

N° 3834.

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## ALLEMAGNE ET LETTONIE

Arrangement relatif à l'échange réciproque des marchandises, avec annexes. Signé à Riga, le 4 décembre 1935.

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## GERMANY AND LATVIA

Agreement regarding the Reciprocal Exchange of Goods, with Annexes. Signed at Riga, December 4th, 1935.

<sup>1</sup> TRANSLATION.

No. 3834. — AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND LATVIA  
REGARDING THE RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE OF GOODS. SIGNED  
AT RIGA, DECEMBER 4TH, 1935.

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The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the LATVIAN and GERMAN GOVERNMENTS have concluded the following Agreement concerning goods traffic between the two countries :

*Article 1.*

The Latvian and German Governments, desirous of developing commercial exchanges between their two countries as far as possible, have agreed that, in the case of special difficulties, they will enter into negotiations in order to seek a satisfactory solution by mutual agreement.

*Article 2.*

The Latvian Government shall take due account of German interests in connection with the import of products of German soil and industry.

The German Government shall take due account of Latvian interests in connection with the import of products of Latvian soil and industry.

*Article 3.*

The veterinary provisions contained in the annex shall apply to the import and transit of animals, parts of animals and animal products of Latvian origin into and through Germany.

Otherwise, the German veterinary regulations shall remain unaffected.

*Article 4.*

Each of the two Governments shall set up a Government Commission. These Commissions shall be required to maintain direct and permanent contact with each other for the purpose of dealing with all questions connected with the execution of the present Agreement. The two Governments shall advise each other as soon as possible of the composition of the Government Commissions.

The Government Commissions shall meet at the request of one of the two Chairmen.

The Government Commissions may call in experts and set up mixed Sub-Commissions.

The Commissions shall draw up common rules of procedure for their activities.

*Article 5.*

The present Agreement shall remain in force up to December 31st, 1936. It may not, however, remain in force longer than the Treaty concluded on June 28th, 1926, between the Latvian Republic

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

and the German Reich for the purpose of regulating economic relations between Latvia and Germany. The Agreement shall on each successive occasion be regarded as prolonged for a further period of one year unless denounced by one of the Contracting Parties not later than November 30th of the current year. Should the Agreement continue in force after December 31st, 1936, it may thereafter also be denounced subject to three months' notice to take effect at the end of a quarter.

Article 6.

The present Agreement shall be ratified. The exchange of instruments of ratification shall take place in Berlin before December 15th, 1935. The Agreement shall come into force on January 1st 1936.

Done in duplicate, in the Latvian and German languages.

RIGA, December 4th, 1935.

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (L. S.) (Signed) L. ĒKIS.     | (L. S.) (Signed) E. v. SCHACK. |
| (L. S.) (Signed) B. PAVASARS. | (L. S.) (Signed) H. HEMMEN.    |

ANNEX TO ARTICLE 3.

A. IMPORTS.

The following may be imported into Germany :

*I. Live swine, consigned by sea to slaughter-houses on the maritime frontier.*

Without prejudice to the provisions of the German law on epizootic diseases of June 26th, 1909 (RGBl. page 519), the import of live Latvian swine consigned to German slaughter-houses on the maritime frontier shall be governed by the following provisions :

1. Swine may only be imported in cattle steamers, which have been specially licensed for such service by the German authorities after being examined as to their suitability and which have undertaken to observe the regulations for loading and the veterinary regulations and the rules for cleaning and disinfection laid down by the German authorities.

2. Import shall only be allowed on the strength of a special veterinary permit, which shall lapse unless used within three months.

3. Swine consigned for import must be accompanied by certificates of origin and health drawn up in both languages by an official veterinary surgeon in accordance with the Model (a) attached hereto.

The certificates must give the number of animals together with any special distinguishing marks, such as ear-marks, brand marks or coloured signs.

Collective certificates may be made out for swine loaded on the same ship.

The certificate shall be valid for five days.

Should the period of five days expire during the journey, the swine must be re-examined by a Government veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon entrusted by the Government with that duty, and the result of the examination must be recorded by the veterinary surgeon on the certificates in order that their validity may be extended for a further five days.

This further examination and the record relevant thereto shall not be required if the sea journey has exceeded its usual duration owing to *force majeure*.

4. During the railway journey in Latvia between the station at which the swine are loaded and the port of embarkation no transshipment, unloading or addition to the load shall be allowed except for technical reasons connected with railway traffic or as the result of *force majeure*.

If during the journey it is necessary to unload sick or dead animals, the cause of sickness or death must be noted on the official veterinary certificate by the competent veterinary officer.

5. On disembarkation the swine must be examined by an official veterinary surgeon.

Consignments which include animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from an infectious disease, or suspected of being infectious, or which do not comply with the above conditions, shall be refused.

Nevertheless, whole consignments shall not be refused by reason of the fact that individual cases of swine erysipelas have been discovered.

6. In slaughter-houses on the maritime frontier the German general regulations governing such establishments shall apply.

Furthermore, the following may be imported by sea through Stettin under the following conditions :

II. *Live poultry for fattening or slaughtering* (geese, ducks, domestic fowls, guinea-fowls, turkeys and pigeons).

1. Imports shall only be allowed on the strength of a special veterinary permit, which shall lapse unless used within three months.

2. Poultry must be accompanied by health certificates drawn up in both languages by an official veterinary surgeon in accordance with the Model (b) attached hereto.

3. On import, poultry shall be subjected to a veterinary inspection at the frontier ; they must be submitted for such examination with the tail feathers cut short.

Consignments which include poultry suffering from or suspected of suffering from an infectious disease, or suspected of being infectious, or which do not comply with the above conditions, shall be refused.

4. Transport between the frontier station of Stettin and the station of destination may only be carried out in railway wagons sealed by the Customs or railway authorities and labelled " Ausländisches Sperrgeflügel ".

The railway wagons must be so constructed that animal excrements, food, litter, etc., cannot fall out of them ; in particular, the flooring of the wagons must be free from any defect, and the sides of the wagons in the neighbourhood of the flooring must be made impermeable by means of boards at least 15 centimetres in height.

5. Poultry may be imported only when consigned to fattening or slaughtering establishments specially licensed by the German Government.

III. *Fresh pigs' livers* consigned to meat product factories specially licensed by the German Government to import pigs' livers from Latvia.

1. Imports shall be regulated by the provisions of the Reich law on meat inspection, dated June 3rd, 1900 (RGBl. page 547). Accordingly, import may only take place so long as it is generally allowed under the German meat inspection regulations.

2. Imports shall only be allowed on the strength of a special veterinary permit, which shall lapse unless used within three months.

3. The livers must come from swine which have been slaughtered in the public slaughter-houses and export slaughter-houses under permanent official veterinary supervision that are mentioned hereafter :

Official public slaughter-houses at Riga, Liepaja, Daugavpils, Jelgava and Cesis ;

Export slaughter-houses at Riga, Liepaja and Valmiera.

4. The pigs' livers consigned for import must be accompanied by health certificates drawn up in both languages by an official veterinary surgeon in accordance with Model (c) attached hereto.

5. The flooring of the railway wagons used in Germany for transport of fresh livers must be made sufficiently watertight for the juice of the meat not to trickle out of the wagons.

IV. *Lard prepared by melting* within the meaning of the Reich law on meat inspection dated June 3rd, 1900 (RGBl. p. 547).

V. *Slaughtered domestic poultry* may only be imported plucked. Furthermore, the crop must be emptied, and in unfattened poultry the intestines must, moreover, be removed.

VI. The animals and parts of animals referred to under II and III may only be transported to Stettin by sea in cattle steamers, which have been specially licensed for such service by the German authorities, if necessary after being examined as to their suitability, and which have undertaken to observe the regulations for loading, the veterinary regulations, and the rules for cleaning and disinfection laid down by the German authorities.

The German regulations shall apply to transhipment from the ship to railway wagons in Stettin.

VII. The animal parts and products referred to under III to V above shall be rejected if they are derived from animals suffering from a contagious disease, suspected of being infectious, or if they do not comply with the above conditions.

## B. TRANSIT.

Transit of live animals, parts of animals, or animal products may only take place through the frontier port of Stettin. Animals, parts of animals, and animal products must be sent to Stettin by sea on steamships which have been specially licensed for such service by the German authorities, if necessary after being examined as to their suitability, and which have undertaken to observe the regulations for loading, the veterinary regulations and the rules for cleaning and disinfection laid down by the German authorities.

The German regulations shall apply to transhipment from the ship to railway wagons in Stettin.

The following regulations shall also be applied :

### I. *Live Animals.*

i. Solipeds (horses, donkeys, mules and hinnies).

(a) Solipeds shall be accompanied by certificates of origin and health drawn up in both languages by an official veterinary surgeon in accordance with Model (d) attached hereto.

(b) The German provisions for the protection of animals shall be observed in respect of the number of solipeds to be loaded in cattle wagons for transport and transit across Germany.

2. Live cloven-hoofed animals (cattle, sheep and swine).

(a) Transit shall only be allowed on the strength of a special veterinary permit, which shall lapse unless used within three months.

(b) Cattle shall be accompanied by certificates of origin and health drawn up in both languages by an official veterinary surgeon in accordance with Model (e), sheep by similar certificates drawn up in accordance with Model (f), and swine by certificates drawn up in accordance with Model (a).

Collective certificates may be made out for cattle, sheep and swine if loaded on the same ship.

The certificates shall be valid for five days.

Should the said period expire during the transport to Stettin, the animals must be re-examined by a Government veterinary officer or by a veterinary surgeon entrusted by the Government with that duty and the result of the examination must be recorded by the veterinary surgeon on the certificates, in order that their validity may be extended for a further five days.

This re-examination and the record relevant thereto shall not be required if the sea journey has exceeded its usual duration owing to *force majeure*.

During the railway journey in Latvia between the station at which the animals are loaded and the port of embarkation, no transshipment, unloading or addition to the load shall be allowed except for technical reasons connected with railway traffic, or as a result of *force majeure*.

If during the journey it becomes necessary to unload sick or dead animals, the cause of sickness or death must be noted on the official veterinary certificate by the competent veterinary officer.

(c) Animals may only be transported across Germany in special wagons fitted in such a way that animal excrements, litter and matter likely to convey infection may not fall or trickle out.

(d) If foot-and-mouth disease should break out in Latvia, cattle must be vaccinated with Riems high potency immunizing serum before being shipped to or on arrival at Stettin.

3. General provisions governing the live solipeds and cloven-footed animals referred to in 1 and 2.

(a) The animals must be accompanied by a declaration by the country of destination or of the first country of transit to be crossed after leaving Germany, to the effect that the animals will be taken over in any case even if diseased.

(b) The animals shall be examined on arrival at the frontier in Stettin by an official veterinary surgeon.

Consignments which include animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from an infectious disease, or suspected of being infectious, and which do not comply with the above conditions, shall not be accepted for transit.

(c) The railway wagons used for transit of animals through Germany must be labelled "Ausländisches Sperrvieh".

(d) Transit through Germany shall only be allowed in railway wagons sealed by the Customs.

(e) During transit through Germany, the animals may only be unloaded for the purpose of feeding or watering in stations designated for that purpose by the German authorities and may only be unloaded in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Otherwise animals passing through Germany in transit may only be watered and fed in the railway wagons.

On such occasions no persons may enter the wagons containing cloven-hoofed animals.

## II. *Parts of Animals.*

### 1. Fresh beef, mutton and pork.

(a) Cattle, sheep and swine must have been slaughtered in the public slaughter-houses or the export slaughter-houses under permanent veterinary supervision that are mentioned below :

Public slaughter-houses at Riga, Liepaja, Daugavpils, Jelgava and Cesis ;  
Export slaughter-houses at Riga, Liepaja and Valmiera.

(b) The slaughtered cattle and sheep must be accompanied by certificates of health drawn up in both languages by an official veterinary surgeon in accordance with Model (g) and the slaughtered swine by similar certificates in accordance with Model (h).

(c) The flooring of the railway wagons used for transport of fresh meat must be made sufficiently watertight for the juice of the meat not to trickle out of the wagons.

(d) Should the organs which must be present on importation according to paragraph 12 of the Reich law on meat inspection of June 3rd, 1900 (RGBl. p. 547), also be carried in transit adhering to the carcasses by their natural connections, then, with a view to preventing subsequent illicit import into Germany, the beef and pork must be marked by the Latvian meat inspection service in the following manner :

On the carcasses of cattle a large flat rectangular brand mark measuring  $3 \times 2.5$  cm. shall be affixed two or three finger-breadths above the two carpal joints on the internal surface of bone of the foreleg where there is little connective tissue.

When marking pork, a brand shall be used which bears the letter " L " (Latvia) which shall be affixed on the inner surface of the two forelegs. Should it be necessary, the two Governments shall also agree on a similar procedure for marking slaughtered sheep.

2. Prepared meat of ruminants and swine, including sausages and preserved meat.
3. Slaughtered domestic poultry.
4. Completely air-dried intestines and skins and fully air-dried bones, hooves and horns with the soft parts removed.
5. Wholly salted intestines and skins.
6. Wholly dried wools, hairs, bristles and feathers tight-packed in sacks.
7. The parts of animals referred to in Nos. 1 to 6 above shall not be accepted for transit if they are derived from animals suffering from, or suspected of suffering from, an infectious disease, or if they do not comply with the above provisions.

They shall pass through Germany in transit in railway wagons or packages sealed by the Customs authorities.

## C. FINAL PROVISIONS.

Should an epizootic disease spread in a dangerous manner in Latvia, the German authorities may, whilst the danger of disease persists, wholly or partly prohibit the import and transit of animals liable to contract such disease, and of parts of animals and animal products liable to transmit the infection.

RIGA, *September 4th*, 1935.

MODEL (a).

OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR LIVE SWINE. (Import and Transit)

Duration of validity : 5 days.

Register No. Veterinary districts
Vessel Port of embarkation

Name and christian name of consignor
Domicile of consignor

Number of swine and special marks, if any

This certificate is granted on the attestations of the district veterinary authorities in whose districts the places of origin of the swine in question are situated.

The official veterinary authority hereby certifies that :

- 1. The swine specified above and intended for export to Germany \* (for transit through Germany) \* have been examined by an official veterinary surgeon at the time of embarkation and have been found free from symptoms of communicable diseases ;
2. The places from which they come and their surroundings within a radius of 25 km. round have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for the last 40 days ;
3. The places from which they come and the surroundings within a radius of 10 km. round have been free from swine fever and swine plague for the last 40 days ;
4. The Latvian Republic has been free from cattle plague for one year.

....., the ..... 193...

(Official stamp)

Official Veterinary Surgeon.

\* Strike out what does not apply.

MODEL (b).

OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH FOR LIVE POULTRY. (Import)

Duration of validity : 5 days.

The official veterinary authority hereby certifies that the following consignment of poultry for fattening and slaughtering intended for import to Germany,

..... geese
..... ducks
..... fowls
..... guinea fowls
..... turkeys
..... pigeons

shipped by ..... of .....
loaded on the ship .....
have been examined by me on embarkation and found free from symptoms of communicable diseases.

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(Official stamp)

Official Veterinary Surgeon.

MODEL (c).

## OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH FOR FRESH PIGS' LIVERS.

(Import)

The official veterinary authority hereby certifies that the ..... kg. of livers intended for export to Germany come from swine which were slaughtered in the public slaughter-house, under permanent veterinary supervision, at ..... \*, the slaughter-house for export, under permanent veterinary supervision, at ..... \*, and that they were examined by a veterinary surgeon before and after slaughtering and found to be in a healthy condition.

The swine do not come from farms, localities or districts which have been isolated by reason of foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever or swine plague.

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(Official stamp)

Official Veterinary Surgeon.

\* Strike out what does not apply.

MODEL (d).

## OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH OF SOLIPEDES.

(Transit)

Register No.  
No. of wagonDuration of validity : 5 days.  
Veterinary districtName and christian name of consignor  
Domicile of consignor

Breed and description of the animal (sex, age, colour, distinctive marks, height at the withers)

Special marks

Place from which the animal comes

The official veterinary authority hereby certifies that the soliped specified above and intended to pass through Germany in transit :

1. Has been subjected by me to an official veterinary examination and has been found free from symptoms of communicable diseases ;

2. Comes from a place in which no contagious disease transmissible to solipeds against which official measures are taken prevails or has prevailed within the last 40 days.

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(Official seal)

Official Veterinary Surgeon  
of the place from which the animal comes.

The soliped designated above and intended to be transported by the ship ..... has been officially examined by me at the time of embarkation at ..... and has been found free from contagious disease.

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(Official seal)

Official Veterinary Surgeon  
of the port of embarkation.

MODEL (e).

## OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR CATTLE.

(Transit)

Duration of validity : 5 days.

Register No.  
ShipVeterinary district  
Port of embarkationName and christian name of consignor  
Domicile of consignor

| Number | Breed | Colour of the bulls | .....        |
|--------|-------|---------------------|--------------|
| »      | »     | » » »               | cows         |
| »      | »     | » » »               | adult oxen   |
| »      | »     | » » »               | young cattle |
| »      | »     | » » »               | calves       |

This certificate is issued on attestations from the district veterinary surgeons of the places from which the cattle come :

The official veterinary authority hereby certifies that :

1. The cattle specified above and intended to pass through Germany in transit have been examined by an official veterinary surgeon at the time of embarkation and have been found free from symptoms of communicable diseases ;
2. The places from which they come and the surroundings within a radius of 25 km. have been free from foot-and-mouth disease during 40 days ; and
3. The Latvian Republic has been free from cattle plague and pleuropneumonia for one year.

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(Official seal)

Official Veterinary Surgeon.

MODEL (f).

## OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH FOR LIVE SHEEP.

(Transit)

Duration of validity : 5 days.

Register No.  
ShipVeterinary district  
Port of embarkationName and christian name of consignor  
Domicile of consignor

Number and distinctive marks, if any, of the sheep

This certificate is issued on attestations from the district veterinary surgeons of the places from which the sheep come :

The official veterinary authority hereby certifies that :

1. The sheep specified above and intended to pass through Germany in transit have been officially examined by an official veterinary surgeon at the time of embarkation and have been found free from symptoms of communicable diseases ;
2. The places from which the sheep come and the surroundings within a radius of 25 km. have been free from foot-and-mouth disease and sheep pox for 40 days ; and
3. The Latvian Republic has been free from cattle plague for one year.

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(Official seal)

Official Veterinary Surgeon.

MODEL (g).

OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH FOR SLAUGHTERED CATTLE  
AND SHEEP.

(Transit)

The official veterinary authority hereby certifies that the :

(Number or kg.) ..... cattle  
 (Number or kg.) ..... sheep  
 intended to pass through Germany in transit and slaughtered at the public slaughter-house under permanent veterinary supervision at ..... \* the export slaughter-house placed under permanent veterinary supervision at ..... \* :

1. Come from places which, together with their surroundings within a radius of 10 km., are free from any contagious diseases transmissible to such animals against which official measures are taken \*\* ;
2. Have been examined by a veterinary surgeon before and after slaughtering and have been found healthy.

The Latvian Republic is free from cattle plague.

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(Official seal)

Official Veterinary Surgeon.

\* Strike out what does not apply.

\*\* With the exception of tuberculosis, brucellosis and malignant catarrhal fever.

MODEL (h).

## OFFICIAL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH FOR SLAUGHTERED SWINE.

(Transit)

The official veterinary authority hereby certifies that the : (number or kg.) .....  
 of swine intended for transit through Germany and slaughtered in the official slaughter-house under permanent veterinary supervision at ..... \* the export slaughter-house under permanent veterinary supervision at ..... \* :

1. Do not come from farms, localities or districts which have been isolated by reason of foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever or swine plague ;
2. Have been examined by the veterinary surgeon before and after slaughtering and have been found healthy and, in particular, free from trichina.

....., the ..... 193...

(Official stamp)

Official Veterinary Surgeon.

\* Strike out what does not apply.