinfection properly so called of the trucks must always be preceded by the removal of the straw litter, droppings, feathers, the remains of tethering ropes, etc., and by a thorough

washing with hot water. Failing an adequate supply of hot water, a jet of cold water under pressure may be used. A preliminary washing down with hot water must, however, be carried out in order to soften the dirt. The cleansing shall not be considered adequate unless the impurities left behind from the transport of the animals have been completely removed : similarly, any filth which has found its way into the interstices in the flooring shall be cleared out, if necessary with iron implements having blunt points and edges.

(2) Disinfection in the strict sense must be applied to the whole of the truck or compartment which has been used, even though the truck was only partly loaded.

Disinfection shall be carried out as follows :

(a) In ordinary cases, by washing the flooring, ceiling and walls with soda lye at a temperature of not less than 50° Celsius, at least three kilogrammes of soda being mixed with one hundred litres of water. Any other solution recognised as equally effective by the Government authorities of the country concerned may be used instead of the soda lye. At stations which possess the necessary equipment, washing down with soda lye may be replaced by a thorough treatment of the flooring walls and ceilings with steam sprayed by means of suitable apparatus. The steam employed must be under a pressure of at least two atmospheres.

(b) In the case of trucks infected with cattle plague, anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia of cattle and cervidae, foot and mouth disease, glanders, salmonellosis, swine fever, swine erysipelas, chicken cholera and fowl plague, or where there is good reason to suspect such infection, by the application of one of the two processes described under (a) above, and also by carefully coating the flooring, ceiling and walls with a three per cent solution of a mixture of cresol and sulphuric acid or with a two per cent solution of formaldehyde. The mixture of cresol and sulphuric acid shall be prepared by mixing at the normal temperature two parts of crude cresol (*Cresolum crudum* in the pharmacopoeia of one of the Contracting Parties) with one part of crude sulphuric acid (*Acidum sulfuricum crudum* in the pharmacopoeia of one of the Contracting Parties). In making the three per cent solution the mixture must be used within three months after preparation but not within the first twenty-four hours. The solution must be used within twenty-four hours.

Instead of coating, spraying may be carried out with suitable apparatus approved by the Government of the country concerned.

(3) As a rule, the special form of disinfection 2 (b) shall only be carried out by veterinary police order ; it shall, however, be resorted to even without such an order when the trucks have been used to convey cloven-footed animals from stations within twenty kilometres of which foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent or has not been declared to be at an end. The administrative authorities concerned reserve the right to order the special form of disinfection 2 (b) in other cases as well, if they consider this essential to prevent the spread of the above-mentioned diseases.

(4) If special disinfection 2 (b) of trucks with an internal plank lining should be required, the said lining shall be removed and then cleansed and disinfected in the same manner as the trucks. The internal plank linings need not be removed when the trucks have only been used to convey small animals packed separately.

(5) In the case of padded trucks, the cushions, which must be removable, shall be adequately cleaned. If the truck is infected with one of the diseases mentioned in 2 (b), or if there is good reason to suspect such infection, the cushions shall be burnt.

The truck itself shall be subjected to the treatment described under Nos. 1 to 3. Foreign trucks (*i. e.*, those belonging to neither of the Contracting Parties), the cushions of which cannot be removed, may not be reloaded.

(6) Trucks which have been used for the conveyance of small animals (with the exception of poultry) in separate boxes or crates and which have not been soiled with straw, food, droppings,

etc., shall be regarded as adequately disinfected if the walls, flooring and ceiling have been washed with hot water, except in the cases mentioned under 2 (b) and 3.

Trucks used for the conveyance of live poultry in crates shall be cleansed and disinfected as provided herein, only if soiled with straw, food or droppings.

(7) The Contracting Parties undertake to mark the railway trucks used for the conveyance of animals belonging to the categories mentioned at the beginning of this Agreement at the time of loading (or in the case of trucks coming from a third country, at the time of entry into their territory) by affixing to each side of such wagons a yellow label bearing the words "For disinfection". If any truck has to be subjected to special disinfection 2 (b) and 3, it shall be marked, at the station in which the circumstances calling for such disinfection arise or come to light, by means of yellow labels with a central vertical red line bearing the words "For thorough disinfection". After disinfection, the labels shall be removed and shall be replaced by white labels bearing the words "Disinfected on..., at o' clock, at"; these may not be removed until the truck is reloaded.

Trucks used for the conveyance of live poultry in crates shall be labelled at the station of destination if in need of cleaning and disinfection in accordance with No. 6, paragraph 2.

If a truck is not labelled in the prescribed manner when passing from the territory of one of the Parties into that of the other, the omission shall be remedied at the station at which the frontier is crossed by the authorities taking over the said truck.

(8) If empty trucks or trucks loaded otherwise than with animals belonging to the categories specified at the beginning of this Agreement enter the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, and if it is obvious that they have been used for the conveyance of such animals, but have not been cleaned and disinfected in the prescribed manner, they shall, if not refused, be cleansed and disinfected as laid down in this Agreement.

9. The above provisions shall also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to ships, as regards those parts in which animals have been kept, or through which they have passed.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On signing this day the Additional Agreement concerning the traffic in animals and in raw materials and products of animal origin (Convention on Epizootic Diseases), the Plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting Parties have recorded in the present Protocol the following declarations and stipulations, which shall form an integral part of the said Additional Agreement :

(1) The provisions of the Convention on Epizootic Diseases shall only apply to consignments coming from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties. The admission of animals or articles coming from other countries and passing through the territory of one of the Parties for importation into, or transit through, the territory of the other Party, lies outside the scope of the present Convention unless special arrangements are concluded for the purpose.

(2) All animals coming from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and imported into the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be subject to the veterinary police regulations in force in the country of importation.

Animals intended for slaughter (horned cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and horses) may be conveyed to any public slaughterhouse or cattle market which is under veterinary police supervision and is properly equipped.

In the case of all cloven-footed animals not intended for slaughter, the precautionary veterinary police measures which the respective Contracting Parties may deem necessary before allowing such animals to be admitted to ordinary traffic, shall be reduced to the absolute minimum.

Horses, asses and mules which are not intended for slaughter shall be examined for disease, at the cost of the Party concerned, and as speedily as possible, either at the frontier or at the place of destination. Horses, etc., intended for transit shall not be so examined.

(3) The direct transit of live animals conveyed by rail or water from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties through the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be permitted, subject to the conditions governing the importation of animals for slaughter, provided that the animals in question come from the territory of the other Contracting Party and have not been sent from prohibited areas, and provided further that they are certain to be accepted by the country of destination and by the countries of transit, if any.

The direct transit of fresh and prepared meat and of other raw materials and products of animal origin coming from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and passing through the territory of the other Contracting Party, either by rail in sealed and closed trucks, or by vessel in isolated and properly superintended storage rooms, shall be allowed without restriction, provided the consignments in question have come from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties.

(4) Suitable arrangements shall be made at the stations of entry through which the animal traffic passes, with a view to ensuring that veterinary police formalities are carried out without delay.

The stations of entry to be used for the animal traffic passing in both directions shall be determined by mutual agreement before this Convention takes effect, and may not be subsequently changed except by mutual agreement.

(5) Communes exceeding one hundred and fifty square kilometres in area and large isolated estates or groups of estates may be subdivided into smaller areas, regard being had to their configuration and the consequent requirements of veterinary police supervision. The two Contracting Parties shall, in each individual case, consider in consultation with each other, the desirability of such sub-division and the fixing of the natural boundaries of these areas. No account will be taken of these sub-divisions in the case of pleuro-pneumonia.

(6) In the case of consignments of poultry in the frontier traffic, consisting of less than one hundred birds, only the certificate of origin required from the local authorities under Article 2 of the Convention on Epizootic Diseases need be produced on such consignments being imported into the territory of either Contracting Party. The remaining provisions of Article 2 aforesaid shall not apply to such consignments.

(7) No certificate of origin shall be required for stable manure in the frontier traffic, for animal entrails, windpipes, stomachs and bladders, not dried or salted, which are sent by post, or for fresh horse flesh, beef, pork, goats, meat and mutton or dead poultry in the frontier traffic when they are intended for the personal use of frontier district inhabitants, or are despatched by private post or brought in personally by travellers.

(8) For the purposes of Nos. 6 and 7, the term "frontier traffic" shall be understood to mean traffic in regard to animals and articles coming from a frontier administrative district of first instance in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and intended for use in a similar district in the territory of the other.

(9) The occurrence of cases of rabies among dogs and cats shall not prevent the issue for other domestic animals of the certificate of origin referred to in Article 2, first paragraph. Similarly, the appearance of mange among sheep and goats shall not prevent the issue of certificates for horses, mules and asses, nor shall the appearance of mange among horses, etc., prevent the issue of such certificates for sheep and goats.

(10) The refusal, as provided for in Article 3 of the Convention on Epizootic Diseases, of animals suspected of being infected, shall only apply to such animals as are proved to have been in contact with animals suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, disease, and more especially

therefore to animals conveyed (at the same time) in the same railway truck or ship, or entrained or detrained the same day at the same station and on the same platform.

(11) The measures of prohibition to be applied under Article 5, with a view to stamping out and preventing disease shall be confined to the administrative district infected and neighbouring administrative districts of first instance, and they shall be maintained only so long as the danger of infection exists.

If the disease in question shows a tendency to spread over a wider area, or if it takes a particularly malignant form, these provisions may be extended to a wider area.

The danger of epidemic shall be regarded as subsisting up to the expiration of the time limits specified in Article 2, second paragraph, such periods being reckoned from the date on which the epidemic is officially declared to be at an end.

If the time limit for the official declaration of the termination of an epidemic is not the same in the territories of the two Contracting Parties, the longer period shall be taken.

Restrictions or prohibitions applied on account of the outbreak or importation of a disease shall be permissible only if essential to safeguard the health of the home cattle, and, regard being had to the character of the epidemic, to avert a real danger of the importation of the disease.

(12) The provision contained in the last paragraph of Article 5 of the Convention on Epizootic diseases shall not extend to through consignments conveyed in officially sealed railway trucks or in isolated and properly superintended portions of ships; in this case, however, no un-loading of live stock, no transshipment and no transport or delay in the infected frontier district shall be permitted.

(13) If the certificate required under Article 2 is not made out in German, it shall be accompanied by an officially certified translation in that language. The translation shall be certified by a person or authority empowered to use an official seal.

(14) The separate urban districts of Vienna and Budapest shall be treated as independent veterinary districts. The importation of horses from Vienna and Budapest shall, as a rule, also be allowed in cases where they are accompanied by a certificate of origin and health endorsed by the competent central authorities of the exporting country, giving the name of the person receiving the horse and containing, in lieu of the certificate otherwise required as to the absence of disease in the place of origin, an official attestation that the animal was found, on veterinary inspection, to be in a healthy condition, and that the farm in which it was stabled and the immediate neighbourhood thereof were free from any notifiable disease communicable to horses.

(15) Race-horses and trotting-horses, and animals for riding competitions and equestrian sports, together with the animals accompanying them, may be covered by special certificates in lieu of animal permits. The two Governments shall, by mutual agreement, authorise the clubs concerned to issue such certificates. These certificates must bear the signature and stamp of the club concerned, the name and address of the owner of the horse, full particulars of the horse, the name of the place from which it has come and of the place to which it is being sent, as well as the certificate of a veterinary surgeon attesting that the particular animal is healthy and that the establishment from which it has come has been free from disease for the last forty days.

(16) The importation of animals which can be shown to be intended for circus performances, zoological gardens, parks and the like, and on that account, cannot be classed with ordinary traffic, shall be allowed, subject only to the production of individual official veterinary certificates of health, and to the proviso that such animals travel by rail separately from animals conveyed as ordinary traffic, that they are found to be healthy at the veterinary inspection which shall take place on detraining, and that they are taken direct from the detraining station to the place of destination.

(17) The direct transit of animals, parts of animals, and products and raw materials of animal origin, as well as that of articles liable to carry infection, proceeding from and to the territory of one Contracting Party through that of the other, shall be allowed without restriction in closed railway trucks, provided that the animals are healthy and that the consignments are accompanied by the prescribed documents attesting the absence of disease in the place of origin. There shall be no frontier veterinary inspection in these cases.

VIENNA, *the tenth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.*

On behalf of the Republic of Austria :

(Signed) RAMEK.

On behalf of the Kingdom of Hungary :

(Signed) WODIANER.

(Signed) Count Ludwig AMBRÓZY.