

N° 4007.

ALBANIE ET ITALIE

**Convention sanitaire vétérinaire, avec
annexes et protocole final. Signés
à Tirana, le 19 mars 1936.**

ALBANIA AND ITALY

**Veterinary Sanitary Convention, with
Annexes and Final Protocol.
Signed at Tirana, March 19th,
1936.**

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 4007. — VETERINARY SANITARY CONVENTION ² BETWEEN
THE KINGDOM OF ALBANIA AND THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.
SIGNED AT TIRANA, MARCH 19TH, 1936.

French official text communicated by the Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the Permanent Delegation of Albania to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place November 10th, 1936.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE ALBANIANS
and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY,

Being desirous of facilitating the commerce in livestock and animal products between their respective territories by eliminating as far as possible the danger that epizootic diseases existing or breaking out in the territories of their respective countries may spread to the territories of the other as a result of the movement of livestock or of the trade in animal products, have resolved to conclude a Veterinary Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE ALBANIANS :

His Excellency Dhimitër BERATTI, His Minister of National Economy ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

His Excellency Mario INDELLI, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tirana ;

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

Article I.

The importation from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of the other Party of animals (equines, bovines, swine, poultry), raw products of animal origin or, in general, any products liable to convey epizootic diseases, as also the importation of fresh or preserved meat, slaughtered poultry, or 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 territory of which they are to be imported.

The Customs offices at which veterinary inspections may be made, and the days and hours of such inspection, shall be determined by the competent authority of the importing country and notified to the other Contracting Party. The list of these offices and the arrangements as to their

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 Tirana, May 30th, 1936. Came into force June 30th, 1936.

opening may be modified under identical circumstances as and when the need arises. The veterinary service at such offices shall be so organised as to satisfy all the commercial requirements of the two countries.

Article 2.

In order to be passed for importation, animals must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health (Models Nos. 1 and 2 annexed to the present Convention).

Such certificate must show the place of origin and place of destination of the animals, and must contain a declaration by a State veterinary officer, or veterinary officer duly authorised by the State, attesting that the commune of origin and the territory traversed on the way to the place at which the animals were loaded on to the wagons or boats are immune from any compulsorily notifiable contagious disease communicable to the animals to which the certificate refers.

The certificate required for the export of animals susceptible to :

- (a) Cattle plague or contagious peri-pneumonia of cattle ;
- (b) Dourine, swine fever, hog cholera, septicæmia of swine or sheep-pox ;
- (c) Foot-and-mouth disease or fowl plague ;

shall not be issued for such animals, unless the aforesaid diseases have not been prevalent in the commune of origin or the 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), and twenty-one days in the case of the diseases specified under (c).

The certificates shall be individual (Model 1) for equines and bovines. They shall be collective (Model 2) for sheep, goats, swine, and poultry ; but one and the same certificate may apply only to animals of the same kind, consigned to the same addressee, and forming part of one and the same consignment.

Certificates shall be valid for ten days. Should this period expire during transport, the animals must be again inspected by a State veterinary officer, or veterinary officer duly authorised by the State, in which case the certificates shall be valid for a further ten days ; the results of such inspection shall be attested on the certificate. Should the period expire while the animals are passing through the territory of a third country, the validity of the certificates shall be deemed to be prolonged until the animals reach the frontier of the country to which they are consigned.

In the case of transport by rail or by boat, the animals must before loading be inspected by a State veterinary officer or veterinary officer duly authorised by the State. The result of such inspection shall be shown on the certificates.

Article 3.

The fact that rabies has been reported in the locality of origin shall not preclude the issue of the certificate of origin and of health referred to in Article 2.

Similarly, the fact that sporadic cases of malignant or symptomatic anthrax, glanders, swine erysipelas, or hemorrhagic septicæmia have been reported shall not preclude the issue of the certificate, but the latter must mention the cases reported.

The fact that mange in sheep or goats has been reported shall not preclude the issue of the certificate for equines and *vice versa*.

Article 4.

In order to be passed for importation, fresh, chilled, frozen, or other forms of preserved meats, fat, lard, and all meat products intended for food, must be accompanied by a certificate, issued by a State veterinary surgeon or surgeon duly authorised by the State (Model 3 annexed to the present Convention), attesting that the animals from which the products are derived were inspected before and after slaughter, and that the meat has been found wholesome and suitable for human consumption.

For pork or pork preparations coming from Albania, the certificate shall state that the meat has been examined for trichinæ with a negative result.

In the case of preserved or prepared meat, the certificate must further attest that the operations connected with preparation and preservation have been carried out under the direct supervision of the veterinary service and that the meat contains no substance the use of which is 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 : whole carcasses, with or without the hides, or halves or quarters of carcasses ;

(b) Mutton and goat's meat : whole carcasses, with or without the hides, or halves of carcasses ;

(c) Pork : whole carcasses or halves of carcasses, with or without the fat, which may be imported separately.

Cleaning (excision of any part or scraping of the serous glands) or the removal of lymphatic glands will involve rejection in all cases.

Slaughtered poultry (fresh, chilled or frozen) must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a State veterinary officer or veterinary officer duly authorised by the State, attesting that the poultry in question was healthy and free from contagious disease before being slaughtered (Model No. 4).

Article 5.

Fresh raw animal products may be subjected to veterinary inspection in the country of importation. They shall be accompanied by a certificate (a model of which is annexed to the present Convention, Annex 5), issued by a State veterinary surgeon or surgeon duly authorised by the State, enabling them to be identified, and attesting that they are derived from animals free from contagious diseases.

The certificate shall not be required for products which have undergone treatment regarded as adequate from the prophylactic point of view (drying, salting, arsenical or other treatment, antiseptic washing, stoving, disinfection, etc.).

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

Article 6.

When a contagious disease compulsorily notifiable in the country of importation is observed at the frontier in a consignment of animals coming from the territory of the other Contracting Party, the infected, contaminated or suspect animals shall be placed under the supervision of the veterinary service of the importing country. This service shall be fully entitled to require such animals at the importer's expense to be slaughtered at the frontier or sent to a slaughter-house designated for the purpose, or may take such action as seems advisable. The use to be made of the meat and products of the animals thus slaughtered shall be determined by the regulations applicable in the importing country to animals of native origin.

The owner may, in every case and at any time, ask for all or some of the animals placed under veterinary supervision to be slaughtered.

The veterinary surgeon at the frontier shall state on the certificate of origin and health accompanying the animals the reasons for which the animals were slaughtered or placed under veterinary supervision, and shall sign his statement ; the certificate, together with a minute of the facts of the case and the measures taken, shall be submitted by the said veterinary surgeon to the central veterinary authority of his own country, which shall communicate it to the country of origin.

Should any compulsorily notifiable contagious disease be reported after the entry of the animals into the territory of the country of destination, the fact shall be recorded in a minute drawn up

by a State veterinary surgeon, or surgeon duly authorised by the State, and the text of such minute shall be communicated at once by the competent veterinary authority to the central veterinary authority of the country of origin.

Article 7.

Should the existence of cattle plague be reported in the territory of either High Contracting Party, the other Party shall be entitled, so long as the danger of infection lasts, to prohibit or limit the importation of bovines, swine, products of animal origin or, in general, of any products capable of carrying infection.

Article 8.

If, as a result of the traffic in animals, a contagious disease compulsorily notifiable in the importing country has been introduced from the territory of either High Contracting Party into that of the other, or if such a disease has assumed a threatening form in the territory of either Party, the other Party shall be entitled, so long as the danger lasts, to limit or prohibit the importation of animals of the species liable to contract the disease from the territories affected or threatened. In the same circumstances, such limitation or prohibition of import may be extended to products of animal origin or substances or objects capable of carrying the infection.

Such import restrictions or prohibitions may apply only to the territories affected or threatened by the disease.

For this purpose, the term " territories " shall be understood to mean :

In the case of Italy : the communes within a radius of 25 kilometres of the centre of infection :

In Albania : the sub-prefecture in which the centre of infection is situated and the neighbouring sub-prefectures.

Import may not be prohibited in the case of anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, hæmorrhagic septicaemia, rabies, glanders, swine erysipelas, tuberculosis and mange.

The duration of the period of danger of infection in the case of the diseases referred to in Article 2 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), with the exception of cattle plague, shall be restricted to the periods specified in the said Article. Such period shall be calculated as from the date of the official declaration to the effect that the disease has disappeared.

Article 9.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to publish on the 1st and 15th days of each month a bulletin on the sanitary and veterinary situation. This bulletin shall be sent direct to the other Contracting Party immediately on publication ; it shall be drawn up on uniform lines and shall give an exact description of the sanitary condition of livestock in the various parts of the country.

Article 10.

When the existence of cattle plague or peri-pneumonia of cattle, or dourine of horses, etc., or of a malignant form of foot-and-mouth disease with high mortality, is reported in the territory of either High Contracting Party, the central veterinary authority of the other Contracting Party shall be informed immediately and directly 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, a Mixed Commission shall be appointed on the demand of one of the Parties, and its opinion shall receive equitable consideration in any decision that may be adopted.

Each High Contracting Party shall appoint two members of the Commission, which shall be entitled to co-opt a fifth member if agreement cannot be reached.

At the first meeting requiring the appointment of a fifth member, the latter shall be chosen from the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties, designated by lot; at the next meeting, he shall be chosen from the nationals of the other Party, and so on alternately.

Article 12.

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

It shall come into force one month after the date of exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for the same period as the Treaty¹ of Commerce and Navigation between the two countries signed at Rome on January 20th, 1924.

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

Done at Tirana, in duplicate, this 19th day of March, 1936.

For Albania :
(Signed) D. BERATTI.

For Italy :
(Signed) M. INDELLI.

MODEL I.

Province
District

Commune

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR THE TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS TO

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

Description of the Animal :

Particulars :

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Species :</p> <p>2. Sex :</p> <p>3. Colour :</p> <p>4. Special marks :</p> | <p>1. Surname, Christian names and domicile of consignor of the animal :</p> <p>2. Place of origin of animal :</p> <p>3. Surname, Christian names and domicile of consignee :</p> <p>4. Place of destination, with name of unloading station :</p> |
|--|--|

The present certificate, issued in pursuance of Article 2 of the Veterinary Convention of March 19th, 1936, between Italy and Albania, attests that all the conditions required by the said Convention have been fully complied with (see over *).

Done at

on

19

(Stamp of Mayor's Office)

State veterinary officer
or officer approved by the State.

Seen :

Mayor.

* The text of Article 2 of the Convention will be reproduced on the back of the certificate.

¹ Vol. XLIV, page 359, of this Series.

EXTENSION OF VALIDITY.

Extension of validity granted for ten days.

The animal has been inspected to-day and has been found free from all infectious disease.

Done at _____ on _____ 19__

Government veterinary officer
or officer approved by the Government.

Inspection at Frontier.

The animal herein referred to has been found free from all infectious disease.

Done at _____ on _____ 19__

(Stamp of frontier veterinary officer)

Frontier veterinary officer.

MODEL 2.

Province _____
District _____

Commune _____

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR THE TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS TO

(Valid for a consignment of animals of the same species (sheep, goats, swine, poultry) forwarded to a single consignee within ten days of the issue of the present certificate.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Species : | 1. Surname, Christian names and domicile of consignor of animals : |
| 2. Race : | 2. Place of origin of animals : |
| 3. Number of animals (in words) : | 3. Surname, Christian names and domicile of consignee : |
| | 4. Place of destination, with name of unloading station : |

The present certificate, issued in pursuance of Article 2 of the Veterinary Convention of March 19th, 1936, between Italy and Albania (see over *), attests that all the conditions laid down by the said Convention have been fully complied with.

Done at _____ on _____ 19__ (Stamp)

State veterinary officer
or officer approved by the State.

Seen : _____ Mayor.

EXTENSION OF VALIDITY.

Extension of validity granted for ten days.

The animals have been inspected to-day and have been found free from all infectious disease.

Done at _____ on _____ 19__

State veterinary officer
or officer approved by the State.

Inspection at Frontier.

The animals have been found free from all infectious disease.

Done at _____ on _____ 19__

(Stamp of frontier veterinary officer)

Frontier veterinary officer.

* The text of Article 2 of the Convention will be reproduced on the back of the certificate.

Province
District

Commune

MODEL 3.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND FITNESS OF MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS.

I, the undersigned
 (name and rank of State veterinary surgeon or surgeon approved by the State) certify that the following
 meat — meat preparations — :
 (weight)
 (nature of goods)
 bearing the following marks :
 despatched from
 (place of despatch)
 by
 (name and address of consignor)
 to
 (name and address of consignee)
 conveyed by
 (method of transport, name of vessel, if any) is (are) derived from animals inspected before and after
 slaughter and has (have) been found to be in sound condition and fit in every respect for human
 consumption. (*)

Done at

on

19

(Date in words)

.....
 (Signature of the Government veterinary surgeon
 or surgeon approved by the Government)

(Official stamp or seal)

* In the case of pork or pork preparations originating in Albania, the certificate must state that an
 examination for trichinæ has been made with negative results.

Province
District

Commune

MODEL 4.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND FITNESS OF SLAUGHTERED POULTRY.

I, the undersigned
 (name and rank of State veterinary surgeon or surgeon approved by the State)
 certify that the following poultry :
 (weight)
 (nature of goods)
 bearing the following marks :
 despatched from
 (place of despatch)
 by
 (name and address of consignor)
 to
 (name and address of consignee)
 conveyed by
 (method of transport, name of vessel, if any)
 before being slaughtered, were found to be in sound condition and free from infectious disease.

Done at

on

(Date in words)

.....
 (Signature of State veterinary surgeon or surgeon
 approved by the State)

(Official stamp or seal)

MODEL 5.

Province
District

Commune

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR RAW ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

I, the undersigned
 (name and rank of State veterinary surgeon or surgeon approved by the State)
 certify that the following products of animal origin :
 (weight)
 (nature of goods)
 bearing the following marks :
 despatched from
 (place of despatch)
 by
 (name and address of consignor)
 to
 (name and address of consignee)
 conveyed by
 (method of transport, name of vessel, if any)
 are derived entirely from animals found to be free from diseases communicable to man or to animals
 by the said products.

Done at

on

(date in words)

.....
 (Signature of State veterinary surgeon or surgeon
 authorised by the State)

(Official stamp or seal)

FINAL PROTOCOL.

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

1. Imports from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory 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 sanitary certificates and found healthy on crossing the frontier, shall be limited in the territory 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 counted from the day 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 at a slaughter-house directly connected to a 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 equines, or tuberculosis in cattle.

2. The provisions of the Convention shall be applicable to animals coming from the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties and 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 various countries crossed.

3. The transit of fresh, preserved or prepared meat, slaughtered poultry and raw materials of animal origin transported from the territories of one Contracting Party across the territories of the other Party, by rail in closed and sealed wagons or by boat, shall be allowed on the same conditions as importation, and no previous undertaking to accept the consignments shall be required from any countries of transit or destination.

The period of observation specified in the first paragraph of the Final Protocol shall not be applicable to consignments of animals direct to slaughter-houses connected to a railway. The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the list of slaughter-houses connected to a railway and possessing the requisite sanitary equipment.

4. Customs offices designated for the traffic in livestock shall be so equipped as to enable all veterinary measures to be satisfactorily carried out.

5. The application of the provisions laid down in Article 6 of the Convention shall be confined to animals which have been exposed to direct or indirect contact with a diseased or suspect animal. In particular, animals will be considered suspected of contamination if they have been in the same wagon or ship with diseased or suspect animals, or have been in contact with diseased or suspect animals during loading or unloading or have been exposed to indirect contagion by passing through places or along platforms or gangways which have not been disinfected, and the like.

6. With regard to the provisions of Articles 2 and 7 of the Convention, it is understood that, if the territory of either High Contracting Party should be threatened by the existence of cattle plague in the districts adjoining its frontier, the other Party shall have the right, so long as the danger of contagion continues, to prohibit the import of animals and products capable of carrying the infection which have arrived from places in the threatened frontier zone as far as 30 kilometres distant from such frontier. This distance may in exceptional circumstances be extended to 50 kilometres, or it may similarly be reduced by agreement between the two High Contracting Parties.

Imports by sea from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into that of the other may be prohibited or subjected to the observance of special conditions in cases where cattle plague exists within a radius of 100 kilometres of the port or ports touched by the boat transporting the animals.

7. Race-horses and horses intended for competitions or sporting contests may be imported, if accompanied, in lieu of the certificates for which the present Convention provides, by certificates issued by the presidents of the horse-racing clubs of which a list shall be sent by each High Contracting Party to the other. Such certificates shall bear the stamp and endorsement of the club or society, and shall state the name and domicile of the owner, an exact description of the animal, the place from which it is sent and the place of destination, and a declaration by a State veterinary officer, or officer authorised by the State, certifying that the animal is healthy and stating that the establishment from which it comes is free from contagious diseases.

8. Certificates drawn up under the Convention must be worded in the language of the country issuing them and must have an interlinear translation in the language of the other country.

9. The disinfection of wagons which have served for the transport of animals, boats, platforms, gangways, etc., if carried out under the supervision of the veterinary service and in accordance with the regulations in force in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, shall be recognised as satisfactory by the other Party.

10. Should there be in the territories of the Contracting Parties slaughter-houses with a connection to a railway, to which animals can be sent for slaughter direct, without having to cross or stop in the market attached to the slaughter-house, the Contracting Parties shall be allowed to send the animals to such slaughter-houses accompanied by a certificate of origin and health by which, as regards swine fever, hog cholera, sheep-pox and foot-and-mouth disease, a State veterinary officer or veterinary officer specially authorised by the State for the purpose has duly attested that the said diseases were not prevalent in the commune of origin during the periods referred to in Article 2 of the Convention and that neighbouring communes were free from the said infectious diseases at the time when the animals were shipped.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to inform one another of such slaughter-houses as satisfy the above conditions.

11. It is specified that the provisions of the 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.

12. The veterinary police measures which may prove necessary for animals and meat originating in or coming from Albania shall be reduced to the indispensable minimum.

For this purpose :

(a) No further use shall be made of the mark "carni estere". The sanitary mark showing that there has been veterinary inspection of imports shall consist of the letters "C. V. S.". This mark shall be applied without exception to fresh and chilled meat, from whatever place it has been consigned.

(b) Veterinary inspection of meat imported from Albania into Italy shall be carried out at the place of destination, provided there is a Customs office there. Accordingly, the operations of opening wagons and unloading meat at the frontier for veterinary inspection purposes shall not be carried out.

(c) The tuberculin test at the frontier shall continue to be applied as follows :

(1) Tuberculin-tested animals shall be detained at the frontier for the minimum length of time necessary to enable the reaction to be judged ;

(2) Animals reacting to the test may, at the request of the parties concerned, be sent for slaughter to a slaughter-house in any of the towns of Bari, Brindisi, Barletta, Gallipoli, Trieste. When imported by sea, animals reacting to the test shall be sent direct from the port of discharge to the slaughter-house of the town to which the port belongs.

In any case, the tuberculin test at the frontier shall be continued to be applied only so long as the said test is applied to livestock imported into Italy from any other country.

Should an exception be made for special reasons in applying the tuberculin test at the frontier, animals originating in or coming from Albania may be given the benefit of the said exception for the same special reasons, provided they satisfy the same conditions as the animals in respect of which the exception is granted.

13. Animals marked at the frontier with a view to their identification for re-exportation shall be given the same treatment in the country as animals of native origin.

14. Urgent communications regarding the application of the Convention may be exchanged direct between the veterinary sanitary authorities of the respective High Contracting Parties ; copies of such communications shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel.

The present Protocol, which shall be considered to be approved and sanctioned by the High Contracting Parties, without further special ratification, by the sole fact of the exchange of ratifications of the Convention to which it relates, has been signed in duplicate at Tirana this 19th day of March, 1936.

For Albania :
(Signed) D. BERATTI.

For Italy :
(Signed) M. INDELLI.