

# LAW ON VETERINARY MATTERS

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## I GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Article 1

This Law defines the protection and enhancement of animal health and welfare, identifies animal infectious diseases and measures for prevention, detection, containment, control and eradication of infectious diseases and diseases that can be transmitted to humans, veterinary-sanitary control and conditions under which animals and animal products, food of animal origin, animal feed may be produced and circulated, as well as conditions for performing veterinary activities.

### Article 2

Infectious diseases of animals for the purposes of this Law means the diseases defined by the Zoo sanitary Code of the Office International des Epizooties (hereinafter referred to as OIE).

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For the purposes of this Law extremely dangerous infectious diseases means transmissible diseases which have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, which have serious socio-economic or public health consequence and which are of importance in the international trade of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed.

The Minister in charge of the veterinary matters (hereinafter referred to as Minister) prescribes the List of infectious diseases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and a List of especially dangerous infectious diseases referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

### Article 3

Terms used in this Law shall have the following meanings:

**1) Risk analysis** means the process composed of scientific risk assessment, risk management and risk communication applied to ensure an acceptable level of animal and human health protection;

**2) Food Safety** means food that is fit for human consumption in terms of safety, hygiene and qualitative characteristics in accordance with its intended use;

**3) Safe product of animal origin** means a product with acceptably low level of micro-organisms and contaminants that may negatively affect the health of the animals and humans or on the maintaining keeping quality of the products;

**4) Extraordinary veterinary-sanitary measures** mean measures for the control, containment and eradication of contagious diseases applied upon an outbreak of extremely dangerous infectious diseases or the spread of endemic infectious diseases;

**5) Animal owner** is a legal or natural person or entrepreneur with a right to keep, raise, transport and use an animal, to sell the animal, and responsible for life, protection of animal health and welfare.

**5a) Animal keeper** is a legal or natural person or entrepreneur with right to keep, raise, grove, reproduce, transport, use an animal, sell an animal on the basis of the written approval by the owner of animal and is responsible for life, health protection and welfare.

**Veterinary-sanitary control** includes measures, actions and activities that are undertaken to

protect, directly or indirectly, animal or human health;

**6) Veterinary drugs** are medical products and biological preparations, other than elementary animal care products, that are used to control, contain or eradicate disease or to treat sick animals or to enhance, alter or restore body functions of animals or to accomplish other objectives related to improvement of animal health;

**7) Veterinary public health** means activities performed within the scope of the work of veterinary-sanitary control of animals, products of animal origin, food of animals origin, animal feed and related items, and that are directly or indirectly, playing a role in protection of human health against zoonoses and harmful materials as well as in environmental protection.

**8) Veterinarian** is a doctor of veterinary medicine, i.e. a graduate veterinarian;

**10) Livestock holding** means any facility or space, farm, facility in which animals are kept, protect, grow and sell permanently or temporarily.

**11) Disinfection** means the application of modes, procedures and methods intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including diseases that can be transmitted to humans;

**12) Dissection** means the application of modes and procedures for the destruction of harmful insects and ticks;

**13) Rodent control (Deratisation)** means the application of modes, procedures and methods for the destruction of harmful rodents;

**14) Deodorisation** means the application of modes, procedures and methods for neutralizing odors;

**15) Decontamination** means the application of modes, procedures and methods for disposal and destruction of harmful material;

**16) Animal feed additives** are substances or preparations used in animal feed to enhance its organoleptic and qualitative characteristics or the physiological condition of animals;

**17) Animal keeping** means breeding and caring for animals other than animal husbandry;

**18) Exotic diseases** mean animal diseases defined in accordance with OIE recommendations, and which are not present in the territory of the Republic;

**19) Enzootic diseases** means animal diseases defined in accordance with OIE recommendations, and which are present in the territory of the Republic;

**20) Epizootic unit** means the territory of a municipality or part thereof;

**21) Epizootic area** means an area covering a large number of epizootic units;

**22) Animals** are domestic ungulate and equidae (domestic bovines, including species of genus Bubalus and Bison, swine, sheep, goats and domestic equide including horses, donkeys, hinnies and mules), poultry (grown birds including chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls, birds which are considered not domestic, but grown as domestic, except ratite); ratite (ostrich, emu, reo, moa and kiwi); lagomorphs (hares, rabbits, and other rodents), wild animals (wild ungulates, equide or lagomorphs, other terrestrial mammals hunted for human consumption and are considered free wild animals by the actual regulations, including mammals living on fenced territory but living in conditions like wild animals and birds being hunted for human consumption); other animals and birds which are not poultry (animals and birds in zoo, dogs, cats, bees, silk worm, wild animals, reptiles, laboratory and experimental animals); fish and other aquatic animals (sea and freshwater animals, except live shells and other mollusks, live echinoderms, live tunicates and live sea snails and all mammals, reptiles and frogs regardless wild or husbandry); shells and other mollusks (Lamellibranchiata that feed by filtration); snails (terrestrial gastropods *Helix pomatia* Linne, *Helix aspersa* Muller, *Helix lucorum* and species of genus Achatinidae);

**22) Infected zone** is a zone in which at least one case of the infectious disease is detected that

can be spread;

**23a) Health protection** is early determination, supervision, protection against the appearance, control and eradication of infectious and parasitic diseases, including control of zoonosis, and animal husbandry of a particular genotype free of particular diseases and protection from other transmissible and organic diseases;

**23b) Health status** means the health status of a flock, herd, farm, compartment, zone, area or state in regard to certain animal disease, which is determined in accordance with specified criteria for each disease separately;

**23) Animal health status** means the status with respect to animal infectious disease according to the criteria specified by relevant international organizations;

**24a) common veterinary entry document** is the prescribed form of veterinary certificates for all shipments that a subject to official controls on the border which verifies that completed veterinary-sanitary examination of shipments entering the territory of the Republic of Serbia which presents the results of examinations and the decree number of the border veterinary inspectors in relation to compliance with requirements for import and transit;

**24) Zone** is a part of the territory of the State/country with a distinct animal health status;

**25) Zoonosis** is disease that can be transmitted directly or indirectly from animals to humans and from human to animals;

**26) Eradication of disease** means the elimination of agents from a State or zone;

**28) Quarantine for animals** means facility where animals, reproductive material and hatching eggs are kept in isolated conditions to check and to establish their health status;

**28a) Compartment** is one or more of the same biosafety facility targeted conditions and the same conditions of nutrition, care and handling animals, and the same health status in relation to certain animal disease;

**29) Condemned material** is a product of animal origin that has been declared unsafe for human health after the veterinary-sanitary control has been carried out and that is unfit for human consumption;

**30) Pets** are dogs, domestic cats, domestic birds, small rodents, terrarium, aquarium and other animals that are raised or kept for human companionship, recreation, protection or help to humans;

**31) International organizations** are the OIE and other international organizations (FAO, WHO, WTO) associated with the protection of animal and human health of which the Republic of Serbia is a member;

**32) Risk communication** means the interactive exchange of information on risk among risk assessors, risk managers, and other interested parties;

**33) Animal identification** means the permanent individual identification of animals, registration and collection of all data into a uniform information system;

**34) Facility** means any building or space used: for animal breeding, keeping, slaughtering, treatment of sick animals, reproduction, displaying, competing, selling of animals, hunting or training; for disposing of, processing, and destruction of animal bodies and waste of animal origin; for producing, storage and circulating products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed; for circulating veterinary drugs and veterinary medicinal products, also for circulating products for disinfection, disinsection and rodent control;

**34a) Approved facility** is a facility that was established to meet the prescribed veterinary-sanitary requirements and general and specific requirements for food hygiene and animal feed and who is entered in the Register of approved facilities;

**35) Waste water** is water that originates as a by-product from facilities for animal breeding, slaughterhouses, and other facilities for the treatment, processing and collection of products of

animal origin, food of animal origin products and waste that require specialized drainage and purification technology;

**36) Waste of animal origin** are animal bodies and their parts, constituent parts of an animal body that are not intended or fit for human consumption, as well as the condemned material; manure and waste from the premises where food is prepared for human consumption (below: by-products of animal origin);

**37) Disease free area** means a state or part of a state, several states or parts thereof in which the absence of the infectious disease under consideration has been demonstrated by the requirements specified by the OIE;

**37a) Consignment** is animals, food and products of animal origin, animal feed and waste of animal origin included in the same prescribed document is on the same means of transport, are from same place of origin and they are the same place of destination;

**38) Household needs** mean that production and use of food of animal origin is limited to its own need;

**39) Related items** are items that may carry or transmit infectious disease to other animals or humans, including, among the other hay, tackle, and other items that accompany or are used on animals;

**40) Incubation period** means the period that elapses between the introduction of a pathogen into an animal and the occurrence of the first clinical signs of the disease;

**41) Products of animal origin** are unprocessed composite parts of an animal body, products of animal origin, as well as hatching eggs and reproductive material other than food of animal origin;

**42) Products of animal origin intended for agricultural or industrial use** means hides, fur, wool, hair, bristles, feathers, hooves, bones, horns, blood, intestines, and other;

**43) Products of animal origin intended for pharmaceutical or surgical use** means animal organs, tissues, blood and other body fluids to be used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products or of surgical devices;

**44) Forced slaughter** is the slaughter of an animal without a veterinary-sanitary inspection prior to slaughter when the life of the animal is in direct danger;

**45) Circulation** of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, veterinary drugs and medical devices for veterinary use, by-products of animal origin and processed by-products of animal origin means import, transit, export, storage, selling, exposure for the sale, transfer, exchange, lease or any other transfer to third parties;

**46) Risk assessment** means the evaluation of the likelihood of the entry, occurrence or spread of a disease within the territory of the Republic and the evaluation of the potential adverse effects on animal health respectively human health arising from the disease-causing agent or of a presence of harmful substances;

**47) Risk** means the likelihood of the occurrence of infectious disease or the likely presence of harmful substances, that directly or indirectly, in certain degree can be harmful for animal or human health;

**47a) Registered facility** means facility not included in the previous determination of the prescribed veterinary-sanitary conditions, or general and specific requirements for food hygiene and animal feed and is entered in Register of facilities of its record;

**48) Reproductive material** means semen for artificial insemination, ova and fertilized ova;

**48a) Residue** is the remaining substance or its metabolites with pharmacological activity, and other substances that may remain in tissues, organs and/or products, food of animal origin and animal feed and as such can be harmful to human health

**49) Sanitation** means mechanical cleaning, sanitary washing, disinfection, and

deodorization;

**49a) Traceability** is ability to trace animals products and foods of animal origin and animal feed through all stages of production, processing, distribution and destruction, including traceability of the substances intended to put in food or are expected to be put in food or animal food; and also veterinary drugs or medical means for veterinary use.

**49b) Official sample** is a sample taken by the prescribed procedure in the course of official control by the veterinary inspector or an authorized veterinarian.

**49c) Official control** is any control procedures implemented by the competent authority for verification of compliance and enforce regulations in the veterinary field and animal origin food safety, products of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin, drugs and medical products for use in veterinary medicine and following items;

**50) Surveillance zone** is an area to which a disease from an infected zone may be transmitted;

**51) Animal husbandry** means raising or fattening of animals for production of products of animal origin and food of animal origin;

**52) Risk management** means the process of identifying and implementing measures to reduce risk level;

**53) Animal feed** means substances or feeding stuffs of plant, animal, or mineral origin in natural or processed form, fresh or preserved, by-products of biosynthesis and products of industrial processing, organic or inorganic substances that are, as individually or composed intended for animal feeding. Animal feed also means water used for watering that is incorporated in animal feed during its production;

**54) Food of animal origin** is all that is intended for human consumption unprocessed, treated or processed, originating from animals;

**55) Harmful substances** are substances or their metabolites that are capable of endangering animal respectively human health;

## **1. Veterinary Activities**

### **Article 4**

Veterinary activities in the scope of this law comprise:

- 1) monitoring, protection and enhancement of animal health;
- 2) protection of animals against infectious and other diseases;
- 3) disease detection and diagnosis, and treatment of sick animals;
- 4) implementation of measures for animal health protection;
- 5) protection of humans against zoonoses;
- 6) official control of food safety of food of animal origin and products of animal origin on-the-spot of breeding, production, and circulation of products of animal origin and food of animal origin and animal feed;
- 7) animal identification and registration for the purpose of control of movement, and traceability in production and circulation of animals, products of animal origin and food of animal origin;
- 8) official control of water for watering animals for the purpose of securing its safety;
- 9) health control of breeding animals and their reproductive ability, as well as measures for treatment of sterility and artificial insemination;
- 10) environmental protection against contamination caused by infectious disease agents;

- 11) animal protection against abuse and suffering, and maintaining animal welfare;
- 12) official control of production and circulation of veterinary drugs and medical products and items used in the veterinary medicine;
- 13) disinfection, desinsection, rodent control, deodorisation, and decontamination work;
- 14) education in the veterinary field and public information campaigns.

## **2. Rights and duties of animal owners and keepers**

### **Article 5**

Animal owners and keepers have the right to:

- 1) protection of animal health;
- 2) a free choice of veterinarian to provide services for their animals except for the services provided on the basis of the Program of Measures;
- 3) information's on animal health in a particular territory;
- 4) unhindered access to veterinary practice, veterinary stations, veterinary clinics, public veterinary practice and public veterinary stations, within 24 hours;
- 5) information's on all measures relating to the chosen methods and costs of treatment of their animals as well as on the possible consequences.

### **Article 6**

Animal owners and keepers shall be responsible for:

- 1) Maintaining animal health and welfare;
- 2) Undertaking measures for the protection of animal health to prevent outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases and zoonoses;
- 3) Informing a veterinarian or veterinary inspector if they suspect that there is a threat to animal health including abortion;
- 4) Enabling implementation of measures relating to animal health protection;
- 5) Providing feed for animals, that cannot transmit or cause diseases;
- 6) Registering their holdings ;
- 7) Enabling animal identification and animal identification in accordance with the regulations of this Law;
- 8) Maintaining records on animal and record of purchases and sale, transfers and circulation for enabling there traceability;
- 9) Reporting, change of location as well as changes in the number of animals, to Central data base to report arrival or departure of animal in accordance with this Law;
- 10) Keeping related documentation in accordance with this Law;
- 11) Keeping copies of receipts of veterinary drugs for one year, and vaccination certificate for two years.

## **3. International obligations**

### **Article 7**

International obligations related to prevention of the spread and eradication of infectious diseases of animals and animal diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans in

international circulation, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin and processed products and related items shall be fulfilled in accordance with OIE recommendations, agreement on the application of the sanitary and phytosanitary measures of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), international conventions and other international agreements.

## **II PARTICIPANTS IN THE VETERINARY ACTIVITIES AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS**

### **1. Types and legal position of entities in veterinary activities**

#### **Article 8**

Veterinary activities may be performed by a legal entity and entrepreneur registered in Registry of business operators and that is registered in Registry of legal entities and entrepreneurs performing veterinary activities (hereinafter referred to as: Registry) kept by the Ministry.

Legal entity and entrepreneur referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be established as:

- 1) veterinary practice;
- 2) veterinary station;
- 3) veterinary clinic;
- 4) veterinary pharmacy;
- 5) animal breeding, artificial insemination centers and
- 5a) center for keeping and semen distribution
- 6) laboratory

( here in after referred to as veterinary organizations) and shall operate according to law on companies.

Legal entity and entrepreneur referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be registered with the Registry of business operators in accordance with the regulation on registration of businesses operators.

Legal entity and entrepreneur referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be registered in Registry if fulfill the requirements related to qualified personnel, premises (facility), technical conditions and related equipment.

Legal entity and entrepreneur referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must have licensed veterinarian in permanent employment for veterinary activities as a responsible person.

The Minister shall prescribe the requirements for facilities, equipment and means as well as qualified staff referred to in paragraph 4, 5 and 6 of this Article.

The Minister shall establish compliance with the requirements referred to in paragraph 4 and 5 of this Article.

#### **Article 9**

Certain veterinary activities, in accordance with this Law, shall be performed by specialized veterinary institutes, veterinary institutes, the National Reference Laboratory for extremely contagious diseases from OIE List and academic institutions educating veterinarians.

Participants referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall perform duties in accordance with the regulations on public service.



## **Article 10**

A legal entity performing animal breeding and herding may for the needs of its own animal husbandry business on farms in their own property, establish a veterinary service as a veterinary station (hereinafter referred to as: veterinary service) that shall have a status of a legal entity.

A veterinary service may perform activities of animal health protection and implement the Program of Measures for animal health protection for the needs of its own business on farms in their own property on the same epizootic area if it is in compliance with the requirements referred to in Article 17 of this Law.

## **Article 15**

Protection of animal health shall be provided in the whole epizootic area of the Republic.

If there is no organized animal health protection in certain areas of the Republic, the Government of Serbia shall establish a Public Veterinary Station or a Public Veterinary Practice as a public service that shall perform duties according to the regulations relating to the public services.

The provisions of Articles 16 and 17 of this Law laying down requirements for foundation and operation of veterinary practices and veterinary stations shall also apply to the Public Veterinary Station or Public Veterinary Practice.

The Act on foundation of a Public Veterinary Station or Public Veterinary Practice shall particularly contain the provisions related to the area in which the protection of animal health shall be performed, as well as founding budget and resources for performing their work.

The Ministry shall approve the Statute of the Public Veterinary Station respectively Practice.

## **2. Veterinary Organizations**

### ***1) Veterinary Practice***

#### **Article 16**

Veterinary practices shall perform the following activities:

- 1) Monitor animal health and undertake prophylactic, diagnostic and therapy measures with the aim of protecting animal health and welfare;
- 2) Surgical, obstetrical and other veterinary procedures applied to animals;
- 3) Laboratory, X-ray and other specialized testing;
- 4) Carry out artificial insemination, prevent and control sterility, enhance fertility, castrations, etc.;
- 5) Issue related documentation and keep records thereof ;
- 6) Perform vaccination of cats and dogs against rabies;
- 7) Issue health certificates for pet animals that is treating;
- 8) Organize, carry out and monitor animal identification activities and keep a register of identified animals;
- 9) Perform examinations for trichinella;
- 10) Undertake the Program of measures for health protection of animals if, in a certain epizootic unit, a veterinary station has not been established;
- 11) Carry out disinfection, rodent control and deodorization of facilities and vehicles;

12) Performs other duties for which it has been registered in accordance with this Law.

Veterinary practices may organize, carry out and monitor animal identification activities and keep a register of identified animals and undertake the Program of measures for animal health protection if, in an epizootic unit, a veterinary station has not been established by the Minister authorization.

Veterinary practices may perform the duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in a separate office space if separate office space meets the requirements in terms of building, premises, equipment, devices and employs at least one full-time licensed veterinarian in separate office space.

Veterinary practice may perform the duties relating to a veterinary pharmacy if it fulfils the requirements referred to in Article 19 of this Law.

Veterinary practices may perform the duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article if:

- 1) It employs at least one full-time licensed veterinarian;
- 2) It has adequate facilities, premises and equipment.

## ***2) Veterinary Station***

### **Article 17**

Veterinary Station may perform, in addition to duties performed by a Veterinary Practice, the following:

- 1) undertake animal health measures as stipulated by the Program of Measures for Animal Health Protection;
- 2) perform retail activities related to veterinary drugs and veterinary medicinal products, other than sera, injectable veterinary drugs, vaccines, and diagnostic agents based on the Program of Measures for Animal Health Protection, if it owns a registered veterinary pharmacy;
- 3) perform retail activities related to animal feed;
- 4) perform retail activities related to disinfection, desinsection, rodent control and deodorization products, as well as animal care products;
- 5) undertake veterinary-sanitary measures during quarantine in domestic trade and imports;
- 6) performs herd-book recording of animals;
- 7) performs other duties for which it has been registered in accordance with this Law.

A Veterinary Station may undertake veterinary-sanitary measures during quarantine in domestic trade and imports, also can organize, carry out and monitor animal identification activities and keep a register of identified animals in accordance with an authorization of the Minister.

In order to perform the duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a Veterinary Station shall fulfill the following requirements:

- 1) to employ, at least, three full-time graduate licensed veterinarians
- 2) to employ at least one graduate agricultural husbandry engineer if it performs herd-book recording of animals;
- 3) to have adequate facilities, premises, equipment, and instruments.

Veterinary station may perform the duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in a

separate office space if separate office space meets requirements in terms of building, , equipment devices and employs at least one full-time licensed veterinarian in separate office space.

A Veterinary Station may perform the duties relating to a veterinary pharmacy if it fulfils the requirements referred to in Article 19 of this Law.

### ***3) Veterinary Clinic***

#### **Article 18**

Veterinary Clinic may perform, in addition to the duties performed by the Veterinary Practice and Veterinary Station in accordance with this Law, tertiary care activities of sick and wounded animals.

In order to perform the duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a Veterinary Clinic shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) employ at least four full-time graduate licensed veterinarians;
- 2) have the appropriate facilities, premises, equipment and instruments.

Veterinary Clinic may perform duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in a separate office space if separate office space meets requirements in terms of facilities, premises, equipment, devices and employs at least one full-time licensed veterinarian in separate office space.

### ***4) Veterinary Pharmacy***

#### **Article 19**

A veterinary pharmacy shall be established for the purpose of the retail circulation of veterinary drugs and veterinary medicinal products, animal care and protection products and animal feed.

Veterinary pharmacy cannot perform circulation of injectable veterinary drugs, veterinary drugs for intramammary or intrauterine application, sera, vaccines, and diagnostic agents.

Certain veterinary drugs, shall be obtained, only, by a prescription issued by a licensed veterinarian.

The Minister shall lay down the requirements related to the prescription of veterinary drugs and the list thereof.

A veterinary pharmacy may perform duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article if the following requirements have been met:

- 1) to employ at least one full-time graduate licensed veterinarian or graduate pharmacist;
- 2) to have the appropriate facilities, premises, and equipment.

Veterinary pharmacy may perform duties referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article in a separate office space if separate office space meets requirements in terms of facilities, premises, equipment, devices and employs at least one full-time licensed veterinarian or graduated pharmacist in separate office space.

### ***5) Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination Centre***

#### **Article 20**

An Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination Centre (hereinafter referred to as Animal Reproduction Centre) shall perform:

- 1) production respectively circulation of semen for artificial insemination, ova, and fertilized ova;
- 2) health control of breeding animals and their reproductive ability for the collection, processing, storage and circulation of semen for artificial insemination, of ova and fertilized ova;
- 3) monitoring and undertaking measures for the enhancement of animal fertility and participating in research relating to animal reproduction;
- 4) expert assistance for artificial insemination (storage and use of reproductive material) and assistance in control of infertility;
- 5) other activities for which it has been registered in accordance with this Law.

In order to perform the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, an animal reproduction centre shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) to employ one full time licensed veterinarian ,specialized in animal reproduction .
- 2) to have appropriate facilities, premises, equipment, and means for the collection, processing, and circulation of semen for artificial insemination, ova and fertilized ova.

#### **Article 20a**

Centre for storage and circulation of semen for artificial insemination shall perform:

- 1) storage and circulation of semen for artificial insemination of animals, according with the breeding objective and breeding program;
- 2) control of storage and manipulation, and distribution and delivery condition of semen for artificial insemination;
- 3) monitoring and keeping records of recipient of semen for artificial insemination
- 4) other activities for which it is registered in accordance with this Law

In order to perform the activities referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article an animal reproduction centre shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) employs one full-time licensed veterinarian;
- 2) have a appropriate facilities, premises, equipment and means for the collection, and circulation of semen for artificial insemination.

#### **6) Laboratories**

##### **Article 21**

A laboratory shall perform:

- 1) laboratory (bacteriological, serological, viral, parasitic, chemical, biochemical, pathological, and radiological) diagnostics;
  - 2) laboratory testing of food safety of food of animal origin;
  - 3) laboratory testing of animal feed;
  - 4) other activities for which it has been registered in the Registry of businesses operators;
- Laboratory can perform duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if it is accredited in accordance with actual standards.

Laboratory that performs official control in the field of food safety of animal origin, and animal feed, products of animal origin and animal health protection must meet the requirements

in terms of technical equipment, staffing and is accredited by the Accreditation Body of Serbia, act under Serbian, European and international standards and must be authorized.

Minister by decision confirms compliance with the requirements for performing official control according to paragraph 3 of this Article.

Minister's decision from paragraph 4 of this Article is final and against this decision administrative procedure may be initiated.

The Minister shall prescribe terms by which laboratory shall perform from paragraph 3 of this Article.

Minister by his decision can revoke given authorization in case that laboratory is not performing its duties for which is authorized.

Minister's decision from paragraph 7 of this Article is final and against this decision administrative procedure may be initiated.

List of the authorized laboratories from paragraph 3 of this Article published in the Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia.

### **III REGISTRY**

#### **1. Registration**

##### **Article 22**

Registration is carried out on the basis of the request that a legal entity or entrepreneur files with the Ministry and a decision of the Minister confirming compliance with the requirements for performing veterinary activities.

#### **2. Form of Registry and Record Keeping Procedures**

##### **Article 23**

Registry data shall be made publicly available.

The Minister shall prescribe the content and record keeping procedure.

#### **3. Removal from the Registry**

##### **Article 24**

A legal entity or entrepreneur shall be removed from the Register if it, on its own decision, ceases performing veterinary activities, or if it ceases to comply with the stipulated veterinary requirements.

### **IV OTHER FORMS OF ORGANIZATIONS IN VETERINARY SERVICE**

#### **1. Specialized Veterinary Institute**

##### **Article 25**

A Specialized Veterinary Institute shall:

- 1) participate and provides technical assistance for systematic disease monitoring and diagnostic of diseases and contribute to prevention of outbreaks, detection, prevention of spread and eradication of disease;

- 2) perform field and clinical laboratory (bacteriological, serological, viral, parasitic, chemical, biochemical, pathological, and radiological) diagnostic;
- 3) perform laboratory testing of food safety of food of animal origin;
- 4) perform laboratory testing of animal feed;
- 5) provide experts opinion in relation to the layout and design of facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law;
- 6) participate in educational programs and training of animal owners and keepers on the protection of animal health and welfare;
- 7) provide experts assistance in artificial insemination and control of infertility of animals;
- 8) perform testing of semen for artificial insemination, ova, and fertilized ova;
- 9) perform other duties for which it has been registered in the Registry of Businesses Operators.

### ***Requirements for Performing Activities of Specialized Veterinary Institute***

#### **Article 26**

In order to perform the duties referred to in Article 25 of this Law, a Specialized Veterinary Institute shall fulfill the following requirements:

- 1) employ at least five graduate licensed veterinarians specialized in the following areas: epizootiology, pathological morphology, microbiology and immunology, animal reproduction and hygiene of food of animal origin;
- 2) having appropriate facilities, premises, equipment, and instruments.

Doctors of veterinary medicine with a doctor's degree or master's of science may perform the specialized activities referred to in paragraph 1, item 1) of this Article if their major subject at postgraduate studies, academic and doctorate studies was in the required area of specialization.

The Minister shall prescribe the requirements related to facilities, premises, equipment, and apparatus referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Minister shall establish compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

A Specialized Veterinary Institute laboratory must be accredited by the relevant accreditation body.

## **2. Veterinary Institute**

#### **Article 27**

Veterinary Institute shall also perform, in addition to the duties performed by Specialized Veterinary Institute in accordance with this Law, the following:

- 1) clinical testing of veterinary drugs and medicinal products, products for disinfection, disinsection, rodent control and deodorization as well as control and monitoring of the efficiency and adverse effects of veterinary drugs, and products for disinfection, disinsection, rodent control and deodorization;
- 2) monitoring the implementation of measures for the enhancement of animal fertility and participating in animal reproduction research;
- 3) examining and monitoring residues of harmful substances in animals, products of animal origin and animal feed;

- 4) other duties for which it has been registered in the Registry of businesses operators.

### ***Requirements for Performing Activities of Veterinary Institute***

#### **Article 28**

In order to perform the duties referred to in Article 27 of this Law, a Veterinary Institute shall fulfill the following requirements:

1. employ at least ten full-time employs with a doctor' s degree;
2. employ at least five full-time graduate licensed veterinarians with the following areas of specialization: epizootiology, pathological morphology, microbiology and immunology, animal reproduction, and hygiene of food of animal origin;
3. have adequate facilities, premises, equipment, and apparatus.

Doctors of veterinary medicine with doctor's degree or master's of science may perform the specialized activities referred to in paragraph 1, item 2), of this Article if their major subject at postgraduate, academic graduated and doctorate studies was in the required area of specialization.

The Minister shall prescribe the requirements related to facilities, premises, equipment, and apparatus referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Minister establishes compliance with the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

A Veterinary Institute laboratory must be accredited by the relevant accreditation body.

### **3. Directorate of National Reference Laboratory**

#### **Article 29**

Duties of laboratory testing and related professional services in the area of animal health are performed by Directorate of National Reference Laboratories which are established in the Law governing food safety[here after: the National Reference Laboratory].

#### **Reference Laboratory**

##### **Article 29a**

Reference Laboratory performs:

- 1) super analysis of samples and confirmatory diagnostically testing(bacteriological, serological, virological ,parasitological, chemical, biochemical, physical, pathological and radiological) in area of diagnosis of infectious diseases, laboratory testing of animal feed, water used for watering and food safety;
- 2) verification of test results ,tests and methods applied in diagnosis of infectious animal diseases, laboratory testing of animal feed and water used for watering and food safety and monitoring;
- 3) keeping the reference sera and standard reagents, microbial isolates;
- 4) preparation, maintenance and distribution of reference materials;
- 5) introduction of new diagnostic methods;
- 6) testing and quality control of vaccines and diagnostic means and reagents;
- 7) organize inter-laboratory comparative testing at the national level, processes the results from inter-laboratory comparative testing, prepare reports, make recommendation and trainings in the field of diagnostic;
- 8) participate in internationally organized inter-laboratory comparative tests;

- 9) cooperate with the National Reference Laboratories from other countries;
- 10) take care and organize uniform criteria and methods of testing in authorized laboratories;
- 11) submitting information's received from national laboratories in other countries to the Ministry and authorized laboratories;
- 12) provides professional and technical assistance to the Ministry for the implementation of coordinated control plans;
- 13) perform the implementation and development of test methods in accordance with international standards;
- 14) trains staff in authorized laboratories;
- 15) prepare national guidelines for sampling and sample handling;
- 16) perform other duties for which it is registered in the Register of Business Entities;

The Minister shall designate one or more national reference laboratories for testing in accordance with this Law and international agreements, treaties and conventions, and types of tests.

The Minister may authorize an organization specified in Article 21, 25, or 27, of this Law, as a reference laboratory for one or more types of tests.

Tasks specified in paragraph 1 of this Article reference laboratory can perform if it is accredited in accordance with applicable standards.

If in the Republic of Serbia there is not a reference laboratory that meets the requirements, the Minister may determine, for certain tests, such referential laboratory with the territories of another state for required tests.

List of reference laboratories and laboratories referred to in paragraph 2, and 6 of this Article is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

#### **4. Academic Institutions Educating Veterinarians**

##### **Article 30**

For the purpose of educating students in the field of veterinary activities, academic institutions educating veterinarians shall perform:

- 1) treatment of sick animals, surgical and other veterinary procedures at the clinics;
- 2) post-mortem examination and histo-pathological tests of animals, organs and tissues;
- 3) veterinary medical examination, expertise, and opinion;
- 4) laboratory tests.

A contract between the Ministry and the faculty and faculty unit can be concluded in order to perform activities referred to in items 2), 3) and 4) of the paragraph 1 of this Article.

Laboratories of faculty and faculty unit performing activities of education of veterinarians must be accredited by the relevant accreditation body.

### **V VETERINARY PROFESSIONALS 1.**

#### **Veterinary Internship and Experts' Exam**

##### **Article 31**

Veterinarian professionals are:

- 1) veterinarians;
- 2) veterinary technicians.

A veterinarian who has obtained a diploma of the VII degree of professional education and who has passed the experts' exam may perform veterinary activities.



A veterinary technician who has obtained a high school diploma of the IV degree of professional education and has passed the experts' exam assists veterinarians and performs activities under their supervision.

Veterinary technicians shall not carry out surgical procedures, make diagnoses, nor prescribe treatment and shall not use medicines without supervision.

Veterinary technicians may, under special circumstances, independently carry out certain surgical procedures (castration of swine).

### **Article 32**

It shall be prohibited for persons that are not considered veterinary professionals in accordance with this Law, to carry out veterinary activities.

### **Article 33**

Veterinarians and veterinary technicians shall not carry out veterinary activities independently before they have served a veterinary internship and passed the experts' exam.

The internship period for veterinarians shall last for one year and for veterinary technicians for 6 months.

Veterinarians and veterinary technicians upon the completion of internship and before they complete the experts' exam up to one year, shall be allowed to carry out certain veterinary activities under the direct supervision of a veterinarian.

### **Article 34**

Upon the completion of the internship, veterinarians and veterinary technicians shall pass the experts' exam within a period of 1 year.

Veterinarians and veterinary technicians shall take the experts' exam in the presence of an Examining Board formed by the Minister.

The Ministry shall be in charge of the procedures relating to the experts' exam referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

### **Article 35**

The Minister shall prescribe the plan and program of experts' exam, sets the Examining Board and its activities, content of examination, experts' exam report form, certificate on the passed exam and the procedures for the experts' exam.

## **2. Performing Regular Veterinary Activities**

### **Article 36**

In emergency situations and in other situations when veterinary services and assistance, that is continuous protection of, and care for, animal health are needed, the veterinary operator performing veterinary activities shall ensure full-time coverage (duty, on-call duty), i.e. overtime.

## **VI VETERINARY CHAMBER**

## **1. Founding**

### **Article 37**

In order to protect and develop the competence, professional ethics, protection of animal health, professional interests, of doctors of veterinary medicine i.e. graduate veterinarians and for performing other aims, the Veterinary Chamber (hereinafter referred to as Chamber) shall be founded as a professional organization with all rights and duties laid down by this Law and the Statute of the Chamber.

The Chamber shall act as a legal entity.

Chamber Membership is compulsory for the individuals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

## **2. Chamber Activities**

### **Article 38**

The Chamber shall perform the following duties:

- 1) adopt a Veterinary Code of Ethics and provide the basis for its implementation;
- 2) in accordance with the Code referred to item 1 of this Article, the Chamber shall ensure the recognition of professional status, discipline in performing veterinary activities and take appropriate measures in the case of violations of the Veterinary Code of Ethics;
- 3) issue, extend, suspend or revoke the licenses of veterinarians and keep records thereof;
- 4) keep Chamber membership records;
- 5) define criteria for, and extend licenses;
- 6) provide data from the registry of veterinary organizations;
- 7) organize and participate in the organization of experts meetings;
- 8) propose charges for veterinary services;
- 9) propose and, if necessary, provide an opinion on the high school curriculum, basic and specialized courses of studies in the veterinary field, and provide an opinion on the need for veterinary staff;
- 10) participate in the preparation of veterinary legislation;
- 11) establish and summon the Committee on Ethics on to deal with cases of violation of the Veterinary Code of Ethics and undertake disciplinary measures against licensed veterinarians in accordance with the provisions of the Statute;
- 12) perform other duties as stipulated by the Statute of the Chamber.

The Statute of the Chamber and General Acts stipulate the organization and the mode of performing the duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Ministry shall approve the Statute of the Chamber and General Acts.

## **3. Chamber Bodies**

### **Article 39**

The Chamber bodies are: Assembly, Management Board, Supervisory Board, and the President.

The Management Board shall comprise a President, Vice President, one representative of the Ministry, one representative of Public Veterinary Service and three representatives of veterinary organizations.

The Statute of the Chamber stipulates the number, composition, scope, and criteria for selection of the bodies referred to paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### **4. Chamber Statute**

##### **Article 40**

The Chamber shall pass the Statute.

The Statute of the Chamber shall prescribe:

- 1) the scope of the Chamber;
- 2) the Chamber bodies and their scope of work;
- 3) the amount of the membership fee and sources of funding;
- 4) other issues within the scope of the Chamber.

#### **5. Sources of Funding of the Chamber**

##### **Article 41**

Financial resources for the operation of the Chamber are provided by the collection of membership fees, license issue fees, donations, sponsorship, gifts, and other resources in accordance with the law.

The Chamber shall define the amount of the membership fee and license issue fee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article with the prior approval of the Minister.

The Ministry shall monitor the legitimacy of the activities of the Chamber.

#### **6. License**

##### **Article 42**

A license to practice veterinary medicine can be obtained by an individual who has obtained a diploma of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, has passed the experts' exam, and has results in professional veterinary activities, including two recommendation letters by the Chamber.

##### *License Duration*

##### **Article 43**

A license shall be issued for the period of 5 years.

The costs of issuing the license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be borne by the person requesting the license.

##### *Issue, Extension or Revocation of Licenses*

##### **Article 44**

The Statute of the Chamber prescribes the procedure for the issue, extension,

suspension or revocation of licenses, the license register and the bodies of the Chamber that shall be in charge of the issue, extension or revocation of licenses.

### ***Suspension and Revocation of Licenses***

#### **Article 45**

The Veterinary Chamber shall, by issuing a decision, suspend a license for a period of time appropriate to the severity of the violation if the Committee on Ethics confirms a violation of the Veterinary Code of Ethics, but in no case shall the suspension exceed 9 months.

The Veterinary Chamber shall, by issuing an effective decision, revoke a license and remove the individual from the register of licensed veterinarians if the license has been suspended on two previous occasions in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

An appeal against the effective decision referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 43 or paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article may be lodged with the Minister.

## **VII ZOO HYGIENE SERVICE**

#### **Article 46**

Local self-government shall, in its own territory, establish a zoo hygiene service to perform the following duties:

- 1) catch abandoned animals and accommodate them in animal shelters;
- 2) safely dispose animal bodies from public sites and facilities for breeding, keeping, training, displaying, competing, or circulation of animals;
- 3) transport or organize the transport of animal bodies from the public sites and facilities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to collection centers or facilities for the processing or destruction of waste of animal origin, in such a way that there is no risk for other animals, humans, or the environment.

Local self-government shall work for according to paragraph 1, point 2 of this Article and has to built facility for the collection of animal bodies.

In facility referred to paragraph 2 of this Article local self-government can collect other by- products of animal origin.

Local self-government which does not have organized zoo hygiene service shall be responsible to provide financing to remove animal bodies.

When an animal dies under circumstances other than is considered normal the animal body may be removed only by an order of a veterinary inspector.

## **VIII VETERINARY COUNCIL**

#### **Article 47**

The Minister shall establish a Veterinary Council (hereinafter referred to as: Council) for veterinary activities to advise the Minister on all activities related to the protection and improvement of animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health.

## **Council Activities**

### **Article 48**

The Council shall give expert advice on:

- 1) risk assessment of the introduction, outbreak and spread of infectious diseases and the possible adverse effects on animal and human health;
- 2) a long-term strategy for animal health control;
- 3) the Program of measures for animal health protection;
- 4) a proposed list of extremely dangerous infectious diseases;
- 5) special plans and a program for the prevention of outbreaks, spread, containment and eradication of extremely infectious diseases, enzootic and exotic diseases;
- 6) veterinary-sanitary measures to be put in place or amended to improve veterinary public health;
- 7) other necessary tasks related to the protection and improvement of animal health and welfare.

## **IX PROTECTION OF ANIMAL AND HUMAN HEALTH AGAINST ANIMAL DISEASES THAT CAN BE TRANSMITTED TO HUMANS**

### **1. Measures for Preventing Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases of Animals**

#### **Article 49**

In order to protect animal and human health from animal diseases that can be transmitted to humans and to improve the activities related to the protection of animal health, documents for planning shall be designed.

Planning documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are:

- 1) Long-term strategy for animal health protection;
- 2) Program of measures for protection of animal health;
- 3) Special animal health protection programs;
- 4) Crisis plans.

#### ***Long-term Strategy for Animal Health Control***

#### **Article 50**

The Government shall bring the Long-term strategy for animal health control for a period of 5 years.

The Long-term strategy referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall stipulate the scope of measures for animal health protection and diagnostic methods for infectious disease for protection of animals against infectious diseases that can be transmitted to humans.

The Long-term strategy referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also stipulate the financial resources for its implementation that shall be provided from the budget of the Republic.

#### ***Program of Measures for Protection of Animal Health***

## **Article 51**

In order to: reduce the incidence of infectious diseases, early detection, prevention of spread, monitoring, containing and eradication of infectious diseases and providing a system of tagging, registration and traceability of animals, the Minister shall prescribe the Program of Measures for Protection of Animal Health (hereinafter referred to as Program of Measures) at the latest by the end of January of the current year.

The Program of Measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall stipulate the concrete measures, deadlines, modes of implementation, operators that shall implement the measures, sources and disposal of funds and the mode of control of the implementation of measures.

Protection of humans against infectious diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans shall be organized and implemented in co-operation with the state administration bodies, other organizations and institutions in charge of health matters.

## ***Special Animal Health Protection Programs***

### **Article 52**

Special animal health protection programs shall be established in the case of danger of appearance or of outbreaks of extremely dangerous infectious and exotic diseases and for the prevention of the spread of endemic diseases.

The Minister shall prescribe the Special animal health protection programs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

### **Article 52a**

In the case of direct or indirect risk to human or animal health measures applicable Plan to establish crisis management for the prevention on certain infectious disease

Minister issues Crisis situation plan (here and after : crisis plan), which contains in particular the organization, measures and procedures for implementation of measures for eradication certain infectious diseases as well as procedures for their control.

Crisis plans are implemented by crisis centers established by the Minister, in accordance with regulation on the State administration.

Funds for procurement, storage and supplementing of minimum supplies of necessary equipment and resources for crisis centers provided in the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

Ministry prepares and conducts simulation exercises of outbreaks of certain infectious diseases in order to verify crisis plans.

Ministry compiles and organizes the training plan for detection, monitoring, control and eradication of certain infectious diseases of animals.

## ***Tender for the implementation of the Program of Measures***

### **Article 53**

The Program of Measures for Animal Health Protection related activities, defined as a matter of public interest, shall be offered to legal entities and entrepreneurs through a tender procedure launched by the Ministry and published in 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia'.

Tender procedures shall not be launched for the following:

- 1) duties performed by the National Laboratory;
- 2) duties performed by public veterinary practices or veterinary stations referred to in

Article 15 of this Law;

- 3) duties performed by the veterinary service;
- 4) vaccination of dogs and cats against rabies.

The Public Tender referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include:

- 1) the type of public matters for which the tender shall be launched for;
- 2) implementation timeframe;
- 3) proof of compliance with requirements related to experience, results, and previous meeting of deadlines;
- 4) deadline for making and publishing a decision on selection of legal entity;
- 5) mode of communicating the results of the tender procedure.

The tender referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be managed by a Commission formed by the Minister.

The Minister shall approve the selection of a legal entity to implement the related public matters activities.

Results of the Tender are published in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia'.

### ***Contracts on Businesses of Public Interest***

#### **Article 54**

Following the decision on selection, the Ministry shall conclude the contract with the legal entity authorized to implement the related businesses of public interest defining the following:

- 1) businesses of public interest that are subject of the contract;
- 2) area of implementation of businesses of public interest;
- 3) veterinarians that shall perform the related activities;
- 4) methods, modes, and procedures for implementation of businesses of public interest;
- 5) mutual rights, duties, and responsibilities;
- 6) office hours and the method of providing continual protection of animal health;
- 7) contract validity period;
- 8) sources of financing of businesses of public interest.

### ***Obligations of Animal Owners and Keepers with Respect to the Program of Measures***

#### **Article 55**

Animal owners and keepers shall enable the implementation of the Program of Measures.

Animal owners and keepers shall keep, for at least two years, records of measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that have been implemented.

## ***Rabies Vaccinations of Dogs and Cats***

### **Article 56**

Veterinary Stations and Veterinary practices shall vaccinate dogs and cats against rabies in accordance with the Program of Measures and issue a certificate of vaccination against rabies to the dog or cat owner or keeper and shall keep records.

Vaccinated dogs shall be permanently identified in accordance with particular regulation.

The marked and registered dogs and cats shall be issued a passport.

The Minister prescribes the form and content of the certificate of vaccination against rabies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and, shall specify the content of the Registry of vaccinated dogs and cats, also the look and content of the passport for dogs and cats.

## ***Veterinary drugs and medicinal products used in veterinary medicine necessary for conducting the Program of Measures***

### **Article 57**

The Ministry shall distribute veterinary drugs and medicinal products for carrying out vaccination, and diagnostic testing according to the Program of Measures.

Legal entities and entrepreneurs implementing the Program of Measures shall maintain records of the receipt and used veterinary drugs and medicinal products for carrying out vaccination, and diagnostic testing referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and duly report to the Ministry.

The Minister shall prescribe the content, form, and mode of record keeping referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, and the mode and schedule for submitting such records referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

## ***Notifiable diseases***

### **Article 58**

Notifiable diseases mean diseases representing a high risk to the animal and human health as follows:

- 1) enzootic diseases of animals, if an outbreak were to occur or disease is spread in the territory of the Republic;
- 2) exotic diseases if the disease were introduced and spread in the territory of the Republic.

The Minister shall prescribe the list of notifiable diseases as well as the mode of their notification.

### **Article 58a**

For certain animal diseases, the Ministry may grant health status, which refers to the herd, flock, farm, compartment, zone, region or state.

Request for international recognition as a state, territory or compartment Ministry may be submitted to the European Commission, the OIE or other international organization.



The Minister shall prescribe the list of diseases, the method and conditions for obtaining the health status of herds, flocks, farms, compartments, areas and territories.

### ***Implementation of Measures for Preventing Outbreak of Infectious Diseases***

#### **Article 59**

In order to protect animal and human health against diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans, the following measures for preventing outbreaks of infectious diseases shall be implemented:

- 1) compulsory regular preventive measures by the owners respectively animal keepers;
- 2) particular measures by veterinary organizations.

Compulsory regular measures are measures for preventing the introduction of infectious disease agents into facilities for production and circulation referred to in Article 72 of this Law.

Extraordinary preventive measures, depending on the nature of the disease and possible risk, shall be applied in the facilities and shall include vaccination, prophylactic use of drugs and preventive disinfection, disinsection and rodent control.

In addition to the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, measures for the early detection and diagnostic of notifiable diseases shall also be applied.

### ***Early Detection and Diagnostic of Infectious Diseases***

#### **Article 60**

Measures for the early detection and diagnostic of infectious diseases shall include:

- 1) continuous control of animal health, including monitoring of the animal health status, epizootiological status and diagnostic testing.
- 2) determination the cause of death or illness of animals when for such death or illness is believed to be the result of a infectious disease;

The Minister shall prescribe the measures for early detection and diagnostic of infectious diseases and respective implementation.

### ***Action on Suspicion of an Infectious Disease***

#### **Article 61**

Suspicion that an infectious disease exists is in a case when indicative clinical symptoms occur, when a sudden death of an animals occurs without any obvious reason, or if among animals coming from the same facility two consequential or more cases of disease with the same or similar symptoms occur or when a sudden death occurs.

If there is suspicion of an infectious disease, the animal owner or keeper shall:

- 1) report it immediately to a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector;
- 2) prevent other persons from approaching the animal, herd, flock or body of the dead animal until the arrival of a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector;
- 3) isolate the body of the suspected animal;
- 4) retain any body of an animal suspected to have died of an infectious disease until otherwise instructed by a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector;

- 5) provide information requested by a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector;
- 6) enable sampling for testing purposes.

It is a responsibility of a veterinarian to report the suspected presence of infectious disease to a veterinary inspector.

Upon report of the suspicion of an outbreak of a notifiable disease, a veterinary inspector shall carry out an epizootiological inspection and inform the Ministry thereof.

#### **Article 62**

If veterinary inspector who inspects an animal prior to or after slaughter and suspects or detects the presence of an infectious disease shall:

- 1) report such to the Ministry;
- 2) follow the procedures prescribed in the relevant regulation;
- 3) order the legal entity respectively operator, to undertake necessary measures for the prevention of spread of the notifiable disease.

### ***Diagnostic of Infectious Diseases***

#### **Article 63**

In the case of suspicion of infectious disease, the veterinary station or veterinary practice shall organize and collect samples of material for laboratory testing and dispatch them to an authorized laboratory.

Organization, collecting and transport of samples referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be under the supervision of a veterinary inspector.

When, based on the results of diagnostic testing, the presence of an infectious disease has been confirmed the Minister shall define the boundary between the infected and surveillance zones and prescribe measures for prevention of spread, containment and eradication of the infectious disease.

The Minister shall prescribe the procedures for defining the boundary between the infected and surveillance area, measures for prevention of spread, containment and eradication of infectious diseases.

The Minister shall prescribe the manner of notification and resolving of infectious diseases, as well as the manner of informing of the measures taken.

## **2. Measures for Prevention of Spread, Containment and Eradication of Infectious Diseases**

#### **Article 64**

When, on the basis of the results of diagnostic testing referred to in paragraph 3, Article 63 of this Law, the presence of a infectious disease or suspected presence of infectious disease is confirmed, the Ministry shall order whichever of the following measures are appropriate to control, contain, and eradicate the disease:

- 1) separation of healthy animals from sick ones, especially marking and record keeping of such animals;
- 2) confinement of sick animals and closure of the facilities within which the infectious disease and prohibition on keeping livestock on pasture is known to be present;
- 3) prohibition or restriction of animal movements;
- 4) prohibition of slaughter;

- 5) prohibition of circulation of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, related items and excreta from infected zone or facilities;
- 6) killing, in a professional and humane manner, of infected animals, or killing animals in preventive or diagnostic reasons, or animals suspected to have become infected;
- 7) seizure and safe disposal of the bodies of animals that have died or have been killed and also of products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, related items or excreta that cannot be decontaminated by cleaning and disinfection;
- 8) imposing of specific veterinary-sanitary controls in infected and surveillance zones;
- 9) prohibition of the organization of fairs, exhibitions, or other way of gathering of animals, organized sales of food of animal origin and animal feed outside business area and activities of cattle markets;
- 10) prohibition or restriction of mating of animals as well as of the collection, treatment, storage and use of semen for artificial insemination of animals, ova and fertilized ova originating in an infected or surveillance zones;
- 11) vaccination, diagnostic examination and treatment of animals;
- 12) limitation on the movement of persons who came into contact with infected animals, with animals suspected of having become infected or with products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, related items or excreta from infected animals;
- 13) closing and blocking approaches to infected zone and the putting up signs on such approaches to warn of the presence of the infectious disease and of the controls that are in place;
- 14) disinfection, disinsection, rodent control and deodorization of premises where infected or suspected infected animals are kept, and of related items that have been in contact with infected or suspected infected animals, and of the place of death of animal;
- 15) disinfection of persons and vehicles that have been in contact with infected or suspected infected animals;
- 16) strictly confining dogs and cats of known owners and exterminating stray dogs and cats in a humane way;
- 17) the use of the police or military, as considered necessary, to assist the Ministry in the implementation and enforcement of measures for control, containment and eradication of the disease;
- 18) reporting to relevant health institutions on infectious diseases of animals that can be transmitted to humans;
- 19) identifying the causes of illness and death;
- 20) implementation of epizootically investigation;
- 21) implementation of testing in wild animals;
- 22) implementation of zoohygienical, zootechnical, quarantine and biosecurity measures in locations where animals are kept and bred;

The Minister may order the implementation of other veterinary-sanitary measures related to prevention of occurrence, detection, prevention of spread, containment and eradication of infectious diseases.

Measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be imposed even in the case of a threat of an outbreak of a disease.

### *Extraordinary Veterinary-Sanitary Measures*

#### **Article 65**

Upon the occurrence of extraordinary infectious disease of the OIE List, state of emergency or immediate threat of war, natural disaster or spread of an epizootic disease, the Ministry may issue an order to participants in veterinary activities to enforce extraordinary veterinary-sanitary measures.

#### **Article 66**

If there is a risk of spreading of a disease on the territory the Republic, the Ministry may order in the surveillance zone:

- 1) control of circulation of animals, animal products, edible animal products, animal feed and related items on certain locations (roads, bridges, ferries, etc.);
- 2) prohibition of and restriction on transit of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items on certain locations;
- 3) disinfection of persons and transportation means;

#### **Article 67**

In situations referred to in Article 65 of this Law and upon the proposal of the Ministry, the Serbian Government shall adopt measures:

- 1) mobilization of veterinarians and citizens to implement prescribed measures for the protection of animal health;
- 2) mobilization of equipment, drugs and means of transport in accordance with specific rules, as well as the temporary usage of land, and buildings, in order to carry out prescribed measures for protection of animal health;
- 3) usage of land and facilities for the safe disposal of bodies of killed or died animal, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, other infected items by burying, or in some other way;
- 4) allocation of special tasks to all veterinary operators and, if necessary, other relevant legal entities or state bodies in order to carry out the prescribed measures for protection of animal health.

#### **Article 68**

An outbreak of a disease terminates when, from recovery, death or killing of the last affected animal and the completion of final disinfection, the longest incubation period for the infectious disease has elapsed, except when otherwise recommended by OIE.

### ***Compensation of Damage***

#### **Article 69**

Owners of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items shall be eligible for compensation of damage for:

- 1) animals that are killed for diagnostic purposes;
- 2) animals that died immediately before disease notification and during illness, if the animal owner or keeper performed the duties referred to in paragraph 2, Article 61 of this law;
- 3) animals that are killed for purpose of prevention of spread of infectious disease;

- 4) products of animal origin and food of animal origin that are seized and destroyed for purpose of prevention of spread of infectious disease;
- 5) animal feed seized and destroyed for purpose of prevention of spread of infectious disease;
- 6) related items that can not be decontaminated;
- 7) facilities, equipment and related items, that were damaged or destroy, due to carrying out veterinary-sanitary measures for containment and eradication purposes of infectious diseases.

### **Article 70**

The owners of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items shall not be eligible to compensation of damage referred to Article 69 of this Law in cases:

- 1) If the owner is not in a possession of an animal health certificate issued in accordance with this Law;
- 2) If the owner introduced animals into a herd without an animal health certificate;
- 2a) If animal is not tagged and registered in accordance with the Law;
- 3) If the owner did not immediately report, intentionally or through gross negligence, the existence or suspected existence of an infectious disease in accordance with the provision of Article 61, paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 4) If compulsory preventive vaccinations, diagnostic and other tests were not carried out by the owner or keeper in accordance with the Program of Measures in specified time limits;
- 5) If the owner did not enforce the prescribed measures, including prohibition of movement for prevention of occurrence, containment and spread of an infectious disease;
- 6) If the death of animal was not a consequence of an infectious disease;
- 7) If the death or slaughter of the animal was not a consequence of measures that had been ordered by an official veterinarian;
- 8) If the disease occurred during the import of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items or during the implementation of prescribed procedures related to customs clearance (e.g., during post-entry quarantine) of animals in international trade.

### ***The Amount of Compensation***

#### **Article 71**

The amount of the compensation for damage referred to in Article 69 of this Law is determined according to the market value which the killed, slaughtered or dead animal, or damaged or destroyed products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, related items, facilities, and equipment would have had at the moment of killing, slaughter, death, damage, or destruction.

Market value of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, related items, facilities and equipment shall be determined upon the finding and opinion of a commission formed for this purpose by the Minister.

The compensation disbursement procedure is initiated at the written request of the owner of animals, respectively products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed,

related items, facilities and equipment to the Ministry.

The request shall be filed within 30 days from the receipt of damage estimation report.

Decision on reimbursement is issued by the Minister.

An administrative procedure may be initiated in relation to the decision referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

## **X FACILITIES OF VETERINARY BUSINESS**

### **1. Types of Facilities**

#### **Article 72**

The facilities, depending on type of business, can be:

- 1) For animal breeding, keeping and circulation;
- 2) Slaughterhouses;
- 3) Facilities for the production and circulation of food of animal origin;
- 4) Facilities for the production and circulation of products of animal origin;
- 5) Facilities for the production and circulation of animal feed;
- 6) Animal reproduction and artificial insemination centers;
- 6a) Centers for storage and distribution of reproductive material;
- 6b) for production and marketing of medicaments and medicinal products for veterinary use to wholesale and retail;
- 7) to perform the services of disinfection, pest and rodent control;
  
- 8) for collecting, processing and destruction of by-products of animal origin;

Breeding, keeping and circulation of animals; slaughter of animals whose meat is intended for public consumption and export; slaughter of imported animals; production and circulation of food of animal origin; production and circulation of products of animal origin; production and circulation of animal feed; production and processing of artificial insemination semen, ova and fertilized ova; performing the services of disinfection, pest and rodent control; collection, processing and disposal of by-products of animal origin shall be performed exclusively in facilities complying with regulations in terms of design, equipment, veterinary-sanitary conditions and other requirements depending on the type of business.

### **2. Registration and Removal of Facilities from the Registry of Facilities**

#### **Article 73**

Upon a written request to the Ministry, according to the type of activity performed in such facilities, the facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law shall be registered in the Registry of Facilities, or Registry of Approved Facilities and granted a veterinary approval number.

The Minister shall prescribe the types of facilities that are registered, or approved facilities, from paragraph 1 of this Article, and the form of application for registration of

facilities in the Register of Facilities or Register of Approved Facilities.

#### **Article 74**

Registry of Facilities and Registry of Approved Facilities data shall be made publicly available.

The Minister shall define the content and the way the Registry of Facilities and Registry of Approved Facilities are kept.

#### **Article 75**

Facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law shall be removed from the Facilities Registry and Registry of Approved Facilities in the case of a decision to stop a business referred to in paragraph 2, Article 72 of this Law or in the case if the facilities are no longer in compliance compliant with the prescribed conditions.

### **3. Construction and Reconstruction of Facilities**

#### **Article 76**

Construction or reconstruction of facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law shall be performed in accordance with this law and the law stipulating construction of facilities.

Construction or reconstruction of facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law shall be in accordance with veterinary-sanitary requirements, or general and special conditions for food hygiene and hygiene of animal food depending on the type of facilities.

The Minister shall prescribe veterinary-sanitary requirements or general and special conditions for food hygiene and hygiene of food for animals referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

#### **Article 77**

Application for confirmation of compliance with the veterinary-sanitary requirements, or general conditions for food hygiene and hygiene of animal feed, for facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law shall be submitted to the Ministry.

The Minister shall establish a commission to inspect the facility.

If the facility meets the prescribed veterinary-sanitary requirements, or general and special conditions for food hygiene and hygiene for animal feed, the Minister issues a decision on compliance with requirements specified in paragraph 1 of this Article and grants veterinary approval number.

Exceptionally the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article for facilities from Article 72, paragraph 1 point 2 and 3 of this Law the Minister issue decision on compliance of veterinary-sanitary requirements and general hygiene requirements for food, which temporarily approved performance in the facility and granted a veterinary control number.

Period for which the temporarily solution from paragraph 4 of this Article is approved shall not be less than 3 months and not more than 6 months.

In case of non-compliance with veterinary-sanitary requirements the Minister shall issue a decision on a temporary prohibition of business practice and deadline for correction of the deficiencies.

Before the deadline by which temporarily solution is approved for activities from

paragraph 4 of this Article, commission under paragraph 2. of this Article shall determine the general and special requirements for food hygiene and the opinion of the commission, the Minister shall issue a decision approving activities and grants veterinary approval number.

If the facility does not meet the general and special requirements for food hygiene and animal feed hygiene, the Minister shall issue a decision on a prohibition of business practice of such facility.

Decision from paragraph 3, 4, 6, and 7 of this Article is final and against it administrative action may be initiated.

#### **4. Exporting Facilities**

##### **Article 78**

Facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law shall be registered for export.

To facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that are in compliance with the veterinary-sanitary requirements or general and special requirements for hygiene of food and animal feed hygiene, an approval number shall be granted and shall be registered with the Registry of Export Facilities.

The Minister shall prescribe mode to obtain approval to export and procedure for the export approval number and the content and mode of keeping the Registry of Export Facilities.

##### **Article 79**

Export is prohibited from facilities which are not approved for export.

##### **Article 80**

The fee payable upon the inspection carried out by the commission referred to in Article 77 of this Law shall be borne by the applicant.

The amount of the fee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Minister.

#### **5. Veterinary-Sanitary Control Carried Out for the Needs of the Army of The Serbia**

##### **Article 81**

Veterinary-sanitary inspection and control in production and circulation of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and waste of animal origin, that, in accordance with this Law, is performed by and for the purpose of the Army of Serbia, shall be carried out by the competent authorities of the Army of Serbia.

#### **6. HACCP Program**

##### **Article 82**

Any legal entity or an entrepreneur performing slaughter of animals, production and circulation of food of animal origin, animal feed and collection, processing and destruction of by-products of animal origin, shall be obliged to put in place a system for food safety based on principals of good manufacturing and hygiene practice and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP program).

The legal entity or an entrepreneur shall have a full-time employee in charge of implementation



of the system referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

## **7. Residue Monitoring Program in Animals and Products of Animal Origin**

### **Article 83**

The Ministry shall bring a Program for the Systematic Monitoring of Residues of pharmacological, hormonal and other harmful substances in live animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed.

The sampling plan, including the number and type of samples, method of sampling and testing of animals, of products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed to be sampled, facilities from which the samples shall be taken and frequency thereof, as well as measures to be taken when residues and other harmful substances in excess of maximum permitted level are found, shall be determined by the Minister.

The implementation of the Program for the systematic monitoring of residues referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be financed from the budget of the Republic.

## **8. Type of Business Activities**

### **1) Breeding, Keeping and Circulation**

#### *Identification and Registration of Animals*

### **Article 84**

Bovine, swine, sheep, goats and ungulates in the territory of the Republic of Serbia shall be identified and registered, as well as imported animals provided that such animals are for other than immediate slaughter, identification data and the recording of animal movements must be registered within Central Database for Identification of Animals (hereinafter referred to Central Database).

Identification and Registration System consist of following parts:

- 1) Register of the holding;
- 2) tagged animals;
- 3) passport or other identification document;
- 4) Registers which are located on the holding;
- 5) Central Database;

Identification of bovine, swine, sheep, goats and ungulates shall be performed by veterinary practices, veterinary stations and veterinary services authorized for such activities by the Ministry (hereinafter referred to as authorized ear-tagger).

Authorized ear-tagger can be other legal entity authorized by the Ministry;

The Minister may also prescribe an obligation to identify and register other animals.

The Minister shall define the procedures for identification and registration of animals referred to in paragraphs 1 and 5 of this Article, and the conditions to be met by an authorized ear tagger referred to paragraph 4 of this Article.

#### *Central Database*

### **Article 85**

The Ministry shall keep a Central Database.

Central Database shall register data on:

- 1) holdings there animal exist ,keep , or sell;
- 2) means for identification;
- 3) identified animals ;
- 4) issued identification documentation;
- 5) recording of animal movements;
- 6) authorized ear-taggers;
- 7) inspection of identification and registration;

The Minister shall prescribe the content and mode of maintaining the Central Database.

### ***Authorization to Access to Central Database***

#### **Article 86**

Access to the Central Database shall be granted to:

- 1) authorized ear-tagger;
- 2) veterinary inspector;

The Ministry may authorize access to the Central Database by other interested parties upon request.

### ***Passport***

#### **Article 87**

Identification document is passport or other document which must follow bovines, sheep, goats, swine, ungulates, dogs and cats, and if needed other animals from birth to death;

For each identified animal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the Ministry shall issue identification document;

In cases when bovine animals have been imported from EU Member States, a new passport shall be issued within 14 days of entry of data into the Central Database and, upon request of the exporting country, the original passports shall be returned to the exporting country.

The Minister shall prescribe the format, contents, mode and time-limit of issue, suspension and/or cancellation of document, data entered in identification document, and process of entering data in to the Central Database.

#### **Article 88**

Erased

#### **Article 89**

If a bovine animal has been sent to a slaughterhouse, the veterinary inspector shall send the passport and ear tag back to the Central Database operator.

In the case of the death of a bovine animal, the animal owner or keeper shall notified authorized ear-tagger and hand over the passport and ear tags to be sent to the Central Database.

Passports referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall be destroyed under the supervision of the Ministry.

#### **Article 90**

The authorized ear-tagger shall enter into the passport information on the arrival of a bovine animal to a holding.

#### **Article 91**

In the case of damage or loss of a passport or identification document the owner that is keeper of an animal shall report damage or loss of a passport or identification document, to the authorized ear-tagger within 7 days, in order for a new passport to be issued.

A new passport or identification document shall be marked as ‘duplicate’ and data referred to in paragraph 2, Article 87 of this Law shall be included.

### ***Official Control of Identification and Registration***

#### **Article 91a**

The Ministry implements the official control of animal identification and registration of animals on holdings on the basis of risk analysis.

The Ministry prepares an annual report on official controls implemented on animal identification and registration.

The Minister prescribes the minimum number of official controls, the criteria for risk control of identification and registration, and content of annual report according to paragraph 2. of this Article.

#### **Article 92**

The fee for animal identification and registration shall be borne by the animal owner respectively keeper.

The amount of the fee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Government.

### ***Circulation of Animals***

#### **Article 93**

Animals shall be allowed for circulation if they are identified and registered and if originate from facilities or holdings registered in the Central Database.

Animal in circulation shall be accompanied by an Animal Health Certificate issued by a veterinary station, veterinary practice, public veterinary station, public veterinary practice respectively veterinary service implementing the Program of Measures based on implemented measures and diagnostic testing.

Animal in circulation must follow the proper identification document and animals that leave the epizootic unit must be accompanied by Animal Health Certificate for animal in circulation.

The Certificate referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and Certificate referred to in

paragraph 3. of this Article if veterinary-sanitary inspection is not performed on loading place, shall not be issued if an outbreak of an infectious disease transmittable by such animal has been confirmed in the place of origin of such animal.

Entities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be obliged to keep records of the issued Animal Health Certificates and Health Certificates of Animal in Circulation.

The Health Certificate shall be valid for 10 days for animals and 30 days for bee communities from the date of issue or extension.

The Certificate validity period may be extended to a maximum of one year from the date of issue. The extension period shall be designated on the back of the Certificate.

A fee referred to in item 1) of paragraph 1 of Article 140 of this Law shall be paid for the issue and extension of the period of validity of the Animal Health Certificate and Health Certificate of Animal in Circulation.

Each new animal owner shall be obliged, without delay, for newly bought animal, to perform transfer of the ownership of the certificate, without charge. Separate records of issued and extended certificates and transfers of ownership shall be kept.

The Minister shall prescribe the requirements for animal circulation, mode of inspection of shipment before loading, the form of Animal Health Certificate and Health Certificate of Animal in Circulation, content and way of keeping records of the issued certificates.

#### **Article 94**

A certificate for the holding confirming infectious disease free status shall be issued to a holding by a veterinary inspector based on the diagnostic testing and established animal health status

Minister shall prescribe the mode of establishing the status of a holding referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and form of certificate.

#### **Article 95**

Loading, reloading, and unloading of animals and waste of animal origin transported by vehicles shall be subject to regular veterinary-sanitary inspection.

Loading, reloading, and unloading of food of animal origin, except cans and animal feed transported by vehicles outside an epizootic unit shall be subject to regular veterinary-sanitary inspection.

Upon veterinary-sanitary inspection of consignments referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article a Consignment Health Certificate shall be issued.

Loading, reloading, and unloading referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Minister.

#### **Article 96**

Animals shall be transported in vehicles complying with the technical and hygiene requirements and are recorded by the Ministry, vehicles used for transport of animals in the same epizootic unit are not recorded.

Animal transportation operators shall submit Animal Health Certificates and Health Certificate of Animal in Circulation and identification document following movement and circulation of animals, upon the request of veterinary inspector.

During transport loading, reloading and unloading of animals shall be allowed only in facilities fulfilling the veterinary-sanitary requirements.

The Minister shall prescribe the technical and hygiene requirements for the vehicles referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the mode of record keeping and veterinary-sanitary requirements for the facilities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

#### **Article 97**

Trade in animals shall be carried out at a collection centers, livestock market and at sale collection centre that are registered or approved.

It shall be prohibited to carry out organized trade in animals outside registered or approved facilities.

#### ***Quarantine***

#### **Article 98**

Animals procured in the country may be placed in facilities for animal breeding and keeping following veterinary-sanitary inspection, unless the Minister issues an order for such animals to be detained in quarantine for diagnostic testing and vaccination.

In domestic circulation animals shall be detained in quarantine for testing or shall be send to slaughter if:

- 1) an animal is not marked and the appropriate identification document does not follow an animal;
- 2) the animal keeper does not possess an Animal Health Certificate or if the certificate is not valid (due to expiry, incomplete information or other reasons);
- 3) there is no Consignment Health Certificate;
- 4) it is suspected or confirmed that an animal has been infected by an infectious disease;
- 5) an animal originates from an infected or surveillance zone;
- 6) it is impossible to trace the origin of the animal, animal owner or keeper

The quarantine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) must be located out of inhabited area;
- 2) must be fenced;
- 3) must meet basic requirements for accommodation and feeding of animals, as well as for accommodation of quarantine staff.

The quarantine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be established by the municipal authorities, and quarantine for purpose of several bordering municipalities can be situated in one of them in accordance with specific conditions prescribed by the Minister.

Quarantine fees shall be borne by animal owner or animal keeper.

#### **Article 99**

**Erased**

## **Article 100**

Exhibitions of animals, animal competitions, setting up performances with traveling animals (circus, fairs, traveling zoos, etc.), and conducting organized sales of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed outside designated business areas shall be subject to permit by the Ministry.

Permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be displayed in a prominent place where the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are conducted.

The license shall be valid for a period of 30 calendar days.

The form and content of the permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Minister.

The fee for permit shall be borne by the applicant.

Places where organize events take place from paragraph 1. of this Article are holdings.

## **2) Slaughter of Animals**

### **Article 101**

Slaughter of animals take place in approved slaughterhouses if products are intended for public consumption.

Exceptional to the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, slaughter in other than a approved slaughterhouse of animals may be allowed in the case of forced slaughter.

Slaughter in other than a approved slaughterhouse of swine, sheep, goats, poultry and hares shall be permitted when their meat is intended for household needs.

### *Official Control Prior to and After Slaughter*

### **Article 102**

Animal shall be subject to official control prior to and after slaughter if their products are intended for public consumption.

Prior to slaughter, animal identification and relevant identification documentation shall be reviewed and checked.

Exceptionally from the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article prior to forced slaughter veterinarian must inspect the animals prior to slaughter.

Forced slaughtered animals are subject to official inspection after being slaughtered.

Exceptionally from the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, official control of game animals after the capture or shooting.

Trichoscopic examination shall be required for swine, wild boar, horses and other species of animals in the case of slaughter.

In case that there is no permanent presence of veterinary inspector in slaughterhouse, the Minister shall prescribe the manner and the mode of slaughter in that type of slaughterhouses.

The Minister shall prescribe the procedures of official control of animals prior to and after slaughter.

## *Record Keeping in Slaughterhouses*

### **Article 103**

Slaughterhouses must maintain records enabling traceability of purchases, slaughter animals, circulation of products of animal origin food of animal origin, by-products of animal origin, etc. in order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases of animals and to enable the production of safe food of animal origin.

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be retained for three years and be provided to a veterinary inspector upon request.

Slaughterhouse from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be responsible to submit to Central Database identification numbers of slaughtered animals.

The Minister shall prescribe the form and content of the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

### *Official Control of Game*

### **Article 104**

Legal entities and users of hunting area dealing with hunting activities shall provide temporary storage for game and game bodies as well as facilities for official control of game after they have been caught or shot.

Legal entities and users of hunting area referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall carry out official control of shot game for circulation and also official control of animal bodies.

When on veterinary-sanitary inspection the game has been confirmed fit for human consumption, it shall be marked by a seal as such and a certificate of food safety shall be issued.

The Minister shall prescribe the form and content of the stamp respectively certificate.

## **3. Production and Circulation of Food of Animal Origin**

### *Circulation of Animal Products*

### **Article 105**

Official control of food of animal origin is compulsory during production and circulation.

It shall be prohibited to organize sales of food of animal origin outside registered, or approved facility.

The Minister shall prescribe the form and procedure for implementation to official control of food of animal origin.

### *Official Control for Food of Animal Origin*

### **Article 106**

All food of animal origin in circulation shall be marked in a prescribed manner.

Food of animal origin which are produced or processed in accordance with this law shall be marked with the stamp, identification mark in the form of stamp or issued a certificate containing approval number from the Registry of Facilities.

The Minister shall prescribe the form and content of the stamp and procedures for the

marking of food of animal origin.

*Food of Animal Origin Not Fit for Human Consumption*

**Article 107**

Circulation of food of animal origin not fit for human consumption shall be prohibited.

If, on the basis of the official control has been confirmed that food of animal origin is not fit for human consumption, destruction or appropriate treatment of food of animal origin, to make it suitable for an alternative use shall be ordered.

*Production and Circulation of Milk or Milk Products*

**Article 108**

Entrepreneur respectively private person producing milk or milk products in household, that is for public consumption, can be sold in place of production or green markets only if they originate from objects that are registered in the Registry of Facilities, or Registry of Approved Facilities.

**4) Products of Animal Origin for Agricultural, Industrial, Pharmaceutical Or Surgical Use**

*Circulation of Hides and Skins*

**Article 109**

The circulation of hides and skins shall be prohibited from non approved facilities.

Hides and skins shall be prohibited from circulation prior to a test for anthrax if they originate from animals slaughtered without official inspection as well as dead animals.

Legal entity respectively entrepreneur circulating or processing hides and skins shall keep records of the origin of hides and skins for a period of three years.

Hides and skins referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article must be visibly marked with a successive record number.

Legal entity respectively entrepreneur processing or circulating hides and skins shall submit samples of hides and skins referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to an authorized laboratory for examination for anthrax.

Hides and skins not tested for anthrax shall be stored separately from other hides and skins.

The Minister shall prescribe the form and content of records to be kept referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

**5) Producing and Circulating Animal Feed**

*Animal Feed Production Facilities*

**Article 110**

Facilities producing and circulating animal feed shall keep and maintain records of the type and quantity of raw materials for the production of animal feed and of the type and quantity of the animal feed produced and delivered.

Facilities producing and circulating feed for animals used for food production of



animal origin using products obtained by processing by-products of animal origin, veterinary drugs and additives must meet the conditions to prevent cross-contamination and reduces the risk of unintentional mixing.

To prevent the appearance of infectious diseases caused by food of animal origin, organized collection and use of food waste (swill) is prohibited in animal nutrition, as well as food waste that comes from international transport and waste originating from medical institutions, food restaurants or other organization.

In exceptional cases it is allowed the use of food waste (swill) in feeding of animals on farms that are breeding animals for their own use, if carried out heat treatment. Origin of the waste may be just from the facilities that deal with breeding of animals for their own needs.

Conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not be applied to retail facilities circulating animal feed not intended for feeding ruminants.

The Minister shall prescribe form and content of records referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article.

### **Article 111**

Animal feed on place of production and in circulation must meet the general and specific hygiene requirements for animal feed and shall be subject of official control.

It is prohibited in production and circulation of by-products of animal origin and products obtained with their processing, except in accordance with this Law.

Drugs for veterinary use which are used for the production of medicated feed and additives in animal feed can be used in food production for animals in approved facilities in accordance with this Law.

It shall be prohibited to produce, circulate and use animal feed if it contains an illegal ingredients.

For feeding animals only iodine salt shall be allowed to be put in circulation.

The Minister shall prescribe the conditions for production of medicated food for animals, method and procedure for declaring, marketing and method of use of medicated food for animals as well as method and declaration of additives used in animal nutrition.

The Minister shall prescribe general and specific hygiene requirements for animal food.

### **Article 111a**

For animals with special needs in terms of nutrition animal food for animals with specific needs can be used.

The Minister shall prescribe requirements to be met by food with special purposes to be used for feeding animals with special needs, and the way of declaring foods for special purposes for animals with special needs.

## **6) Production, Storage, Circulation and Use of Reproductive Material**

### *Registration of Centre for the Reproduction and Artificial Insemination and Centre for Distribution and Circulation of Reproductive Materials*

### **Article 112**

Production of reproductive material is carried out in approved Centre for the Reproduction and Artificial insemination.

Storage and circulation of reproductive material is carried out in approved Centre for the Reproduction and Artificial insemination, or approved Centre for Distribution and

Circulation of reproductive materials.

Centre for the Reproduction and Artificial insemination of animals and Centre for Distribution and Circulation shall be obliged to maintain records of production, storage and circulation of reproductive material and keep them for 5 years.

Centre for Reproduction of animals shall circulate reproductive material to legal entities and entrepreneurs registered to perform animal insemination in accordance with this Law.

Centre for Reproduction and Artificial insemination of animals are holdings in terms of this Law.

*Monitoring of Health Status of Breeding Animals and Reproductive Fitness of Breeding Animals*

**Article 113**

Animal breeding centre shall systematically monitor the health status and reproductive fitness of breeding animals and produced reproductive material for the purpose of preventing and spreading animal infectious diseases and preserving their fitness for breeding.

Animal breeding centre shall keep records of the results of monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Minister shall prescribe the procedures for monitoring and the form of record keeping referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

*Suspicion or Detection of Infectious Disease in Breeding Animals*

**Article 114**

Animals for breeding samples of semen, ova and fertilized ova shall be tested in authorized laboratory.

Animal breeding centre shall be obliged to report to the Ministry any suspicion or appearance of infectious disease of animals for breeding that can be transmitted by reproductive material and/or cause permanent breeding unfitness.

*Circulation of Reproductive Material*

**Article 115**

It is prohibited to circulate, import or export semen for artificial insemination, ova and fertilized ova that contain disease agents or higher level of bacteria than permitted or which, by their biochemical, biophysical and morphological properties do not satisfy criteria for reproduction.

**7) Products for Disinfection, Disinsection and Rodent Control Products**

**Article 116**

Disinfection, disinsection and rodent control may be performed by commercial companies respectively other legal entities and entrepreneur if they have qualified staff, equipment and means that fulfill requirements prescribed by the Minister.

Disinfection, disinsection and rodent control shall be performed in all facilities, premises, means of transport, on equipment and items subject to veterinary control as well as in pastures and other areas where animals are, occasionally or regularly, kept or are moved.

Products for disinfection, disinsection and rodent control products shall be used in a manner that ensures protection of the environment.

## **8) Collection, Processing and Destruction of By-products of Animal Origin**

### **Article 117**

By-products of animal origin must be collected, processed or destroyed in the facilities for processing, treatment or destruction of by-products of animal origin.

In facilities for collection, processing and destruction of by-products of animal origin, records shall maintain and are kept for 3 years.

The Minister shall prescribe the manner of classification , treatment of by-products of animal origin , method of their processing , hygienic conditions ,the method of loading , reloading and unloading, veterinary-sanitary conditions for the construction of facilities, form and content of the records kept in the facilities for collecting , processing and destruction of by-products of animal origin , treatment of by-products in exceptional cases and the way of the implementation of official control and self control.

### **Article 118**

The Government shall establish a public service to deal with the collection, processing and destruction of animal by-products of animal origin.

The public service referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article acts as a legal entity and performs activities in accordance with regulations relating to public service.

The Act on founding public service for collection, processing and destruction of animal by-products of animal origin shall particularly define the following: headquarter, business activities, management, internal organization, founding budget, sources of funding for performing activities, participation of founder in management and the decision making process, requirements and selection criteria relating to management, supervising activities, interim managerial body, deadline for passing the statute and designation of the director.

### **Article 119**

Legal entities may be contracted by the Ministry to perform the collection, processing and destruction of animal by-products of animal origin upon fulfillment of the prescribed conditions.

Management of waste generated in veterinary organizations and in facilities in which veterinary activities take place.

### **Article 119a**

In veterinary organizations and facilities in which veterinary activities take place waste is sorted at the source on dangerous and harmless.

Hazardous waste generated in veterinary organizations and facilities that provide services in veterinary activities, under this Law shall be considered: infectious waste , pathological waste, chemical waste ,toxic waste , pharmaceutical waste , discarded sharp medical instruments and other hazardous wastes.

Responsible person in veterinary organizations and facilities specified in paragraph 2 of this Article is to develop a waste management plan and appoint a person responsible for waste management.

Waste management plan in veterinary organizations and facilities specified in paragraph 1 of this Article in which more than 500 kg of hazardous waste is generated shall be approved by the Ministry.

Management and final disposal of these waste streams is carried out in accordance with the Law governing waste management.

The Minister shall prescribe the manner of collecting, sorting and disposal of waste generated in veterinary organizations and facilities under paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as contents of a waste management plan.

### *Pharmaceutical Waste Management*

#### **119b**

Pharmaceutical waste under the terms of this Law shall be considered: unused pharmaceuticals, additional medical cures, medicines and medical devices with expired use data, drugs, medical devices or pharmaceutical products that, for whatever reason are not or can not be used, the packaging in which the pharmaceutical raw material are kept, external and internal packaging of used drugs.

Manufacturer and owner of pharmaceutical waste shall handle with pharmaceutical waste as hazardous waste.

Management and final disposal of these waste is carried out in accordance with the Law governing waste management.

## **XI VETERINARY-SANITARY CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION**

### **Border Veterinary-Sanitary Control**

#### **Article 120**

Animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, by-products of animal origin, animal feed, veterinary drugs and medicinal products, and related items shall be subject to veterinary-sanitary control at border posts.

Import and transit of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin, veterinary drugs and medicinal products, and other relevant items shall be allowed only at border posts with organized veterinary-sanitary control and that fulfill hygienic, technical and operating conditions.

Border veterinary-sanitary control consists of review of documentation, identification of shipment and physical examination of shipment.

The Minister shall determine the border posts referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

The Minister shall prescribe the types of shipment that are subject to veterinary-sanitary control, the method performed for veterinary-sanitary examination and hygienic-technical conditions and working conditions to be met by the border crossing referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

#### **Shipments import conditions**

#### **Article 121**

Import of animals shall be allowed if prescribed animal health and welfare requirements are met and when the animals are identified in accordance with the exporting country regulations or country of origin of shipment.

Import from paragraph 1 of this Article may be allowed in case that different procedures are applied, for which authorized service from exporting country provides scientifically based evidence of achieving the same level of health protection that would be achieved by the procedures prescribed in the Republic of Serbia.

Import of products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin and related items shall be allowed only if imported from those facilities complying with requirements and that are registered within EU, and controlled by the competent authority.

The Ministry may grant import referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article from other facilities when it has been confirmed that the regulations, standards, production and surveillance performed by an export country are equivalent to those of the Republic and that equal level of protection of consumers has been provide

The procedures which are officially accepted from relevant international organizations used for setting standards for health care are recognized for actions that provide the same level of health protection, as well as procedures prescribed by Republic of Serbia.

The Ministry may carry out controls to check on the facilities referred to in paragraph 5. of this Article.

The examination fee shall be borne by the importer.

## **Requirements for Import and Transit Consignments**

### **Article 122**

Consignments of animals, products of animal origin and animal feed, in import and transit, shall:

- 1) be free from notifiable infectious diseases and properly identified;
- 2) be accompanied by an original international certificate issued and signed by authorized veterinary inspector or an authorized veterinarian of the exporting country or state of origin;
- 2a) be identified and accompanied by proper identification documentation than live animals are imported;
- 3) be accompanied by decision on determination of veterinary-sanitary conditions for import or transit;
- 4) depending on the nature of the infectious disease and possible risk, they shall not originate from a holding, area or an export country and not be transited through an area or a country where an notifiable infectious disease has been confirmed;

Consignments of food of animal origin, in import or transit, shall:

- 1) be safe for human health;
- 2) be accompanied by an original international certificate issued signed by a veterinary inspector or an authorized veterinarian of the exporting country or state of origin;
- 3) be accompanied by decision on determination of veterinary-sanitary conditions for import or transit;
- 4) be marked in the way to indicate origin and the facility where product and food was produced.

Provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall not apply to food of animal origin , which forms part of a passengers personal luggage intended for personal consumption as long as it comes from a countries from which imports or transit are not prohibited and the

total weight not exceeding 1kg.

Shipments of food and components for the preparation of food for animals that are not of animal origin and which do not contain substances of animal origin than imported they are subject to veterinary-sanitary control at the place of storage, except hay and straw mats which are subject to veterinary-sanitary inspection at the border crossing.

### **International Veterinary Permit (Certificate)**

#### **Article 123**

International veterinary certificates shall be original, issued on the date of dispatch of the consignment for one animal species or products, intended for one recipient, properly stamped, identified with a serial number, compulsorily written in the Serbian language and the language of the country of origin and, for consignment in transit, may be in both English and other languages officially recognized in international circulation.

### **Issuing of Decision on Establishing the Veterinary-Sanitary Requirements for Import and Transit Consignments**

#### **Article 124**

The Ministry shall issue an decision on establishing the veterinary-sanitary requirements for import or transit for consignment of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin and related items.

By decision shall be determined the veterinary-sanitary measures for import and transit of consignments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article confirming that, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, there are no obstacles for the import and transit of consignments.

Decision for import, or decision for transit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is issued if:

- 1) import of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed , by-products of animal origin and related items is not prohibited due to the animal health status of the country of export respectively country of transit;
- 2) there is no risk to animal and human health.

Risk analysis, of the risk referred to in paragraph 3, item 2 of this Article, shall contain:

- 1) The intended use of the products of animal origin, food of animal origin or animal feed;
- 2) The geographic and other characteristics of the exporting country respectively countries of transit that affect the ability of disease to occur, spread and survive;
- 3) Is there existence of animal infectious disease - free zone;
- 4) The equivalence of the veterinary service in the exporting country relative to that of the Republic;
- 5) The equivalence of measures that may be applied in the Republic and in the exporting or transit country to contain infectious diseases of animals.

Import decision may specify additional laboratory and diagnostic testing of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin and related items.

In cases in which veterinary-sanitary control has confirmed that previous consignments

from an exporting country that is particular facility of origin were safe and accompanied by valid International Veterinary Certificates, the import and transit of products of animal origin, food of animal origin or animal feed shall be permitted without laboratory testing.

The Minister determines the types of consignments referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article which are subject to issuance of the decision on establishing veterinary-sanitary requirements for imports or transit.

Exceptional to the provision of the paragraph 1 of this Article, import and transit decision shall not be required for certain consignments.

The Minister shall prescribe the conditions for consignments that are imported and does not require decision to import and transit, as well as look and content of certificate for consignments that are imported referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article.

### **Threat of Entry of a Infectious Disease into the Republic**

#### **Article 125**

In case of a threat of the entry of a notifiable infectious disease, into the territory of the Republic or it can be transmitted through imported or consignments in transit, the Minister may order:

- 1) a ban or limitation on the import, export or transit of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items;
- 2) control of the circulation of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items in endangered border area including roads, bridges and ferry boats;
- 3) disinfection of persons and vehicles crossing border of the Republic of Serbia in the endangered area;

### **Prohibition of Import**

#### **Article 126**

The import of live microorganism's that are pathogen for animals shall be prohibited.

Exceptional to the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, a permit to import live microorganism's that are pathogen for animal's may be issued by the Ministry for the purpose of scientific research.

### **Import of Exotic Animals**

#### **Article 127**

For import of exotic animals or those that do not habitat in territory of the Republic, the importer shall, when prescribed by relevant international agreements and conventions, provide a permit for export of such animals from the competent authority for the protection of natural resources of the country of export and, import permit for those animals shall also be issued by the Ministry in charge of the environmental issues.

### **Border Veterinary-Sanitary Control for Import and Transit Consignments**

#### **Article 128**

Obligatory veterinary-sanitary control at the border, shall be applied to import and transit consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, veterinary drugs and medicinal products for veterinary use and related items, except for non-commercial import and transit of pets accompanying their owners or animal keepers .Control of

identification and following documentation of non-commercial circulation of pets is performed by the customs authority.

For consignments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article import and transit shall be denied if the veterinary-sanitary inspection has established that:

- 1) notifiable infectious disease exist in the exporting country or countries of transit;
- 2) the consignment is not accompanying by prescribed and correctly filled out documents;
- 3) import consignment does not meet requirements to import;
- 4) consignment can endanger humans or animals health and animals welfare is directly endangered;
- 5) products and foods of animal origin and animal feed are not safe , or if the health hygienic and qualitatively incorrect for human and animal consumption;
- 6) animals are not properly identified , or that the products are not labeled properly, so that we can not verify the identity of consignment and links to supporting documents;
- 7) import consignment is not produced by export facility approved by EU or in export facility which is not approved by Ministry;
- 8) consignment of products and foods of animal origin intended for human consumption and animal feed containing radioactive materials and residues at higher levels than permitted;
- 9) consignment or means of transport do not meet the prescribed requirements;

Upon the denial of import, the border veterinary inspector shall immediately notify the Ministry, which shall immediately notify the competent authority of the exporting country that is the last country of transit.

Border veterinary inspector may suspend the entry of consignment if necessary to rectify defects in the consignment or documents that accompany it.

If the border veterinary inspector denies the entry of consignment with decision which prohibits the entry of the consignment and which is given in short procedure and it indicates on the common veterinary entry document and determine measures to deal with that consignment.

The Minister shall prescribe the manner and procedure for signing consignment inspection ,procedure and measures for dealing with consignment that is denied imports.

## **Permission of Import and Transit**

### **Article 129**

The customs authority shall not proceed with any customs procedure for consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, drugs and medicinal products for veterinary use and related items until a border veterinary inspector has determined that there are no veterinary-sanitary obstacles for the import or transit of such consignment and has designate entry certificate on a certain manner.

The customs authority may authorize the placing under a customs procedure for consignments subject to veterinary-sanitary inspection based on the common veterinary entry document by the border veterinary inspector.

The border veterinary inspector shall authorize entry of the consignment to a designated destination in the Republic and if so indicated in the common veterinary entry document prohibiting circulation of the animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin or animal feed until receiving finding of an authorized laboratory confirmation that the consignment is safe for animal and human health.

Person responsible for the consignment must implement all the required procedures related to: the announcement of consignments, consignments application for inspection, payment for veterinary-sanitary inspection fee and all actions ordered by border veterinary inspector.

The Minister shall prescribe the content and the form of the document, and manner of



issuance of the common veterinary entry document.

## **Quarantine for Imported Animals**

### **Article 130**

Imported animals, hatching eggs and animal reproductive material may be subject to quarantine to monitor and verify their health status.

The Minister shall prescribe the location and duration of quarantine depending on the type of animals and quarantine procedures

Animals imported for animal competitions, training, exhibitions and fairs, dogs and cats temporarily imported for period that shall not exceed 30 days, as well as animals imported for slaughter, may not be quarantined, if the epizootic situation in the exporting country is not representing threat of entry of an infectious disease of animals.

Animals referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article imported for slaughter shall be slaughtered at latest three days after entry in the country in slaughterhouses registered in accordance with Article 73 of this Law.

### **Article 131**

The costs of import, export and transit of consignments referred to in Article 129 and 130 of this Law, the costs of quarantine and extended quarantine, the costs of application of measures in quarantine as well as expenses incurred by detention, re-dispatch, change of intended use and destruction of consignments shall be borne by importer or exporter.

## **Free Zones**

### **Article 132**

Consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items which are destined for free zones or customs warehouses shall be subject to the same procedures of veterinary-sanitary control as those that apply to import consignments at the border.

Facilities in Free Zones or customs warehouses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be approved or registered in accordance with special regulations.

Veterinary-sanitary control shall be provided by a veterinary inspector during storage, packing, processing, and treatment of products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed in free zones or customs warehouses, in accordance with this Law.

Costs incurred by release of veterinary inspectors to conduct veterinary inspection of items referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, outside the place where the head office of border veterinary inspection, shall be borne by the applicant in an amount determined by the Minister.

## **Conditions Applicable for Export of Consignments**

### **Article 133**

Export consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items shall be accompanied by:

- 1) an original international veterinary certificate signed and issued by an authorized veterinary inspector that confirms that there are no symptoms of disease and that they are safe for human consumption;
- 2) documentation or be marked, indicating the facility of origin of the products;

3) proper identification document when it comes to live animals.

Rules governing the protection of environment shall be applied to export of endangered and protected species.

### **Issuance of International Veterinary Certificates for Export Consignments**

#### **Article 134**

Export consignments of animals, products of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin and related items must be certified by an original International Veterinary Certificate confirming compliance of the consignment with the health requirements of the country of import, in the case of food of animal origin that is safe for human consumption.

An international veterinary certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by an authorized veterinary inspector at loading at a place of origin of the consignment.

The international veterinary certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be printed and conform to the appropriate model certificate of the relevant international standards or conform to the model and contents prescribed by the country of import.

The Minister shall prescribe the manner and procedure of issuing international veterinary certificate and records of certificates issued.

## **XII PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT General**

### **Requirements for Environmental Protection**

#### **Article 135**

All persons shall apply measures to protect the environment from the adverse effects associated with breeding, keeping and circulation of animals, and production and circulation of products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and by-products of animal origin and when emerging, containing and eradicating of infectious diseases.

By-products of animal origin as well as animal excreta, waste and waste water shall be treated by all persons in accordance with the conditions and regulations issued under this Law and legislation deriving from the environmental protection Law.

Persons carrying out activities that result in the production of by-products of animal origin must provide their transfer to the nearest waste collection facility or to a facility for their processing or destruction in a safe manner.

Persons conducting the collection and transportation of by-products and corpses of animals must ensure their regular downloading and transportation from the facility for the collection and facility in which they arise.

### **Death of Animal Held for Commercial Purposes**

#### **Article 136**

It is prohibited to throw corpses of animals into rivers or other waterways or draining systems or to abandon them on roads, in open spaces, in woodlands, or in other places.

Animal owners and keepers shall report the death of an animal to the veterinary hygiene service and follow any instructions they may provide regarding disposal of the corpses, and that the death of animals other than pets, inform the Central Database.

When an animal is suspected to have died of a notifiable disease, a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector will collect pathological material and send it for testing to establish the cause of death.

The veterinary hygiene service, when necessary, shall provide transport of the corps

from the place of death to a facility for post-mortem examination or collection facility for processing and destruction and must also ensure the hygienic disinfection of the place of death, vehicles, and equipment.

### **Treatment of By-products of Animal Origin in Exceptional Cases**

#### **Article 137**

As an exception by-products of animal origin shall be buried, or incinerated, at animal burial place or buried in a burial hole that comply with the prescribed conditions.

When an animal is suspected to have died of an infectious disease, for establishing cause of death, testing is necessary.

The Minister shall prescribe detailed conditions for animal burial places and burial holes as well as mode of burring or incineration of by-products of animal origin.

## **XIII ANIMAL WELFARE General and Specific**

### **Animal Welfare Measures**

#### **Article 138**

It is prohibited to abuse or torture animals.

Animal owners and keepers shall treat their animals in a humane way and protect them against suffering and pain by seeking prompt and appropriate veterinary attention.

During transportation and slaughter, animals must not be exposed to ill treatment or suffering.

Facilities for keeping animals must be arranged and equipped to suit the species and category of animal to be accommodated there and to meet the biological needs of the animals.

Scientific research experiments on animals shall be carried out only by competent staff of veterinary, medical, pharmaceutical or other scientific institutions and the animals must not be exposed to ill treatment or suffering during experiments.

It shall be prohibited to organize, sponsor or host fighting between animals of the same or different species.

## **XIV PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Article 139**

Veterinarians and veterinary technicians shall be entitled and obliged to develop their professional skills.

Veterinarians employed by the Ministry shall develop their professional skills and undergo specific knowledge evaluation tests according to a program developed by the Ministry.

Other veterinarians shall develop their professional skills and knowledge and undergo specific knowledge evaluation tests according to a program developed by the Veterinary Chamber in co-operation with the Ministry.

Training of veterinarians employed in veterinary organizations dealing with the detection and notification of especially infectious diseases from OIE List shall be organized and delivered by the Ministry.

## **XV FUNDS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES**

### **Article 140**

Funds for implementing animal health measures shall be provided from:

- 1) fees for the issuance of animal health certificates;
- 2) fees for inspection of loading consignments of animals outside the epizootic unit;
- 3) fees for veterinary-sanitary inspection ,or inspections of general and special requirements for food and animal feed hygiene.
- 4) fees for veterinary-sanitary inspection of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and by-products of animal origin, in production and circulation;
- 5) fees for identification , registration and monitoring the movement of animals;
- 6) fees for identification and keeping records of cats and dogs;
- 7) fees for veterinary-sanitary inspection of consignments in international circulation.

Funds set in the Republic budget for the purpose of prevention, detection, containment and eradication of infectious diseases of animals.

Funds from collected fees referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be considered as income of the Republic and are used for the implementation of Program of Measures, except that 50% of funds is generated from the fees specified in paragraph 1 item 1),2),4),5)and 6) of this Article are used for carrying out animal health protection through authorized veterinary stations.

Fees referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Government.

### **Article 141**

Funds referred to in Article 140 of this Law shall be used for the implementation of measures for animal health protection.

The allocation of the funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the budget of the Republic shall be determined by the Ministry in accordance with the Program of Measures and other special programs.

### **Article 142**

Costs of administrative procedure shall be borne by the applicant, for:

- 1) issuance of decisions on compliance with the veterinary-sanitary requirements, or general and specific requirements for food and animal feed hygiene for the facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law;
- 2) issuance of decisions on permit of import and transit of the consignment;
- 3) registration in Registry of legal entities and entrepreneurs performing veterinary activities;

- 4) registration in Registry of Facilities and assigning veterinary approval number;
- 5) registration in Registry of exporting facilities;
- 6) registration in Registry of facilities and assigning veterinary approval number;

Fees referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be paid by the applicant to the designated Republic budget account for public income.

The amount of fees shall be established in accordance with legislation on fees of administrative procedure.

## **XVI OFFICIAL CONTROL**

### **Article 143**

The Ministry shall officially control the implementation of this Law and regulations adopted on the basis of this Law.

The Ministry shall carry out official control through veterinary inspectors and border inspectors.

Only graduate veterinarians with at least three years of working experience and that have passed experts' exam may be employed as a veterinary inspector.

Only graduate veterinarians with at least five years of working experience and that have passed experts' exam may be employed as a border veterinary inspector.

### **Article 144**

Commercial company respectively company, other legal entities and entrepreneur shall be subjected to official control, referred to in Article 146, 147, 150 and 151 of this Law, shall be obliged to enable a veterinary inspector to carry out inspection and without any delay submit for inspection and at a disposal necessary documentation, and other evidence, as well as to state facts that are of importance for inspection.

### **Article 145**

While performing veterinary activities a veterinary inspector or border veterinary inspector must have an identity card confirming that a person is a veterinary inspector respectively veterinary border inspector.

While carrying out veterinary inspection activities at the border or at other customs clearance locations in addition to the identity card referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a veterinary inspector must have a badge proving that a person is a border veterinary inspector.

Border veterinary inspector shall carry out veterinary activities in an official uniform.

The Ministry shall keep records of issued identity card of the veterinary inspector and the issued identity card and badge of border veterinary inspector.

The Minister prescribes the form and content of the identity card of the veterinary inspector or border veterinary inspector and the design of the border veterinary inspector badge and official uniform and mode of keeping records of issued identity card and border veterinary inspector badges.

### **Article 146**

When carrying out official control, veterinary inspector shall have the following powers and duties, to control:

- 1) if animal owners and keepers are implementing prescribed measures in accordance with Article 6 of this Law;
- 2) are the veterinary organizations registered with in the Registry of legal entities and entrepreneurs performing veterinary activities;
- 3) compliance with requirements referred to in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of Article 8 of this Law;
- 4) compliance with the requirements referred to in Article 17 of this Law by the veterinary service of the commercial company respectively another legal entity dealing with animal husbandry and herding;
- 5) erased
- 6) erased
- 7) whether sufficient working hours in the event of an emergency and other situations when veterinary assistance is needed is provided by veterinary operators in accordance with Article 36 of this Law;
- 8) implementation of measures for the protection of animal health by legal entities as well as animal keepers and owners;
- 9) implementation of special programs for the protection of animal health;
- 10) if the HACCP program is in place;
- 11) compliance with veterinary-sanitary requirements or general and special requirements for food and animal feed hygiene in facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law;
- 12) registration of the facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law with the Registry of facilities , Registry of approved facilities and Registry of exporting facilities;
- 13) the registration of holdings and identification and registration of animals in accordance with the provisions of this Law, as well as keeping records on sale of animals or movements of animals, notification on changing the location with the aim of adding to or removing from the Central Database;
- 14) the work of licensed veterinary stations that is veterinary practices and veterinary services on the identification of animals and the keeping of records of identified animals;
- 15) the production and circulation of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and by-products of animal origin;
- 16) the issue of animal health certificates , consignment health certificate for animals in transport , and keeping records of issued certificates;
- 17) compliance with technical and hygiene requirements in relation to vehicles transporting animals, products of animal origin and by-products of animal origin as well as veterinary-sanitary requirements of facilities for loading, reloading and unloading of animals during transport.
- 18) compliance with quarantine requirements referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 98 of this Law.
- 19) is the veterinary-sanitary control of wild game after hunting or killing carried out;
- 20) animal health, safety of food of animal origin for human consumption and safety, and qualitative appropriateness of products of animal origin and animal feed;
- 21) the mode of keeping, storing and professional use of products for disinfection, disinsection and rodent control products;
- 22) is it veterinary-sanitary control carried out in facilities for the collection, processing and destruction of animal corpses and other waste;
- 23) is the safe disposal of and transport of waste from the place of production to the facility for collection, processing and destruction carried out;

- 24) the keeping of documentation in accordance with this Law;

When carrying out official control, veterinary inspector shall have the following powers and duties, to control:

- 25) raw materials and technological production process for products destined for export in accordance with the special requirements of importing country;
- 26) calculation of the fees for the veterinary-sanitary inspection of a consignment in production and circulation;
- 27) implementation of measures stipulated by this Law;

#### **Article 147**

While performing the duties referred to in Article 146 of this Law, a veterinary inspector shall have the following powers and duties to:

- 1) order measures for prevention, containment and eradication of a infectious, parasitic or reproductive diseases of animals in the holding suspected to be or already infected;
- 2) impose a temporary ban on the construction or reconstruction of facilities or on the use of constructed or reconstructed facilities that do not comply with the prescribed veterinary-sanitary requirements or general and special requirements for food and animal feed hygiene and establish measures and deadlines for achieving compliance with those requirements;
- 3) prohibit production and circulation of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin and by-products of animal origin that can transmit infectious diseases of animals respectively become a threat to human health;
- 4) order the seizure, slaughter or killing of animals in circulation destruction of products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and waste of animal origin in processing and circulation, or order a change of intended use;
- 5) order the elimination of deficiencies or temporarily prohibit the use of premises, equipment and facilities and may impose a ban on performing activities in facilities referred to in Article 72 of this Law until the deficiencies have been eliminated;
- 5a) temporarily seize items that were used, intended or resulting from the commitment violation, economic crime or crime, and issue a receipt for seized items;
- 6) order other measures and undertake other activities in accordance with this Law.

Measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be ordered by a veterinary inspector in an administrative procedure.

#### **Article 148**

A veterinary station compliant with the requirements referred to in Article 17 of this Law may perform certain activities of veterinary inspection as follows:

- 1) veterinary-sanitary control of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed in domestic circulation;
- 2) veterinary-sanitary control of animals destined for slaughter, meat and products of animal origin prior to circulation;
- 3) veterinary-sanitary control of vehicles used for transport of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and by-products of animal origin

in domestic circulation;

- 4) issue of a certificate on status of holding that is free of certain infectious disease.

A veterinary station shall not perform activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on its own animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin and its own vehicles.

The Minister shall prescribe the conditions for compliance with the requirements for performing duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

A decision on compliance with requirements for performing duties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be published in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia'.

Person performing veterinary inspection activities has to have a permit issued by the Ministry.

#### **Article 149**

When a veterinary inspector is in doubt about the veterinary-sanitary, health and qualitative appropriateness of products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and water for watering animals, as well as veterinary-sanitary appropriateness of reproductive material and not able to determine it by himself or if the producer that is the other party explicitly requests, take a sufficient number of samples according to procedures and have them tested in an authorized laboratory (analysis).

The other party shall put at the disposal of the veterinary inspector the necessary number of samples for laboratory testing free of charge.

If the other party is not satisfied with the results of the testing may request a super-analysis of the sample, taken at the same time and in the same manner, within three days from the date of the receipt of the results.

The testing and super analysis fee shall be borne by the party from which the samples have been taken if the final testing has shown that the sample does not have adequate properties. If the sample has the adequate properties, the laboratory testing shall be paid from the funds allocated for animal health protection, except for the fees for testing of food safety of food of animal origin, animal feed and products of animal origin in the case of which the fees shall be borne by the party from which the sample has been taken.

#### **Article 150**

While carrying out veterinary inspection, a border veterinary inspector shall have the following powers and duties to:

- 1) ensure fulfillment of veterinary-sanitary requirements of consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, drugs and medicinal products for veterinary use, by-products of animal origin and related items on import, transit and export;
- 2) inspect the imported consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, by-products of animal origin and related items to establish their health appropriateness;
- 3) control international health certificates for imported consignments;
- 4) takes samples, free of charge, from consignments of products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed to establish their veterinary-sanitary appropriateness.



### **Article 151**

While performing the duties referred to in Article 150 of this Law, a border veterinary inspector shall have powers and duties to:

- 1) prohibit import, export or transit of consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and by-products of animal origin if the consignment is not in compliance with the prescribed requirements, if on inspection it has been established that the consignment is infected, if it is suspected to be infected or originated from an infected area or if it is not accompanied by a international health certificate;
- 2) approve import and transit of consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, drugs and medicinal products for veterinary use, by-products of animal origin and related items;
- 3) impose a temporary ban on import, export or transit of consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed, drugs and medicinal products for veterinary use and by-products of animal origin and related items, if it is necessary to eliminate deficiencies from either the consignment or the certificate;
- 4) order storage of consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and by-products of animal origin if it is necessary to test the health status of the consignments;
- 5) seize or destroy products of animal origin from persons crossing the state border if such a measure has been laid down in a special regulation;
- 5a) temporarily seize items that were used, intended or resulting from the commitment violation, economic crime or crime, and issue a receipt for seized items;
- 6) order implementation of other measures for protection of animals in accordance with this Law and requirements resulting from international agreements on animal health protection.

Measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be ordered to be implemented in a decision issued in an administrative procedure by a border veterinary inspector.

### **Article 151a**

Sale of goods or animals referred to in Article 147 point 5a) and Article 151 point 5a) of this Law shall be performed at the end of judicial proceedings based on executive court decision.

If keeping the seized animals requires disproportionate costs, the animals will be sold. Funds provided by sale of seized products or animals after deduction of expenses shall be paid to the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

### **Article 152**

The mode of taking samples of products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and by-products of animal origin to be tested for veterinary-sanitary appropriateness and the mode of seizure and destruction of products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed shall be prescribed by the Minister.

The Minister shall prescribe a way of accommodation, storage and sale of the seized goods or animals.

### **Article 153**

An appeal may be lodged with the Minister within eight days from the date of the receipt of a decision against the decision of veterinary inspector respectively border veterinary inspector.

Lodging an appeal shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

The Minister shall decide on the appeal against the first instance decision issued by a veterinary inspector respectively border veterinary inspector.

The decision issued by the Minister is final.

## **XVII PENALTY PROVISIONS**

### **Article 154**

Person who deliberately conceals a suspicion that animals have been infected by an infectious disease or fails to report such a suspicion to a veterinarian or to veterinary inspector, so that it results in spread of infectious disease and the death of animals, such a person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for up to one year (item 1, paragraph 2, Article 61).

### **Article 155**

Persons in terms of this Law shall not be considered veterinary workers, and who practice veterinary medicine will be punished for a criminal offense and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for up to one year (Article 32).

### **Article 156**

A fine of between 300,000 and 3,000,000 dinars shall be imposed for the following commercial offences committed by a commercial company or other legal entity if they are:

- 1) Practicing veterinary activities without being registered with the Registry of legal persons and entrepreneurs performing veterinary activities (paragraph 1, Article 8);
- 2) Practicing veterinary activities when not complying with the requirements referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 10, paragraph 3 and 4 of Article 16, paragraph 3 and 5 of Article 17, paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 18, paragraph 5 and 6 of Article 19, paragraph 2 of Article 20, paragraph 2 Article 20a, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 26, paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 28;
- 3) Practicing activities without being licensed to practice such in accordance with this Law (paragraph 2 of Article 16, paragraph 2 of Article 17, paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 21, Article 148);
- 4) Failing to enable the implementation of the Program of Measures (paragraph 1 of Article 55);
- 5) Failing to act or failing to act within a deadline upon an order of the competent authority in charge for implementing measures referred to in Articles 59, 60, 64 and 66 of this Law;
- 6) Failing to implement measures in case of suspicion that animals have been infected by an infectious disease which has resulted in the spread of an infectious disease (items 1) to 5), paragraph 2 of Article 61);
- 7) Building, reconstructing that is using a facility that do not comply with veterinary-sanitary requirements (paragraph 3 of Article 77);
- 8) Performing activities referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 72 of this Law without being registered with the Registry of Facilities , or Registry of Approved Facilities (Article 73);

- 9) Continuing to use an export approval number without complying with requirements referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 78 of this Law;
- 10) Exporting animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin and animal feed from facilities not approved for export (Article 79);
- 11) Accommodating animals procured within the country in facilities for breeding and keeping of animals without prior veterinary-sanitary inspection (paragraph 1 of Article 98);
- 12) Carrying out disinfection, disinsection and rodent control without complying with the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 116 of this Law;
- 13) Not detaining imported animals, hatching eggs and animal reproductive material in quarantine if it is determinate referred to paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 130 of this Law;
- 14) Failing to act upon a decision issued by an inspector in accordance with this Law.

A fine of between 50,000 and 200,000 dinars shall be imposed, also, on a person in charge of a commercial company and other legal entity committing the acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for commercial offences.

In addition to a fine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article other preventative measure, prohibiting the performance of certain activities for from one to ten years shall be imposed on legal entity and persons in charge on performing certain duties.

#### **Article 157**

A fine of between 200,000 and 1,500,000 dinars shall be imposed for the following commercial offences committed by a company or other legal entity if the case of:

- 1) Failing to perform or failing to perform in a prescribed manner activities referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 15, Articles 25 and 27, paragraph 1 of Article 29 , paragraph 1 of Article 29a and Article 30 of this Law;
- 2) When a veterinarian or a veterinary technician with a IV degree of professional education and without a experts' exam or after having served as an intern for one year, independently perform activities related to the protection of animal health (paragraph 3 of Article 33);
- 3) Not issuing a health certificate in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 93 of this Law;
- 3a) animals in circulation does not follow the proper identification, and animals that leave the epizootic unit Health Certificate of Animal in Circulation (paragraph 3 of Article 93);
- 4) erased
- 5) Performing loading, reloading and unloading of transported animals at facilities that are not in compliance with the veterinary-sanitary requirements for such facilities (paragraph 3 of Article 96);
- 6) Carrying out sale of animals at the collection centre , livestock markets and purchasing places (paragraph 1 of Article 97);
- 7) Performing slaughter, respectively forced slaughter, of animals without official control (paragraph 1, 3 and 5 of Article 102);
- 8) Failing to provide a temporary storage for game that is corpses of game, respectively failing to provide official inspection to be carried out (paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 104);
- 9) Producing, circulating or using animal feed and food of animal origin respectively circulating salt intended for animal nutrition contrary to paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Article 111 of this Law;

- 10) Failing to perform systematic monitoring of animal health and reproductive ability and produced reproductive material (paragraph 1 of Article 113);
- 11) Failing to report to the Ministry of any suspicion or outbreak of infectious diseases of reproductive animals (paragraph 2 of Article 114);
- 12) Circulation, import or export semen for artificial insemination, ova and fertilized ova contrary to provision of Article 115 of this Law;
- 13) Import or transit consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed or by-products of animal origin apart from designated border posts or without prior veterinary-sanitary inspection (paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 120);
- 14) Import or transit consignments of animals, products of animal origin and animal feed respectively consignments of food of animal origin contrary to the provisions of Article 122 of this Law;
- 15) Import or transit consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items without an decisions on determining veterinary-sanitary requirements for import and transit (paragraph 1 of Article 124);
- 16) Import or transit consignments of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items contrary to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 128 of this Law;
- 17) Failing to act upon a decision issued by an inspector in accordance with this Law.

A fine of between 30,000 and 100,000 dinars shall be imposed and to a person in charge of a commercial company or other legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for commercial offences.

In addition to a fine, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, other preventative measure prohibiting the performance of certain activities for from six months to ten years shall be imposed on legal entity and persons in charge on performing certain duties.

#### **Article 158**

A fine of between 100,000 and 1,000,000 dinars shall be imposed for the following commercial offences committed by a commercial company or other legal entity if they are:

- 1) Failing to keep records of buying and sale of animals for monitoring of their movement and circulation(item 8 of Article 6);
- 2) Failing to keep the prescribed documentation, copies of prescriptions for drugs and certificate of vaccination in accordance with paragraph 10) and 11) of Article 6 of this Law;
- 3) Failing to permanently identify dogs in accordance with a special regulation (paragraph 2 of Article 56)
- 4) Failing to keep records of reception and use of veterinary drugs and medicinal products and to report the Ministry on the used veterinary drugs (paragraph 2 of Article 57);
- 5) Failing to enable a veterinary station or a veterinary practice to take samples for laboratory testing (item 6), paragraph 2 of Article 61);
- 6) Performing slaughter of animals, production or circulation of food of animal origin and animal feed, collection, processing and destruction of by-products of animal origin without a HACCP program in place respectively a person in charge of implementation of the same (Article 82);
- 7) Keeping, circulate or import non-identified and improperly identified and registered animal (paragraph 1 of Article 84);

- 8) Failing to submit a passport to an authorized ear-tagger in case of the death of an animal (paragraph 2 of Article 89);
- 9) Failing to add data on the arrival of animals to a holding, in to a passport (Article 90);
- 10) Failing to report to an authorized ear-tagger damage to or disappearance of a passport or identification document within a prescribed deadline (paragraph 1 of Article 91);
- 11) Failing to keep records of issued animal health certificates or health certificate of animal in circulation (paragraph 5 of Article 93);
- 12) Failure of a new owner to promptly transfer ownership for a purchased animal (paragraph 9 of Article 93);
- 13) Transporting animals by vehicles not compliant with the technical and hygiene requirements and not recorded by the Ministry (paragraph 1 of Article 96);
- 14) Failing to make available an animal health certificate as well as a health certificate for a animal in the circulation and appropriate identification document that follows animals movement and circulation on the request of an veterinary inspector (paragraph 2 of Article 96);
- 15) Performing organized sale of animals outside registered or approved facilities (paragraph 2 of Article 97);
- 16) Failing to act in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 98 of this Law;
- 17) Performing activities referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 100 of this Law if not authorized by the Ministry;
- 18) Failing to make and keep records of in accordance with paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 103 of this Law, or fails to submit data based on the numbers of slaughtered animals to Central Database in accordance with paragraph 3. of Article 103 of this Law;
- 19) Performing sale of food of animal origin outside registered or approved facility (paragraph 2 of Article 105);
- 20) Failing to mark food of animal origin in circulation in a proper manner (paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 106);
- 21) Putting hides and skins in circulation contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 109 of this Law;
- 22) Failing to maintain and keep records in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 109 and paragraph 1 of Article 110;
- 23) Failing to act according to the provisions of items 4 and 6 of Article 109 of this Law when buying, circulating and processing hides and skins;
- 24) Failing to submit samples of hides and skins to an authorized laboratory for anthrax testing (paragraph 5 of Article 109);
- 25) Failing to fulfill the requirements referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 110 of this Law in facilities for the production and circulation of animal feed;
- 26) Failing to maintain and keep records of production, storage and circulation of reproductive material in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 112 of this Law;
- 27) Putting reproductive material in circulation contrary to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 112 of this Law;
- 28) Failing to keep records of results of systematic monitoring in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 113 of this Law;
- 28a) Collected, processed, or destroyed by-products of animal origin, that does not take and keep detailed records violating paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 117 of this Law.
- 28b) Acts opposite to the provisions to paragraph 1, 3 and 4 of this Article of this Law, or the provisions to paragraph 2 of Article 119b of this Law.

- 29) Import of live micro-organisms pathogen for animals (paragraph 1 of Article 126);
- 30) Failing to ensure transport of by-products of animal origin from their own facilities to the nearest facility for collection and processing (paragraph 3 and 4 of Article 135);
- 31) Throwing corpses of animals into rivers or other waterways, abandon them on roads, on open spaces, in woodlands or in other places, failing to report death of animal to authorized veterinary inspector (paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 136);
- 32) Failing to protect animals from abuse or torture (paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 138);
- 33) Organizing, financing or hosting fighting of animals of the same or different species (paragraph 6 of Article 138);
- 34) Failing to make available sufficient number of samples without payment to an veterinary inspector (paragraph 2 of Article 149);
- 35) Failing to act upon a decision issued by an inspector in accordance with this Law.

A fine of 10,000 to 50,000 dinars shall be imposed, for an offence, on a person in charge in a commercial company or in other legal entity for committing acts in paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### **Article 159**

A fine of between 50,000 and 500,000 dinars shall be imposed for the following offences committed by an entrepreneur:

- 1) erased
- 2) erased
- 3) Produced milk and milk products, in house hold facilities intended for public consumption, sales in production area or in markets, and milk and these products do not originate from an facility which is not registered in Registry of Facilities (Article 108);

A fine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be imposed on a entrepreneur, for an offence, committing acts from items 1), 2), 3), 4), 5), 6), 7), 8), 9), 10), 11), 12) and 13), paragraph 1 of Article 156, items 2), 3), 3a), 5), 6), 7), 8), 9), 10), 11), 12), 13), 14), 15) and 16) paragraph 1 of Article 157 and items 1), 2), 3), 4), 5), 6), 7), 8), 9), 10), 11), 12), 13), 14), 15), 16), 17), 18), 19), 20), 21), 22), 23), 24), 25), 26), 27), 28), 28a), 29), 30), 31), 32), 33) and 34).

#### **Article 160**

A fine of between 5,000 and 50,000 dinars shall be imposed on a natural person if producing milk or milk products, in household, that are intended for public consumption, sales in production area or in markets, and milk and these products do not originate from a facility which is registered in Registry of Facilities (Article 108).

A fine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be imposed on a natural person, for an offence, committing acts from items 4) to 7) and 11), paragraph 1 of Article 156, items 2), 3a), 5), 6), 7), 9) and items 12) – 16) paragraph 1 of Article 157 and items 1), 2), 3), 5), 7), 8), 9), 10), 12), 13), 14), 15), 16), 17), 19) and items 29)-35) paragraph 1 of Article 158 of this Law.

### **XVIII PROVISIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 161**

On the date on which this Law enters into force public veterinary services, that is: veterinary stations, and animal breeding centre established according to the Law on Protection of Animal Health ('Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia', no. 37/91, 50/92, 33/93, 52/93, 53/95, 52/96, 25/00) shall continue to work in accordance and under conditions that are registered in the court registry, but shall harmonize their activities in accordance with the provisions of this Law within a period of one year from the date on which it enters into force.

The Specialized Veterinary Centre for Reproduction and Artificial Insemination 'Niš' in Niš shall continue its activities acting as state service in accordance and under conditions that is registered in the court registry.

Within period of six months from the date of which this Law enters into force Government will brought Act on founding subject from paragraph 2 of this Article.

#### **Article 162**

Private veterinary stations, veterinary practices and veterinary pharmacies shall harmonize their organization and activities in accordance with the provisions of this Law within a period of one year from the date of which it enters into force.

#### **Article 163**

Legal entity dealing with animal breeding and herding and has its own veterinary service, shall harmonize its organization and activities in accordance with the provisions of this Law within a period of one year from the date on which it enters into force.

#### **Article 164**

The Specialized Veterinary Institute "Pančevo" in Pančevo, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Zrenjanin" in Zrenjanin, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Subotica" in Subotica, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Sombor" in Sombor, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Kraljevo" in Kraljevo, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Zaječar" in Zaječar, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Niš" in Niš, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Šabac" in Šabac, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Jagodina" in Jagodina, the Specialized Veterinary Institute "Požarevac" in Požarevac, the Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia in Belgrade, the Scientific Veterinary Institute "Novi Sad" from Novi Sad founded according to the Law on Protection of Animal Health ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 37/91, 50/92, 33/93, 52/93, 53/95, 52/96, 25/00) shall continue acting as public services until the Act of Government has been passed.

#### **Article 165**

Privatization of public veterinary service that is: veterinary stations and centre for reproduction founded by provisions of the Law on Protection of Animal Health ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 37/91, 50/92, 33/93, 52/93, 53/95, 52/96, 25/00) except for Scientific veterinary centre for reproduction and artificial insemination "Niš" from Niš, will take place based on Government Decision within a period of one year from entry into force of this Law.

#### **Article 166**

Public veterinary services founded in accordance with the Law on Protection of Animal Health ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 37/91, 50/92, 33/93, 52/93, 53/95, 52/96, 25/00) and private veterinary stations shall perform activities stipulated by the Program of Measures until compliance with this Law is reached.

### **Article 167**

The Veterinary Chamber shall commence its work within 90 days from the date of entry into force of this Law.

The Ministry shall deal with preparatory activities related to the commencement of the work of the Chamber.

### **Article 168**

Regulations passed according to the Law of Protection of Animal Health (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, no. 37/91, 50/92, 33/93, 52/93, 53/95, 52/96, 25/00) and the Law on Protection of Animal Health against Infectious Diseases Threatening the Country (“Official Journal of SFRJ, no. 43/86 and 53/91”) if not in contrary to this Law shall be applied until the regulations based on the powers granted by this Law have been passed.

### **Article 169**

The following provisions shall be repealed with effect from the date of entry into force of this Law:

- 1) The Law on Protection of Animal Health (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, no. 37/91, 50/92, 33/93, 52/93, 53/95, 52/96, 25/00) except article 49B, 49r and 49,, and article 491), paragraph 1, items 2) of that Law and
- 2) The Law on Protection of Animal Health against Infectious Diseases Threatening the Country (“Official Journal of SFRJ”, no. 43/86 and 53/91).

### **Article 170**

This Law shall enter into force on the 8<sup>th</sup> day from the date on which it is published in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, except provisions of article 82 of this Law that shall apply from January, 1. 2009.

## **INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES DETERMINATED BY ZOOSANITARY CODE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PROTECTION OF ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE)**

### **Multiplespecies diseases**

- 1) Bedrenica (Antraks) - Antrax
- 2) Aujeszkijska bolest - Aujeszkijs disease
- 3) Ehinokokoza (hidatidoza) - Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
- 4) Vodenasto srce - Heartwater
- 5) Leptospiroza - Leptospirosis
- 6) Q-groznica - Q Fever
- 7) Besnilo - Rabies
- 8) Paratuberkuloza - Paratuberculosis
- 9) Mijaza - *Cochlomya hominivorax* - New World screwworm



- 10) Mijaza - *Chrysomya bezziana* - Old World screwworm
- 11) Trihineloza - Trichinellosis
- 12) Slinavka i šap - Fott and mouth disease
- 13) Vezikularni stomatitis - Vesicular stomatitis
- 14) Groznica doline Rifta - Rift Valley fever
- 15) Bolest plavog jezika – Bluetongue

### **Cattle diseases**

- 1) Anaplazmoza - Bovine anaplasmosis
- 2) Babezioza goveda - Bovine babesiosis
- 3) Bruceloza goveda (*Brucella abortus*) - Bovine brucellosis
- 4) Goveda genitalna kampilobakterioza - Bovine genital campilobacter
- 5) Goveda tuberkuloza (*Mycobacterium bovis*) - Bovine tuberculosis
- 6) Cisticerkoza - Bovine cysticercosis
- 7) Dermatofiloza - Bovine dermatophilosis
- 8) Enzootska leukoza goveda - Enzootic bovine leukosis
- 9) Hemoragična septikemija - Hamemorrhagic septicaemia
- 10) IBR/IPV (infektivni rinotraheitis/infektivni pustulozni vulvovaginitis goveda) - Infectious bovine rinotracheitis
- 11) Tajlerioza - Theileriosis
- 12) Trihimonijaza - Trichomonosis
- 13) Tripanosomijaza - Trypanosomosis
- 14) Maligna kataralna groznica - Malignant catarrhal fever
- 15) Spongioformna encefalopatija goveda - Bovine spongioformne encephalopathy
- 16) Kuga goveda - Rinderpest
- 17) Zarazna pleuropneumonija goveda - Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

### **Sheep and goat diseases**

- 1) Infekcija brucellom ovis - Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
- 2) Bruceloza ovaca i koza - Melitokokoza - Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding *B. ovis*)
- 3) Artritis i encefalitis koza - Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- 4) Zarazna agalakcija koza i ovaca - Contagious agalactia
- 5) Zarazna pleuropneumonija koza - Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- 6) Enzootski pobačaj ovaca - Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
- 7) Plućna adenomatoza ovaca - Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis
- 8) Najrobi bolest ovaca - Nairobi sheep disease

### **Equine diseases**

- 1) Kontagiozni metritis kobila -Contagious equine metritis
- 2) Polna zaraza konja - Durina - Dourine
- 3) Epizootski limfangitis (Afrička sakagija) - Epizootic lymphangitis
- 4) Američki konjski encefalomijelitis - Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastren and Western)
- 5) Infektivna anemija kopitara - Equine infectious anaemia
- 6) Influenca konja (virus tip A) - Equine influenza
- 7) Piroplazmoza konja - Equine piroplasmosis
- 8) Virusni rinopneumonitis konja - Equine rhinopneumonitis
- 9) Sakagija - Maleus - Glanders
- 10) Boginje konja - Horse pox
- 11) Zarazni arteritis konja - Equine viral arteritis
- 12) Japanski encefalitis - Japanese encephalitis
- 13) Šuga konja - Horse mange
- 14) Tripanosomijaza - Sura - Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)
- 15) Venecuelski encefalitis konja - Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
- 16) Kuga konja - African horse sickness

### **Swine diseases**

- 1) Atrofični rinitis svinja - Atrophlic rhinitis of swine
- 2) Cisticerkoza svinja - Porcine cysticercosis
- 3) Bruceloza svinja - Porcine brucellosis
- 4) Transmisivni gastroenteritis svinja - Transmissible gastroenteritis
- 5) Zarazna uzetost svinja - Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
- 6) Reproduktivni i respiratorni sindrom svinja - Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- 7) Vezikularna enterovirusna bolest svinja - Swine vesicular disease
- 8) Afrička kuga svinja -African swine fever
- 9) Klasična kuga svinja - Classical swine fever

### **Avian diseases**

- 1) Zarazni bronhitis živine - Avian infectious bronchitis
- 2) Zarazni laringotraheitis živine - Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- 3) Tuberkuloza živine - Avian tuberculosis
- 4) Virusni hepatitis pataka - Duck virus hepatitis
- 5) Virusni enteritis pataka (pačja kuga) - Duck virus enteritis
- 6) Kolera - pastereloza živine - Fowl cholera
- 7) Boginje živine - Fowl pox, Variola avium
- 8) Tifus živine - Fowl typhoid
- 9) Infektivni burzitis živine - Gumboro bolest - Infectious bursal disease
- 10) Marekova bolest - Marek's disease
- 11) Mikoplazmoza živine - Avian mycoplasmosis
- 12) Hlamidioza ptica - Avian chlamydiosis
- 12) Salmoneloza - Puloroza živine - Pullorum disease
- 13) Influenca živine - Klasična kuga živine - Highly pathogenic avian
- 14) Atipična kuga živine - Newcastle bolest - Newcastle disease
- 15) Salmoneloza - infekcija S. enteritidis i S. typhimurium

### **Lagomorph diseases**

- 1) Miksomatoza - Myxomatosis
- 2) Tularemija - Tularemia
- 3) Virusna hemoragijska bolest kuniča - Rabbit Haemorrhagic disease

### **Bee diseases**

- 1) Akaroza pčela - Acariosis of bees
- 2) Američka Kuga pčelinjeg legla - American foulbrood
- 3) Evropska trulež pčelinjeg legla - European foulbrood
- 4) Nozemoza - Nosemosis of bees
- 5) Varooza - Varroosis
- 6) Tropiceloza - Grinja - Tropilaelaps clareae

**Fish diseases**

- 1) Epizootska hematopoetska nekroza - Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis
- 2) Zarazna hematopoetska nekroza - Infectious haematopoietic necrosis
- 3) Bolest uzrokovana virusom masou - Oncorhynchus masou virus disease
- 4) Prolećna virenija šarana - Sprin viraemia of carp
- 5) Virusna hemoragijska septikemija pastrmki - Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

**Molluse diseases**

- 1) Bonamioza - Bonamiosis (Bonamia exitiosus, B. ostreae, Mikrocytos roughleyi) MSX disease (Haplosporidium nelsoni)
- 2) Marteilioza - Marteiliosis (Martelia refringens, M. sydneyi)
- 3) Mikrocitoza - Mikrocytosis (Mikrocytos mackini)
- 4) Perkinsoza - Perkinsosis (Perkinsus marinus, P. olsen/atlanticus)

**Crustaceans diseases**

- 1) Taura sindrom - Taura syndrome
- 2) Bolest - vajt spot - White spot disease
- 3) Bolest žute glave - Yellowhead disease

### **Other significant diseases**

- 1) Ostale klostridijalne infekcije - Other clostridial infections
- 2) Ostale pastereloze - Other pasteurelloses
- 3) Aktinomikoza - Actinomycosis
- 4) Crevna infekcija salmonelama - Intestinal Salmonella Infections
- 5) Kokcidioza - Coccidiosis
- 6) Distomatoza - Distomatosis (liver fluke)
- 7) Filarioza - Filariasis
- 8) Goveda virusna dijareja - Mucosal disease/Bovine virus diarrhoea
- 9) Dizenterija svinja - Dysentery swine
- 10) Njarble infestacija - Warble investation
- 11) Kontagiozni pustularni dermatitis - Contagious pustular dermatitits
- 12) Lajšmanijoza - Leishmaniosis
- 13) Toksoplazmoza - Toxoplasmosis
- 14) Melioidoza - Melioidosis
- 15) Šuštavac - Blackleg
- 16) Botulizam - Botulism
- 17) Listerioza - Listeriosis
- 18) Zarazna šepavost ovaca - Infections footrot
- 19) Zarazna oftalmija ovaca i koza - Contagious ophthalmia
- 20) Enterotoksemija - Enterotoxaemia
- 21) Kazeozni limfadenitis koza i ovaca - Caseous lymphadenitis
- 22) Šuga ovaca - Sheep mange
- 23) Polni osip konja - Equine coital exanthema
- 24) Ulcerativni limfangitis konja i goveda - Ulcerative lymphngitis
- 25) Ždrebećak - Strangles
- 26) Salmoneloza konja - Salmonellosis (S.abortus equui)
- 27) Crveni vetar svinja - Vrbanac - Swine erysipelas
- 28) Infektivna korica živine - Infectious coryza
- 29) Encefalomiелitis živine - Avian encephalomyelitis
- 30) Spirohetoza ptica - Avian spirochaetosis
- 31) Salmoneloza ptica - Avian salmonellosis (excluding fowl typhoid and pullorum disease)
- 32) Leukoza živine - Avian leucosis complex
- 33) Bruceloza - Brucellosis
- 34) Salmoneloza - Salmonellosis

- 35) Ebola - Ebola Non - human
- 36) Boginje majmuna - Monkey pox
- 37) Enzooski mastitis goveda - Bovine enzootic mastitis
- 38) Hipodermoza goveda - Bovine hypodermosis
- 39) Trihofitoza goveda - Bovine trichophytosis

**Other significant diseases of fish**

- 1) Virusna encefalopatija i retinopatija - Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
- 2) Virusna bolest lososa - Viral salmon disease
- 3) Zarazna anemija lososa - Infectious salmon anaemia
- 4) Zarazna nekroza gušterače - Infectious pancreatic necrosis
- 5) Girodaktiloza - Gyrodactylosis
- 6) Edwardsielloza - Edwardsiella ictaluri
- 7) Iridoviroza kečige - Red sea bream iridoviral disease

**Other significant diseases of molluscs**

- 1) SSO disease (Hyplosporidium costale)
- 2) Withering syndrome of abalones (Candidatus Henohaliothis californiensis)

**Other significant diseases of crustaceans**

- 1) Tetrahedral baculovirosis (Baculovirus penaei)
- 2) Spherical baculovirosis (Penaeus monodon - type baculovirus)
- 3) Infecious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
- 4) Crayfish plague (Aphanomyces astaci)
- 5) Spawner - isolated mortality virus disease

From Article 1 to Article 160 of this  
Law translated by Sava Gavrilovic dr. vet