

ZAKON
PLANT PROTECTION

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law regulates the protection of plants against harmful organisms, plant health controls in internal operations and cross-border traffic and trade of plant protection and plant nutrition.

Article 2

Terms used herein shall have the following meanings:

- 1) the plants to include live plants, parts of plants and plant products;
- 2) the means live plants and trees and herbaceous plants and parts thereof intended for planting and vegetative reproduction (buds, graft branches, shoots, cuttings, bulbs, Tuber, tuber, rhizome, and other similar underground parts of flowers and vegetables), seed, nursery and planting materials intended for further reproduction, as well as for production of mushroom mycelium;
- 3) the seed means the seed of agricultural plants (wheat seed, industrial, forage, povrtarskog, medicinal, aromatic and spice plants, fruits and flowers, Tuber, bulb and cloves) and forest tree seed used for planting and breeding, and which is produced , polished, tested and declared as a seed;
- 4) the seedlings are considered young plants raised indoors or outdoors, which to a certain stage of development presađuju of permanent seats;
- 5) includes the planting material, agricultural crops are used for planting or propagating material for the production of planting material and which is produced and declared as planting material (fruit, vines, hops and roses), and seedlings forest tree species (plant or plant part) that is used for raising forest, for the production of planting material or for other purposes;
- 6) the parts of plants include the wood, processed wood, bark, wood, cut flowers and parts of plants intended for decoration, as well as fruit and vegetables intended for consumption or processing;
- 7) the herbal products are considered unprocessed products of plant origin, including the seed (grain) intended for food or processing, and processed vegetable products (flour, bran,

vegetable fiber, etc..) That may pose a risk for transmission of harmful organisms ;

8) the harmful organisms include the plant diseases, plant pests and weeds, which can be quarantine and economically harmful organisms for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereinafter referred to as Yugoslavia);

9) under plant diseases include the diseases caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses, Mycoplasma, and their similar organisms, and parasitic flowering;

10) the plant pests include the harmful insects, mites, nematodes, snails, table, mammals and birds;

11) under the weeds are considered undesirable plant species that follow cultivated and wild plants and adversely affect them, and the types of unwanted plants that grow on agricultural areas and water;

12) under quarantine harmful organisms means organisms that represent a special danger to the herbs that attack and it is necessary to take special measures to prevent their entry and expansion;

13) the economically harmful organisms means organisms which are widespread in the territory of Yugoslavia and pričinjavaju damages in such volume that must be periodically or repel each year;

14) under the protection of plant means detection and tracking, preventing spread, prevention and eradication of harmful organisms on plants, plant products and plant habitats, the packaging in which the packaged herbs, a country that is about the herbs and plants and objects that can transmit harmful organisms;

15) under the Plant Protection Service means the agency responsible for conducting federal authority, including inspection and prognozno-reporting activities in this area, as well as other activities carried out by other entities engaged in scientific research or professional work in the field of plant protection (universities, institutes, departments of agriculture, agricultural stations and forestry);

16) the possessor of plants means the company or other legal entity, and individual entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural and forestry production, and sales and processing plants;

17) by means of plant protection products (hereinafter referred to as pesticides) are considered products of chemical or biological origin intended for:

- Prevention, suppression and destruction of organisms harmful to plants, plant products and fruits, wood and articles of wood (indoor and outdoor) and the suppression or destruction of undesirable plants (weeds, seaweed, moss and lichen);

- Attracting and refusal of harmful insects, birds and mammals (atraktanti and repellents);
- Causing or disruption of normal insect behavior (pheromone), except feromonskih trap used for monitoring insect flight;
- Action on life processes of plants differently from the way of action means the catchment (regulators of development and growth of plants);
- Causing premature leaf drop (defolijanti);
- Rapid drying of leaves and other above ground parts (desikanti);
- Preventing the growth of plants (retardant);
- Preventing germination mercantile plant parts, appear dewclaws, premature fruit drop, and spacing of young fruit, fruit harvesting easier and alelopatskih effects on plant (alelopati);
- Protection of plant products during storage, which is applied after harvest, or harvest and food products of vegetable origin;
- Improvement of activity of pesticides (sinergisti, protektanti, ađuvanti and others).

Under the pesticides, and microorganisms are considered (bacteria, fungi and viruses), predators and parazitoidi, microbiological toxins, plant or animal origin, which are used to combat harmful organisms;

18) by means of food plants (hereinafter referred to as fertilizers) mean mineral chemical compounds and mixtures of these compounds, as well as means of organic origin, regardless of the aggregate balance.

Section 3

To protect plants from harmful organisms whose prevention and suppression of interest to Yugoslavia, this law regulates the conditions and measures for:

- 1) preventing the spread and detection and suppression of the harmful organisms;
- 2) The work of the Plant Protection;
- Three) health control seeds, seedlings and planting materials;
- 4) control of plant health in domestic traffic and trade across state borders;

- 5) quality control of plant protection and plant nutrition products;
- 6) testing and licensing and registration of plant protection and plant nutrition in the traffic and use;
- 7) providing services in combating the pest, and control devices and equipment when applying pesticides.

II. JOB SERVICE FOR PLANT PROTECTION

Article 4

Plant Protection Service shall perform the following tasks:

- 1) monitoring the occurrence and spread of harmful organisms;
- 2) forecasting and reporting on the occurrence of certain harmful organisms;
- 3) the organization of prevention of occurrence and prevention measures, and iskorenjavanja certain harmful organisms;
- Four) keep track of the appearance of harmful organisms and measures taken;
- 5) control of the health condition of seeds, seedlings and planting materials in the production and trade;
- 6) provision of services in the implementation of plant protection measures;
- 7) monitoring and analysis of inspection samples of plants, pesticide and fertilizer.

Article 5

Prognozno-reporting activities are:

- 1) Forecast occurrence of harmful organisms, which includes:
 - Monitoring the development of cultivated plants (phenological observations);
 - The collection of meteorological data;
 - Monitoring of development and population dynamics of harmful and useful organisms in

cultivated plants;

- Development of long-and short-term forecasts of occurrence of harmful organisms;
- Signaling for the suppression of harmful organisms;
- Collecting data on traffic and consumption of pesticides;

2) the systematic control, which includes:

- Pričinjenih volume loss;
- Spread spectrum and pest resistance;
- The degree and extent of contamination of food, land, water and air with pesticides;
- Exposure to pesticides people (in the process of production, transport, storage and applications);

3) Information, which includes:

- Creation of databases;
- Exchange of information;
- Public Information keeper plants (media and otherwise).

Article 6

Prognozno-reporting duties and tasks of performing services in the field of plant protection may be accomplished by legal persons who meet the following requirements:

- 1) at least three workers with a university degree in plant protection, or protection of forests, in permanent employment;
- 2) the required equipment and devices for performing these activities;
- 3) a registered business of providing services in combating harmful organisms.

The appropriate federal agency decision determines that the person meets the legal requirements for conducting prognozno-reporting activities, as well as its provision of services in the field of plant protection (hereinafter: authorized organization).

List of the organizations specified in paragraph 2 this article is published in the Official Gazette

of the FRY. "

Article 7

The annual program of plant protection, by the competent federal authority by the end of the year for the next year, determine the scope of activities mentioned in Article 6 this law and the necessary funding for enforcement.

Authorized organizations mentioned in Article 6 Paragraph 2 this law are obligated to regularly report to the competent federal authority on the execution of plant protection work, they perform.

Article 8

The bodies of the Yugoslav Army to conduct prescribed measures for the protection of plants in the facilities used by the Yugoslav army and inform the competent federal authority on the occurrence of harmful organisms and the measures taken for their suppression.

Article 9

The bodies of internal affairs, within their competence, shall, at the request of authorities that are taking measures to protect the plants, provide assistance in the implementation of measures for plant protection provided by this law.

III. Preventing and combating harmful organisms

Article 10

In order to prevent entry into Yugoslavia and the spread and suppression of certain harmful organisms in Yugoslavia, the competent authority shall determine the list of federal quarantine and economically harmful organisms, which is published in the Official Gazette of the FRY. "

Quarantine harmful organisms are not determined by the territory of Yugoslavia to the list of classified A1, and if they were identified in a limited area - the list A2.

Article 11

In order to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful organisms from other countries and

their suppression in Yugoslavia, the competent federal authority may:

- 1) orders placed under constant medical supervision of the part of the border of Yugoslavia and the implementation of certain measures of plant protection in border areas;
- 2) restrict or prohibit the import or transit through the territory of Yugoslavia, certain types of plants if there is a danger that the country can enter any of the harmful organisms;
- Three) to prohibit a certain area or territory of Yugoslavia in a while some types of plants are grown;
- 4) limit or prohibit sales of certain types of plants;
- 5) restrict or prohibit persons crossing the state border if the larger scale in the border area of Yugoslavia, or in a neighboring country appears quarantine harmful organism;
- 6) determine the quarantine supervision over certain types of plants that are imported for breeding;
- 7) order the organization of expert views of land, buildings and plants in the border area, to detect quarantine pest.

Article 12

In order to prevent and combat the spread of harmful organisms, plants intended for trading holder shall:

- 1) carries out a review of plants, soil, packaging, facilities for the accommodation of plants, equipment for processing plants, means of transportation of plant equipment for the application of pesticides and others.;
- 2) implement measures for plant protection, land and buildings;
- 3) keep records on the use of pesticides, their amount and waiting period, and to submit monthly data branch services;
- 4) branch office reports on the occurrence of harmful organisms in the region;
- 5) implement other measures stipulated in this Law.

If the holder of the plant does not implement the measures in paragraph 1 this article, these measures will, on its own expense, conduct an authorized organization in Article 6 Paragraph 2 this law, by order of the competent federal authorities.

Supervision over the implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 this article is the competent federal authority.

Article 13

It is forbidden to give or publish data on the occurrence newly discovered quarantine pest in Yugoslavia.

The data appears on the newly discovered quarantine pest is published by the competent federal authority.

Article 14

Herbs that, according to federal regulations on health safety of food and animal feed is considered harmful organisms or infected polluted (contaminated) pesticides, must be destroyed if it can not be used for other purposes.

Plants in paragraph 1 this article may be used for other purposes with the approval of the competent federal authorities. The application for approval of holders of plants submitted an opinion from the authorized organization Article 51 this law on the purposes for which the plants can use.

Plants in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be destroyed in the prescribed manner.

Article 15

Legal persons and entrepreneurs who have silos, warehouses and other facilities for the accommodation of plants (hereinafter referred to as storage plants) must have workers in permanent employment with a university degree in plant protection, as well as equipment and devices for performing Catering Equipment Summer and deratization and must meet other requirements for preventing and combating harmful organisms.

The appropriate federal agency decision determines that the conditions specified in paragraph 1 this article.

Affairs Catering Equipment Summer and deratization can perform and other legal entities and businesses that meet the requirements of paragraph 1 this article.

Article 16

In the space for housing, processing and storing herbs, as well as the means of transportation of plants, which are determined by harmful organisms, must be carried out disinfection, disinsection or deration for their suppression.

If the holder of the plant does not implement the measures in paragraph 1 this article, these measures will, on his own expense, conduct an authorized organization in Article 6 Paragraph 2 this law, by order of the competent federal authorities.

The facilities for accommodation and facilities for the transportation of plants from paragraph 1 this article, which has established the presence of the pest quarantine, forbidden to enter or amount of them herbs and other items (appliances, machinery and so on.) which are harmful organism can be transmitted, while the harmful organism does not contain or eradicate.

Article 17

Legal entities and entrepreneurs can provide services in the implementation of measures for protection of plants, and use of pesticides in agriculture and forestry, if permanently employed workers have a university degree in plant protection, or protection of forests, as well as equipment and devices for the application of pesticides.

Services in paragraph 1 of this article can be made and individuals who meet the prescribed requirements.

The appropriate federal agency decision determines whether it meets the requirements of par. 1st and 2 this article.

IV. REVIEW OF SEED CONTROL AND HEALTH, seedling and planting material

Article 18

Crops for the production of seeds of agricultural plants and facilities for the production of forest seeds, seedling production facilities, and facilities for the production of planting materials of perennial plants (hereinafter referred to crops and buildings) shall be subject to medical examination at least twice during vegetation.

Seeds, nursery plants and seedlings originating from seed crops for the production of agricultural plants, the facilities for the production of forest seeds (individual trees, groups of trees and forest seed stands), facilities for the production of seedlings of perennial plants, nurseries, etc., Not health reviewed, can not be put into circulation or use for their own needs.

Legal persons engaged in the production of seeds, seedlings and planting material of

agricultural and forest plants must be permanently employed workers with university degrees in plant protection, or protection of forests.

Entrepreneurs and individuals may be involved in the production of seeds, seedlings and planting materials enter into the contract if the legal person from paragraph 3 this article.

Decision of the competent federal authority determines that the conditions in paragraphs. 3rd and 4 this article.

Article 19

Ups crops and buildings, as well as medical examination or production bezvirusnog to certain viruses tested seeds, seedlings and planting material and soil in nematodes, is a legal entity in terms of equipment, equipment, personnel and facilities to meet the requirements for conducting the health examination of plants.

The appropriate federal agency decision determines whether the conditions in paragraph 1 this article.

List of the organizations specified in paragraph 1 this article is published in the Official Gazette of the FRY. "

Article 20

Ups crops and facilities as well as medical examination or production bezvirusnog and certain viruses tested seeds, seedlings and plant material and soil in the nematodes, apply to the competent federal authority.

Organization authorized by Article 19 Paragraph 1 this law is issued a certificate of health of crops and buildings (hereinafter referred to as medical certificate) if the crop, or building a healthy and informed the competent federal authority of the established health of crops and buildings. The health status of crops for the production of seeds of agricultural and forest plants entered in the certificate on recognition of crop seed and planting material.

If the crop or an object in paragraph 1 This article, in the health examination in the course of vegetation, to determine the presence of economic or quarantine pest over the allowed percentage, measures ordered their suppression and destruction.

If the holder of the plant does not implement the measures in paragraph 3 this article, these measures can be implemented at the expense of its authorized organization in Article 6 this law, by order of the competent federal authorities.

Organization authorized by Article 19 Paragraph 1 this law, before processing of agricultural and forest seeds of plants, determine their health before being placed on the market.

Organization authorized by Article 19 Paragraph 1 this law, which produces seeds, seedlings and seedlings of agricultural and forest plants can not issue health certificate for their own crops and buildings, except for categories predosnovnog and basic seed and planting native trees.

The time and manner of conducting medical examination specified in paragraph 1 this article, the criteria for determining the health of crops and facilities and form beliefs about the health of crops and buildings shall be issued to carry out the provisions of this Law.

Article 21

For the production of agricultural and forest plants can not be used, seed, nursery and planting materials are infected with quarantine harmful organism.

Seeds, nursery and planting material may not be used or marketed if they are infected and some economically harmful organism above the allowable percentage, determined in the prescribed manner.

Article 22

Seeds and nursery plants imported subject to determining the health status before declaring and putting into circulation or prior use for their own needs, and planting material imported postkarantinskom subject to supervision.

Investigation of health seeds, seedlings and planting materials in paragraph 1 this article is authorized organizations specified in Article 19 Paragraph 1 This law, which has the right to issue an international certificate of health.

Article 23

On the declaration of each package of seed that is subject to disinfection, and must be listed disinsection information on which the pesticide made disinfection or disinsection, and clauses: "The seed was poisoned."

The provision of paragraph 1 this Article shall not apply to seed that is subject to disinsection fumigation.

V. REVIEW AND CONTROL OF PLANT, FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDES IN CIRCULATION

1st Health check and review of plant operations in the inner

Article 24

Plants can be placed on the market if health properly, or if it is not infected with quarantine harmful organisms.

Seeds, nursery plants and seedlings can be placed on the market if they are not infected with quarantine or certain economic harmful organisms above the allowed percentage.

If the competent federal authority in control of the health condition of seeds, seedlings and planting materials in traffic, can not determine the validity of their health, samples of seeds, seedlings and planting material may be at the expense of the owner, the authorized organization entrusted by Article 19 Paragraph 1 this law for laboratory examination.

Article 25

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 24 present law, plants that are infected quarantine harmful organisms, and seed trays and seedlings that are infected or suspected of being infected, and some economically harmful organisms above the allowable percentage may be under certain conditions, to put on the market for industrial processing, direct consumption or for scientific purposes.

The appropriate federal agency decision determines the conditions for placing on the market of herbs in paragraph 1 this article.

Article 26

Plants from areas infected quarantine harmful organisms, which they can carry and what is declared an infected area, subject to medical examination at the place of loading, prior to shipping in the area that is infected with quarantine harmful organisms or other infected area, if the transport is done via nezaraženog area.

Areas infected with quarantine harmful organisms declared by the competent federal authority.

Seedling and planting material, before uploading to the object to which they are produced, subject to medical examination.

Check-ups from st. 1st and 3 this article is the competent federal authority.

If the plants in paragraph 1 this article is not infected with quarantine and seed, nursery and planting material and some economically harmful organisms above the allowable percentage, the sender is issued a certificate about the health of plants in trade, which is valid 15 days from the date of issuance, and if the plants are infected, bringing the solution on the prohibition of placing on the market.

The decision in paragraph 5 issued on the prescribed form.

Article 27

Legal persons, entrepreneurs and individuals who perform services of rail, sea, river, lake, air, road and postal services are not allowed to transport crops from the infected area without health certificates.

2nd Health check and review of herbs for the import, export and transit

Article 28

Plants can be imported, exported and provoziti, or enter through the border crossing where he held a federal inspection of plant protection products (hereinafter referred to as border transfer).

Member of the 29th

Consignments of plants and other products and objects which can be used harmful organisms can be imported only if they are fitted with international evidence on health status (hereinafter referred to as fitocertifikat), issued by the competent authority for plant protection products exporting country in accordance with the International Convention for the Protection of plants. These shipments at the border are subject to medical review by a federal inspector of plant protection products (hereinafter referred to as a federal inspector).

Fitocertifikatom must be provided with food and herbs that individuals bring to Yugoslavia or receive postal shipments, which are also subject to medical examination.

Notwithstanding the provisions of par. 1st and 2 this Article, certain types of plants as determined by the competent federal authority may, under appropriate conditions, imported without fitocertifikata if the health examination at the border crossing found to have infected with quarantine or certain economic harmful organisms above the allowed percentage.

Check-ups from st. 1st and 2 this Article is made in the prescribed manner.

Article 30

If the shipment arrives at the plant on the border crossing that is not organized in a federal inspection of plant protection products (hereinafter referred to as the federal inspection), the customs service prohibit the import of such items, and ordered to return to sender, or send to the nearest border crossing, where he organized federal inspection.

If an individual enters the plant shipments to Yugoslavia at the border crossing that is not organized on a federal inspection, customs authorities will send him to the nearest border crossing, where he held a federal inspection, or shall order that the shipment of plants back to the sender, and if a natural person to does not agree, shall be seized and handed over the nearest Federal Inspection.

Federal health inspector shall review the seized shipment of plants from paragraph 2 this article and if it finds that it is not infected with harmful organisms, will submit with the appropriate certificate, the customs service for the sale in accordance with customs regulations.

If it is determined that a shipment of plants from paragraph 2 infected by this harmful organisms, the federal inspector ordered the destruction of such items in the presence of the customs service.

Article 31

Seeds, nursery plants and seedlings can be imported based on the approval of the authorized federal body that determines health conditions and sortnost.

Imported seed, nursery and planting materials are subject to determining the health status before declaring and putting into circulation or prior use for their own use.

Article 32

Nursery plants and seedlings of perennial plants that can be transmitted or transferred quarantine harmful organisms, and whose presence can not be determined during the medical examination at a border crossing point (the hidden infection), subject to monitoring health status of end-users (the area of planting), under conditions determined by the competent federal authority.

The health condition of plants and plant material specified in paragraph 1 this article follows

the authorized organizations specified in Article 19 Paragraph 1 this law on the establishment of postkarantinski supervision, which is obliged to report on identified health condition of plants and planting material submitted to the competent federal authority.

The competent federal body shall determine the type of plants and seedlings in paragraph 1 this article.

The facility under paragraph 2 This article must meet the prescribed requirements.

Article 33

If shipment of plants that are imported or entered fitocertifikatom not supplied, the federal inspector ordered the decision to go back to the sender or subtracted, and if the postal package - to go back to the sender, seize or destroy in the presence of the customs service.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 this Article, if a federal review of the health inspector determines that the seized shipment of plants in paragraph 1 this article is not infected with harmful organisms, will submit, with appropriate verification, the customs service for the sale in accordance with customs regulations.

If the package specified in paragraph 1 This article supplied fitocertifikatom, but health inspection determined that the quarantine infected or economically harmful organism specified above the allowed percentage, which is the origin of imports can not completely suppress the disinfection or disinsection, the federal inspector will not allow the import of such items and will order, decision, to return or destroy if there is a risk of spreading infection.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 this Article, if a federal inspector deems that the infection can be established successfully suppress the disinfection or disinsection, allow the package, under the prescribed conditions of transport to the nearest place at which the point can be made.

On the request of importers, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 Paragraph 1 this law, the Federal Ministry may, under certain conditions, allow the import consignments of plants in paragraph 3 this Article if such a change of use of the mail is not a threat to the spread of infection in Yugoslavia.

Method of destruction of mail from st. 1st and 3 this article, and allowed the percentage of economically harmful organisms shall be issued for the enforcement regulations of this law.

Article 34

Shipments of plants that transit through Yugoslavia and unloaded in the other vehicles, except for container shipments, must be supplied fitocertifikatom issued by competent authority for

the protection of plants exporting country and are subject to medical examination in reloading.

Plant shipments in paragraph 1 this article may be overload the other vehicles in places as are provided for sales of plants across the state border.

If the medical examination in paragraph 1 this article establishes the presence of certain economic karantinskog or harmful organism above the allowed percentage, the federal inspector shall prohibit the transport shipments of plants or order for it to return, if an international agreement provides otherwise.

Shipment of seeds, seedlings and planting materials which transit through Yugoslavia are subject to registration and monitoring of federal inspectors out of the country at the border crossing where he held a federal inspection.

Check-ups in paragraph 1 this Article shall be as prescribed.

Article 35

For the import and transit shipments of plants that are unloaded, medical examination is carried out:

- 1) at the border - if the imported consignment of railway, river, lake, sea or road transportation vehicles;
- 2) the area of clearance where there is a federal inspection - if the package imports the means of postal or airline traffic, or if it is a decision ordering the federal inspectors.

Railway stations, sea ports, river, lake and Air port, road border crossings, container terminals, post offices and other places clearance, where medical examination is carried out in paragraph 1 this article should provide the requirements for safe and efficient performance of the health examination of consignments of plants.

The appropriate federal agency decision determines whether the conditions of paragraph 2 this article.

Article 36

If the federal inspector in the health examination items imported plants, suspected to have been infected with quarantine or economically harmful organism specified above the allowable percentage (hidden infection) whose presence is not possible to determine when viewing at the border crossing, will take samples of and at the expense of importers poveriće the organization authorized by Article 19 Paragraph 1 this law for laboratory examination.

Shipment in paragraph 1 This article, which is under customs supervision, can not be cleared prior to receiving the results of laboratory examination.

The provision of paragraph 1 this Article shall not apply to samples of plants for scientific institutes in Article 38 this law, and the small amount of vegetable seeds and flowers in their original packaging, in which the seed is placed in the manufacturer's operations in the country.

Article 37

On shipments of plants that are imported into the free zones and customs warehouses or in the consignment in Yugoslavia, the provisions of this Law relating to the import consignments of plants.

Article 38

Research institutes involved in the selection, introduction of new species, varieties, hybrids and lines and the protection of plants, or to perform collecting, creating and maintaining collections of plants, can be subject to the approval of the competent federal authority to import samples of plants (in proportion to the amount of use) without fitocertifikata. Shipments of samples of plants are subject to review of federal health inspectors and may not be infected with certain economic or quarantine harmful organisms.

The competent federal authority may approve the import of scientific institutes antisera, living parasites and predators of insects, culture fungi, bacteria, viruses, Mycoplasma and other organisms related to them, as well as aids for monitoring the presence and abundance of harmful organisms to investigate biological prevention and other studies.

The appropriate federal agency decision determines the requirements for import shipments from st. 1st and 2 this article.

Article 39

Shipments of plants that are exporting or resident of Yugoslavia, including herbs from the free customs zone or consignment store, subject to medical examination at the place of loading and must be supplied fitocertifikatom or health certificate for re-export, if required by the importing country or countries through which the consignment transit.

Medical examination of consignments of plants in the area of loading and fitocertifikata issue is a federal inspector.

Exceptionally, if required health check package plant to be exported is not done loading in paragraph 2 this article, this review will be made at the border crossing, except for shipments of seeds, seedling and planting materials, which must be viewed in the area of loading.

The application for a fitocertifikata exporter is obliged to provide information about the shipment to be exported, and to specify the conditions required by the importing country in terms of health safety item.

Individual shipments of plants that are at the border crossing grouped into one shipment for export must be from the place of loading to the point of grouping are provided in paragraph 1 fitocertifikatom this article.

If during the review in paragraph 1 this article determines that a shipment of plants infected with harmful organism above the allowable percentage for which it is forbidden to enter such a package in the importing country or the country through which transit, the federal inspector shall not issue fitocertifikat to export such items, or will order the necessary measures.

Check-ups from st. 1, 2, 3 and 5 this Article is made in the prescribed manner and paragraph 1 fitocertifikat is issued on the prescribed form.

Article 40

Importers, carriers and their agents, as well as customs authorities shall on receipt of consignments of plants that are imported or cargo in transit inform federal inspection in the prescribed manner, to perform medical examinations.

The bodies of the Customs Service can custom dutie shipments of plants, and can not make them the clearance to other customs offices as from federal inspectors do not receive a confirmation of the package plant health inspection, whether or not the decision of the federal inspectors on their transport to the place of customs clearance.

3rd Review and control of pesticides and fertilizers for the import, export and transit

Article 41

Pesticides and fertilizers can be imported, exported and provoziti just over the border crossings.

Importers, carriers and their agents, as well as customs authorities shall on receipt of shipment of pesticides or fertilizers inform federal inspection in the prescribed manner.

Article 42

Shipment of pesticides or fertilizers are subject to review of federal inspectors at the border crossing in order to verify the relevant documents for import, issued by the competent federal authorities.

If supporting documents are not in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 this article, the Federal Inspector shall issue a decision to ban imports and order the return or seizure of pesticides or fertilizers.

The seized shipment of pesticides or fertilizers may, in accordance with customs regulations, give local manufacturers of pesticides and fertilizers for use or destruction.

The competent federal body shall determine the conditions under which the shipment in paragraph 3 this article may be used or destroyed.

Article 43

If the accompanying documents in accordance with the provisions of Article 42 Paragraph 1 this law, the federal inspector takes samples of ready-made pesticide active substances, pretkoncentrata and fertilizer and allow transport under customs supervision to the place of customs clearance, if the importer has to provide evidence that can be used or bonded warehouse.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 this article, ready to pesticides, fertilizers and the import of which is approved for research or demonstration experiments, the amount required for treating the surface to ten acres, and to fifty acres if the use of aircraft, taking of samples is necessary.

Samples taken of pesticides, fertilizers and federal inspector indicates, at the expense of the importer, the authorized organization for testing of pesticides and fertilizers from Article 51 this law in order to test their quality.

Authorized organizations specified in paragraph 3 this Article shall submit a report on tests carried out quality of pesticides, fertilizers or federal inspector who has performed the sampling, the relevant federal agency and the importer, within eight days from receipt of sample.

While the federal inspector has completed the review process shipments of pesticides or fertilizers, are prohibited from taking or transfer goods under customs supervision.

Sampling of pesticides or fertilizers in paragraph 1 this Article is made in the prescribed manner.

Article 44

Shipment of pesticides or fertilizers that transit through Yugoslavia must leave the country within 72 hours and are subject to recording and monitoring out of the country by federal inspectors at the border.

Shipment of pesticides or fertilizers that are exported from Yugoslavia to be fitted with a certificate of quality issued by the competent federal authority.

The application for certification under paragraph 2 this Article shall be attached to the opinion of the authorized organization from Article 51 of this law on quality control.

Article 45

If the shipment of pesticides or fertilizers arrives at the border crossing where no organized federal inspection, customs authorities shall prohibit the import, export or transit of such shipments, and ordered that such shipment back to the sender or send to the nearest border crossing, where he held a federal inspection.

Article 46

Customs authorities can not make custom dutie the customs clearance of shipments to other pesticides or fertilizers as a federal inspector does not review and certify the import shipments.

The provision of paragraph 1 this Article shall also apply to pesticides which are imported in the consignment warehouse and free zone.

For items in paragraph 2 this article that when importing certified by the federal inspectors do not need subsequent permission for the import customs clearance, if not overdue the use of pesticides or fertilizers indicated in the declaration.

VI. REGISTRATION AND TURNOVER OF PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

1st Conditions for the marketing of pesticides and fertilizers

Article 47

Pesticides and fertilizers can be marketed on the territory of Yugoslavia on the basis of permission from the competent federal authorities. For the marketing of pesticides shall be issued to temporary or permanent license, and fertilizers - a permanent license.

Article 48

The temporary license is issued for pesticides which are manufactured from new active substances, based on the results of physical and chemical properties and biological efficacy of annual testing, toxicological evaluation and confirmation of the classification of a group of toxins, as well as the permanent licenses issued in the country or manufacturer of based on permits issued in one EU country, or if the crop is still not represented in the land of pesticide manufacturers.

Permanent license for pesticides produced by active substances already in circulation in Serbia shall be issued on the basis of results of physical and chemical properties of one-examination of biological effectiveness, toxicological evaluation and certificate of classification in the group of poisons finished pesticides.

Permanent license for pesticides produced by new active substance shall be issued on the basis of results of physical and chemical properties and biological efficacy of the two growing seasons, toxicological evaluation of active substances and finished pesticides, certificates of classification into groups of toxins and permanent licenses issued to manufacturers in the country, or on the basis of permits issued in one EU country, or if the crop is still not represented in the country's manufacturers of pesticides.

Permanent license to apply pesticides on the market, whose validity was lost, it can be renewed on the basis of results of physical and chemical characteristics and opinions of the authorized organization from Article 51 this law on the harmonization of the application in terms of resistance, and recent data about the effect on humans, beneficial organisms and the environment, and for the purposes set out in the past issued a permanent license. If the issuance of the license has passed the period of 10 years, is needed and toxicological evaluation of active substances (re-evaluation) and finished pesticides.

Article 49

Permanent license is issued for fertilizer on the basis of physical-chemical properties and biological one-year examination by the authorized organization from Article 51 this law.

Investigation of physical and chemical properties and biological performance fertilizers is done in laboratory and field conditions, according to the prescribed methodology.

Article 50

The competent federal body shall issue a decision on the issuance of temporary or permanent licenses for marketing of pesticides, and fertilizers - a permanent license.

Temporary licenses for marketing of pesticides shall be issued in three years.

Permanent licenses for marketing of pesticides and fertilizers shall be issued in 10 years.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 this article, depending on the properties of individual pesticides or fertilizers, the competent federal authority may specify a shorter period of validity of permits.

2nd Testing of pesticides and fertilizers

Article 51

Testing of pesticides and fertilizers is a legal entity in terms of personnel, equipment and devices meet the requirements for testing of physical-chemical properties and biological efficacy of pesticides and fertilizers, that the powers to the competent federal authority.

Authorized organizations specified in paragraph 1 this article must have:

- 1) professionals with scientific degree in plant protection (entomologist, fitopatolog, herbolog, fitofarmaceut) in permanent employment, for testing of pesticides;
- 2) experts in the field of science degree in plant physiology Agrohemija or in permanent employment, for the examination of fertilizer;
- 3) experts from the scientific or research degree in the field of chemical or technological or pharmaceutical sciences, in permanent employment;
- 4) technical and professional staff to perform experiments in the laboratory and field conditions;
- 5) The equipment and devices for qualitative and quantitative determination of physical and chemical properties of pesticides, and fertilizers;
- 6) equipment, devices and facilities for testing of biological efficacy of pesticides.

The competent federal body controlling the conditions in paragraph 1 this article and the decision determined whether those conditions are met.

List of the organizations specified in paragraph 1 this article is published in the Official Gazette of the FRY. "

Article 52

Application for testing of pesticides or fertilizers shall be authorized in Article 51 Organization this law, and copy the application to the competent Federal authorities.

Application for testing of pesticides or fertilizers may be submitted by a legal entity whose activities are the production of pesticides or fertilizers and which has the appropriate line for their production, and formulation (hereinafter referred to as domestic manufacturers).

The requirements of paragraph 2 this article, you must meet the domestic manufacturer shall be determined by regulations adopted to carry out this law.

The appropriate federal agency decision determines whether the conditions of paragraph 2 this article.

Article 53

The foreign manufacturer of pesticides or fertilizers may be applied for testing of pesticides or fertilizers through an authorized representative of Yugoslavia (hereinafter referred to as the authorized representative).

The authorized agent may be a domestic manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer foreign cooperator, or any other legal entity that is registered to represent foreign companies and that the permanent employment of workers with a university degree in plant protection and proper storage of pesticides or fertilizers.

The competent federal body controlling the conditions in paragraph 1 this article and the decision determined whether those conditions are met.

Article 54

Investigation of physical and chemical properties and biological efficacy of pesticides is performed in the laboratory and field conditions, according to the prescribed methodology.

Testing of pesticides in paragraph 1 this Article in the process of biotechnology (gentehnologije) shall be prescribed by a special methodology.

Physical and chemical properties are examined in one of the authorized organizations of Article 51 this law.

Biological efficiency of pesticide or fertilizer is examined in one of the authorized organizations of Article 51 this law, at least two different sites in the open air (different climatic conditions, land, etc..) or in one location indoors.

If the physical and chemical properties of pesticides tested in the process of issuing temporary permits, in the process of issuing permanent licenses for the same pesticide or fertilizer from the same manufacturer that tests are not necessary.

Authorized organization of Article 51 this law must keep the data from the application that the applicant mark as a trade secret, or until the expiry of validity of licenses for a period of 10 years.

3rd Licensing and registration of pesticides and fertilizer to put on the market

Article 55

In order to obtain temporary or permanent license for marketing of pesticides or fertilizers permanent license, the applicant shall request the federal ministry.

With the application of paragraph 1 this Article shall submit the report authorized the organization of Article 51 this law for testing pesticides or fertilizers on the completed survey, as well as confirmation of the competent federal authority on trade names of pesticides or fertilizers.

If it is a new active substances for Yugoslavia, in addition to reports of investigations made under paragraph 2 This article, along with the application is submitted and toxicological assessment of pesticides, as well as confirmation of their classification into groups of toxins, issued by the competent federal authority.

Article 56

Decision on the issuance of temporary or permanent license to apply pesticides on the market for permanent or fertilizer can be made if it meets the requirements in terms of physical and chemical properties and biological effectiveness, according to the methodology of Article 54 Paragraph 1 this law.

Article 57

The decision from Article 56 this law may be changed or updated, with prior testing, if a manufacturer of pesticides, fertilizers or wants to:

- 1) modify the content of active substances, or other substances that affect the changing physical and chemical properties;
- 2) expand the number of harmful organisms and other agents against which the pesticide should be applied;
- 3) expand the plant species on which will be applied;
- 4) change the amount or the concentration of its application;
- 5) change the waiting period.

If a manufacturer wants to change only the name of pesticide or fertilizer or pesticide manufacturer's name and / or fertilizers, the title of representative of foreign manufacturers of pesticides or fertilizers, or the name of subcontractors, the decision to amend or supplement the permanent license for the marketing of pesticides, and fertilizers shall be issued without previous study.

Sign in for testing to modify the decision in paragraph 1 This article is submitted to the authorized organization from Article 51 this law, a copy of the application to the competent federal authority.

A request to amend and supplement the decision in paragraph 1 of this article with a report on research conducted under paragraph 2 This article is submitted to the competent federal authority.

Article 58

Upon expiry of validity of licenses for marketing of pesticides or fertilizer, pesticide or fertilizer is subject to the re-examination of the license renewal.

Re-examination of paragraph 1 this Article shall be the authorized organization from Article 51 this law, which is required to complete testing within 30 days of receipt of the request.

Manufacturer of pesticide or fertilizer, or an authorized representative of foreign manufacturers of pesticide or fertilizer is liable to six months before the expiry of validity of licenses apply to the competent federal authority to renew a license for marketing of pesticides or fertilizer. With the requirement to submit a report on the results of tests carried out physical and chemical properties with the opinion of the authorized organizations of Article 51 the law on the harmonization of the application of pesticides or fertilizers in relation to their biological

efficacy, pest resistance, and recent data on the effect on humans, beneficial organisms and environment.

If a domestic manufacturer or an authorized representative of foreign manufacturers of pesticides or fertilizers do not apply for renewal of a license in paragraph 3 this article, the wipers from the list of registered pesticides.

If a particular pesticide or fertilizer ceased to be valid permit for placing on the market, and the unspent amounts no expiry date indicated on the declaration, the amount of pesticide or fertilizer can be placed on the market six months from the date of license expiration.

Article 59

The appropriate federal agency published in the Official Gazette of the FRY "lists of pesticides and fertilizers:

- 1) for the applicable permits for placing on the market;
- 2) that stopped the validity of permits for placing on the market.

List of job waiting period waiting period and pesticides shall be published in the Official Gazette of the FRY. "

4th Circulation of pesticides and fertilizers on the wholesale and retail

Article 60

Transportation of pesticides and fertilizers in bulk, in groups I, II, and III toxin positive (estimated) the list of poisons, carried out by legal entities that have facilities for the accommodation of pesticides and fertilizers (hereinafter: the storage of pesticides and fertilizers) and workers in full-time job relationship with a university degree in plant protection, which looks after the procurement, transport, accommodation, storage and issue of pesticides and fertilizers.

Storage of pesticides and fertilizers in paragraph 1 this article must have:

- 1) for placing pesticides and fertilizers, with built shelves (pallets);
- 2) a separate room for pesticides and fertilizers that are classified in the first group of toxins (a strong poison), and that may adversely affect (corrosive, explosive, oxidatively, flammable, selfigniting), or a separate part with a wire-enclosed compartment;
- 3) work space for working professionals.

Storage of pesticides and fertilizers in paragraph 1 this article must meet the required sanitary-technical and other conditions which ensure the proper and safe handling of pesticides and fertilizers.

Article 61

Transportation of pesticides and fertilizers to small, from groups I, II, and III toxin positive (estimated) the list of poisons, may make legal entities and entrepreneurs registered for such activities (hereinafter referred to as agricultural pharmacies) who meet the prescribed requirements.

Agricultural pharmacy shall:

- 1) room for accommodation of pesticides and fertilizers (shortcut warehouse);
- 2) a separate room for the sales part, with shelves;
- 3) a separate room or enclosed space in the sales area for professionals and housing supplies and equipment for defining harmful organisms;
- 4) workers in permanent employment with a university degree in plant protection and plant production with a concentration of plant protection and Conservation (hereinafter referred to as an expert in plant protection).

Agricultural pharmacies must meet the required sanitary-technical and other requirements to ensure proper handling of pesticides and fertilizers.

Plant Protection Specialist care of procurement, transport, accommodation and storage of pesticides and fertilizers, and pesticides and give instructions in writing (recipe) on their application.

Prescription is issued in duplicate, on a form prescribed by the Federal Ministry, with which a copy of the form given to the consumer, and the other retained expert in plant protection for the records.

Recipe may be issued or other legal entity, entrepreneur or individual who meets the requirements of paragraph 2 Item 4 this article and authorized by the competent federal authority, but such instruction must be documented in agricultural chemist in which the pesticide issue.

Plant Protection Specialist is required to keep records and submit monthly data on pesticide trade organization authorized in Article 6 this law.

Article 62

For pesticides and fertilizers that are not in group I, II, and III of toxins, or who are on the positive (evaluated) list of toxins, retail trade can be made a legal entity and entrepreneur in the shop where the employees with at least secondary education (agricultural or forestry profession) and the pesticide is not required to issue written instructions, but must provide prescribed sanitary-technical and other conditions which ensure the proper handling of pesticides and fertilizers.

Competent federal body controlling the conditions of Art. 60th and 61 and Article 62 Paragraph 1 this law and the decision determined whether those conditions are met.

Article 63

Individuals can not make sales of pesticides.

5th Import of pesticides and fertilizers

Article 64

Imports of finished pesticides that have temporary or permanent license or permanent license - for fertilizers, imports for scientific research and demonstration experiments, and the import of active substances and finished pretkoncentrata production of pesticides, and fertilizers shall be subject to the approval issued by the competent federal authority.

Request for approval of imports in paragraph 1 this article may be submitted by the authorized representative, the domestic manufacturer as kooperatna or agricultural or forestry farm of its needs.

Article 65

Approval for import of finished fertilizers or pesticides issued by the competent federal authority when certain pesticides or fertilizers can not be produced or formulated in Yugoslavia, or in the case when there is no sufficient quantity of appropriate pesticides or fertilizers in the domestic manufacturers, according to the plan setvenih areas and plantations in Yugoslavia and under conditions determined by the competent federal authority.

Domestic manufacturer to the competent federal authority, every quarter of the year, submit a

list of ready-stock of pesticides or fertilizers and active substances, as well as the planned quantity for the next year, according to the active substances, for approval or rejection of requests for importation of ready-made pesticides or fertilizers.

Article 66

The foreign manufacturer of pesticides, fertilizers or through its agent in Yugoslavia, for pesticides, and fertilizers, for which the license for the market, is obliged to offer cooperation with local manufacturers in co-operation, and final formulation of pesticide or fertilizer, if there are terms.

If a domestic producer is unable to produce the appropriate pesticide or fertilizer in cooperation with the foreign manufacturer is obliged to inform the competent federal authority, at least a three month period prior to its use, for approval of imports of ready-made pesticides, fertilizers and proper formulation, the quantity required during the year.

Article 67

Imports of finished pesticides or fertilizers for scientific research and demonstration experiments, temporary (disposable) imports, and import of active substances and pretkoncentrata production of pesticides, and fertilizers in Yugoslavia are made with the approval of the competent federal authorities.

Imports of finished pesticides or fertilizers for scientific research and demonstration experiments will be granted for a specific purpose, the amount required for treating the surface to ten acres, and to fifty acres if the treatment from the aircraft.

Import of active substances for the production and pretkoncentrata pesticides, or fertilizers in Yugoslavia allowed domestic producers to pesticides or fertilizers, for which there is temporary or permanent permit to put on the market.

Temporary (once) import of finished pesticides or fertilizers, for which there is no license for operations in Yugoslavia will be granted in the amount necessary for the treatment of the contracted quantity of seeds, seedlings or planting material of agricultural and forest plants produced in Yugoslavia, which are exported to the whole country which the importer sought treatment that pesticide or fertilizer.

Request for approval of imports from st. 2nd and 3 This article is submitted to a domestic manufacturer, the authorized representative or legal person engaged in scientific research, a request to permit the import of paragraph 4 this article - an organization that produces seeds and planting materials.

Article 68

Individuals can enter a pesticide from abroad.

6th Other conditions for the placing of pesticides on the market

Article 69

Before placing into circulation, pesticide or fertilizer should have a declaration and instructions for use in accordance with a decision issued the license for marketing of pesticides or fertilizers, and other regulations governing the marketing of dangerous substances.

Declaration and the instructions in paragraph 1 this Article are prescribed content and printed in the Serbian language, Cyrillic alphabet, but called the pesticide and the name of the manufacturer or an authorized representative who is protected, and that you can print the Latin alphabet.

Pesticide or fertilizer can be put into the market if it is certified by the competent federal authority and instructions from the declaration in paragraph 1 this article.

Article 70

Pesticide or fertilizer may be placed on the market only in the original packaging of the type for the purposes specified in the permit for placement on the market, and in the manner specified in the instructions for use.

If a particular pesticide, fertilizer or the expiry date indicated on the declaration, and can not be reformulated, and again put into circulation, must be disposed of properly.

Article 71

If during the use of pesticides or fertilizers establish negative characteristics or harmful effect on human health and the environment, or not sufficiently effective for the purposes specified in the permit, or has not performed toxicological evaluation (reevaluation) of active substances and preparations, the Federal Ministry issues decision to limit the application or termination of the license for marketing.

Legal entity that is engaged in manufacturing, sales, use or testing of pesticides or fertilizers, as well as other legal entity or individual entrepreneur, who in his work come to know or determine if the pesticide or fertilizer detrimental effects on crops, human and environment, or that did not seem effective in combating harmful organisms, is obliged to inform the competent federal authority to take adequate measures.

Article 72

A legal person, entrepreneur or individual who uses pesticides or fertilizers shall:

1) to ensure that when using a pesticide does not reach:

- In water, except for pesticides or fertilizers, which is licensed for use in channels and ponds;
- To crops grown and land is not treat these pesticide or fertilizer;
- The storage of agricultural products;
- The facilities for processing agricultural products;
- The facilities for breeding and keeping of domestic animals;

2) to ensure that the use of pesticides or fertilizers do not jeopardize the health and lives of people, domestic animals, aquatic organisms, bees, wildlife and other beneficial organisms, or to cause damage or pollution (contamination) of cultivated plants;

3) do not use pesticide or fertilizer, which is dangerous to bees at a time when the biggest threat to the poisoning of bees (during the flowering plants);

4) that, not later than 48 hours before using pesticides or fertilizers, bee keeper and inform users of hunting grounds and game of the forthcoming application of pesticides in the area.

Article 73

Pesticides or fertilizers that are based on federal regulations, are considered hazardous materials can be marketed and used if, besides the conditions stipulated by this law, meet the requirements stipulated in other provisions of federal law governing hazardous substances.

For flammable pesticides or fertilizers are applied and the provisions of federal law concerning the keeping of flammable materials and operations.

Article 74

The manufacturer or importer of pesticides, and fertilizers shall be responsible for damage caused due to incorrect or inaccurate instructions for the use of pesticides.

Article 75

It is forbidden to advertise pesticides or fertilizers, for purposes that are not set permission for their placing on the market.

VII. CONTROL OF EXECUTION OF THIS LAW

Article 76

The competent federal authority is administrative supervision over the implementation of laws and regulations based on this law by federal inspectors.

Federal inspectors in paragraph 1 this article must have a university degree in plant protection and plant production, with a concentration of plant protection or the protection of forests.

Article 77

The supervision of sales of plants, pesticides and fertilizers over the state border, federal inspector is authorized to:

- 1) is carried out of consignments of plants to control cross-border trade (import, export and transit) and issued fitocertifikat;
- 2) is the control of pesticides, fertilizers and the import, transit and export;
- 3) take samples of plants, pesticides and fertilizers, the import value of samples free of charge, to determine the health of plants, and the quality of pesticides or fertilizers;
- 4) prohibit the import or transit of cargo shipments of plants, pesticides and fertilizer if it is established that the consignment does not meet the conditions provided by law;
- 5) order the disinfection of consignments disinsection or plants that are imported or transit, to prevent entry of harmful organisms in Yugoslavia, as well as plants that export, if required by the importing country, and to monitor implementation of the measures ordered;
- 6) determine the quarantine supervision over certain types of plants that are imported for breeding;
- 7) order the professional review of the land, buildings and plants in the border area, to detect quarantine pest;

- 8) carries out a review of books and documents of legal persons in relation to the implementation of regulations on plant protection in trade across the state border;
- 9) collect data and information of those responsible and other persons and questioning witnesses and experts when necessary for the successful conduct of its affairs;
- 10) filed criminal charges, economic crimes and requests for court proceedings, for violation of the provisions of this Act;
- 11) order the taking of other measures for protection of plants under the authority of this law.

Article 78

The supervision of plant health inspection and control of the internal operations of plants, pesticides and fertilizers, the federal inspector is authorized:

- 1) perform medical control of shipments of plants, take samples of consignments of plants, no fee value of samples, to determine the health status of consignments of plants and issued fitocertifikat;
- 2) order the necessary items disinsection or disinfection plants and ordered the implementation of control measures;
- 3) control the implementation of measures to protect plants by keeper plants;
- 4) for domestic manufacturers of pesticides, fertilizers and / or authorized agent shall supervise the placing on the market and take samples of pesticides and fertilizers, without compensation value of samples, to check their quality;
- 5) prohibit the marketing of pesticides or fertilizers that do not meet the requirements under the provisions of this Law and regulations based on law;
- 6) controlling whether the conditions of production and trade of pesticides and fertilizers for domestic producers, or an authorized representative;
- 7) controls whether the conditions for sales of pesticides in wholesale and retail;
- 8) controls whether the conditions for carrying out disinfection operations, disinsection and deratization;
- 9) controls whether the conditions for the provision of services in the implementation of chemical plant protection measures;
- 10) controls if the conditions for carrying out medical examination crops and buildings;

11) order the entrepreneur to coordinate certain activities within or eliminate the disadvantages in terms of conditions stipulated in this Law and regulations enacted for the enforcement of this Act;

12) prohibit the entrepreneur activities if they do not coordinate their operations, and does not eliminate the disadvantages in terms of conditions stipulated in this Law and regulations adopted to implement this law;

13) carries out a review of books and documents of legal persons in connection with the implementation of regulations on the marketing of pesticides or fertilizers, and export shipments of plants;

14) collect data and information of those responsible and other persons and questioning witnesses and experts when necessary for the successful conduct of their affairs;

15) filed criminal charges, economic crimes and the requirements to run the offense for violation of the provisions of this Act;

16) order the other plant protection measures under the authority of this law.

Article 79

Measures under Article 77 items. 4th to 7 and 11 Article 78 and items. 2, 5 to 12 and 16 of this Law shall be determined by the decision of the federal inspectors.

Against the decision under paragraph 1 this article may be lodged a complaint to the competent federal authority.

A complaint may be filed within eight days from receipt of the decision and does not stay its execution.

The decision of the competent federal authority is final in administrative proceedings.

VIII. INSPECTOR ID and SIGNS

Article 80

Federal inspectors have the official ID, an official suit and sign a federal inspector.

Form of official identification, an official appearance suits the character and form specified in paragraph 1 this Article shall be adopted by regulation for the implementation of this Law.

IX. FEES AND COSTS

Article 81

Importers, exporters and provoznici pay a fee for medical examinations of shipments of plants in the cross-border trade, import and export, and control of pesticides and fertilizers, the import or export and bear the expenses incurred in connection with applying crop protection measures.

The costs of laboratory testing of samples of plants, pesticides and fertilizers, by order of federal inspectors, bear importers, producers or holders of plants from which samples were taken for testing.

To cover the cost of the competent federal authorities in connection with the issuance of temporary or permanent license for the marketing of pesticides and fertilizers, and extension (revision) permit examination of the physical and chemical properties and biological efficacy of pesticides and fertilizers, applicants from Article 54 this law to pay compensation.

For the issuance of certificates of plant health in domestic traffic sender plants from Article 26 Paragraph 5 this law is paid a fee.

The amount of compensation from st. 1st to 4 this article provides the federal government.

X. PENALTY PROVISIONS

1st Criminal offenses

Article 82

Who enters quarantine harmful organism from other countries and not make the ordered measures to prevent entry and spread of quarantine harmful organism, and quarantine harmful organism specified cause adverse economic effects on plants within the country, will be punished for a criminal offense by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Imprisonment for a term specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, who put the pesticide on the market without a temporary or permanent license, or issue another pesticide rather than

prescribed, and substitution is not permitted, and thus cause adverse effects to human health or environmental effects.

If the offense referred to. 1st and 2 of this Article results in substantial harm, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment up to three years.

If the act referred to. 1st and 2 this Article is committed from negligence, the offender shall be punished by fine or imprisonment up to one year.

Pesticide in paragraph 2 this Article shall be seized.

2nd Economic Offences

Article 83

A fine of 150,000 to 450,000 dinars shall be imposed for violation economic entity (the holder of plants, etc.):

- 1) If it does not make the ordered measures to prevent introduction and spread of harmful organisms from other countries and their suppression of Yugoslavia (Article 11);
- 2) If it does not make the required measures of plant protection (Article 12);
- 3) if you do not destroy crops which, according to federal regulations on health safety of food and animal feed, is considered harmful organism infected or polluted (contaminated) the means of plant protection products (Article 14, paragraph 1);
- 4) if the herbs that, according to federal regulations on health safety of food and animal feed, as infected harmful organism or polluted (contaminated) Pesticides used for any other purpose without the opinion of the authorized organization and the approval of the competent federal authority (Article 14, paragraph 2);
- 5) If using silos, warehouses and other facilities to accommodate plants that do not meet the requirements (Article 15, paragraph 1);
- 6) if it performs disinfection, disinsection and deratization, and does not meet the requirements (Article 15, paragraph 3)
- 7) if the premises for accommodation, processing and storing herbs, as well as the means of transportation of plants, which are determined by harmful organisms, not to perform disinfection, disinsection or deratisation to combat these organisms (Article 16, paragraph 1);
- 8) if the premises for accommodation, processing and storing herbs, as well as means for

transportation of plants, which have determined the presence of the pest quarantine, delete them or bring plants and other items (appliances, machinery and so on.) Where quarantine harmful organisms can be transmitted, but these organisms do not suppress or eradicate (Article 16, paragraph 3);

9) should provide a measure of plant protection services, and application of pesticides in agriculture and forestry, and does not meet the requirements (Article 17, paragraph 1);

10) should put into circulation or use for your seed trays and seedlings originating from seed crops for the production of agricultural crops from the facilities for the production of forest seeds (individual trees, groups of trees and forest seed stands), facilities for the production of seedlings, as and facilities for the production of seedlings of perennial plants, nursery, etc., which is reviewed health (article 18 par. 1 and 2);

11) should be involved in the production of seeds, vegetables, seedlings and planting material of agricultural and forest plants, and has no permanently employed specialists with higher education in the field of plants, and forests (Article 18, paragraph 3);

12) perform the medical examination of seed crops for the production of agricultural crops, nursery plants, facilities for the production of forest seeds, seedling production facilities, facility for the production of seedlings of perennial plants, etc., as well as production bezvirusnog or to certain viruses tested seeds, seedlings and planting material and soil to nematodes, and not to meet the requirements or not authorized by the competent federal authority (Article 19);

13) if the crops to produce seeds of agricultural plants, facilities for forest seed production, seedling production facilities, facilities for producing seedlings of perennial plants, etc., on which the established presence of economic or quarantine pest above the permitted process takes place measures ordered their suppression and destruction of (the 20th century. 3 and 4);

14) if the production of agricultural and forest plants using seed, nursery and planting material that is harmful organism infected with quarantine and certain economically harmful organism in the percentage greater than allowed (Article 21);

15) should put into circulation by the infected plants quarantine harmful organisms (Article 24, paragraph 1);

16) should put on the market seed, nursery and planting materials that had been infected with quarantine or certain economic harmful organisms per cent higher than allowed (Article 24, paragraph 2);

17) If plants are infected by quarantine harmful organisms, and seed trays and seedlings that are infected or are suspected to be infected, and some economically harmful organisms above the allowable percentage placed in the internal market for industrial processing, immediate consumption, or for scientific purposes and that for this are not met certain conditions

specified in the decision of the competent federal authority (Article 25);

18) If you do not make health examination of plants from areas infected with quarantine harmful organisms in which they can be transferred and what was the area was declared an infected place of loading prior to shipping in the area that is infected with quarantine harmful organisms or other infected area, if the transport is through nezaraženog areas (Article 26, paragraph 1);

19) If you do not perform medical review of nursery and planting material before uploading to the object to which they are produced (Article 26, paragraph 3);

20) If you upload plants infected with quarantine harmful organisms, or seed, nursery plants and seedlings that are infected or suspected of being infected, and some economically harmful organisms above the allowable percentage (Article 26, paragraph 1);

21) should make the transport of plants from the infected area without a certificate of plant health (Article 27);

22) should put the pesticide or fertilizer on the market after the expiry of the validity of the permit (Article 47 and 50);

23) should put on the market a pesticide or fertilizer after the expiry of validity of licenses, and for the unspent amount of pesticides or fertilizers that have not expired expiration date indicated on the declaration for the period of six months from the date of expiration of the permit (Article 58, paragraph 4. And 5);

24) perform the operations of pesticides or fertilizers in bulk, and does not meet the requirements (Article 60);

25) perform the operations of pesticides, and fertilizers to small, and does not meet the requirements (Article 61);

26) if traffic is pesticides or fertilizers that are on the positive list of toxins, and does not meet the requirements (Article 62);

27) perform the import of finished pesticides or fertilizers, or active substances for the production of pesticides pretkoncentrata without the approval of the competent federal authority (Article 64);

28) if the importation of ready-made pesticides or fertilizers, for scientific research and demonstration experiments, as well as temporary import and import ready-made pesticides and pretkoncentrata active substances for the production of pesticides in Yugoslavia without the approval of competent federal authority (Article 67, paragraph 1);

29) if you put on the market a pesticide or fertilizer that is not in the original packaging, for the purposes specified in the permit for placing on the market, that is contrary to the instructions for use and if you put on the market a pesticide or fertilizer which is the expiry date (Article 70);

30) if the use of pesticide or fertilizer and do not take care of the prescribed measures to protect human health, plants and animals (Article 72, paragraph 1);

31) if the use of pesticide or fertilizer at the time over the treated plants harmful effects on human health and beneficial organisms (Article 72, item 2);

32) if the use of pesticide or fertilizer, which is dangerous to bees at a time when the biggest threat to the poisoning of bees (during the flowering plants) and not inform the keeper of bees and users of hunting and wildlife, not later than 48 hours before the upcoming application of pesticides or fertilizers in that area (Article 72 paragraphs. 3 and 4).

For the acts referred to in paragraph 1 this Article shall be punished by an economic offense, and the responsible person in Parvanov person shall be fined from 3,000 to 30,000 dinars.

3rd Violations

Article 84

A fine of 15,000 to 150,000 dinars shall be imposed on a legal person (the holder of plants, etc.):

1) If not regularly report to the competent federal authority on the implementation of plant protection tasks entrusted to him (Article 7, paragraph 2);

2) if unauthorized returns or publish data on the occurrence of harmful organism quarantine newly discovered in Yugoslavia (Article 13, paragraph 1);

3) if proof of the health of crops for the production of seeds of agricultural plants, nursery plants, facilities for the production of forest seeds and facilities for the production of seedlings of perennial plants for their crops and facilities (Article 20, paragraph 6);

4) If the declaration of each package of seed that is subject to disinfection, that is not listed disinsection information on which the pesticide carried out disinfection and / or disinsection, and the clause: "The seed was poisoned" (Article 23, paragraph 1);

5) should perform the import, export and transit shipments through the border crossing plants in which no organized border inspection (Article 28);

6) If the imported seed, nursery and planting material without the permission of the competent federal authority (Article 31, paragraph 1);

7) if the competent federal authority a report on identified health nursery plants and seedlings of perennial plants that are transferred or may transfer the quarantine harmful organisms whose presence is not possible to determine when medical examination at the border crossing (Article 32, paragraph 2);

8) if the transfer is done outside the plant items that are specific for the trade of plants across the state border (Article 34, paragraph 2);

9) if imported samples of plants, antisera, living parasites and predators of insects, the culture of fungi, bacteria, viruses, Mycoplasma, and these and other similar organisms without approval of the competent federal authority (Article 38 par. 1 and 2);

10) should make exports or re-export shipments of plants without medical examination and fitocertifikata or health certificates for re-export, and that requires the importing country or countries through which the consignment of transit (Article 39 paragraph 1);

11) If on receipt of consignments of plants that are imported or cargo in transit does not inform the border inspection for the purpose of medical examination (Article 40, paragraph 1);

12) should perform the import or entry of pesticides and fertilizers through the border crossing on the border which is not organized inspection, or if you do not import shipment of pesticides border inspector (Article 41);

13) if the application testing of pesticides and fertilizers for distribution, but does not meet the requirements (Articles 52 and 53);

14) perform the testing of pesticides or fertilizers in laboratory and field conditions contrary to the established methodology for testing pesticides or fertilizers (Article 54, paragraph 1);

15) If the competent federal authority does not submit, in due time, stock-ready list of pesticides or fertilizers and active substances, as well as the planned quantity for the next year, according to the active substances (Article 65, paragraph 2);

16) If you do not inform the competent federal authority is unable to produce the pesticide or fertilizer in cooperation with foreign manufacturers of pesticides, and fertilizers (Article 66, paragraph 2);

17) should put on the market pesticides or fertilizers without verified declarations and instructions for use (Article 69 par. 1 to 3);

18) if found in his work or find out if the pesticide or fertilizer harmful effects on plants, people and the environment, or does not function efficiently in suppression of harmful organisms, let it not notify the competent federal authority (Article 71, paragraph 2);

19) perform the advertising of pesticides, and fertilizers for purposes that are not determined by the permission of their placing on the market (Article 75).

For the acts referred to in paragraph 1 this Article shall be imposed on the responsible person of the legal person shall be fined from 900 to 9,000 dinars.

Article 85

If the action of article 83 Paragraph 1 items. 1st to 9, item 11, items. 14th up to 21 items. 24th to 27 and items. 29th to 32 and Article 84 Paragraph 1 items. 5, 6, and 8 and touch. 10th to 12 This law makes an entrepreneur, shall be punished by a fine of 900 to 9,000 dinars.

Article 86

A fine of 900 to 9,000 dinars shall be imposed on a person:

1) if it provides measures for protection of plants, and pesticide use in agriculture and forestry, and does not meet the requirements (Article 17);

2) if it produces seeds, seedlings and planting materials, and has not signed a contract with an authorized institution (Article 18, paragraph 4),

3) if production of agricultural and forest plants used seed trays and seedlings that were infected with quarantine harmful organism and certain economically harmful organism in the percentage greater than allowed (Article 21);

4) if it enters the plant shipments at the border crossing at the border which is not organized inspection (Article 28);

5) if issued written instructions (prescription) for the application of pesticides, and does not meet the requirements (Article 61, paragraph 2, item 4 and paragraph 5);

6) If not submitted within the data on pesticide branch operations service (Article 61, paragraph 6)

7) if entered pesticides from abroad (Article 68);

8) if the use of pesticide or fertilizer and do not take care of the prescribed measures to protect human health, plants and animals (Article 72, paragraph 1);

9) if the use of pesticide or fertilizer at the time over the treated plants harmful effects on human health and beneficial organisms (Article 72, paragraph 2);

10) if the use of pesticide or fertilizer, which is dangerous to bees at a time when there is the greatest threat to the poisoning of bees (during the flowering plants) and not inform the keeper of bees and users of hunting and wildlife, not later than 48 hours before the upcoming application of pesticides or fertilizers in that area (Article 72 paragraphs. 3 and 4).

XI. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 87

Regulations made for the implementation of this Law shall be filed within six months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Article 88

Legal persons of art. 6, 15, 17, 19, 51, 52 and 53 this law are obligated to harmonize its operations with the provisions of this law within one year from the date of enactment of this law.

Legal entities in preparation. 60, 61 and 62 the laws that deal with trade of pesticides, and fertilizers on the wholesale and retail are obligated to harmonize its operations with the provisions of this law within one year from the date of enactment of this law, and conditions regarding the specialization of plant protection - within two years from the date of enactment of this law.

If the legal entity that is engaged in trade of pesticides or fertilizers on the wholesale and retail business is not harmonize its legislation with the provisions within paragraph 2 this Article, the competent federal authority to initiate its removal from the Court Registry.

Article 89

On the effective date of this Law shall cease to apply to the Law on protection of plants against diseases and pests that threaten the whole country ("Official Gazette of SFRY", no. 74/89 and Official Gazette of FRY, no. 28/96) and Law on Transfer pesticides (Official Gazette of FRY, no. 57/93 and 28/96).

Article 90

This law shall come into force on 1 January 1999.

