

N° 2983.

GRÈCE ET ROUMANIE

**Convention vétérinaire, avec protocole
de signature. Signés à Bucarest,
le 11 août 1931.**

GREECE AND ROUMANIA

**Veterinary Convention, with Protocol
of Signature. Signed at Bucharest,
August 11, 1931.**

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 2983. — VETERINARY CONVENTION ² BETWEEN GREECE AND ROUMANIA. SIGNED AT BUCHAREST, AUGUST 11, 1931.

French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of the Hellenic Republic accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place June 21, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, of the one part, and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, of the other part, being desirous of regulating the conditions for the establishment of Hellenic nationals in Roumania and of Roumanian nationals in Greece, have resolved to conclude a Convention for the purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

His Excellency Monsieur Constantino COLLAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic at Bucharest ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

His Excellency Monsieur Nicolas IORGA, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim* ;

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

Article 1.

The importation from the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territories of the other Party of animals (solipeds, ruminants, swine, poultry), or raw products of animal origin, or in general, any products liable to carry epizootic diseases, as also the importation of fresh or preserved meat, or of any meat products intended for food, may be restricted to Customs offices or ports expressly designated for the purpose, and may be subjected to veterinary control by the State into the territories of which they are to be imported.

Article 2.

The animals must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health, before importation can be authorised.

Such certificate must show the place of origin and place of destination of the animals, and must contain the declaration of a Government veterinary official, or veterinary official duly

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

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Bucharest, June 3, 1932.

authorised by the Government for the purpose, attesting that the commune of origin and the districts passed through on the way to the place where the animals were loaded on to the trucks or boats are free from any notifiable contagious disease which the animals covered by the certificate are liable to contract.

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

- (a) Cattle plague and contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle,
- (b) Dourine, swine-fever, infections enteritis, septicemia of swine and sheep-pox
- (c) Foot-and-mouth disease and fowl plague,

shall not be delivered in the case of such animals, unless the aforesaid diseases have not been prevalent in neighbouring communes for a period of at least six months in the case of the diseases specified under (a), forty days in the case of the diseases specified under (b), or twenty-one days in the case of the diseases specified under (c).

Article 3.

The fact that rabies has been reported in the locality of origin shall not preclude the delivery of the certificate of origin and health, for which provision is made in Article 2.

Similarly the fact that sporadic cases of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, glanders, swine erysipelas or hemorrhagic septicemia have been reported shall not preclude the delivery of the certificate ; but the latter must make mention of the cases reported.

The fact that mange in sheep or goats has been reported shall not preclude the delivery of the certificate for solipeds, and vice-versa.

In every case the animals must come from farms free from these diseases.

Article 4.

Products of animal origin in fresh condition must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and wholesomeness, before their importation can be authorized ; the certificate must be so drawn that the products can be identified, and must contain a declaration to the effect that they are derived from animals free from contagious diseases.

Such a certificate is not required for products of animal origin, which have been subjected to a form of treatment considered as an adequate safeguard from the veterinary standpoint (drying, salting, arsenical treatment, washing, disinfection).

Milk products (cheese, butter) and eggs may also be imported without certificates and shall not be subjected to veterinary police restrictions.

In the case of eggs for hatching the certificate must state that the eggs come from farms free from avian typhoses and bacillary white diarrhoea of chicks.

Article 5.

Fresh, chilled, frozen, or other forms of preserved meats, fat, lard, and all meat products intended for food, must be accompanied by a certificate delivered by a Government veterinary or official duly authorised by the Government for the purpose, before their importation can be authorized ; such certificate must attest that the animals, from which the products are derived, have been inspected before and after slaughter, and that the meat has been found wholesome and suitable for human consumption.

In the case of preserved or prepared meat, the certificate must further attest that it contains no substance prohibited by the regulations of the country to which it is consigned.

Fresh meat or meat preserved by a refrigerating process must be submitted for veterinary inspection on importation in the following forms :

- (a) Beef : entire carcasses, with or without the hides, or halves or quarters of the carcasses ;
- (b) Mutton and goat's-meat : the entire carcasses, with or without the hides, or halves, of the carcasses ;
- (c) Pork : the entire carcasses, or halves thereof, with or without the lard ; the latter may be imported separately.

Cleaning (excision of any part or scraping of the serosae) or the removal of ganglia will involve rejection in all cases.

Article 6.

Consignments which do not comply with the above requirements, and animals which the veterinary official on inspection at the frontier regards as infected or contaminated, or suspect of infection or contamination, with a notifiable contagious disease, shall be admitted on condition of being immediately slaughtered at the frontier station or place of unloading or, if that is not possible, in a place to be determined by the veterinary authority. The use of the meat and products of the animals thus slaughtered shall be governed by the regulations applicable to animals of the importing country infected or suspect of infection with contagious diseases.

The veterinary official at the frontier shall note on the certificate of origin and health the reasons for slaughter of the animals, and shall sign his statement ; the certificate, together with a minute of the facts and the measures taken, shall be transmitted by the said veterinary official to the central authority of his own country ; the latter shall communicate it to the country of origin.

Should any of the contagious diseases to which the present Convention relates be reported after the entry of the animals into the country to which they are consigned, the fact shall be recorded in a minute drawn up by a Government veterinary official, or a veterinary official duly authorised by the Government for the purpose ; the text of such minute shall be communicated at once by the competent authority to the country of origin.

Article 7.

Should the existence of cattle plague be reported in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, the other Party shall be entitled to prohibit or to limit, for as long as the danger of contagion lasts, the importation of ruminants, swine, products of animal origin or, in general, any products liable to carry the contagion.

Article 8.

Should one of the epizootic diseases to which this Convention relates be imported, owing to the trade in animals, from the territories of either High Contracting Party into those of the other, or should one of the said diseases assume a threatening character in the territories of either Contracting Party, the other Party shall be entitled to limit or prohibit, for so long as the danger lasts, the importation of animals of the kinds liable to the disease coming from the districts affected or threatened. Such limitation or prohibition of imports may, under the same conditions, be extended to products of animal origin or products liable to carry the contagion.

Such limitations or prohibitions of imports may only apply to districts infected by the disease, or neighbouring districts. The term districts is understood to mean *plasa* in the case of Roumania, and departments in the case of Greece. If however on three successive occasions and within the space of fifteen days, the cattle imported from Roumania accompanied by certificates of health is found on its arrival in Greece to be infected with one of the epizootic diseases covered by this

Convention, the Hellenic Government shall have the right to enforce the import limitations or prohibitions mentioned above, in respect of the entire department of the Kingdom in which the *plaza* from which come the cattle ascertained to be diseased came, is situated.

Importation may not be prohibited in the case of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, hemorrhagic septicemia, rabies, glanders, swine erysipelas, tuberculosis and mange.

The duration of the period of danger of contagion in the case of the diseases to which Article 2 (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) relates, with the exception of cattle plague, shall be limited to the periods specified in the said Article. Such periods shall be calculated from the day of the official declaration notifying the disappearance of the disease.

Article 9.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to publish on the 1st and 15th of each month a bulletin on the health situation. These bulletins will be transmitted direct to the other Contracting Party as soon as published ; they shall be drawn up in a uniform manner and shall show the position in regard to epizootic diseases.

Article 10.

When the existence of cattle plague or pleuropneumonia of cattle, or of a malignant form of foot-and-mouth disease with high mortality, is reported in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, the central veterinary authority of the other Party shall be informed immediately and direct by telegraph.

Article 11.

In the event of a dispute arising between the two High Contracting Parties with regard to the execution of the present Convention, and if such dispute cannot be settled within the five ensuing days, a Mixed Commission shall at once be appointed, at the request of one of the High Contracting Parties, and its ruling, if given by a majority shall be binding.

To this end each of the Parties shall appoint two members to constitute the Commission, which shall proceed without delay to the examination of the dispute.

In the event of its proving impossible to secure a majority ruling, or if the Mixed Commission has not given a ruling within ten days of the date of its constitution, the dispute shall be referred to the Commission provided for under Article 27, paragraph 2, of the Convention¹ of Commerce and Navigation dated this day.

It is understood that measures taken shall remain in force until the settlement of the dispute.

Article 12.

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

It shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications. Its duration shall be two years, and it shall continue in force after the expiration of this period, so long as one of the High Contracting Parties has not given six months' notice of its intention to bring it to an end.

The ratifications of the present Convention shall be exchanged at the same time as those relating to the Convention of Commerce and Navigation, of to-day's date.

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

Done at Bucharest, in duplicate, the eleventh day of August 1931.

(L. S.) C. COLLAS.

(L. S.) N. IORGA.

¹ See page 33, of this Volume.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

When proceeding to sign the Veterinary Convention concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being desirous of further amplifying and defining these provisions, have agreed as follows :

(1) Imports from the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territories of the other shall not be subject to any previous authorisation. The sanitary precautions which either High Contracting Party thinks fit to adopt with regard to livestock, including poultry, accompanied by health certificates and found healthy on passing the frontier, shall be limited in the territories of such Party to the indispensable minimum. The duration of the period of observation to which animals may be subjected may not exceed six days calculated from the date of the frontier veterinary inspection.

In the case of transport by sea, the six days shall be calculated from the day of loading.

In the case of sheep not intended for slaughter at the ports of unloading or in a slaughter-house directly connected with the railway, the period of observation may be fifteen days.

The above provisions shall not preclude any measures which have been or may be taken for diagnosing glanders in animals of the equine species, or tuberculosis in cattle.

(2) The provisions of the present Convention shall be applicable to animals whose place of origin is in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties when passing in transit through the territory of the other Party, provided always that the country of destination undertakes in no case to reject the animals so consigned. If the transit involves the crossing of other countries, authority for such passage under all conditions must first be obtained from the countries crossed.

The transit of fresh, preserved or prepared meat, and of raw materials of animal origin transported from the territories of one Contracting Party through the territories of the other Party, by rail in closed and sealed trucks or by boat, shall be allowed on the same terms as importation, and no previous undertaking shall be required from countries of transit or destination, that they will accept the consignments.

(3) Consignments direct to slaughter-houses shall not be subjected to the period of observation for which provision is made in the first paragraph of the Final Protocol. The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the list of slaughter-houses equipped with the requisite sanitary arrangements.

(4) Customs-houses designated for the livestock trade shall be so equipped as to enable all veterinary inspections to be satisfactorily carried out.

(5) The measures provided in Article 6 of the present Convention shall only be applied to animals which have been exposed to direct or indirect contact with a diseased or suspect animal. In particular, animals will be considered as suspect of contamination if they have been in the same truck or ship with diseased or suspect animals, or have been in contact during loading or unloading with diseased or suspect animals, and animals which have been exposed to indirect contagion by passing through buildings or over platforms or bridges which have not been disinfected, and the like.

(6) Race-horses, and horses intended for competitions or sporting contests may be allowed to be imported, if accompanied by a certificate delivered in lieu of the certificate for which this Convention provides by the Presidents of Sociétés Hippiques ; appearing on a list to be previously furnished by the High Contracting Party concerned to the other. The certificate must bear the stamp and visa of the club or society, and give the

name and domicile of the proprietor, an exact description of the animal, its place of origin, and place of destination, together with the declaration of a Government veterinary official or veterinary official authorised by the Government, attesting that the animal is healthy and that the establishment it comes from is free from contagious disease.

(7) Certificates drawn up under the present Convention must be in the language of the country issuing them, with an inter-linear translation in the language of the other country, or in the French language.

(8) The disinfection of trucks used for the transport of animals, boats, platforms, bridges, etc., if carried out in accordance with the regulations in force in the territories of one of the Contracting Parties, shall be recognised as effective by the other Party.

(9) It is agreed that the provisions of the present Convention may be extended, if necessary, by a new agreement between the High Contracting Parties, to other diseases, whether known or unknown at the present time, the transmission of which may legitimately be apprehended.

(10) Urgent communications with regard to the execution of the present Convention may be exchanged direct between the veterinary authorities of the respective Contracting Parties ; copies of such communications shall be transmitted through diplomatic channels.

The present Protocol, which shall be considered approved and sanctioned by the Contracting Parties without other special ratification, by the sole fact of the exchange of ratifications of the Convention to which it relates, has been drawn up in duplicate in Bucharest on August 11, 1931.

C. COLLAS.

N. IORGA.