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**ITALIE ET POLOGNE**

Convention vétérinaire, signée à Rome,  
le 22 juillet 1930, avec protocole de  
signature, de la même date.

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**ITALY AND POLAND**

Veterinary Convention, signed at  
Rome, July 22, 1930, with Protocol  
of Signature of the same date.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 2780. — VETERINARY CONVENTION <sup>2</sup> BETWEEN ITALY AND POLAND. SIGNED AT ROME, JULY 22, 1930.

*French official text communicated by the Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the Polish Delegation accredited to the League of Nations and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Convention took place August 12, 1931.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY having recognised the need for concluding a Veterinary Convention to facilitate as far as possible the traffic between the two countries in animals and animal products and materials and objects which might carry infection, while at the same time safeguarding their vital interests, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND :

His Excellency Stefan PRZEZDZIECKI, Polish Ambassador at Rome ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

His Excellency Amedeo FANI, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions :

*Article 1.*

The importation from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other Party of animals and raw animal products, and of materials or objects liable to carry infectious diseases, may be limited to certain points of the frontier.

The High Contracting Parties shall, before the coming into force of the present Convention, communicate to each other a list of the Customs offices open for the importation of animals and of the products, materials and objects in question.

They undertake to organise the service at these offices in such a way as to meet commercial requirements. They will also communicate to each other any alterations to the said list, as and when they are made.

*Article 2.*

The animals referred to in Article 1 include horses, donkeys, mules and hinnies, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

<sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Rome, June 19, 1931.

*Article 3.*

The importation of the animals referred to in Article 2 above and of their products, and of materials or objects which might carry infection, shall not be made the subject of any prior authorisation.

*Article 4.*

Animals imported shall be inspected, by a Government veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government, in the manner prescribed by the country of destination.

The animals shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health, indicating their place of origin and their place of destination.

The certificate must attest that the commune of origin and the territory crossed in order to reach the place where the animals were loaded on the wagons or boats were free from compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases. It must also contain a statement by a Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the Government to the effect that the animals were found to be healthy at the time of loading.

The certificate required for the export of animals liable to contract :

- (a) Cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia of cattle ;
- (b) Dourine, swine fever, septicaemia of pigs and sheep-pox ;
- (c) Foot-and-mouth disease and fowl plague,

will only be issued, as regards animals liable to contract these diseases, if the commune of origin and neighbouring communes have been free from them for the following periods : as regards the diseases enumerated in (a) for the preceding six months at least ; as regards those enumerated under (b) for the preceding forty days at least, and as regards those enumerated under (c) for the preceding thirty days at least.

The appearance of sporadic cases of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, glanders, swine erysipelas, haemorrhagic septicaemia of ruminants and pigs or mange shall not prevent the issue of the certificate, except in the case of animals which have come from byres, stys etc. or areas subjected to veterinary control in accordance with the regulations of the exporting country.

In the case of animals of the equine and bovine species, the certificates must be made out separately for each animal (model 1). In the case of sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, the certificates shall be collective (model 2), but any certificate may only refer to animals of the same species sent to the same destination and belonging to the same consignment.

The period of validity of the certificates is fixed at ten days. If this period expires during transport in the territory of the exporting country, the animals must, before the certificates can be valid for a further period of ten days, be again inspected by a Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the Government for the purpose, and the result of such inspection shall be attested on the certificate. If, on the other hand, the period expires during the transport of the animals across the territory of a third country, the certificates must be held to be valid until the arrival of the animals at the frontier of the country of destination.

Cases of accidental death from causes other than infectious disease, which may occur during transport, before arrival at the importing Customs office in the country of destination, and have been confirmed by the competent veterinary authority, shall be entered on the certificates of origin and health accompanying the animals.

The certificates in question shall be drawn up in accordance with the model attached to the present Convention (models 1 and 2).

*Article 5.*

In order to be allowed to be imported, meat fresh, chilled, frozen or otherwise preserved, as well as fats, lards and all meat products intended for food, must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the Government

(model 3 attached to the present Convention), attesting that the animals from which they come have been inspected by a veterinary surgeon before and after slaughter and that the meat has been found to be healthy and suitable for human consumption.

In the case of pork or pork preparations from Poland, the certificate shall state that an examination for trichinae has been carried out with a negative result.

In the case of preserved or prepared meats, the certificate must also attest that they contain no substance the use of which is forbidden by the regulations of the country of destination.

The following meats, — fresh or preserved by cold — must be submitted for veterinary inspection on importation :

(a) Beef : whole animals, skinned or not, divided into halves or quarters ;

(b) Mutton and goat : whole animals, skinned or not, or divided into halves ;

(c) Pork : whole animals, or divided into halves, with or without the fat, which may be imported separately.

Stripping (excision of any part or scraping out of the serosae) or the removal of lymph nodes shall involve rejection in all cases.

#### Article 6.

Raw animal products may be subjected to veterinary control in the country of importation. They shall be accompanied by a certificate (the model for which is attached to the present Convention, Annex 4) issued by a Government veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the Government, enabling the products to be identified and certifying that they are derived from animals which are free from infectious disease.

The certificate shall not be required for products which have been subjected to treatment regarded as adequate from the point of view of veterinary prophylaxis (drying, salting, arsenical or other treatment, antiseptic washing, steaming, disinfection, etc.).

Similarly, the following shall be admitted without certificates and shall not be subjected to restrictions for veterinary police reasons : dried skins of wild animals and rabbits ; wool washed according to industrial processes ; wool waste and wool from tanneries ; feathers of all kinds packed in closed sacks ; guts, gullets, stomachs and bladders dried or salted, suitably packed in closed cases or barrels ; leather parings treated with lime ; animal hair completely dried or boiled or limed ; horns, hoofs, claws and bones, without fat or boiled or dried and without soft tissue ; eggs, milk and dairy produce ; melted tallow, melted pigs lard and melted waste from animal fats which have been denatured in such a way as to make them unfit for human consumption.

#### Article 7.

When an infectious disease which is compulsorily notifiable in the country of importation has been observed on the frontier in a consignment of animals from the territory of the other High Contracting Party, the animals contaminated and suspected shall be placed under the control of the veterinary service of the country of importation. This service has full power to demand that such animals be slaughtered at the frontier, at the expense of the importer, or be sent to a slaughter-house designed for the purpose, or to take any measures which it may deem desirable. The use of the meat and products derived from animals thus slaughtered shall be governed by the rules applying, in the country of importation, to animals of that country.

In all cases and at all times, the owner may ask for the slaughter of some or all of the animals under veterinary control.

The frontier veterinary surgeon shall note on the certificate of origin and health accompanying the animals the reason for sending the animals to the slaughter or placing them under veterinary control, and shall sign his statement. This certificate, accompanied by a statement of the facts observed and the measures adopted, shall be submitted by the said veterinary surgeon to the central veterinary authority of his country, which shall communicate it to the country of origin.

If, after the animals have entered the territory of the country of destination, a compulsorily notifiable infectious disease is observed, mention shall be made of this in a statement drawn up by a Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the Government, and this statement shall then be communicated by the competent veterinary authority to the central veterinary authority of the country of origin.

#### Article 8.

Should cattle plague appear in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the other High Contracting Party shall have the right, so long as the danger of infection lasts, to prohibit the import of ruminants, pigs, products of animal origin and generally of all products which might carry infection.

#### Article 9.

If, as a result of the traffic in animals, one of the infectious diseases which are compulsorily notifiable in the country of importation has been introduced from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into that of the other Party, or if such a disease has assumed a threatening form in the territory of one of the Parties, the other Party shall have the right, so long as the danger of infection lasts, to prohibit the import of animals belonging to the species liable to contract the disease, from the territories affected or threatened. Under the same circumstances, such import restriction or prohibition may be extended to products of animal origin, or to materials or objects which might carry infection.

Such import restrictions or prohibitions may only apply to the territories affected and to the neighbouring territories. By "territory" shall be understood: in Italy, the provinces, and in Poland, the districts (*powiaty*).

Importation may be prohibited in the case of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia of cattle, rabies, glanders, swine erysipelas, tuberculosis and mange.

The duration of the period of danger of infection, for the diseases enumerated in Article 4, (a), (b) and (c) (with the exception of cattle plague) shall be restricted to the periods provided for in that Article. Such duration shall be calculated from the date of the official declaration to the effect that the disease has disappeared.

#### Article 10.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to publish on the 1st and 15th of each month a periodical report on the veterinary position. This report shall immediately upon publication be transmitted direct to the other Contracting Party. It shall be drafted in a uniform manner and in such a way as exactly to indicate the sanitary position with regard to livestock in the various parts of the country.

#### Article 11.

Should cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, dourine among animals of the equine species, or foot-and-mouth disease make its appearance in a malignant form with a high death rate in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party shall without delay be directly informed by telegram.

*Article 12.*

Should any disagreement arise between the High Contracting Parties as regards the application of the present Convention, a mixed Board shall, on the request of one of the Parties, be appointed and reasonable consideration given to the findings of the Board in the decision adopted.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint two members of the Board, which shall have the right to co-opt a fifth member, should no agreement be arrived at.

At the first meeting necessitating the appointment of a fifth member, he shall be taken from among the nationals of that of the High Contracting Parties, which is determined by drawing lots; at the following meeting, he shall be chosen from among the nationals of the other Party, and so on, alternatively.

*Article 13.*

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rome as soon as possible.

It shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of the ratifications and shall remain in force until the expiry of the Italo-Polish Commercial Convention <sup>1</sup> of May 12, 1922.

In faith whereof, the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Rome, in duplicate, on July 22, 1930.

(L. S.) Stefan PRZEŹDZIECKI.

(L. S.) FANI.

## MODEL 1.

Province ..... Commune .....  
District .....

## CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR ANIMALS

(Valid for an animal of the equine or bovine species for ten days from the date of issue of the present certificate.)

I the undersigned .....  
(name and rank of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government)  
certify that I inspected on .....  
(date of inspection in full)  
the following animal: .....

<sup>1</sup> Vol. LIX, page 293, of this Series.

Description of the animal :	Particulars :
1. Species .....	1. Surname, Christian name and domicile of the consignor of the animal .....
2. Sex.....	2. Place of origin of the animal.....
3. Colour .....	3. Surname, Christian names and domicile of the consignee .....
4. Special marks .....	4. Place of destination, together with the name of the unloading station.....

and that I found it healthy and free of all infectious disease at the time of loading, and that there has been no case of infectious disease in the commune of origin and neighbouring communes or in the districts passed through on the way to the place of loading by rail or boat.

I also certify that the commune of origin and neighbouring communes have been free :

(a) For at least six months — from cattle plague and contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle

(d) For at least forty days — from dourine, swine fever, infectious enteritis, septicaemia of pigs and sheep-pox.

(c) For at least twenty-one days — from foot-and-mouth disease and fowl plague.

These restrictions apply, for each disease, to the species liable to contract it.

Done at .....  
(date in full)

Official Stamp.

.....  
(Signature of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government.)

#### EXTENSION OF VALIDITY.

Seen for a ten days' extension of validity.

The animal has this day been inspected and found to be free from all contagious disease.

Done at .....  
(date in full)

Official Stamp.

.....  
(Signature of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government.)

#### MODEL 2.

Province ..... Commune .....  
District .....

#### CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR ANIMALS.

Certificate of origin and health for the transport of animals to the same consignor. (Valid for a consignment of animals of the same species — sheep, goats, pigs and poultry — for ten days from the date of issue of the present certificate).

I the undersigned .....  
(name and rank of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government)

certify that I inspected on .....  
(date of inspection in full)

the following animals : .....

Description of the animal :

Particulars :

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Species .....</p> <p>2. Breed.....</p> <p>3. Number of animals (in full) .....</p> | <p>1. Surname, Christian name and domicile of the exporter of the animals .....</p> <p>2. Place of origin of the animals .....</p> <p>3. Surname, Christian names and domicile of the consignee .....</p> <p>4. Place of destination, together with the name of the unloading station.....</p> |
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and that I found them healthy and free of all infectious disease at the time of loading and, that there has been no case of infectious disease in the commune of origin or neighbouring communes or in the districts passed through on the way to the place of loading by rail or boat.

I also certify that the commune of origin and neighbouring communes have been free :

- (a) For at least six months — from cattle plague and contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle.
- (b) For at least forty days — from dourine, swine fever, infectious enteritis, septicaemia of pigs and sheep-pox.
- (c) For at least twenty-one days — from foot-and-mouth disease and fowl plague.

It is understood that these restrictions are confined, for each disease, to the species liable to contract it.

Done at .....  
(date in full)

Official Stamp.

.....  
(Signature of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government).

EXTENSION OF VALIDITY.

Seen for a ten days' extension of validity.  
The animals have this day been inspected and found to be free of all infectious disease.

Done at .....  
(date in full)

Official Stamp.

.....  
(Signature of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government).

MODEL 3.

Province ..... Commune .....

District .....

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS.

I the undersigned .....  
(name and rank of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government)

certify that the following meat — meat preparations :

(Weight) .....

(Nature of the goods) .....

bearing the following marks .....



despatched from .....  
 (place of dispatch)  
 by .....  
 (name and address of the consignor)  
 to .....  
 (name and address of the consignee)  
 conveyed by .....  
 (method of transport, name of vessel, if any)  
 are derived from animals inspected before and after slaughter and have been found to be in a sound condition and fit in every respect for human consumption <sup>1</sup>.

Done at .....  
 (date in full)

Official Stamp. ....  
 (Signature of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government)

<sup>1</sup> In the case of pork or pork preparations from Poland, the certificate must attest that an examination for trichinae has been made with a negative result.

MODEL 4.

Province ..... Commune .....  
 District .....

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR RAW ANIMAL PRODUCTS

I the undersigned .....  
 (name and rank of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government)

certify that the following products of animal origin :

(Weight) .....  
 (Nature of the goods).....

bearing the following marks .....  
 despatched from .....  
 (place of dispatch)

by .....  
 (name and address of the consignor)  
 to .....  
 (name and address of the consignee)

conveyed by .....  
 (method of transport, name of vessel, if any)  
 are derived entirely from animals found to be free from diseases which can be communicated to man or to animals by the said products.

Done at .....  
 (date in full)

Official Stamp. ....  
 (Signature of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon authorised by the Government)

## PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

At the time of signing the Veterinary Convention concluded on to-day's date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, desirous of further defining and of amplifying these provisions, have agreed upon the following :

(1) Such veterinary precautions as either of the High Contracting Parties may think fit to adopt with regard to live animals (including poultry) accompanied by the required certificates and found to be in a healthy condition at the time of crossing the frontier shall, on their own territory, be restricted to the indispensable minimum.

(2) The following animals shall be regarded as suspected, within the meaning of Article 7 : those which have been conveyed in the same truck or boat with sick or contaminated animals ; those which have been in contact with sick or contaminated animals during loading or unloading ; and those which have been exposed to indirect infection when passing through premises, or along wharves or gangways, etc. which have not been disinfected.

(3) Racehorses and horses to be entered for competitions or sporting events may be imported, if they are accompanied, in lieu of the certificate of origin and health provided for in this Convention, by a certificate issued by Presidents of Jockey Clubs approved by the State, a list of which shall be communicated to the other High Contracting Party.

This certificate shall bear the stamp of the club and contain the name and domicile of the owner, an exact description of the animal, its place of origin and destination, and the statement of a veterinary surgeon attesting the health of the animal and stating that the establishment from which it has come is free from infectious disease.

(4) Certificates drawn up in accordance with the present Convention must be drafted in the language of the State which issues them and contain an interlinear translation in the language of the other country.

(5) The disinfection of trucks which have been used for the transport of animals, ships, wharves, gangways, etc., carried out in accordance with the regulations in force in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, shall be recognised as valid by the other Party.

(6) The provisions of the present Convention shall be applicable to animals coming from the territory of either High Contracting Party and conveyed in transit across the territory of the other Party, provided that the country of destination undertakes in no case to reject animals conveyed in transit. If transit involves conveyance through other countries, permission to pass in any circumstances must previously be obtained from the various countries crossed.

The conveyance in transit of fresh, preserved, or prepared meat, and raw materials of animal origin from the territory of one of the Contracting Parties across the territory of the other Party, by rail in closed and sealed trucks or by boat, shall be allowed on the same conditions as importation, and without any prior undertaking to accept them being required from any countries crossed or from the country of destination.

(7) It is stipulated that the provisions of the present Convention may, if necessary, be extended by a new agreement between the High Contracting Parties, to other diseases, whether known or unknown at present, the communication of which may reasonably be feared.

(8) Urgent communications with regard to the application of the present Convention may be exchanged direct by the central veterinary authorities of each of the High Contracting Parties, and copies of them shall be transmitted through diplomatic channels.

(9) The present Convention refers exclusively to the home territories of the High Contracting Parties.

(10) The consular visa is not required for the certificates drawn up in accordance with the present Convention.

(11) As regards fees charged for veterinary inspection on the frontier, the two High Contracting Parties shall accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment.

(12) With regard to the provisions contained in Article 8 of the present Convention, it is understood that, if the territory of one of the two High Contracting Parties is threatened by the appearance of cattle plague in the neighbouring countries within a radius of 50 km. from the frontier, the other shall have the right, so long as the danger of infection lasts, to prohibit the import of animals and products which might carry infection, from the threatened frontier zone, to a depth of 30 km. along the said frontier, which, in exceptional circumstances, may be extended to 50 km. The depth of this zone may also be reduced by agreement between the two High Contracting Parties.

Imports by sea from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to that of the other may be prohibited or made conditional upon compliance with special conditions in the event of cattle plague existing within a radius of one hundred km. from the port or ports called at by the vessel conveying the animals.

The present Protocol, which shall be regarded as approved and sanctioned by the High Contracting Parties, without other special ratification, solely in virtue of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention to which it relates, was drawn up in duplicate at Rome on July 22, 1930.

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