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Geneva, November 23rd, 1934.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**DRAFT CONVENTIONS  
ON VETERINARY QUESTIONS**

**MEETING OF DELEGATES OF GOVERNMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION  
OF THREE DRAFT CONVENTIONS**

*Held at Geneva, October 20th, 1934*

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

whose co-operation seems essential". The Committee at the same time specified the countries which it considered should be invited to take part in the meeting, with the object of framing a total or partial agreement that the delegates might recommend to their Governments' acceptance.

The Economic Committee's report having been approved by the Council at its session in January 1934, the Secretary-General, by letter dated June 19th, 1934, invited the Governments specified by the Economic Committee to meet at Geneva on October 15th, 1934.

The meeting concluded with the signature of a common declaration in regard to the three draft Conventions *as revised and completed by the delegates*. The texts of the declaration and of the three drafts are attached to the present note.

The Secretary-General proposes to include in the agenda of the coming session of the Council the question of the action to be taken in regard to the drafts approved at the meeting in October 1934.



## DECLARATION

signed at Geneva on October 20th, 1934, by the Delegates of Governments met to examine the Texts of Three Draft Veterinary Conventions drawn up by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

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In compliance with the invitation sent to them by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on June 19th, 1934, the Governments of the following countries :

Austria	Hungary
Belgium	Italy
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Denmark	Roumania
Estonia	Switzerland
France	Yugoslavia

appointed as delegates :

H.E. M. Nicolas ANTONOFF (Bulgaria)  
M. Zoltán BARANYAI (Hungary)  
Prof. H. C. L. E. BERGER (Netherlands)  
Dr. C. BISANTI (Italy)  
M. J. BOES (Belgium)  
M. William BORBERG (Denmark)  
M. V. DROUIN (France)  
Dr. FLÜCKIGER (Switzerland)  
M. IONESCO-BRAÏLA (Roumania)  
H.E. M. Emerich von PFLÜGL (Austria)  
Assistant : Dr. Karl KASPER  
H.E. Count Edward RACZYŃSKI (Poland)  
Assistant : M. Martin MARCZEWSKI  
Dr. V. Jeroným RUŽIČKA (Czechoslovakia)  
H.E. M. A. SCHMIDT (Estonia)  
M. Milan STEVANOVITCH (Yugoslavia)  
Assistant : M. Miloutine GUETZ

to take part in a meeting which took place at Geneva from October 15th to 20th, 1934.

The United Kingdom Government further appointed Captain W. G. Wragg, M.R.C.V.S., as an observer.

The delegates proceeded to re-examine the three draft veterinary Conventions previously drawn up by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, taking into account the observations submitted by the Governments to which the drafts in question were communicated and the discussions to which they gave rise. The delegates drew up the attached texts in the conviction that the adoption of the Conventions therein contained would facilitate international trade, while at the same time providing for the safeguards desirable from a health point of view.

They accordingly agreed to recommend the adoption of the drafts in question to their respective Governments.

M. RUŽIČKA (Czechoslovakia) and M. STEVANOVITCH (Yugoslavia), while associating themselves with the above recommendation, made a reservation in respect of Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Convention relating to the Transit of Animals and Animal Products. They are of opinion that the only way of giving transit countries the safeguards imperatively required to protect them from the introduction of animal diseases is to give them the right to be able to subject traffic in transit across their territory to previous authorisation, as provided in the preliminary draft submitted to their Governments in 1931.

Geneva, October 20th, 1934.

(Signed):

E. PFLÜGL.  
KASPER.  
J. BOES.  
N. ANTONOFF.  
William BORBERG.  
A. SCHMIDT.  
V. DROUIN.  
Dr. Jeroným RUŽIČKA.

M. STEVANOVITCH.  
Miloutine GUETZ.  
C. BISANTI.  
BERGER.  
E. RACZYŃSKI.  
MARCZEWSKI.  
G. IONESCO-BRAÏLA.  
G. FLÜCKIGER.

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I.

**DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CAMPAIGN  
AGAINST CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.**

[List of Heads of States.]

Being convinced that an unceasing and increasingly effective campaign against contagious diseases of animals can only be successfully prosecuted by concerted action by the countries concerned ;

Recognising unanimously, moreover, that, in any action intended to facilitate international trade in live-stock and animal products, the first item in the programme must be the improvement of veterinary health conditions by every possible means, including closer and more frequent international co-operation :

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

[List of Plenipotentiaries.]

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

*Article 1.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact the necessary legislation and take the necessary administrative measures for ensuring joint and effective action against the appearance and spread of contagious diseases of animals.

These measures should more particularly provide for :

(1) Control over farm animals and over establishments which are of special importance in the campaign against animal diseases, such as slaughter-houses, knackers' yards, cattle and meat markets, fattening establishments, dairies, the stables of inns, traders and relay stations, establishments utilising animal products ; supervision over the production of and trade in sera, viruses and microbe cultures, whether attenuated or not, and biological diagnostic products ; supervision over the means of transport and of loading and unloading places and quarantine stations ;

(2) The discovery of any outbreak of contagious disease of animals, together with an indication of the areas infected ;

(3) The methods of preventing and dealing with contagious diseases of animals ;

(4) The regulation of transport in all its forms, and particularly with a view to the disinfection of vehicles ;

(5) The penalties to be imposed in the event of an infringement of the measures enacted.

*Article 2.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to establish and maintain in their respective countries, where not already existing, an official veterinary health organisation to ensure the execution of the measures referred to in Article 1. In principle, this official organisation should comprise :

(1) A Government veterinary health service, the chief functions of which would be :

(a) To supervise the places and establishments referred to in Article 1 for the purpose of ascertaining the outbreak and development of contagious diseases of animals ;

(b) To apply the measures concerning contagious diseases of animals, as well as measures for preventing and combating these diseases ;

(c) To inspect animals and animal products ;

(d) To issue certificates regarding the origin and health of animals and the origin and soundness of animal products ;

(2) Teaching and research institutions for the training of the personnel of veterinary health services ; scientific laboratories necessary for the satisfactory working of these services.

*Article 3.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to organise their respective veterinary health services on the principles specified hereinafter and recognised as essential for the proper organisation of a veterinary service :

(1) The Government veterinary health service should be under the authority of a chief veterinary officer directly responsible to the competent Minister.



(2) The number and the duties of Government veterinary officers and of veterinary surgeons approved by the State for certain official duties should be adequate, regard being had to the extent of stock-breeding, the area of land under cultivation, and the volume of traffic; be such as to ensure effective and rapid veterinary supervision of the whole territory, which should be divided up into definite geographical sanitary districts, as well as of all the domestic animals.

This veterinary health service should enable the State to determine the origin and, so far as scientific knowledge permits, the state of health of animals and the soundness of animal products intended for export. The personnel should be in proportion to the quantity of live-stock to be supervised.

(3) Government veterinary officers or veterinary surgeons approved for certain duties should hold a State diploma in veterinary medicine or a diploma recognised by the State.

Only veterinary surgeons who are employed and paid by the State may be regarded as Government veterinary officers.

In exceptional cases, other veterinary surgeons may be entrusted with certain duties provided that the State is responsible for any action they may take.

(4) Veterinary inspection at the frontiers should be carried out only by Government veterinary officers or veterinary surgeons approved by the State for that purpose.

(5) (a) In principle, the inspection of meat intended for sale and public consumption must be entrusted to approved veterinary surgeons placed under the supervision of the Government veterinary service.

(b) Veterinary health inspection of meat and meat preparations intended for export must be carried out by Government veterinary officers or veterinary surgeons approved by the State for that purpose.

#### Article 4.

The existence of a veterinary health organisation in conformity with the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 shall be notified by each of the High Contracting Parties by means of a memorandum, summarising the main features of the organisation and forwarded, at latest at the moment of depositing the ratification of the Convention, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify the other High Contracting Parties thereof.

#### Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties undertake on the basis of the recommendations of the International Office for Contagious Diseases of Animals to publish regularly a veterinary health bulletin in accordance with the rules laid down below:

(1) The veterinary health bulletins should be published on the 1st and 15th of each month and give all information for the previous fortnight.

(2) They should be exchanged between the central veterinary authorities without recourse to diplomatic channels.

(3) They should give all statistical information regarding the following diseases: cattle plague (*Pestis bovum*), foot-and-mouth disease (*Aphthæ epizootiæ*), contagious peri-pneumonia (*Pleuro-pneumonia bovum contagiosa*), anthrax fever (*Anthrax*), sheep-pox (*Variola ovium*), rabies, glanders (*Malleus*), dourine (*Exanthema coilale paralyticum*), swine fever (*Pestis suum*).

(4) Each country may also give statistical or other information regarding other diseases.

The veterinary health bulletins should necessarily indicate the veterinary health situation on the date of publication — *i.e.*, the number and names of the large territorial divisions (provinces, departments, districts), the number of communes and premises infected at the date on which the bulletin is published, and the number of communes and premises which have become infected during the period under consideration.

#### Article 6.

When an outbreak of cattle plague, swine fever or fowl plague, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, contagious peri-pneumonia of bovines or dourine is first discovered in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the central veterinary authorities of the other High Contracting Parties must immediately be notified by the chief of the veterinary service of the outbreak of the disease and the position of the various infected centres. Such notification shall be made by telegraph or wireless to all contiguous States and in all cases in which an exchange of animals or animal products takes place between the High Contracting Parties.

The High Contracting Parties further undertake to require their veterinary health authorities of the first instance who are posted at the frontier to notify directly and without delay the corresponding authorities of the other neighbouring High Contracting Parties of the outbreak and extent of the diseases mentioned in the above paragraph and, in addition, of the outbreak and extent of sheep-pox, glanders, and fowl cholera. Such communications must in all urgent cases be made by telegraph without prejudice to the special provisions arising out of bilateral agreements in force between any of the High Contracting Parties.

*Article 7.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to give favourable consideration to :

(a) The admission of students, professors, lecturers and assistants of the countries of the other High Contracting Parties to the institutions and laboratories of their countries ;

(b) Temporary exchanges of veterinary officers between their various administrations ;

(c) The permanent or temporary establishment of veterinary officers of one High Contracting Party in the territory of another if, in view of the special relations between the countries concerned, substantial advantages might be derived therefrom ;

(d) The organisation of missions for study composed of veterinary officers of one or more of the High Contracting Parties for the purpose of enquiring into the research work or methods pursued in one or other of the countries of the High Contracting Parties, and, on the request of one of the High Contracting Parties, to negotiate direct on such questions.

*Article 8.*

The High Contracting Parties recognise the right of the chiefs of veterinary health services to communicate with one another direct, when difficulties of a veterinary nature arise in connection with the trade in animals and animal products. Copies of all such communications shall be forwarded through diplomatic channels.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to require the chiefs of their veterinary health services to get into touch with the corresponding chiefs of another High Contracting Party if serious difficulties should arise in connection with the trade in live-stock or animal products with such country.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 9 (Settlement of Disputes).*

1. If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

2. In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court and, if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

*Article 10 (Languages and Date).*

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts are both authoritative, shall bear this day's date.

*Article 11 (Signature and Ratification).*

1. The present Convention may be signed until ... (one year from the date of its being opened for signature) on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention for the purpose.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify the deposit thereof to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

*Article 12 (Accession).*

1. On and after . . . . . any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention may accede to it.

2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify such deposit to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

*Article 13 (Entry into Force).*

1. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will draw up a *procès-verbal* when five ratifications or accessions have been received.

2. A certified true copy of this *procès-verbal* shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League and to all non-members mentioned in Article 12.

*Article 14.*

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 13. It will come into force on that date.

In respect of each Member or non-member State on whose behalf any instrument of ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall come into force ninety days after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

*Article 15 (Duration and Denunciation).*

1. The duration of the present Convention shall be for two years from its entry into force.
2. It shall remain in force for a further period of four years, and subsequently in respect of such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiry of the period.
3. The denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will inform all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Article 12.

*Article 16 (Application to Colonies, Protectorates etc.).*

1. In the absence of a contrary declaration by one of the High Contracting Parties at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to it.
2. Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to sign the Convention or to accede thereto, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 and 12, for their colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, territories under their suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to them.
3. They further reserve the right to denounce the Convention separately, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15.

*Article 17 (Revision).*

1. Conferences for the revision of the present Convention may be called with a view to making such changes therein as experience may have shown to be useful.
2. A Conference for the revision of the present Convention shall be called by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whenever so requested by not less than five of the High Contracting Parties.  
The latter shall indicate succinctly the changes they propose and the reasons for such changes.
3. In default of the unanimous consent of the High Contracting Parties, no demand for the calling of a conference for the revision of the present Convention within less than two years from the entry into force of the Convention or four years from the end of a previous Conference for its revision shall be admissible.
4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall prepare the work of conferences for the revision of the present Convention with the co-operation of the International Office for Contagious Diseases of Animals.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the . . . . .  
in a single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which a certified true copy shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 12.

DECLARATION ATTACHED.

In proceeding to the signature of the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals dated . . . . . the undersigned declare on behalf of their several Governments that they regard the Government Veterinary Health Service as at present organised in Italy as complying, as an exceptional case, with the requirements of Article 3, paragraph (1), of the said Convention.



II.

**DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS, MEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.**

[List of Heads of States.]

Being convinced that it is both desirable and necessary to establish a fair balance between the health interests of transit countries, on the one hand, and the legitimate desires of the international trade in animals, meat and other products of animal origin ;

Being desirous, on the other hand, of affording the transit of animals, meat and other products of animal origin the fullest measure of freedom consistent with the requirements of veterinary health inspections and public health ;

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

[List of Plenipotentiaries.]

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

*Article 1.*

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to permit the transit of cattle, horses, asses, mules, etc., pigs, sheep, goats, poultry, and all animal products originating in countries Parties to the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals.

2. The transit of the animals to which paragraph 1 above relates shall be subject to previous notification of the consignments to the veterinary authority designated by the transit country for that purpose, and shall be carried out under the conditions laid down in the articles hereinafter following, due regard being had to the following provisions of the present article.

No notification shall be required for the transit of the animal products to which paragraph 1 above relates.

3. The existence of cattle plague in the country of origin justifies absolute refusal of transit.

The discovery of swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox or contagious peripneumonia of bovines may justify refusal by the transit countries of the transit of animals susceptible to these diseases, regard being given to the number and position of the centres of infection in the country of origin.

4. In the case of an outbreak of cattle plague in the country of origin, the transit of meat and animal products derived from the various species of ruminants may be prohibited.

5. Transit may in no case be refused for animals and products originating in countries with which the transit country has — at the time the request for transit is made — an import trade in animals and animal products of the same kind.

*Article 2.*

1. In order to be allowed to pass in transit a certificate of origin and health must accompany the animals ; this certificate, drawn up in accordance with the principles laid down by the International Office for Contagious Diseases of Animals, shall conform to the specimen attached to the present Convention.

2. Certificates may be drawn up in the language of either the exporting or the importing country. The veterinary authorities of the transit country shall be entitled to demand a translation in case of doubt as to the contents of the document.

*Article 3.*

In principle, animals may only be transported in wagons constructed to prevent the escape or dissemination of excreta and other materials liable to transmit infection. Such animals should at any rate only be conveyed in wagons so constructed as to reduce the dissemination of infectious materials to a minimum.

*Article 4.*

1. The transit of live cattle, horses, asses, mules, etc., pigs, sheep, goats and poultry shall be effected through Customs offices and ports of landing open to traffic of this character. The transit country is entitled to inspect the sanitary condition of the animals passing in transit, check their certificate of origin and health and endorse it accordingly.

2. Except where there is a permanent inspection service at the point of entry selected, the competent veterinary officers for frontier inspection must be given due notice — not later than twenty-four hours before their arrival — of consignments of animals in transit as well as of the number of such animals.

3. Consignments which do not comply with the conditions laid down in Article 2, as well as consignments of animals found by the frontier veterinary surgeons to be affected with,



or suspected of, a contagious disease and consignments of animals which have been conveyed with or been in contact with affected or suspected animals may be refused admittance at the frontier station of entry of the first transit country. The reason for refusal must be stated in the accompanying papers.

4. If the frontier veterinary surgeons of the successive transit countries find that consignments of animals are affected with, or suspected of, a contagious disease, the consignments shall be dealt with in the manner referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, if the frontier veterinary surgeons of the first transit country found that it was healthy, and provided that this fact was noted and mentioned on the certificates of origin and health.

#### *Article 5.*

Animals in transit may only be unloaded with the permission and under the control of a Government veterinary officer of the transit country or a veterinary surgeon duly authorised for the purpose by the State. They may only be watered, fed, cleaned, or subjected to any treatment in the wagons themselves under veterinary control and subject to the so-called "chain-sealing" system or any other system offering similar guarantees.

With a view to meeting the various difficulties arising in the course of transit, the exporting countries shall take steps to see that the animals are properly loaded and suitably fed and that they receive all necessary attention, in order to avoid unnecessary suffering.

#### *Protocol to Article 5.*

The High Contracting Parties shall take all necessary measures to avoid overloading.

In the loading of ruminants and pigs, the floors of the transporting vehicles shall be covered with proper litter.

Consignments of live animals which are not transported in properly closed portable containers (baskets, boxes, cages, etc.) must be accompanied by a person in charge on long journeys. The latter must not be in charge of a greater number of animals than he can look after.

Transports of live animals must be sent by the quickest route and, as far as possible, by specially accelerated goods trains.

#### *Article 6.*

1. The High Contracting Parties, through whose territory the transit is to be effected, may make the transit subject to a previous undertaking by the country of destination or other transit countries to admit such animals unconditionally.

2. If cattle plague, swine fever, fowl plague, foot-and-mouth disease or contagious peri-pneumonia of cattle is discovered, the transit countries may, at the forwarder's expense, slaughter the infected consignments. In such cases, the circumstances must be clearly stated in a report drawn up by the veterinary officers who took part in the inspection. If there is a veterinary representative of the country of origin in the transit country, he shall be immediately notified in order that he may be present at the slaughter. A copy of the report must be sent to the central veterinary authority of the country of origin by the central veterinary authority of the transit country concerned.

#### *Article 7.*

Meat, fresh, chilled, frozen or preserved in a fresh state otherwise than by cold, as well as meat preparations, must, in order to be allowed to pass in transit, be accompanied by a certificate of origin and of freedom from contamination drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2.

#### *Article 8.*

1. Meat shall be conveyed in transit by rail in wagons closed and sealed by the Customs authorities, or by boat in isolated compartments, closed and sealed by the Customs authorities.

2. Meat preparations and pork-butchers' wares may also be conveyed in transit in closed packages or cases.

3. Wagons used for the transit of fresh meat must have impermeable floors.

4. As regards the transit of the meat and meat preparations referred to in Article 7, the High Contracting Parties undertake to confine frontier inspection to a simple examination of the certificates. Wagons will usually only be opened if the Customs authorities concerned consider this necessary in order to check the contents.

5. The High Contracting Parties concerned will endeavour as far as possible to arrange for joint inspection of the certificates.

#### *Article 9.*

1. When the transit transport of meat to which Article 7 relates is to be effected through the territory of one or more of the High Contracting Parties and has as its destination the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, it shall not be subject to any previous authorisation.

2. If a consignment of meat to which Article 7 relates is refused by the country of destination, in respect of which the present Convention is in force, it shall rest with the latter to take such steps as it may consider desirable, other than turning back the consignment on to the territory of the last country of transit.

3. In the case of transit of meat to which Article 7 relates having as its destination a country in respect of which the present Convention is not in force, the High Contracting Parties may make the transit subject to a previous undertaking by the country of destination to admit such meat unconditionally.

4. The same previous undertaking may be required from a transit country in respect of which the present Convention is not in force.

*Article 10.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to allow animal products other than those referred to in Article 7 to pass also in transit, provided that such products are accompanied, when necessary, by the certificate referred to in that article.

*Article 11.*

The transit of meat and of all other animal products liable to carry infection shall be effected through Customs offices and ports of landing open to traffic of this kind. In selecting these, regard shall be had as far as possible to the legitimate interests of international trade.

*Article 12.*

The Customs offices and ports to which Articles 4 and 11 relate shall be equipped with installations to permit of sanitary duties being efficiently carried out.

*Article 13.*

Should the measures above referred to prove inadequate and should contagious disease be introduced into a country as a result of the transit of live animals, meat or animal products, the country so infected may, while the danger exists, refuse to allow transit from the countries from which the contagion was conveyed.

*Article 14.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to notify one another without delay of all prohibitions and restrictions affecting the transit of live animals, meat and animal products, or the cancellation of such measures.

*Article 15.*

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the provisions of any other Convention, Treaty or Agreement at any time concluded between any of the High Contracting Parties, under which more favourable treatment than that laid down in the present Convention for the Transit of Animals, Meat and Other Animal Products is, or may in the future be, granted for the transit of the said animals and products of another High Contracting Party.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 16 (Settlement of Disputes).*

1. If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

2. In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court and if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

*Article 17 (Languages and Date).*

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts are both authoritative, shall bear this day's date.

*Article 18 (Signature and Ratification).*

1. The present Convention may be signed until . . . (one year from the date of its being opened for signature) on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention for the purpose.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. The ratification shall not take effect unless the High Contracting Party is already bound by the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals by a definitive act of ratification or accession and that Party's obligation under the same has already entered into force.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the deposit of the instruments of ratification to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member

States referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article, at the same time stating whether the condition specified in paragraph 3 is fulfilled.

*Article 19 (Accession).*

1. On and after . . . any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention may accede to it.

2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. Accession shall not take effect unless the High Contracting Party is already bound by the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals by a definitive act of ratification or accession, and that Party's obligation under the same has already entered into force.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the deposit of the instruments of ratification to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article, at the same time stating whether the condition specified in paragraph 3 is fulfilled.

*Article 20 (Entry into Force).*

1. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will draw up a *procès-verbal* when five ratifications or accessions, complying with the condition laid down in paragraph 3 of Article 18 and in paragraph 3 of Article 19, have been received.

2. A certified true copy of this *procès-verbal* shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League and to all non-members mentioned in Article 18.

*Article 21.*

1. The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 20. It will come into force on that date.

2. In respect of each Member or non-member on whose behalf any instrument of ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall come into force ninety days after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

*Article 22 (Duration and Denunciation).*

1. The duration of the present Convention shall be for two years from its entry into force.

2. It shall remain in force for a further period of four years, and subsequently in respect of such Contracting Parties as have not denounced at least six months before the expiry of the period.

3. The denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. The present Convention shall cease to be in force when, as a result of denunciation by a High Contracting Party of the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, the High Contracting Party has ceased, such denunciation having duly taken effect, to be a party to the present Convention.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall inform all Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 18 of all notices of denunciation of the present Convention or of the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, denunciation of the latter being counted as denunciation of the present Convention.

*Article 23 (Application to Colonies, Protectorates, etc.).*

1. In the absence of a contrary declaration by one of the High Contracting Parties at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, protectorates, oversea territories, territories under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to it.

2. Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to sign the Convention or to accede thereto, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 18 and 19, for their colonies, protectorates, oversea territories, territories under their suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to them.

3. They further reserve the right to denounce the Convention separately, in accordance with the provisions of Article 22.

4. The present Convention shall not be applicable to colonies, protectorates, oversea territories, territories under the suzerainty of a High Contracting Party or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to it if the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals is not in force, or has ceased to be in force in so far as the said High Contracting Party is concerned, in the above-mentioned countries.

*Article 24 (Revision).*

1. Conferences for the revision of the present Convention may be called with a view to making such changes therein as experience may have shown to be useful.





2. A conference for the revision of the present Convention shall be called by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whenever so requested by not less than five of the High Contracting Parties.

The latter shall indicate succinctly the changes they propose and the reasons for such changes.

3. In default of the unanimous consent of the High Contracting Parties, no demand for the calling of a conference for the revision of the present Convention within less than two years from the entry into force of the Convention or four years from the end of a previous conference for its revision shall be admissible.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall prepare the work of conferences for the revision of the present Convention with the co-operation of the International Office for Contagious Diseases of Animals.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the . . . . .  
in a single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which a certified true copy shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to non-member States referred to in Article 18.

### Annex.

#### 1. SPECIMEN CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND HEALTH.

I, the undersigned . . . . . [name and qualification of the Government veterinary officer or veterinary surgeon in private practice approved by the State] certify having inspected on . . . . . [date in words of the inspection] the animal/animals hereinunder described :

and found them to be healthy and free from any contagious disease.

I, the undersigned, further certify that there has not been any case of contagious peri-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, swine fever or fowl plague for the last forty days either in the commune of origin or in neighbouring communes within a radius of twenty kilometres, or in the districts traversed on the way to the place of loading by rail/water.

Done at . . . . . [date in words].

[Signature of veterinary surgeon, stating qualifications.]

[Official stamp or seal.]

#### 2. SPECIMEN CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND FREEDOM FROM CONTAMINATION.

I, the undersigned . . . . . [name and qualification of the Government veterinary officer of the State of provenance] certify that the animal products hereinunder described :  
.....[weight].....  
.....[nature of goods].....  
marked as under :

consigned from [place of consignment]

by [name and address of consignor]

to [name and address of consignee] in

transport by [form of transport and, if transport is by water, name of vessel]

are entirely derived from animals submitted to veterinary inspection and found in healthy condition before and after slaughter, and contain no preservative substance, and have been prepared and consigned in accordance with the requirements of food hygiene.

Done at . . . . . on [date in full]. . . . .

[Signature of veterinary surgeon, stating qualifications.]

[Official stamp or seal.]

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III.

**DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE EXPORT  
AND IMPORT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS  
(OTHER THAN MEAT, MEAT PREPARATIONS, FRESH ANIMAL  
PRODUCTS, MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS).**

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[List of Heads of States.]

Being desirous of affording the traffic in animal products (other than meat, meat preparations, fresh animal products, milk and milk products) the fullest measure of freedom compatible with the requirements of veterinary inspection and public health ;

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

[List of Plenipotentiaries.]

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

*Article 1.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to admit to free traffic such animal products (other than meat, meat preparations, fresh animal products, milk and milk products) as come from countries which have ratified the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals and as are hereinafter specified :

- (a) Hides, dried or salted skins and dried, salted or limed hides for glue ;
- (b) Horns, hoofs, claws, tusks, teeth either dried or having been subjected to a process of scalding, and without particles of soft matter adhering thereto ;
- (c) Bones, dried or boiled, likewise without particles of soft matter adhering thereto, and bone-meal sterilised by steam under pressure ;
- (d) Dried crude wool, woollen waste, wool from tanneries, dried hair of the various animals (bristles, horsehair) in a crude state, dried feathers of every kind, provided that all such products are packed in sacks or covers ;
- (e) Dried or salted guts, dried stomachs and bladders, packed in barrels or boxes, or made up in bales ;
- (f) All products enumerated in the five previous paragraphs, provided that they have undergone any other treatment recognised as adequate, from the point of view of veterinary prophylaxis, by the High Contracting Parties concerned.

Nevertheless, as regards cattle plague, swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox and anthrax, the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to make their traffic conditional upon the application of the provisions hereinafter indicated.

*Protocol to Article 1.*

For the purposes of the present article, the terms “ dried ” and “ salted ” are exclusively applied to substances completely dried or completely saturated with salt.

*Article 2.*

Should cattle plague appear in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the other High Contracting Parties shall have the right, as long as the danger of infection lasts, to prohibit the import of parts of animals and animal products which might convey infection.

*Article 3.*

If anthrax takes a malignant form or appears in numerous scattered centres, or if swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease or sheep-pox take a malignant or epidemic form in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, the other Parties may require that the animal products mentioned in Article 1 shall be accompanied, in order to be admitted on import, by a certificate of origin and freedom from contamination enabling the products to be identified in conformity with the specimen attached to the present Convention.

This certificate must be signed or countersigned by a Government veterinary official or by a veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the State to do so. It may only be issued if the origin and soundness of the products can be certified by veterinary inspection.

When anthrax or sheep-pox are prevalent in the country of origin, the High Contracting Parties may require that the animal products mentioned in Article 1, which may carry

infection, be imported direct to establishments specially authorised for this purpose. The High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to lay down special provisions for the transport of the products to those establishments and their industrial use.

It shall be clearly understood that the measures described above must not be adopted in regard to countries in which anthrax is prevalent in a sporadic form.

*Article 4.*

In addition to the certificate of origin and freedom from contamination mentioned in the previous article, attestations may, in the case of a recrudescence of anthrax in the country of origin, be required on the importation of hides, skins, wool, hair bristles, bones and bone-meal. Such attestations shall indicate that these animal products have been subjected, under the responsibility of the exporting State and by methods recognised by the High Contracting Parties concerned to be of proved effectiveness, either to disinfection or to examination with a view to ascertaining the presence of disease. Special agreements regarding bones and bone-meal shall be necessary if treatment affording adequate guarantees that all anthrax germs have been destroyed appears to be impracticable.

The attestations issued must state very accurately the methods of disinfection or examination employed. They should also indicate the measures taken to prevent, after disinfection, re-infection during transport.

As regards completely salted skins and hides coming from public abattoirs under permanent veterinary supervision, it will be sufficient to produce the certificates of origin and freedom from contamination mentioned in Article 3.

*Article 5.*

When, as a result of the traffic in animals or animal products, an infectious disease (other than rabies, dourine, contagious peri-pneumonia of cattle and glanders), notification of which in the *health bulletin* is obligatory under the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals of . . . . ., has been introduced from the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties into the territory of one of the other Parties, the latter shall have the right, so long as the danger lasts, to prohibit the import of raw material of animal origin which might convey infection.

The High Contracting Parties shall have the same right in the event of one of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph being prevalent in the territory of one of them.

Trade in industrially scoured wool shall be exempt from this provision.

*Article 6.*

In the case of goods covered by a collective sanitary attestation, the veterinary sanitary authorities of the ports, stations and warehouses may issue valid partial attestations to the same effect to accompany re-shipments forming parts of a consignment.

It shall be open to the High Contracting Parties to require a certified copy of the collective sanitary attestation to be attached to the partial attestations.

*Article 7.*

Should the certificates of origin and freedom from contamination or the attestations provided for above not satisfy the requirements laid down in the preceding articles and thus not afford adequate guarantees, importing countries are authorised to refuse consignments at the frontier station, or to require either disinfection on import or examination with a view to ascertaining the presence of disease.

*Article 8.*

If one of the High Contracting Parties discovers that irregularities have occurred, on importation, in the issue of the necessary certificates or attestations, it may prohibit the importation of the products enumerated in Article 1, but it shall at the same time inform the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned — country of origin, of provenance or of transit — in order that they may adopt measures and impose penalties to punish such abuses and prevent their recurrence. If the complainant High Contracting Party considers that the measures adopted by the country or countries concerned do not afford the guarantees that it considers necessary, it may continue to prohibit the importation of the products enumerated in Article 1, originating in or coming from the countries in question. It must nevertheless be prepared to take into consideration the proposals of the other High Contracting Party or Parties intended to allow of the resumption of this trade and to enter into negotiations with them on this subject.

*Article 9.*

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the provisions of any other Convention, Treaty or Agreement concluded or to be concluded between any of the High Contracting Parties, under which more favourable treatment than that laid down in the present Convention for the export or import of the animal products enumerated in Article 1 is or may in the future be granted for the export or import of the said products of a High Contracting Party.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 10 (Settlement of Disputes).*

1. If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

2. In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court and, if any of the Parties to the dispute is not a Party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

*Article 11 (Languages and Dale).*

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts are both authoritative shall bear this day's date.

*Article 12 (Signature and Ratification).*

1. The present Convention may be signed at any time before one year from its being open to signature on behalf of any member of the League of Nations or any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention for the purpose.

2. The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. The ratification shall not take effect, unless the High Contracting Party is already bound by the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals by a definitive act of ratification or accession, and his obligation under the same has already entered into force.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the deposit of the instruments of ratification to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article, at the same time stating whether the condition specified in paragraph 3 is fulfilled.

*Article 13 (Accession).*

1. On and after . . . . . any Member of the League of Nations and any non-member State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the present Convention may adhere to it.

2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

3. Accession shall not take effect unless the High Contracting Party is already bound by the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals by a definitive act of ratification or accession and his obligation under the same has already entered into force.

4. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the deposit of the instruments of ratification to all Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article, at the same time stating whether the condition specified in paragraph 3 is fulfilled.

*Article 14 (Entry into Force).*

1. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will draw up a *procès-verbal* when five ratifications or accessions complying with the condition laid down in paragraph 3 of Article 12 and in paragraph 3 of Article 13 have been received.

2. A certified true copy of this *procès-verbal* shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all the Members of the League and to all non-members mentioned in Article 12.

*Article 15.*

1. The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations ninety days after the date of the *procès-verbal* mentioned in Article 14. It will come into force on that date.

2. In respect of each Member or non-member on whose behalf any instrument of ratification or accession is subsequently deposited, the Convention shall come into force ninety days after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

*Article 16 (Duration and Denunciation).*

1. The duration of the present Convention shall be for two years from its entry into force.

2. It shall remain in force for a further period of four years, and subsequently in respect of such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiry of the period.

3. The denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

4. The present Convention shall cease to be in force when, as a result of denunciation by a High Contracting Party of the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, the High Contracting Party has ceased, such denunciation having duly taken effect, to be a party to the present Convention.

5. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall inform all Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 12 of all notices of denunciation of the present Convention or of the International Convention for the



Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals, denunciation of the latter being counted as denunciation of the present Convention.

*Article 17 (Application to Colonies, Protectorates, etc.).*

1. In the absence of a contrary declaration by one of the High Contracting Parties at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, protectorates, oversea territories, territories under its suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been entrusted to it.

2. Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to sign the Convention or to accede thereto, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 13, for their colonies, protectorates, oversea territories, territories under their suzerainty or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to them.

3. They further reserve the right to denounce the Convention separately, in accordance with the provisions of Article 16.

4. The present Convention shall not be applicable to colonies, protectorates, oversea territories, territories under the suzerainty of a High Contracting Party or territories in respect of which a mandate has been confided to it, if the International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals is not in force, or has ceased to be in force in so far as the said High Contracting Party is concerned in the above-mentioned countries.

*Article 18 (Revision).*

1. Conferences for the revision of the present Convention may be called with a view to making such changes therein as experience may have shown to be useful.

2. A conference for the revision of the present Convention shall be called by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whenever so requested by not less than five of the High Contracting Parties.

The latter shall indicate succinctly the changes they propose and the reasons for such changes.

3. In default of the unanimous consent of the High Contracting Parties, no demand for the calling of a conference for the revision of the present Convention within less than two years from the entry into force of the Convention or fours years from the end of a previous conference for its revision shall be admissible.

**Annex.**

**SPECIMEN CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND FREEDOM FROM CONTAMINATION.**

I, the undersigned [name and qualification of the Government veterinary officer of the State of provenance], certify that the animal products hereinunder described :

[weight]

[nature of goods]

marked as under :

consigned from [place of consignment] by [name and address of consignor] to [name and address of consignee] in transport by [form of transport and, if transport is by water, name of vessel], come from a district in which no anthrax, swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease or sheep-pox are prevalent in malignant or epidemic form, and comply with the conditions in respect of freedom from contamination laid down in Article 1 of the International Convention of. . . . .

Done at . . . . .

on [date in full].

[Signature of veterinary surgeon, stating qualifications.]

[Official stamp or seal.]

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