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Z A K O N

THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS infectious diseases that threaten the whole country

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This law regulates the protection of animals against infectious diseases that threaten the country, protection from infectious diseases can be transmitted from animals to humans and veterinary-sanitary control of production and trade of products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin.

Article 2

Under infectious animal diseases that threaten the whole country (hereinafter referred to as infectious diseases) in terms of this law include:

- 1) African swine plague - *Suum pestis africana*;
- 2) African glanders - *Limphangitis Epizootic*;
- 3) akarioza bees - *Acariosis APIUM*;
- 4) swine atrophic rhinitis - *Rhinitis atrophica Suum*;
- 5) aujekcijeva disease - *Morbus Aujeszky*;
- 6) bedrenica - *Anthrax*;
- 7) rabies - *Lyssa*;
- 8) sheep pox and goat - *caprine et Variola ovina*;
- 9) brucellosis - *Brucellosis*;

- 10) cisticerkoza - Cisticercosis;
- 11) disenterija pig - Dysenteria Suum;
- 12) ehinokokoza - Echinococcosis;
- 13) enzootska bovine leucosis - Leucosa enzootica bovine;
- 14) eritrodermatitis carp - Eritrodermatitis cyprini;
- 15) furunkuloza trout - Furunculosis salmonis;
- 16) Gumborova disease - Morbus Gumboro;
- 17) genital kompilobakterioza - Vibriosis;
- 18) rinderpest - Bovina pestis;
- 19) bovine haemorrhagic septicemia - bovinum haemorrhagic septicemia;
- 20) infectious anemia of horses - Anaemia infectiosa equorum;
- 21) horse influenza - Influenza equorum;
- 22) the classical swine plague - pestis Suum Classic;
- 23) plague horses - equorum pestis;
- 24) plague of bees - APIUM pestis;
- 25) plague poultry - pestis avium;
- 26) Q fever - Q febris;
- 27) leptospirosis - Leptospirosis;
- 28) Listeriosis - Listeriosis;
- 29) Marek's disease - Neurolymphomatosis avium;
- 30) mycoplasmoses poultry - mycoplasmosis avium;
- 31) miksomatosa - Myxomatosis;

- 32) nozemoza bees - Nosemosis APIUM;
- 33) Newcastle disease - Morbus Newcastle;
- 34) cattle lung disease - pleuropneumonia contagiosa bovim;
- 35) horse sex infections - Exahnthema coitale paralytica;
- 36) Spring viremia of Carp - Viremia vernalis syprini;
- 37) psitakoza - Psitacosis;
- 38) glanders - Malleus;
- 39) salmonella - Salmonellosis;
- 40) foot-and SAP - Aphtae epizooticae;
- 41) fowl typhoid - Thyphus avium;
- 42) toxoplasmosis - Toxoplasmosis;
- 43) transmissible gastroenteritis pig - Gastroenteritis virosa Suum;
- 44) Trichinellosis - Trichinellosis;
- 45) TB - Tuberculosis;
- 46) Tularemia - Tularemia;
- 47) verooza - Varroosis APIUM;
- 48) swine vesicular disease - Morbus vesicularis Suum;
- 49) viral haemorrhagic septicemia of trout - haemorrhagic septicemia salmonis;
- 50) vrbanac pig - Eysipelas suis;
- 51) vrtičavost trout - Myxosomatosis salmonis;
- 52) inflammation of the bladder carp fish - Aerocistitis cyprini;
- 53) of trout infectious pancreas necrosis - Necrosis intectiosa pankreatica salmonis;
- 54) infectious swine paralysis - enzootica Suum encephalomyelitis;

55) infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, infectious vulvovaginitis pulpularni IBRD / IPV - Rhinotracheitis infectiosa pustulosa et vulvovaginitis infectiosa bovim.

If there is a risk of other infectious diseases that can threaten the whole country, the Federal Executive Council may determine for the protection of these diseases apply all or some of the measures envisaged by this law.

Article 3

Protection of animals against contagious diseases and protection against infectious diseases can be transmitted from animals to humans, according to this law, the duty of the socio-political communities and their agencies, companies or other entities in the area veterinarsstva or other companies or entities in veterinary, or other businesses and legal entities, as well as users, owners, keeper or keepers of animals (hereinafter referred to as the keeper of animals).

Measures for detecting, preventing the spread, prevention and eradication of infectious diseases immediately implement the company or other legal entities in the field of veterinary medicine, unless this Law provides otherwise.

Article 4

Protection of animals against infectious diseases and public health protection against infectious diseases can be transmitted from animals to humans shall be prescribed or ordered by taking measures for preventing or detecting infectious diseases, and for the suppression or eradication of communicable diseases provided for in this Law.

Article 5

Measures for detecting, preventing the spread, prevention and eradication of infectious diseases can be transmitted from animals to humans conducted by the competent authorities and veterinary inspection companies and other entities in the field of veterinary medicine, in cooperation with the competent authorities in the field of health and preduzerćima and other legal entities in health, and consist of mutual information on the occurrence and movement of infectious diseases and the adoption and implementation of measures for detecting, preventing the spread, prevention and eradication of these diseases.

Article 6

Animals, according to this Law are: equidae (horses, mules, donkeys and mules), Even-toed ungulate (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs), feathery fowl (chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks and other domestic poultry feathery) , ornamental and exotic birds and animals, dogs, cats,

rabbits, bees, silkworm, fish, crabs, mussels, hedgehogs, turtles, snails, frogs, leeches, wild animals, beasts and laboratory animals.

Products of animal origin, in accordance with this Law, shall be considered integral parts of animal bodies, in raw or processed state, which are used for human consumption, milk, eggs, milk products and eggs and honey.

Raw materials of animal origin, according to this law, are considered integral parts of animal flesh and milk, eggs and honey in the unworked condition, regardless of their purpose.

Animal waste, according to this law, are considered integral parts of the animal body is not used for human consumption.

Article 7

Under the control of the veterinary sanitary control means applied to animals and animal products, to protect the lives and health of people and animals, and control facilities or goods that may be carriers of infectious diseases of animals.

Article 8

Veterinary-sanitary examination and control of animal products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin made, but the border veterinary-sanitary examination and inspection, the competent authorities in the Republic, or the autonomous province.

Veterinary-sanitary examination and control of animal products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin under the provisions of this law required for the exercise as part of the Yugoslav People's Army, by the competent authorities of the Yugoslav People's Army.

II. Measures to prevent, fight and eradication of infectious diseases

1st Measures for preventing infectious diseases

Article 9

In order to prevent the occurrence or determination that there is an infectious disease, the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province may order, according to the nature of the disease and the degree of danger, one or more of the following preventive

measures:

- 1) protective vaccination;
- 2) diagnostic and other tests;
- 3) disinfection, disinsection and deratisation;
- 4) determining the cause of death;
- 5) testing of raw skin on bedrenicu;
- 6) control of water and fodder for animals (hereinafter referred to as animal feed);
- 7) control animals, facilities for housing animals and their environment, facilities and equipment for the processing, production and sales of products and raw materials of animal origin and control of products and raw materials of animal origin;
- 8) controlling the production and storage of seeds for artificial osemenjvanje and fertilized eggs for oplodivanje animals and ways of their implementation;
- 9) control animals in the trade;
- 10) control animals at fairs, markets, other places of sale, exhibitions, Dogon, or other public gatherings;
- 11) education keeper of animals in the field of animal health care.

Disinfection, disinsection and deratisation performing companies or other entities in the field of veterinary medicine, and other companies or legal entities in the field of veterinary medicine, or other company or legal person, if in terms of appropriate professional staff, equipment and facilities meet the requirements prescribed by federal administrative authority for business protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 10

If you doubt the addictive disease, the keeper of animals must be the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province or a company or other legal entity in the veterinary field immediately to report the mortality of animals.

For uginulu animal must determine the cause of death when there is suspicion that died of infectious diseases.

Animal carcasses must be made harmless.

Equipment and facilities which are added animal corpses and waste of animal origin, equipment and facilities which are safe to remove animal carcasses and animal waste and equipment and facilities in which to determine the cause of death, as well as vehicles for the transport of animal carcasses and animal waste backgrounds must conform to the prescribed conditions and are under constant veterinary-sanitary supervision.

Neškodljivog way to remove animal carcasses and animal waste, as well as conditions which have to meet the facilities, equipment and vehicles specified in paragraph 4 this article provides a federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 11

Companies or other entities or persons engaged in purchasing, trading or processing of the skin due to the raw skin and toed ungulate kopitara slaughtered without veterinary-sanitary inspection, or raw skin and toed ungulate carcasses kopitara which the competent authority has not determined the cause of death in special stores premises.

Beef, sheep and goat leather in paragraph 1 this article, except for veal, and jagnjećih jarećih skin, should not be put into circulation before the examination of bedrenicu (askolizacija).

Companies or other entities specified in paragraph 1 this Article are obliged to keep records on the origin of purchased skin.

The premises in which the housing or stores the raw skin conditions you must meet prescribed by the competent authorities in the Republic, or the autonomous province.

Article 12

Under the veterinary-sanitary control are fodder, raw materials and additives used for animal feed production and facilities in which animal food products.

Prohibited the manufacture, sale and use of animal feed and raw materials used for their production if in quantities greater than allowable contain pathogenic bacteria, fungi, molds and their products (ekzotoksine and Endotoxin), hormones, antibiotics, pesticides, salts of heavy metals, radioactive substances and other substances harmful to the health of animals.

So for animals must be jodirana.

Regulations on the maximum amounts of harmful substances and ingredients in paragraph 2 this article in feed and raw materials used for production of animal feed made by federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious

diseases in accordance with the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of health care.

Regulations on the taking of samples and the manner of carrying out veterinary-sanitary control in paragraph 1 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 13

Testing samples of animal feed, raw materials and additives that are used to carry out their production company or other entities designated by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

The result analysis of samples of animal feed and raw materials used to produce animal feed may, within eight days, the disputed request to make super-samples in a joint operation of the organizations which have the appropriate professional staff, equipment and other requirements to carry out super.

If the result is super-consistent with the result of analysis, the result of super authoritative samples.

Regulations on conditions to be met by companies or other entities specified in paragraph 2 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

An official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases determined by the company or other legal entity that meets the requirements of paragraph 2 this article.

Article 14

Under the veterinary-sanitary control, there are animals, animal facilities for accommodation, facilities and equipment for the processing, production and sales of products and raw materials of animal origin, products and raw materials of animal origin, in trade, production and storage of seeds for artificial insemination and fertilization of egg fertilization animals, and explain their application.

Article 15

Under the veterinary-sanitary control, there are the animals at fairs, markets and other places of sale, exhibitions, sports competitions, Dogon and other public gatherings.

2nd Measures for the prevention and eradication of infectious diseases

Article 16

Of the existence of infectious disease and the duration of the risk of infectious disease, the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province of orders, according to the nature of the disease and the degree of danger in the infected area, one or more of the following measures:

- 1) separation of healthy from diseased animals;
- 2) prohibition of fairs, markets and sells to other places, exhibitions, sports competitions, Dogon and other public festival;
- 3) the prohibition or restriction of movement of animals;
- 4) the prohibition or restriction of trade goods, raw materials and animal waste, animal feed, additives and other objects that can transmit infectious disease;
- 5) the prohibition of slaughter kopitara, toed ungulate, poultry and rabbits;
- 6) slaughter or killing infected animals or animals that are suspected to be ill;
- 7) a list of animals and, if necessary, and their marking;
- 8) the prohibition or restriction of production animals in certain times in certain facilities;
- 9) restriction of movement of persons who come into contact with an infected animal or an animal which is suspected to be infected with the products, raw materials and waste that come from such animals;
- 10) protective vaccination and diagnostic testing;
- 11) blocking foci of infection, the infected places and areas (prohibition of entry and exit of persons and animals);
- 12) castration sick animals and the prohibition of natural pripusta;
- 13) disinfection, disinsection and deratisation stall, pen, a room in which there are incubators, yards, pastures, napajališta, facilities for treatment, processing and uskladištavanje products, raw materials and animal waste and other places located ill or dead animals and subjects who were in contact with ill or uginulom animal;

14) kontumacija tamanjenje and stray cats and dogs.

The measures in paragraph 1 of this article can be ordered if there is an imminent danger of infectious diseases.

In particular cases it can be dangerous and ordered a temporary ban on work at the premises where they are processed or stored products, raw materials and animal waste or animal food.

If the phenomenon: African swine plague, rinderpest, plague horses, fowl plague, pox, sheep and goats, cattle lung disease, foot-and SAP, classical swine plague, a contagious swine paralysis or swine vesicular disease, certain measures in paragraph 1 this Article shall apply in the area of at least 10 km around the outbreak of infection, depending on the terrain, biological factors and ways of breeding animals.

Regulations of the measures in paragraphs. 1st to 4 this Article that must be taken to combat certain infectious disease issues federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 17

If a contagious disease or if the means by which phenomena can be suspected that the animal is ill or died from infectious diseases, animal keeper is obliged to immediately report to the competent authority in the republic, and the autonomous province or the company or other legal entity in the field of veterinary medicine , which is obliged to immediately inform the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

Animal keeper is obliged to immediately close down the animal which is suspected of suffering from a contagious disease, or to prevent contact with humans and animals lešom dead animals to a veterinary examination and to perform after viewing the ordered or prescribed measures.

Competent authority in the republic, and the autonomous province of certain infectious diseases must immediately provide the determination of infectious diseases or causes of death and the emergence of infectious diseases and termination inform all interested bodies and organizations of associated labor.

It is believed that an infectious disease when stopped after healing, killing (slaughtering), or mortality of the last infected animals and made the final disinfection of the longest elapsed time of incubation for the contagious disease.

Diagnostic testing materials to determine the appearance of disease made by a particular method, companies and other entities in the field of veterinary medicine prescribed by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

The results of laboratory testing of infectious animal diseases and laboratory tests and methods in the diagnosis of infectious animal diseases in the area of determining the propriety of veterinary-sanitary materials and products of animal origin check companies and other entities in the field of veterinary medicine that have the appropriate professional staff, equipment and other requirements to perform these activities.

Regulations on laboratory tests and methods and how to verify the results of laboratory tests, tests and methods, as well as regulations on the conditions which have to meet a company or other legal persons mentioned in paragraph 6 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

An official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, determine the organization of the joint work that meet the requirements of paragraph 6 this article.

Certain infectious diseases that must be provided immediately determine the cause of disease or death (§ 3) is determined by a federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Regulations on the manner and procedure of informing the interested agencies and companies or other entities appear on the disease and the signs by which it can be considered to be an infectious disease occurred (paragraph 3), as well as the manner of delivery of material needed for diagnostic tests and determination of methods of diagnostic testing (paragraph 5), but a federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 18

The bodies of the Interior provide, within its competence, the authorities which are taking measures to protect animals from infectious diseases, at their request, assistance in blocking the infected places and areas, restriction of trade in animals, prohibit the movement of animals and persons infected area, as well as the implementation other measures for the protection of animals against infectious diseases provided for in this Law.

If a contagious disease of animals, at the request of federal administrative bodies in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases or the competent authority in the republic, and autonomous province, aid in preventing and combating the spread of infectious diseases are obliged to provide civil protection units and units of territorial defense. In the biggest dangers of the spread of dangerous infectious diseases in particular can be used, and units of the Yugoslav National Army, which determined by the Federal Secretary for National Defence.

Article 19

For an animal that is killed, slaughtered or died due to the execution of measures ordered for the items ordered destroyed due to the execution of measures, owner of the animals, and objects entitled to compensation under the regulations of the republic or autonomous province.

Article 20

The bodies of the Yugoslav People's Army are required to take measures for prevention and eradication of infectious diseases in animals that serve the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army and the emergence of infectious diseases, the measures undertaken and the termination of disease inform the competent authority of the municipal assembly in the catchment area of the Yugoslav People's Army unit .

3rd Veterinary-sanitary inspection and control of internal trade

Article 21

The inner holder of the animal trade is liable to the ungulate, toed ungulate, feathery birds, rabbits and fish farms, bees, animals, dogs and cats there and at the request of an authorized person to show proof of health.

Keeper of animals must have confidence in paragraph 1 this article, as follows:

1) for the ungulate Even-toed ungulate in the following cases:

- If handling animals on foot or pevoznim means outside the municipality;
- If no permanent address;
- If you sell or otherwise dispose of animals;
- If the animals delivered to the fair, market and other places of sale, exhibition, sports competitions, Dogon and other public festivals;
- If the animals delivered to the slaughterhouse for slaughter;

2) the feathery birds, rabbits and game in the following cases:

- If the animals delivered to the slaughterhouse for slaughter;

- If animal handling outside the area of the municipality;

- If the animals sold or otherwise alienated;

3) for fish farms in the following cases:

- If delivered outside of the municipality;

- If they sell or otherwise dispose of;

4) for bees in the following cases:

- If delivered outside of the municipality or grazing;

- If they sell or otherwise dispose of;

5) for dogs and cats - if they are delivered to the fair, exhibition, sports competitions and other public festivals.

Believing in paragraph 1 this article confirms that the place of origin or residence kopitara, toed ungulate, poultry, rabbits, fish farms, bees, wildlife, dogs and cats has not been established that there is a contagious disease that can be transferred to these animals, and animals are included for kljanje program of research on the biological remains. The certificate is issued for a period of time.

Certificate in paragraph 1 this Article shall not be issued if the place of origin kopitara, toed ungulate, poultry, rabbits, fish farms, bees, wildlife, dogs and cats found that there is a contagious disease that can be transferred to the kind of animal.

For issuing certificates in paragraph 1 this Article shall be paid fees or taxes, in accordance with regulations of the republic or autonomous province.

Form beliefs about the health of animals in paragraph 1 this article provides a federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 22

Loading, reloading and unloading of shipments of animals, animal products, except canned, raw materials and animal waste, which is shipping vehicles out of the territory of the municipality or union of municipalities, or city in which the organized common veterinary inspection and shipment kopitara and toed ungulate that are uploaded walking out of the territory of the municipality or municipal boards or the city, subject to mandatory veterinary-sanitary inspection.

After completion of veterinary-sanitary inspection, the loading of shipments in paragraph 1 this Article shall be issued a certificate of health items. For the ungulate, toed ungulate, feathery birds, rabbits, fish farms, bees, animals, dogs and cats do not issue a certificate, but the belief in Article 21 Paragraph 1 This law states that it was made mandatory review.

Prohibit the loading or reloading items in paragraph 1 this article, or upload kopitara toed ungulate foot and if during the mandatory veterinary-sanitary examination determined that the consignment of infected or suspected to be infected with a contagious disease, it is from an infected area, if the ungulate, toed ungulate, feathery birds, rabbits, fish farms, bees, animals, dogs and cats do not possess a certificate of health, and if transport failed to meet the veterinary-sanitary conditions or that the shipment does not meet certain hygienic and technical requirements.

In transport by rail, boat, plane or road transportation funds is allowed loading, reloading or unloading a shipment of animals at railway stations or maritime, river and air ports to meet the prescribed requirements.

Regulations on the manner of loading, reloading and unloading of shipments in paragraph 1 this article, on the conditions that must meet the transportation and hygienic and technical conditions that must meet the shipment in paragraph 3 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Regulations on conditions to be met by the station and the port specified in paragraph 4 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases in accordance with the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of Transport and Communications.

Article 23

Loading, unloading and reloading of consignments of animals or products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin belonging to or intended for the Yugoslav People's Army, may be exercised only if the item reviewed veterinary inspector of the Yugoslav People's Army or the competent veterinary inspector.

Federal Secretary for National Defence shall issue regulations on organization and operation of veterinary inspection service in the Yugoslav People's Army and the legitimizing of a veterinary inspector in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Article 24

Vehicles that have been uploaded items from Article 22 the company law or other legal entity,

or persons performing the unloading after transport must be cleaned and disinfected under the veterinary-sanitary control, and in cases specified by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province - and before loading.

Confirmation of the completed disinfection of vehicles specified in paragraph 1 this article issued by the authority under whose control has been completed.

Regulations on how to disinfection of vehicles specified in paragraph 1 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases in accordance with the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of Transport and Communications.

Article 25

The bodies of internal affairs, within the limits of its competence, exercise control whether animals have the certificate holders about the health of ungulate Even-toed ungulate and uploaded by foot, or ungulate, toed ungulate, feathery birds, rabbits, fish farms, bees, animals, dogs and cats uploaded by train, boat, plane or means of road transport.

If you are in control animals determined that holders of paragraph 1 this article do not have a certificate of health or to animals originating from infected areas, bodies of internal affairs shall keep such animals and to inform the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province, which will take appropriate action.

4th Veterinary-sanitary inspection and control the import, export and transport

Article 26

Shipments of animals, products, raw materials and animal waste, seeds for artificial insemination and fertilized eggs for fertilization fertilization in animals and animals that are imported are subject to during the unloading and reloading mandatory veterinary-sanitary inspection.

Mandatory veterinary-sanitary inspection, during loading and reloading, and shipments are subject to in paragraph 1 this article which is exported.

Loaded for shipment in paragraph 2 this Article, a certificate of shipment issued by the health authority that is reviewed, if an international agreement provides otherwise.

The provisions of Article 22 st. 1st to 4 and Article 24 this law apply to the export and transit shipments in paragraph 1 this article.

Regulations on the manner of loading, reloading and unloading of shipments from st. 1st and 2
This article introduces the form beliefs about the health status of shipments in paragraph 3 of
this article provides a federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of
protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 27

Handling and storage of shipments of animals, products, raw materials and wastes of animal
origin intended for export, at the border, carried out under veterinary-sanitary control of the
federal border veterinary inspectors.

For items in paragraph 1 this Article, a certificate of health, while exports, issued by the federal
border veterinary inspector on the basis of receipts or certificates of Article 22 Paragraph 2 this
law, issued when loading these items.

Facilities for the accommodation of animals (quarantine stalls) and warehouse storage products
and raw materials of animal origin at border crossings must meet prescribed requirements.

Regulations on conditions to be met by buildings and warehouses in paragraph 3 this Article
shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of
animals against contagious diseases.

Article 28

Shipments of animals, products, raw materials and animal waste, seeds for artificial
insemination and fertilized eggs for fertilization in animals and other objects that can transmit
infectious disease, can be imported and provoziti on the basis of the decision by federal officials
who manage the administrative body in charge of protection animals against contagious
diseases, establishing that there are no veterinary-sanitary obstacles to the import and transit
of these items, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The decision in paragraph 1 this Article, the federal official who oversees the administrative
body in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases and provides veterinary-
sanitary requirements for the import and transit shipments of animals, products, raw materials
and wastes of animal origin, the seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized eggs for fertilization
of animals, as and other objects that can transmit infectious disease.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 this article, the solution is not required for
certain shipments of products of animal origin.

Shipments of products of animal origin in paragraph 3 this Article shall be determined by
regulation by federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of
animals against contagious diseases.

It will not be allowed to import and transit shipments from st. 1st and 2 this Article if the exporting country or countries through which the transit package is an infectious disease, or if there is a risk that the infectious disease introduced into the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

An official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases may be a decision in paragraph 1 this article oblige importers to undergo subsequent testing or quarantine to keep the shipment of products, raw materials, animal waste, seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized eggs for oplođivanje animals and other objects that can transmit infectious disease, or to order other safety measures.

Place of quarantine, the type and method of testing and technical organization of the joint work that will carry out tests determined by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province in whose territory the seat of the end user.

Article 29

Imported animals must importer after importation to keep it in quarantine for examination.

Place of quarantine, the type of study, business or other legal entity in the veterinary field that will vršiti ispitivanja and other conditions held in quarantine determined by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province in whose territory the seat of the end user.

For animals that are imported in order to participate in sporting events, lasting up to 15 days, and at exhibitions and fairs, as well as ungulate, toed ungulate, feathery poultry and rabbits, which are imported directly to the import and killed, it is in the solution of Article 28 Paragraph 1 this law does not specify that they must be quarantined if epizootiological situation in the country exporting such that no risk of introduction of contagious animal diseases.

Animals in paragraph 3 This article imported for slaughter may be slaughtered only in the slaughterhouse that meets specific requirements.

Regulations on the conditions and duration of quarantine in paragraph 2 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Regulations on conditions to be met by sacrifices in paragraph 4 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

The competent authority in the republic or autonomous province is determined to a slaughterhouse where the slaughter of imported animals, according to defined conditions and keep track of it.

Article 30

On shipments of animals, products, raw materials, animal waste, seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized eggs for fertilization in animals and other items that can spread infectious diseases, which are imported into the free customs zone and consignment stores in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, applied The provisions of this Law relating to the importation of these consignments.

Uskladištavanje, packaging, processing and processing of products and raw materials in paragraph 1 this article in the free zones and customs warehouses consignment shall be under veterinary-sanitary control of the federal border veterinary inspectors.

Article 31

The costs arising from implementing measures for the import, export and transit of animals, products, raw materials, animal waste, seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized eggs for fertilization in animals and other objects that can transmit infectious disease, the cost of quarantine and extended quarantine and expenses incurred applying quarantine measures - pay the importer, exporter or provoznik.

Article 32

The bodies of internal affairs and customs authorities, within the limits of its authority, inadmissible sprečavaće kopitara and toed ungulate crossing out certain border crossings.

Even-toed ungulate ungulate and that beyond a certain border crossing points into the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia authorities in paragraph 1 this article will immediately hand over charge of the municipality in whose territory they captured.

With kopitara and toed ungulate in paragraph 2 this Article shall proceed according to international agreement, if the manner of handling of such animals provided that agreement, or in accordance with regulations issued by the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

Article 33

Carriers who perform transportation by rail, boat, plane or means of road transport and customs authorities are obliged to inform each prispelov shipment from Article 28 Paragraph 1 this law immediately notify the border veterinary station.

5th Veterinary-sanitary inspection and control animals, raw materials and products of animal origin

Article 34

Veterinary-sanitary inspection and control shall be subject to equidae, toed ungulate, feathery živivna and rabbits before slaughter, meat kopitara, toed ungulate, poultry, rabbits and game, fish, milk and eggs and meat products, fish, milk and eggs, honey, crabs, mussels, snails and frogs and products of crabs, clams, snails and frogs, which are intended for public consumption.

Review in paragraph 1 this article are subject to the facilities and equipment for the slaughtering of animals in that paragraph, facilities and equipment for processing and meat, fish, crabs, clams, snails, frogs, milk and eggs and facilities and equipment for their uskladištavanje.

Regulations on the manner of performing hits from st. 1st and 2 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases in accordance with the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of health care.

Article 35

Veterinary-sanitary examination of animals intended for slaughter and examination of meat and animal products from Article 34 Paragraph 1 this law meant for public consumption shall be made to the slaughterhouse, and the area of production, and control of animal products is done in the area of storage and markets, markets and other places of sale.

Mandatory regulations on the manner of examination and inspection in paragraph 1 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases in accordance with the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of health care.

Article 36

Cattle, buffalo and equidae must be examined before and after slaughter, and the game after the shooting, regardless of whether their meat intended for public consumption, for the purposes of your own household or for feeding animals.

If it is compulsory slaughter and kopitara toed ungulate, inspection after slaughter is required and if their meat intended for the needs of their own household or for feeding animals.

If the slaughter is sick and kopitara toed ungulate, review before and after slaughter is required and if the meat of animals intended for the needs of their own household or for feeding animals.

Article 37

Slaughter of animals from Article 34 Paragraph 1 this law, whose meat is intended for public consumption or for export, processing and processing of meat, fish, milk, eggs and other products of animal origin intended for public consumption or for export, and storage of these products are permitted only in the slaughterhouse, or other facility, which in terms of construction, technical planning, equipment, methods of work, professional staff and sanitation to meet the requirements.

Exceptionally, outside the slaughterhouse may be slaughtered and toed ungulate Odd-toed ungulate whose meat is intended for public consumption only if the slaughter is done out of necessity, and can not be done in the slaughterhouse.

Abattoirs, cold storage and processing facilities, processing and storage of products of animal origin in paragraph 1 this Article and the production of them must be under veterinary-sanitary control.

Under the veterinary-sanitary control, there are the raw materials and additives used in processing and processing of animal products in the facilities in paragraph 1 this article.

Meat, fish, milk and eggs and products from them, and honey, crabs, mussels, snails and frogs and products of crabs, clams, snails and frogs may not be marketed or exported if they contain radioactive substances and biological or chemical residues in the quantity greater than allowed.

Products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin that are veterinary-sanitary inspection declared unusable for human consumption, must be declared as unusable and made harmless.

Regulations on the conditions that must be the facility under paragraph 1 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 38

The competent authority in the republic or autonomous province shall, upon proposal by the expert committee on the decision form, to slaughterhouses and other premises which is slaughter and produce meat products and raw materials of animal origin intended for public consumption in Article 37 Paragraph 1 this law suit prescribed conditions, and keep track of those facilities.

An official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, the proposal of the expert commission on forms solution, is determined to export slaughter house or other building in which the animal is slaughtered and meat products, produce and raw materials of animal origin intended for export from Article 37 Paragraph 1 this Law (hereinafter referred to as export object) corresponds to the prescribed conditions.

If you export the object fails to comply with the prescribed requirements, the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases expert at the proposal of the Commission or Federal veterinary inspector or the competent authority in the republic, and autonomous province, shall supersede the decision from paragraph 2 . this article.

If you are not fulfilling the prescribed conditions are not substantially affect the hygiene of production, the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases may, upon the proposal of expert committees or federal veterinary inspector or the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province, set a time limit within which these deficiencies must be removed. If the deficiencies are not eliminated by a certain date, will bring the solution in paragraph 3 this article.

Export items for which a decision under paragraph 2 this article provided that they meet the prescribed requirements, the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases is determined izvoznčki control number and the country that can export products and raw materials of animal origin, or issue a decision establishing the right to terminate the use of izvoznčkog if the control number indicated in paragraph 1 this article, is repealed.

An official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, the proposal of the federal veterinary inspector or the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province, may adopt a decision establishing the right to terminate the use of izvoznčkog control number for a particular country, if you export the object fails to meet the requirements of the country set up as separate conditions.

Federal administrative authority responsible for protection of animals against contagious diseases, keep records of export facilities that have made the decision referred to. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 this Article and Article 40 Paragraph 2 this law.

Article 39

Fish farming, poultry for breeding and eggs for breeding intended export is allowed only in the building for which a federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, the proposal by the expert committee on educating decision, determined that in terms of construction, technical planning, equipment, methods of control, professional staff, hygiene and health security is eligible to export object.

If you export the object fails to comply with the prescribed requirements, the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases expert at the proposal of the Commission or Federal veterinary inspector or the competent authority in the republic, and autonomous province, shall supersede the decision from paragraph 1 this article.

If you are not fulfilling the prescribed conditions are not substantially affect the hygiene of production, the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases may, upon the proposal of expert committees or federal veterinary inspector or the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province, set a time limit within which these deficiencies must be removed. If the deficiencies are not eliminated within a specified period, shall be in paragraph 2 this article.

Export items for which the decision in paragraph 1 this article provided that they meet the prescribed requirements, the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases is determined izvoznčki control number and the country that can export or render a decision establishing the right to terminate the use of izvoznčkog if the paragraph 1st this article, is repealed.

An official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, the proposal of the federal veterinary inspector or the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province, may adopt a decision establishing the right to terminate the use of izvoznčkog control number only in a particular country, if you export the object ceases to meet the requirements of the country set up as separate conditions.

Federal administrative authority responsible for protection of animals against contagious diseases, keep records of export facilities that have made the decision under this article.

Article 40

Banned the export of products and raw materials of animal origin that are produced in the export facilities.

An official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, the proposal of the federal veterinary inspector or the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province, may adopt a decision establishing the right to terminate the use of izvoznčkog control number if it is determined that the export object exported products and raw materials of animal origin that are produced in this facility.

III. VETERINARY-SANITARY REVIEW AND CONTROL IN CIRCULATION OVER THE LIMITS OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Article 41

Import, export and transit shipments of animals, products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin, the seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized eggs for fertilization in animals and other objects that can transmit infectious diseases are allowed only at certain border crossings.

Shipments in paragraph 1 this article are subject to mandatory veterinary-sanitary examination of federal border veterinary inspectors in the border veterinary stations.

For the import, export and transit, shipments in paragraph 1 this Article shall be provided with the prescribed certificate of health, if an international agreement provides otherwise.

Article 42

Border veterinary stations shall be established as a branch of the organizational units of federal administrative bodies in charge of protecting animals from infectious diseases to one or more border crossings.

The establishment, merger and abolition of border veterinary stations made by the Federal Executive Council, in the opinion of the competent authorities of the republics and autonomous provinces.

Border crossings in paragraph 1 This article defines official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 43

In applying the provisions of this Law and regulations issued thereunder, the federal border veterinary inspector at the border veterinary stations have the right:

- 1) to carry out veterinary-sanitary control of shipments of Article 41 this law;
- 2) that, in order to determine their health status, and perform testing of shipments of Article 41 this law, which are imported;
- 3) that, when it authorized to issue a certificate of health items in Article 41 this law, which are exported;
- 4) to take samples of products, raw materials and animal waste without the benefit value of samples, to investigate their veterinary-sanitary safety;

5) that carries out a review of books and documents the company or other legal entities and individuals in connection with the implementation of the provisions of Article 41 the law on trade items across the border of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

6) to collect data and information from responsible parties, witnesses, experts and other persons when necessary for the successful performance of his duties;

7) to file criminal charges, as well as applications for economic crimes and offenses committed when the action a violation of the laws and regulations based on it is a punishable act.

Article 44

In performing the tasks from Article 43 this law, the federal border inspector has the right and duty to order or undertake the following measures:

1) to prohibit the import, export and transit shipments from Article 41 this law:

- If the package does not match the prescribed conditions;

- If during the review finds that the consignment is infected, suspicious of zaraženje or derived from infected areas;

- If it is determined that the package is not equipped with prescribed veterinary certificate of health;

2) to temporarily ban the import, export and transit shipments from Article 41 this law if necessary to remove defects on the item or document that follows;

3) to order items from storage to Article 41 if this law should examine health package;

4) to seize or destroy foodstuffs of animal origin from the persons who cross the state border of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, if such measures prescribed by federal regulations;

5) to order and take other measures to protect animals, in accordance with the law and obligations under international agreements on health care of animals.

Method of taking samples of products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin for questioning their validity veterinary and sanitary manner seizure and destruction of goods and raw materials of animal origin provides a federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 45

Measures under Article 44 This law ordered the federal border veterinary inspector decision issued under the provisions of federal law governing general administrative procedure.

Against the decision under paragraph 1 this article may be filed to the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases, within eight days from the date of delivery solutions.

The appeal does not stay the execution.

Article 46

Federal border veterinary inspector has the legitimacy with which to determine his status and character of the border veterinary inspectors.

ID and sign a federal border veterinary inspector shall prescribe and issue a federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

IV. SUPERVISION OF EXPORT FACILITIES

Article 47

Federal administrative authority for the protection of animals against contagious diseases is a direct supervision over the applying federal regulations related to technical equipment, organization and operation of export facilities by the federal veterinary inspector.

Control of export facilities in paragraph 1 this article is the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province.

Article 48

In the exercise of supervision from Article 47 Paragraph 1 this law federal veterinary inspector has the right:

- 1) to review the facilities, devices, equipment, books and documents, as well as a profile in the export facility in regard to implementing federal regulations;
- 2) to take samples of products and raw materials of animal origin without compensation value of the sample, for their research in terms of veterinary-sanitary safety;

3) to collect data and information from responsible parties, witnesses, experts and other persons;

4) to file criminal charges, as well as applications for economic crimes and offenses committed when the action a violation of the laws and regulations based on it is a punishable act.

The state found and taken to the export facility, the federal veterinary inspector makes record and report, which, with their opinions and proposals submitted to the federal government authority in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 49

In the exercise of supervision from Article 47 Paragraph 1 this law the competent authority in the republic, and the autonomous province of applicable provisions of Article 48 Paragraph 1 items. 1, 2 and 3 this law.

The state found the body of the export facility in paragraph 1 this article makes the record, which, with his opinion and suggestion, the administration submitted to the federal agency in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 50

Federal veterinary inspector has the legitimacy with which to determine his status.

Legitimacy of the federal veterinary inspector prescribes and issues the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

V. SECURITY MEASURES FROM ENTERING disease

Article 51

In order to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases from other countries and their prevention in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases:

1) followed the appearance and movement of infectious animal diseases in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other countries;

2) publishes a monthly newsletter on the movement of certain animal diseases in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Federal administrative authority responsible for protection of animals against contagious diseases, reports the authorities in the republic or autonomous province of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence on the occurrence and movement of infectious animal diseases in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other countries.

Infectious diseases for which a report is submitted for issue of the newsletter in paragraph 1 Item 2 This article defines official who oversees the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 52

In order to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious animal diseases from other countries and their prevention in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases may:

1) to order the placement of a section of the border of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under constant veterinary supervision and enforcement in the border municipalities of some measure of art. 9th and 16 this law;

2) to restrict or prohibit the import or transit through the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, animal products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin, the seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized eggs for fertilization in animals and other objects that can transmit infectious disease, if there is a risk that it enters the importation or transit of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

3) to restrict or prohibit persons crossing the state border in both directions if the border municipality in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, or in a neighboring country in large-scale phenomenon which of infectious diseases specified in Article 16 Paragraph 4 this law.

VI. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL WELFARE disease REGARDING EXECUTION OF THE LAW

Article 53

In carrying out the responsibilities of federal agencies to carry out the provisions of this Law and regulations based on it, when the direct supervision of applying the regulations made authorities in the republics, autonomous provinces and the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, has the right:

1) to the relevant national and provincial administrative organs provide mandatory instructions for carrying out the provisions of this Law and regulations promulgated under it when it is in the interests of all countries is necessary for uniform enforcement of those regulations;

2) that in cases where the competent authority in the republic or autonomous province does not make the administrative work under the authority of this law, a failure of the administrative work can result in difficult consequences, to perform the job and to inform the Federal Executive Council and Executive Council of the Republic Assembly, Executive Council and Assembly of the Autonomous Province;

3) to initiate, or request to initiate proceedings to establish liability for failure to comply with the laws and regulations based on this law.

Competent republic and provincial authorities are obligated to the federal government authority in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases shall file regular reports on the execution of the provisions of this Law and regulations issued thereunder, as well as data on the occurrence and measures taken to prevent and suppress disease.

Regulations on dospevanju reports and data from paragraph 2 this Article shall be issued federal official who oversees the administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

Article 53a

If the appropriate authority in the republics and autonomous provinces do not fulfill the law and regulations made under this law, federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, warned of the republic or provincial administrative body in charge of protection of animals against infectious diseases and request to take measures to ensure implementation of laws and regulations based on this law, and determine a timeframe within which to undertake these measures.

The measures undertaken in paragraph 1 this Article, the federal administrative body in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, the same day notify the Federal Executive Council, which shall, within three days of the notice, notify the Executive Council of the Republic Assembly, Executive Council and Assembly of the autonomous province.

If, despite warnings from st. 1st and 2 this article, and the measures taken, or the expiration of the time limit for taking such measures do not ensure enforcement of laws and regulations based on this law, the Federal Executive Council shall, through the federal administrative bodies in charge of protecting animals from disease zarazih ensure their implementation.

Simultaneously with the taking of measures to ensure implementation of laws and regulations based on this law, the Federal Executive Council shall inform the Assembly of Yugoslavia, and

may suggest that it is on measures taken to inform the Assembly of the Republic, or the assembly of the autonomous province, and to raise the question of responsibility of the Republic, and provincial administrative organs in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases, and officials who manage the agency team.

Article 54

Federal administrative authority responsible for protection of animals against contagious diseases supervise applying the provisions of this Law and regulations issued thereunder relating to measures for preventing, combating and eradication of infectious diseases, through the federal veterinary inspector.

Article 55

In the exercise of federal supervision of the veterinary inspector in Article 54 this law has the right to:

- 1) to collect data and information from responsible parties, witnesses, experts and other persons when necessary;
- 2) to file criminal charges, as well as applications for economic crimes and offenses committed when the action a violation of the provisions of the laws and regulations based on it is a punishable act.

The condition was found and the measures undertaken, the federal veterinary inspector shall report to the federal government authority in charge of protection of animals against contagious diseases.

VII. FEES FOR VETERINARY-SANITARY REVIEW

Article 56

For committed veterinary-sanitary examination of consignments of animals, products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin, the seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized eggs for fertilization in animals and other objects that can transmit infectious disease in trade across the border of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fees.

The fee specified in paragraph 1 this Article, the income of the federation.

The amount of compensation referred to in paragraph 1 this article defines the Federal

Executive Council.

Article 57

For veterinary-sanitary examination of consignments of animals, products, raw materials and waste in Article 22 Paragraph 1 and Article 26 st. 1st and 2 and the veterinary-sanitary examination of raw materials, products and wastes of animal origin from Article 34 st. 1st and 2 and Article 36 of this Law shall be paid compensation in accordance with regulations of the republic or autonomous province.

Fee specified in paragraph 1 this article and purpose of funds generated by fees determined by regulation of the republic or autonomous province.

VIII. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 58

A fine of 200,000 to 2 million dinars for an economic offense company or other legal entity:

- 1) If it does not make any of the ordered measures to prevent occurrence of infectious diseases (Article 9);
- 2) If it does not make any of the measures ordered for the prevention and eradication of infectious diseases (Article 16);
- 3) if equidae, toed ungulate, feathery birds and rabbits before slaughter, meat kopitara, toed ungulate, poultry, rabbits and game, fish, milk, eggs, meat products, fish, milk and eggs, honey, crabs, mussels, snails and frogs and products of shrimp, mussels, snails and frogs, which are intended for public consumption have not been subjected Veterinary-sanitary examination (Article 34, paragraph 1);
- 4) if the facilities and equipment for the slaughtering of animals, facilities and equipment for processing and processing of meat, fish, crabs, clams, snails, milk, eggs, and facility and equipment are reviewed for their storage (Article 34, paragraph 2);
- 5) If the cattle, buffalo and equidae, before and after slaughter, and the game after the shooting were not reviewed or after slaughter was made compulsory examination of slaughtered kopitara and toed ungulate, or before and after slaughter is not done and review sick kopitara toed ungulate (Article 36);
- 6) If the market put meat, fish, milk and eggs or products thereof, and honey, crabs, mussels,

snails or frogs or products of shrimp, mussels, snails or frogs that contain radioactive materials and biological or chemical residues in quantities greater than allowed (člna 37, paragraph 5).

For economic offense referred to in paragraph 1 this Article shall be punished by a fine ranging from 20,000 to 150,000 dinars, the responsible person in a company or other legal entity.

Article 59

A fine of 150,000 to 1,000,000 dinars for breach of the joint organization or other legal entity:

1) If the competent veterinary authority, or joint labor organization fails to report immediately if the mortality of animals suspected of contagious disease (Article 10, paragraph 1);

2) if put on the market beef, sheep or goat skin that are not tested on bedrenicu (Article 11, paragraph 2);

3) if produced, put on the market or use animal feed and raw materials used for their production, if they are in quantities greater than the agreed contain pathogenic bacteria, fungi, molds and their products (etzotoksine, Endotoxin), hormones, antibiotics, pesticides, salts heavy metals, radioactive substances and other substances harmful to the health of animals (Article 12, paragraph 2);

4) if out of some border crossings or no veterinary-sanitary examination of the competent authority imports, exports or proveze shipments of animals, products, raw materials and wastes of animal origin, the seeds for artificial insemination, fertilized eggs for fertilization of animals or other objects that can transmit infectious disease (Article 41 par. 1 and 2).

For violation of paragraph 1 this Article shall be punished by a fine ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 dinars, the responsible person in the organization of associated labor or other legal entity.

Artículo 60

Una multa de 50.000 a 500.000 dinares se impondrá a una empresa u otra entidad jurídica:

1) la piel en carne viva y con punta de ungalados kopitara sacrificados sin examen veterinario-sanitario o la piel en bruto y kopitara dedos ungalados canales, que la autoridad competente no ha determinado la causa de la muerte, no se almacenan en zonas específicas (artículo 11, párrafo 1);

2) si la carga, la carga o descarga de un cargamento de animales, productos animales, excepto en lata, cruda, desperdicios de origen animal, que va a enviar vehículos de transporte fuera del municipio o de las juntas municipales o de la ciudad o si se entrega o ungalados artiodáctilos ungalados pie fuera del territorio del municipio, o Unión de Municipios y la ciudad, sin la preceptiva revisión veterinaria-sanitaria (artículo 22, párrafo 1);

3) si la carga o el traslado de un cargamento de animales, productos, materias primas y residuos de origen animal, las semillas para la inseminación artificial o de un óvulo fertilizado para la fertilización de los animales destinados a la exportación, o la descarga o la manipulación de tales artículos importados, sin la preceptiva revisión veterinaria-sanitaria (artículo 26, apartado . 1 y 2);

4) si el manejo de la tienda o el transporte de animales, productos, o de los residuos de origen animal destinados a la exportación en la frontera, sin control veterinario-sanitario (artículo 27, apartado 1);

5) La falta de resolución por el funcionario federal que supervisa el órgano administrativo encargado de la protección de los animales contra las enfermedades contagiosas, las partidas de importación de animales, productos y materias primas de origen animal destinados al consumo público, la importación o el envío o transporte de animales, productos, materias primas y residuos de origen animal , los huevos de las semillas para la inseminación artificial y fertilizados para la fertilización en los animales y otros objetos que pueden transmitir enfermedades infecciosas de los animales en contra de las condiciones prescritas veterinarios-sanitaria (artículo 28 del art. 1 y 2);

6) Si usted no investigan o no lugar en el envío de cuarentena de productos, materias primas y residuos de origen animal, las semillas para la inseminación artificial, los huevos fertilizados para la fertilización de los animales u otros objetos que pueden transmitir enfermedades infecciosas o realizar otras medidas de seguridad cuando sea necesario de acuerdo con la decisión del funcionario federal que supervisa el órgano administrativo encargado de la protección de los animales contra las enfermedades infecciosas (artículo 28, párrafo 4);

7) si los animales importados no se llevan a cabo algún tiempo en cuarentena para su examen (artículo 29, párrafo 1);

8) En caso de ungulados, los dedos ungulados, aves con plumas o conejos importados de masacre en la masacre matadero que no cumplieron los requisitos específicos (artículo 29, párrafo 3);

9) si los productos de exportación o de materias primas de origen animal que se producen en las instalaciones de exportación (artículo 40).

Por violación del párrafo 1 presente artículo será sancionado con una multa de 10.000 a 50.000 dinares, la persona responsable en una empresa u otra entidad jurídica.

Artículo 61

Una multa de 50.000 a 450.000 dinares se impondrá a una empresa u otra entidad jurídica:

- 1) si no el uginulu animales determinar la causa de la muerte, y hay una sospecha de que murieron de enfermedades infecciosas, o si los cuerpos no eran tan inofensivos, o si se trata de la eliminación segura de los cadáveres de animales en el edificio que no cumplan los requisitos (artículo 10, c / . 2 a 4);
- 2) Si no hace un seguimiento del origen de la piel adquiridos (artículo 11, párrafo 3);
- 3) si se conserva o piel cruda almacenada en habitaciones que no cumplen los requisitos (artículo 11, párrafo 4);
- 4) si los animales en ferias, mercados y otros lugares de venta, exposiciones, Dogon, u otras reuniones públicas estaban bajo control veterinario-sanitario (artículo 15);
- 5) Si la autoridad competente en la república y provincia autónoma u organización veterinaria de trabajo conjunto no informa de la aparición de la enfermedad o la aparición de personajes en la que se puede dudar de que el animal está enfermo o muerto de la enfermedad (artículo 17, párrafo 1);
- 6) si el ungalados, con punta de ungalados, aves de plumas, conejos, granjas de peces, abejas, animales, perros y gatos, no hay ningún certificado de la salud (artículo 21 del art. 1 y 2);
- 7) Si los productos animales el traslado de animales, excepto los materiales en conserva, de los desperdicios de origen animal, las semillas para la inseminación artificial y los huevos oplođenjih para la fertilización de los animales de carga en un transporte que no cumple los requisitos previstos veterinario-sanitarios (artículo 22, párrafo 3);
- 8) si los medios de transporte de los envíos de subida de animales, productos, materias primas y los residuos animales no se limpia o desinfectada después de la descarga o carga de días, el control veterinario-sanitario en los casos determinados por la autoridad competente (artículo 24);
- 9) Si almacenen, envasen, o elaborados productos de origen animal o materias primas animales en las zonas francas o depósitos aduaneros, sin lote de control veterinario-sanitario federal inspectores veterinarios fronterizos (artículo 30, apartado 2);
- 10) si las estaciones de veterinarios fronterizos no informan sobre prispelobj traslado (artículo 33);
- 11) si Pollack ungalados, con punta de ungalados, aves con plumas o conejos, cuya carne se destina para el consumo público o de exportación, o llevar a cabo el tratamiento o procesamiento de carne, pescado, leche o huevos u otros productos de origen animal destinados al consumo público o las exportaciones, o si los animales almacenados productos en el edificio que no cumplan los requisitos (artículo 37, apartado 1 y el artículo 38, párrafo 1);
- 12) cuando los productos o materiales de los residuos de origen animal que son de inspección

veterinaria, sanitaria declarada inutilizable para el consumo humano no es tan inofensivo, o no declarar como no utilizable (artículo 37, párrafo 6);

13) cuando los peces cultivados, las aves con plumas de cría y los huevos para la cría para la exportación a las instalaciones en los edificios, planificación técnica, equipos, métodos de control, el trabajo profesional, la higiene y la seguridad sanitaria no son elegibles para la exportación de objetos (artículo 39 párrafo 1).

Por violación del párrafo 1 presente artículo será sancionado con una multa de 10.000 a 50.000 dinares, la persona responsable en una empresa u otra entidad jurídica.

Artículo 62

Una multa de 10.000 a 50.000 dinares se impondrá un individuo que completa uno de los actos de arte. 58a a 61 esta ley.

Artículo 63

Por la violación del art. 59a a 61 esta ley podrá, además de las multas, decomiso e imponer las medidas de protección de elementos que fueron utilizados en la comisión u obtenido, o de la comisión del delito.

IX. DISPOSICIONES TRANSITORIAS Y FINALES

Artículo 64

En el día de entrada en vigor de esta Ley, la Ley de protección de los animales contra las enfermedades infecciosas que amenazan a toda la tierra ("Boletín Oficial de RFSY", no. 43/76).

Reglamento de la autoridad de esta ley se promulgó el plazo de un año a partir de la fecha de entrada en vigor de esta ley.

Mediante la promulgación de regulaciones bajo las disposiciones de la presente Ley se aplicará a los reglamentos adoptados en virtud de la autoridad de la ley sobre protección de los animales contra las enfermedades infecciosas que amenazan a todo el país ("Boletín Oficial de RFSY", no. 43/76), si no es incompatible con las disposiciones de esta ley.

Artículo 65

Esta ley entrará en vigor el octavo día siguiente al de su publicación en el Boletín Oficial de la antigua Yugoslavia. "