

VETERINARY LAW

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Subject matter

Article 1

- (1) This Law governs the conditions and method of performing the veterinary activities, animal health protection, veterinary public health measures, veterinary environmental protection as well as other issues of relevance for carrying out veterinary activities
- (2) The organisation and implementation of animal health protection, as well as implementation of veterinary public health measures are in the interest of Montenegro.

Veterinary activities

Article 2

- (1) Veterinary activities, in terms of this Law, shall include protection and control of animal health and welfare, control of zoonoses, control of safety and health safety of products of animal origin and feed and other veterinary public health activities, promotion of animal reproduction from the viewpoint of animal health protection and veterinary protection of the environment (hereinafter referred to as: the veterinary activities).
- (2) The veterinary activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be performed by legal persons under the conditions and as prescribed by this Law.

Rights of the animal keeper

Article 3

The animal keeper shall have the right to:

- 1) animal health protection;
- 2) choose freely the veterinarian and provision of veterinary services, other than those laid down by the program of mandatory animal health protection measures referred to in Article 47 and the program referred to in Article 48 of this Law;
- 3) veterinary examinations prescribed and issuing of certificates, that is, attestations or other veterinary documents prescribed, in accordance with the law;
- 4) information on animal health condition in a specific area;
- 5) information on possibilities of provision of veterinary services and animal treatment costs, as well as information on possible consequences resulting from the failure to abide by the law.

Definitions and terms

Article 4

For the purposes of this Law, the specific terms and definitions shall mean as follows:

- 1) **animal keeper** is the animal owner, i.e. the legal or natural person authorised to keep the animal on a lasting or temporary basis, who is directly answerable for the health and the welfare of the animal concerned;
- 2) **the state of destination, or the region thereof**, is the state, or the part of the state, respectively, which is the final destination of the consignment;
- 3) **the state origin, or the region thereof**, is the state, or the part of the state, respectively, that the animal or the product originates from;
- 4) **epizootiological area** is the area of the local self-governance unit (the Old Royal Capital of Cetinje, the Capital City of Podgorica and a municipality);
- 5) **epizooty or epidemic of an infectious disease** are cases of occurrence of an infectious disease which have, in terms of number of cases, incidence, time, place and the animal species affected, exceeded the expected number of cases;
- 6) **border inspection post** is the post situated in the immediate vicinity of the point of entry in Montenegro, at the border crossing, issued with approval for conducting of veterinary examination of animals, food of animal origin, feed and other products of animal origin subject to veterinary examination;

- 7) **feed** is a substance or product of plant or animal origin, including additives, either processed, partly processed or unprocessed intended animal feeding of animals orally;
- 8) **eradication** is elimination of the causative agent of a disease in a herd, compartment, epizootiological area or state;
- 9) **export** is taking the consignment out of the customs territory of Montenegro for commercial purposes;
- 10) **quarantine** is a facility where animals, reproductive material and eggs for hatching are kept under the conditions of complete isolation for the purpose of checking and establishing their health condition;
- 11) **movement or relocation** is any commercial or non-commercial movement of an animal from the holding of origin or some other location to another location (the place of final destination), or dispatch of consignments of products of animal origin, feed and animal by-products, regardless of the purpose;
- 12) **pets** are dogs, domestic cats, exotic and decorative birds, small rodents, terrarium animals, aquarium animals, and other animals bred or reared for the purpose of keeping company, recreation, protection or assistance to humans;
- 13) **monitoring** is systematic implementation of a series of activities prescribed and planned, undertaken for the purpose of acquiring a general insight into the safety of food, feed as well as animal health and welfare;
- 14) **non-commercial movement** is movement of animals without direct commercial effect (e.g. seasonal grazing, participation in cultural or sports events, vacations and excursions with animals), as well as relocation of food and products of animal origin and feed for non-commercial purposes or direct commercial effect (e.g. movement for own needs, collection of animal carcasses within the framework of hygiene services, etc.);
- 15) **animal by-products** are animal carcasses or parts of carcasses and products of animal origin not intended for human consumption;
- 16) **consignment** is a certain quantity of animals, products of animal origin or feed for animals, of the same species or type, encompassed by a single veterinary certificate, veterinary document or other document prescribed, placed on a single means of transport by which it was dispatched from one state or a part of the state, intended for the same place of destination;
- 17) **documentary check** is a check of veterinary certificates, veterinary documents or other documents accompanying the consignment;
- 18) **products of animal origin** are:
 1. products of animal origin intended for human consumption:
 - a) food of animal origin, including honey and blood,
 - b) live bivalve molluscs, live echinoderms, live tunicates, live gastropods intended for human consumption,
 - c) other animals intended for preparation, for the purpose of delivery to the final consumer (live);
 2. products of animal origin intended for animal nutrition:
 - a) meat meal, fish meal, bone meal, liver meal, blood meal, feather meal,
 - b) feed containing products referred to in subitems a) and c) of this item,
 - c) other products of animal origin;
 3. products of animal origin intended for industrial use: raw skin, fur, wool, hair, bristle, feathers, hoofs, bones, horns, blood, intestines and other products of animal origin intended for industrial use;
 4. products of animal origin intended for pharmaceutical use: organs, glands, animal tissue and bodily fluids, which are used in preparation of pharmaceutical products;
 5. reproductive material;
- 19) **trade** in animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products of animal origin and products derived from by-products of animal origin is import, transit, export, storage, sale, display for sale, relocation, exchange, ceding or other transfer to third parties;
- 20) **reproductive material** is animal semen, embryos, ova, hatching eggs and spawn;
- 21) **residues** are residues of pharmacologically active substances or residues thereof, as well as other substances that may remain in animal tissues, organs and/or products, and as such can be harmful to human health;
- 22) **risk** is a possibility of occurrence of an infectious disease and harmful effect to human and animal life and health and seriousness of that effect resulting from existence of such risk;

- 23) **assembly centre** is a holding, centre or market where animals originating from different holdings are placed in order to form an animal consignments intended for trade;
- 24) **certification** is the procedure of verification of the compliance with the conditions prescribed on the basis of which the certificate of compliance (certificate, attestation or other document) is issued in a written, electronic or other appropriate form;
- 25) **official control** is inspectorial supervision carried out by the public administration body in charge of veterinary affairs (hereinafter referred to as: the Administration) through veterinary inspectors for the purpose of checking the compliance with the conditions prescribed in terms of animal health and welfare, food and feed safety;
- 26) **official sample** is the sample taken during official control;
- 27) **official veterinarian** is a veterinary inspector;
- 28) **trader** is a natural or legal person engaged in commercial buying or selling of animals, either directly or indirectly, who regularly trades animals and who, in a period not longer than 30 days from the day of purchase, sells or relocates animals from one facility into other facilities that are not in his ownership;
- 29) **introduction** is physical introduction of consignments into Montenegro for the purpose of import, transit or storage in free customs zones, free warehouses, bond warehouses, for direct supply of marine vessels in cross-border trade, as well as introduction of pets for the purpose of non-commercial movement;
- 30) **import requirements** are veterinary requirements laid down by specific legislation that needs to be complied with by animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products intended for import;
- 31) **veterinary staff** are veterinarians and veterinary technicians;
- 32) **veterinarian** is a doctor of veterinary medicine or graduated veterinarian;
- 33) **veterinary protection of the environment** are veterinary activities carried out under the procedures and measures implemented during breeding, keeping and use of animals, handling of animal carcasses and by-products of animal origin in order to prevent the pollution of the environment and to protect human and animal health;
- 34) **veterinary examination** includes measures, acts and activities undertaken for the purpose of protection of public health, animal health and welfare and veterinary protection of the environment;
- 35) **veterinary public health** are the veterinary activities covering the work in the field of control of animals, products of animal origin, feed and accompanying objects aimed at direct or indirect protection of human health against zoonoses, food-borne zoonotic agents and other harmful substances, as well as the protection of the environment.
- 36) **animal health protection** is surveillance, prevention, detection, control and eradication of infectious or parasitic diseases as laid down by this Law, including zoonoses, breeding of animals of a particular genotype free from certain diseases and protection against other infectious, parasitic and organic diseases;
- 37) **zoonoses** are diseases or infections transmitted from animals to humans and vice versa under natural conditions;
- 38) **animals** are domestic solipeds and cloven-hoofed animals (domestic bovine animals, including species of the genera *Bubalus* and *Bison*, porcine, ovine, caprine animals and domestic solipeds including equines, donkeys, mules and hinny), poultry (reared birds, including chicken, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls, birds not considered domestic, but are reared as domestic animals, other than ratites); ratites (ostrich, emu, rhea, moa and kiwi); lagomorphs (hares, rabbits and other rodents); wild game (wild solipeds and cloven-hoofed animals or lagomorphs, other land mammals that are hunted for human consumption and are considered to be wild game in accordance with the legislation, including mammals living in enclosed territory under conditions of freedom similar to those of wild game and wild birds that are hunted for human consumption); other animals and birds other than poultry (animals and birds in zoos, dogs, cats, bees, silkworm, wild animals, reptiles, laboratory and experimental animals); fish and other aquatic animals (marine or freshwater animals, other than live bivalve and other molluscs, live echinoderms, live tunicates and live gastropods and all mammals, reptiles and frogs, either wild or farmed); bivalve and other molluscs (filter feeding Lamellibranchiata); gastropods (land gastropods *Helix pomatia* Linne, *Helix aspersa* Muller, *Helix lucorum* and species of the Achatinidae family).

II. ORGANISATION AND AUTHORITY IN PERFORMING OF VETERINARY ACTIVITIES

1. Competent authorities

Article 5

Public administration activities in the veterinary field shall be carried out by:

- 1) the public administration body in charge of veterinary activities (hereinafter referred to as: the Ministry),
- 2) the administration body in charge of veterinary activities.

Scope of authority

Article 6

- (1) In performing the activities as laid down by this Law, the Ministry shall adopt legislation for enforcement of this Law, the program of mandatory animal health protection measures, special programs of animal health protection, programs for monitoring of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and monitoring of their resistance to antimicrobial agents, salmonella control programs, residue monitoring program, decides upon complaints to decisions made in the first instance procedure, co-operates with international organisations and competent authorities of other states in the veterinary field and shall perform other activities in accordance with this Law;
- (2) In enforcement of this Law the Administration shall:
 - 1) Keep registers of animals, holdings and establishments;
 - 2) Adopt multiannual and annual plans of official controls in the field of animal health and welfare, food and feed safety;
 - 3) Develop technical basis for: animal health protection strategy, the program of mandatory animal health protection measures, other special programs, crisis management plans (hereinafter referred to as: the contingency plans) and regulations in the veterinary field;
 - 4) Register and approve establishments in accordance with this Law;
 - 5) Carry out official controls over enforcement of this Law;
 - 6) Take part, within its scope of authority, in activities and co-operate with international organisations and competent authorities of other states in the veterinary field;
 - 7) Carry out other activities as laid down by the law.

2. Official laboratories

Activities

Article 7

- (1) Samples taken during monitoring and official controls in accordance with this Law shall be analysed by official laboratories authorised by the Administration.
- (2) The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be issued to a laboratory accredited in accordance with Montenegrin standards for the method(s) falling under the scope of accreditation for the specific types of tests.
- (3) Once it is established that the laboratory is no longer complying with the conditions prescribed, the Administration shall withdraw the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

National reference laboratories

Article 8

- (1) For certain types of tests carried out for the purpose of monitoring and official controls in accordance with this Law, the Administration shall designate one laboratory as the national reference laboratory for that particular test type.
- (2) A single laboratory may be the national reference laboratory for several test types.
- (3) In case no laboratory in Montenegro meets the requirements referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article for the specific test type, the Administration may designate a reference laboratory based outside Montenegro, which has been designated the national reference laboratory of the state it is based in.
- (4) The national reference laboratories shall be accredited for the method falling under the scope of accreditation for the specific type of test.

- (5) Detailed conditions to be met by laboratories referred to in Article 7 of this Law and paragraph 1 of this Article, the designation procedure and method as well as types of activities shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (6) The Administration shall publish the list of laboratories referred to in Article 7 of this Law and paragraph 1 of this Article, in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.

3. Organisation and authorisation of legal persons in carrying out veterinary activities

Legal persons carrying out veterinary activities

Article 9

- (1) Veterinary activities may be carried out by legal persons organised as: veterinary surgeries, specialised veterinary surgeries, centres for collection of semen for artificial insemination, centres for storage and distribution of semen for artificial insemination and laboratories (hereinafter referred to as: the veterinary organisations) and veterinary service in accordance with this Law.
- (2) The tasks of the veterinary activities referred to in Article 18 of this Law in accordance with this Law, shall be carried out by the existing Public Institution Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory (hereinafter referred to as: the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory).

Founding procedure

Article 10

- (1) A veterinary organisation may be founded by a legal or natural person.
- (2) A veterinary service, as an organisational unit, may be organised by the public administration body in charge of internal affairs, the public administration body in charge of defence, a legal person engaged in animal breeding as well as legal persons carrying out such activity on non-profit basis and do not provide veterinary services to animal keepers, solely for the purpose of carrying out the activities within their respective scopes of authority or work.
- (3) The veterinary organisation, the veterinary service and the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory may begin performing their veterinary activities only on the basis of a decision on compliance with the conditions prescribed in terms of staff, premises (building), technical conditions and equipment.
- (4) The application for establishing the compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article with the documents prescribed shall be presented to the Administration.
- (5) The compliance of the conditions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be established by the Administration on the basis of a direct inspection.
- (6) The conditions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the contents of the application referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article and the documentation accompanying the application shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Entry into the register

Article 11

- (1) A legal person referred to in Article 9 of this Law complying with the conditions prescribed shall be entered into the register of veterinary organisations and services kept by the Administration on the basis of the decision referred to in Article 10 paragraph 5 of this Law.
- (2) The contents of the register referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the procedure of entry and deletion from the register shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (3) The veterinary organisation, the public administration body or the legal person under which the veterinary service operates, as well as the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall notify the Administration in writing of any change of conditions as established in the decision referred to in Article 10 paragraph 5 of this Law, no later than 15 days from the day the change took place.

Deletion from the register

Article 12

The Administration shall adopt the decision on deletion of a veterinary organisation or veterinary service or the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory from the register referred to in Article 11 paragraph 1 of this Law:

- 1) at request of the veterinary organisation, veterinary service and the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory;
- 2) when, in the course of control, it is established that the veterinary organisation, the veterinary service or the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory no longer complies with the conditions prescribed, after failing to remedy the deficiencies established within the deadline set;
- 3) with cessation of its business activities.

4. Veterinary organisations

Veterinary surgery

Article 13

- (1) Veterinary surgery shall:
 - 1) Follow the animal health condition, propose and undertake the measures for the prevention of occurrence, detection, control and eradication of infectious animal diseases and zoonoses;
 - 2) Implement the program of mandatory animal health protection measures and other programmes referred to in Articles 47 and 48 of this Law;
 - 3) Implement the measures for the prevention of occurrence, detection, treatment, control and eradication of animal diseases beyond the program of mandatory animal health protection measures, as well as treat injuries and perform surgical procedures on animals;
 - 4) Issue certificates on animal health condition and veterinary referral forms;
 - 5) Identify and register animals, register their movement and register the holdings in accordance with the law;
 - 6) Monitor animal health condition and apply measures for preservation of health and health reproductive ability of breeding animals, implement measures for the prevention and treatment of infertility as well as insemination and embryo transfer;
 - 7) Carry out the basic field and laboratory diagnostics of infectious and other animal diseases;
 - 8) Provide advice in the field of animal health and welfare, pathology, rearing and nutrition from the veterinary viewpoint;
 - 9) Provide veterinary education with the objective of preservation and enhancement of animal health, welfare and reproduction;
 - 10) Carry out procurement of medicinal and other products necessary for the provision of veterinary services;
 - 11) Provide medicinal products necessary for animal treatment carried out under the supervision of a veterinarian, in accordance with the law, including the advices and instructions about the use of the medicinal products with a view to protecting the human and animal health;
 - 12) Carry out disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control (DDD);
 - 13) Undertake measures to prevent contamination of the environment while performing the activities;
 - 14) Engage in retail sale of pet food;
 - 15) Engage in retail sale of products for disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control as well as animal care products;
 - 16) Perform veterinary-health measures in the quarantine;
 - 17) Carry out also other activities that it is registered or authorised for.
- (2) The activities referred to in paragraph 1 items 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of this Article, a veterinary surgery shall carry out at request of the animal keeper.
- (3) Veterinary surgery may perform the activities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article provided that:
 - 1) It employs at least one veterinarian with a licence, and
 - 2) It has appropriate establishments, premises, equipment and facilities.
- (4) The activities referred to in paragraph 1 items 2, 5, 12 and 16 of this Article may be carried out only by a veterinary surgery to which such activities have been ceded.
- (5) The activities referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article may be carried out by a veterinary surgery complying with the conditions laid down by the Ministry.

Specialised veterinary surgery

Article 14

- (1) A veterinary surgery may be founded as a specialised veterinary surgery for carrying out certain specialised activities in the veterinary field.
- (2) A specialised veterinary surgery may carry out the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article provided that:
 - 1) It employs at least one veterinarian with a licence and a specialisation in the field it has been established for, and
 - 2) It has appropriate establishments, premises, equipment and facilities.
- (3) A specialised veterinary surgery may carry out also the activities referred to in Article 13 paragraph 1 item 2 of this Law provided that the conditions prescribed have been met.

Centre for collecting of semen for artificial insemination

Article 15

A centre for collecting of semen for artificial insemination shall carry out the activities of:

- 1) Production, supply and keeping of quality breeding animals;
- 2) Obtaining, treatment, storage and trade in semen for artificial insemination, ova and fertilised ova;
- 3) Systematic control of health condition of breeding animals and their reproductive ability;
- 4) Health protection of breeding animals of the centre against infectious and other animal diseases;
- 5) Artificial insemination of animals;
- 6) Obtaining and transfer of fertilised ova;
- 7) Laboratory testing of semen for artificial insemination of animals and fertilised ova;
- 8) Provision of technical assistance in application of artificial insemination and fighting infertility;
- 9) Education in the field of artificial insemination and animal reproduction;
- 10) Other activities it has been registered for.

Centre for storage and distribution of semen for artificial insemination

Article 16

A centre for storage and distribution of semen for artificial insemination shall carry out the activities of:

- 1) Storage and distribution, that is, trade in semen for artificial insemination of animals;
- 2) Control of storage, handling, distribution conditions and delivery of semen for artificial insemination;
- 3) Monitoring and keeping records on receipt and deliver of semen for artificial insemination;
- 4) Other activities it has been registered for.

Laboratory

Article 17

A laboratory shall carry out the activities of:

- 1) Laboratory diagnostics of animal diseases (bacteriological, serological, virological, pathological, chemical and bio-chemical);
- 2) Laboratory testing of safety of food of animal origin and products of animal origin;
- 3) Laboratory testing of feed, feed additives and water in order to establish their safety and/or quality;
- 4) Testing of semen for artificial insemination of animals, ova and fertilised ova;
- 5) Prevention of contamination of the environment while performing the activities;
- 6) Monitoring of occurrence of infectious animal diseases;
- 7) Other activities it has been registered for.

Public Institution Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory

Article 18

- (1) Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall perform, as activities of public interest on the epizootiological area of Montenegro, the following:
 - 1) Monitor and study the epizootiological situation, develop and introduce new laboratory methods for diagnostics and control, apply new veterinary-medicinal achievements and procedures, or professional work methods;
 - 2) Propose measures for the prevention, detection, control and eradication of infectious, parasitic and rearing animal diseases;
 - 3) Carry out the laboratory diagnostics of animal diseases in accordance with the programs referred to in Articles 47 and 48 of this Law;
 - 4) Carry out the diagnostic laboratory and patho-anatomical examinations in case of suspected infectious diseases defined in accordance with this Law;
 - 5) Ensure and carry out continuous laboratory diagnostics of infectious diseases in animals for which the infectious disease or the cause of death needs to be established without delay;
 - 6) Carry out laboratory testing of safety of food of animal origin and products of animal origin;
 - 7) Carry out laboratory testing of feed and feed additives in order to establish their safety and/or quality;
 - 8) Take part in delivery of training on elementary knowledge in the veterinary field for animal keepers and other persons;
 - 9) Analyse semen for artificial insemination of animals, ova and fertilised ova;
 - 10) Monitor and propose measures for enhancing animal fertility and take part in research work in the field of animal reproduction;
 - 11) Keep and distribute sera, vaccines, diagnostic and other products in accordance with the program of mandatory animal health protection measures;
 - 12) Carry out research and experimental development activities in mathematics and science;
 - 13) As well as other activities it has been registered or authorised for.
- (2) The Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory may carry out the activities referred to in paragraph 1 items 3, 4, 5 and 11 of this Article on the basis of a direct decision of the Administration, provided that the conditions prescribed have been met.
- (3) When, in the course of control, it is established that the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory fails to perform the activities ceded in accordance with this Law, the Administration shall adopt the decision on prohibition of activities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.
- (4) The rights of founders of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall be exercised by the Government of Montenegro (hereinafter referred to as: the Government).

Administration and management bodies

Article 19

- (1) The administration body of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall be the Board of Directors.
- (2) The management body of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall be the director.
- (3) The Board of Directors of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall be appointed by the Government, at proposal of the Ministry.
- (4) The director of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall be appointed by the Government, at proposal of the Ministry.

Founding document and statute

Article 20

- (1) The document founding the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall lay down in more detail the activities, the authority of the bodies, its composition, mandate, method of appointing and other issues of relevance for the work of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory.
- (2) The Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall have its statute to be adopted by the Board of Directors.
- (3) The statute of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory lays down in more detail the activities, rights and duties of the administration and management bodies, the conditions for the selection of the director, the organisation and other issues of relevance for the activities of the Public Institution.
- (4) The statute of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall be approved by the Government, while the act on internal organisation and job systematisation shall be approved by the Ministry.
- (5) The supervision over the work of the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall be carried out by the Ministry.

Veterinary service

Article 21

- (1) The veterinary service shall perform veterinary activities in establishments and on animals that the public administration bodies referred to in Article 10 paragraph 2 of this Law are in charge of, or in a legal person that it is an organisational unit of.
- (2) The veterinary service may carry out the activities referred to in Article 13 paragraph 1 items 2 and 5 of this Law on their own animals, on the basis of a direct decision of the Administration, provided that the conditions prescribed have been met.
- (3) When, in the course of control, it is established that the veterinary service fails to perform the activities ceded in accordance with this Law, the Administration shall adopt the decision on prohibition of the activities ceded.

5. Public interest in the field of animal health protection and veterinary public health

Public activities

Article 22

- (1) Permanent animal health protection and implementation of measures of veterinary public health shall be the activities of public interest (hereinafter referred to as: the public activities), carrying out of which shall be provided on the epizootiological territory of Montenegro.
- (2) The public activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be:
 - 1) Systematic control of infectious animal diseases as well as vaccination of animals in accordance with the programs referred to in Articles 47 and 48 of this Law;
 - 2) Diagnostic testing, either field or laboratory, as well as patho-anatomic diagnostics in case of suspected infectious disease defined in accordance with this Law;
 - 3) Prevention of occurrence of infectious animal diseases in natural and other disasters;
 - 4) Prevention of spreading of highly dangerous infectious diseases in case of their outbreak in neighbouring countries or in Montenegro;
 - 5) Analysing the epizootiological situation, development and introduction of new laboratory methods for diagnostics and control, as well as application of new veterinary-medicinal achievements, procedures, or methods of professional work;
 - 6) Implementation of planning documents in accordance with this Law;
 - 7) Mandatory veterinary controls as laid down by this Law;
 - 8) Preparation of epidemiological studies and risk analyses with regard to introduction of infectious animal diseases on the territory of Montenegro, with optimal economic measures and means for implementation of measures in case of occurrence or risk of occurrence of infectious animal diseases;
 - 9) Ensuring adequate supplies of vaccines, diagnostic products, disinfectants and other products for prevention of occurrence, diagnosing and control of infectious animal diseases;
 - 10) Organisation and delivery of training of animal keepers and other persons on elementary knowledge in the field of veterinary medicine;
 - 11) Continuous veterinary field and laboratory diagnostics of infectious diseases of animals for which the infectious disease or the cause of death needs to be established without delay;
 - 12) Professional development of veterinarians and veterinary technicians;
 - 13) Issuing, extension and revocation of licences and keeping the register of licences issued;
 - 14) Adoption and implementation of training curricula in accordance with the program of mandatory animal health protection measures and other programs;
 - 15) Compensations for animals killed, objects and raw materials damaged or destroyed during the implementation of measures ordered for control of highly dangerous infectious diseases and specific designated infectious diseases and zoonoses as well as for dead animals for which it has been verified that they died of highly dangerous infectious diseases and specific designated infectious diseases and zoonoses;
 - 16) Animal identification and registration, animal movement registration and registration of holdings;
 - 17) Ensuring and implementation of effective measures for monitoring of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and their resistance to antimicrobial products as well as epidemiological analysis of occurrence of food-borne diseases;

- 18) Ensuring and implementation of effective measures for detection and control of salmonella and other zoonotic agents in all the relevant phases of production, processing and distribution, and in particular at the level of primary production, including feed, for the purpose of reducing their prevalence and public health risks;
 - 19) Systematic control of residues and other contaminants in animals, products of animal origin intended for human consumption and feed, harmful to human health;
 - 20) Control of measures that need to be implemented with regard to stray animals and dangerous animals;
 - 21) Safe disposal of by-products of animal origin (hereinafter referred to as: by-products) and veterinary protection of the environment.
- (3) The measures referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be laid down by the program of mandatory animal health protection measures and other programs and plans.
 - (4) The activities of implementation of measures laid down by the program of mandatory animal health protection measures and animal identification and registration, animal movement registration and holding registration, shall be ceded to veterinary organisations by a contract on the basis of a procedure implemented in line with the public competition called by the Administration.
 - (5) The activities laid down by other programs and plans shall be ceded to veterinary organisations, or legal and natural persons in accordance with the law.
 - (6) Where animal health protection is not organised in certain parts of the territory of Montenegro, the Administration shall undertake the measures necessary to provide adequate animal health protection in such areas.

6. Public competition

Content of a public competition

Article 23

- (1) The public competition referred to in Article 22 paragraph 4 of this Law shall be implemented by a commission formed by the Administration.
- (2) The public competition shall include in particular:
 - 1) Types of public activities;
 - 2) Area in which public activities are to be carried out;
 - 3) The period during which the public activities are to be carried out;
 - 4) Conditions to be met by those that carry out the public activities;
 - 5) Mandatory contents of the application for carrying out the public activities and the documents to be submitted together with the application;
 - 6) Deadline for submitting the applications;
 - 7) Evaluation criteria;
 - 8) Deadline for selection of the executors of public activities;
 - 9) Name of the contact person for information related to the public competition;
 - 10) Date, place and time of opening the applications;
 - 11) Method for notifying about the selection of the executors of public activities;
- (3) The criteria referred to in paragraph 2 item 7 of this Article shall be established by the Administration in co-operation with the Veterinary Chamber, no later than 30 days prior to calling of the public competition referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Opening and evaluation

Article 24

- (1) The procedure of opening and evaluation of applications shall be carried out by a commission referred to in Article 23 paragraph 1 of this Law.
- (2) Minutes shall be kept on the procedure of opening and evaluation of applications.
- (3) Authorised representatives of veterinary organisations applying to the public competition may attend the opening of applications.
- (4) The minutes on opening shall be signed by members of the commission and by the representatives of veterinary organisations present.
- (5) Incomplete applications and applications received after the deadline set by the public competition shall not be considered, of which the applicant shall be duly notified.

- (6) The decision on selection of veterinary organisations for executors of public activities shall be made by the Administration, at the proposal of the commission.
- (7) The decision referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be published on the web site of the Administration on the day of adoption.
- (8) A complaint to the decision referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be filed to the Ministry within 15 days from the day the decision was made.
- (9) The veterinary organisation referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall carry out the activities ceded in the area, in the scope, in the manner and in the period as laid down by the contract referred to in Article 26 of this Law.

Cancellation

Article 25

- (1) In cases where no veterinary organisation applied to the public competition for carrying out the public activities in a certain area, or where no veterinary organisation is selected on the basis of the public competition procedure, the public competition shall be cancelled, or cancelled only for the part related to the area for which no veterinary organisation was selected.
- (2) In cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Administration shall adopt a decision on appointing of a veterinary organisation for implementing the measures for which the public competition was called for the area in which no veterinary organisation was selected.
- (3) In cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Administration shall call a new public competition within 60 days from the day of cancellation of the public competition.
- (4) Where, in the repeated public competition referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, no veterinary organisation applies or no selection is made in the public competition procedure, the Administration shall adopt a decision appointing the veterinary organisation that shall implement the measures for which the public competition was called.

Contract on ceding the activities

Article 26

- (1) On the basis of the decision referred to in Article 24 paragraph 6 of this Law, the Administration shall sign with a veterinary organisation a contract on ceding the public activities.
- (2) The contract referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include, in particular, the following:
 - 1) Type and scope of activities ceded;
 - 2) Name of one or more epizootiological areas in which the activities ceded are to be carried out;
 - 3) The period during which the public activities are to be carried out;
 - 4) The method and conditions for carrying out the activities;
 - 5) The method of payment for the activities performed;
 - 6) Reasons for termination of the contract prior to its expiration;
 - 7) Conditions for unilateral termination of the contract;
 - 8) Responsibilities in carrying out of the activities ceded;
 - 9) Other rights and obligations of the contractual parties.

Contract termination

Article 27

- (1) The contract on ceding the activities referred to in Article 26 of this Law shall expire on the day of expiration of the contract period, or termination.
- (2) The Administration may terminate the contract prior to its expiration, either without a period of notice or with it, if it is established in the course of control that the veterinary organisation:
 - 1) Fails to perform the activities ceded or performs them incompletely;
 - 2) Performs the activities ceded in contravention of the contract and the law;
 - 3) Or where the bankruptcy or liquidation procedure has been introduced into the veterinary organisation;
- (3) In cases referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the Administration shall terminate the contract referred to in Article 26 of this Law and appoint a veterinary organisation that shall implement the activities for which the terminated contract had been signed for, pending the appointing of a new executor of public activities on the basis of a public competition that shall be called within the period of 60 days from the day of termination of the contract.

Register of legal persons authorised for performing veterinary activities

Article 28

The Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory referred to in Article 18 paragraph 2, the veterinary service referred to in Article 21 paragraph 2, and veterinary organisations referred to in Article 22 paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Law shall be entered in the register referred to in Article 11 paragraph 1 of this Law.

Fee for public activities

Article 29

The legal persons referred to in Article 28 of this Law shall receive a fee for carrying out the activities ceded in the amount set by the program of mandatory animal health protection measures or other program.

7. Veterinary staff

Professional qualifications

Article 30

- (1) The veterinary activities referred to in Article 2 of this Law shall be carried out by veterinary staff, while specialised activities of veterinary diagnostics and analyses shall be performed by persons holding also the appropriate professional qualifications.
- (2) The professional veterinary activities in a veterinary organisation and veterinary service may be carried out by a veterinarian holding a licence issued in accordance with this Law.
- (3) The licence shall be issued to a veterinarian with VII education level, who passed the professional exam and is a member of the Veterinary Chamber.
- (4) The vocational-technical veterinary activities, other than: diagnosing, decision on treatment and independent disposal of medicinal products, surgical procedures, interpretation of laboratory and specialist reports and provision of professional opinion, may be carried out by a veterinary technician, with IV education level, who passed the professional exam, under the supervision of the veterinarian referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, and in accordance with the rules of the vocation.

Professional training

Article 31

- (1) Veterinary staff shall have the right and obligation to professional training with a view to acquiring technical knowledge through participation in training courses, seminars, symposia, congresses and other professional and scientific events and other forms of professional training within the scope of their work, as well as the obligation to continuously follow and adopt contemporary knowledge.
- (2) The veterinary organisation shall provide the conditions for professional training referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
- (3) The professional training and testing the knowledge of veterinarians employed in the Ministry and the Administration shall be carried out in accordance with the professional training programme, adopted by the Administration.
- (4) The professional training programme for veterinarians referred to in Article 30 paragraph 2 of this Law shall be adopted by the Veterinary Chamber.

Prohibition

Article 32

A person not complying with the conditions laid down by this Law shall be prohibited from providing veterinary services.

Traineeship and professional exam

Article 33

- (1) Veterinarians and veterinary technicians who have not completed the traineeship and passed the professional exam shall not provide veterinary services independently.
- (2) The traineeship period for veterinarians shall last for one year and for veterinary technicians six months.
- (3) Upon completion of traineeship and prior to passing the professional exam, the veterinarians and veterinary technicians may carry out veterinary activities under direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian for a period no longer than one year.
- (4) Veterinarians and veterinary technicians shall pass the professional exam before a commission formed by the Administration.
- (5) Passing of professional exams referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be organised and implemented by the Administration.
- (6) The program, the method of passing the professional exam referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, the composition and the work of the examination commission, the form of the minutes on passing of professional exam and the form of certificate of the professional exam passed shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Ensuring the carrying out of veterinary activities

Article 34

In cases of urgent and other needs for immediate provision of veterinary assistance and services, the veterinary organisations shall provide working hours of their employees longer than usual full-time (duty, stand-by), i.e. overtime work.

8. Licence

Article 35

- (1) At request of a veterinarian complying with the conditions referred to in Article 30 paragraph 3 a licence shall be issued, by which the veterinarian is given the right to work referred to in Article 30 paragraph 2 of this Law.
- (2) The licence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the Veterinary Chamber.
- (3) The procedure of issuing, extension or revocation of licence shall be conducted in accordance with the law governing the general administrative procedure.

Licence validity period

Article 36

- (1) The licence shall be issued for the period of five years.
- (2) A veterinarian who intends to extend the licence shall, 30 days prior to the expiration of the deadline referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, submit an application to the Veterinary Chamber for checking the compliance with the conditions prescribed and the extension of the licence.
- (3) Detailed conditions for extension of the licences referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Licence revocation

Article 37

- (1) The licence may be suspended or revoked.
- (2) Licence suspension, for a period of up to three years, may be done in the following cases:
 - 1) Where the valid and enforceable decision of the court established that the veterinarian acted in a way that seriously jeopardised health or life of animals, or humans;
 - 2) Breach of the Code of Veterinary Profession;
- (3) The licence of a veterinarian whose work was permanently prohibited by a valid and enforceable decision of the court shall be revoked.
- (4) The decision on revocation of the licence shall be made by the Veterinary Chamber.
- (5) a complaint to the decision on suspension of the licence may be filed to the Ministry.
- (6) administrative lawsuit may be filed against the decision of the Ministry.

Licence register

Article 38

- (1) The licences issued shall be entered in the licence register.
- (2) Deletion from the licence register shall be made in cases of:
 - 1) permanent loss of work ability to carry out veterinary activities;
 - 2) at personal request of the veterinarian;
 - 3) failure to comply with the conditions for licence extension;
 - 4) licence revocation, and
 - 5) in other cases as laid down by the Statute of the Veterinary Chamber.
- (3) The licence register shall be kept by the Veterinary Chamber.
- (4) The contents and method of keeping the licence register and the form of the licence shall be laid down by the Ministry.

III. VETERINARY CHAMBER

Objectives of the Veterinary Chamber

Article 39

- (1) For the purpose of improving the conditions for veterinary profession, protection and development of expertise, professional ethics and protection of professional interests of veterinarians, increasing the level of animal health protection and enhancing the veterinary public health, the veterinarians form the Veterinary Chamber, as a professional organisation, with rights and obligations as laid down by this Law and the Statute of the Veterinary Chamber.
- (2) The Veterinary Chamber shall have the capacity of a legal person.

Statute of the Veterinary Chamber

Article 40

- (1) The Veterinary Chamber shall have its Statute.
- (2) The Statute of the Veterinary Chamber shall lay down in more detail:
 - 1) The objectives and tasks of the Veterinary Chamber;
 - 2) The bodies of the Chamber, the method of their appointing and authority;
 - 3) The rights and obligations of the Chamber members;
 - 4) The method for setting the membership fee and financing of the work of the Chamber;
 - 5) Other issues of relevance for the work of the Chamber.
- (3) The Ministry approves of provisions of the Statute of the Veterinary Chamber governing the issues to in Article 41 paragraph 1 item 4 of this Law.
- (4) The supervision over the legality of work of the Veterinary Chamber and the control of performing the activities ceded shall be carried out by the Ministry in accordance with the law.

Activities of the Veterinary Chamber

Article 41

- (1) The Veterinary Chamber shall:
 - 1) Adopt the Code of Veterinary Profession and ensure its implementation;
 - 2) Take care of the dignity of the profession, discipline in carrying out the activities of animal health protection and undertake appropriate measures in cases of breach of the Code and ethical norms;
 - 3) Keep the register of members;
 - 4) Issue, extend, suspend and revoke licences and keep the register of licences issued;
 - 5) Provide opinions in development of laws, animal health protection programs and other regulations in the veterinary field;
 - 6) Define the standards for setting the price of veterinary services;
 - 7) Take part in setting the criteria for evaluation and the procedure of ceding the activities of public interest;
 - 8) Prepare and issue publications, brochures, forms, and similar;
 - 9) Give opinions and take part in training programs as laid down by this Law;

- 10) Define training programs referred to in Article 31 paragraph 4 of this Law;
- 11) shall carry out other duties as laid down by the Statute of the Veterinary Chamber.
- (2) The Veterinary Chamber shall perform the activities referred to in Article 22 paragraph 2 items 12 and 13 of this Law, as activities ceded, financed from the budget of Montenegro.
- (3) The Veterinary Chamber shall present to the Ministry an annual report on carrying out the activities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article no later than March 31 of the current year for the previous year.
- (4) In case where the Veterinary Chamber fails to provide the approval referred to in Article 40 paragraph 3 of this Law and fails to carry out the activities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article for a period longer than 120 days, these activities shall be carried out by the Ministry until removal of the reasons that led to failure to perform the activities.

Financing of the Veterinary Chamber

Article 42

The funds for work of the Veterinary Chamber shall be provided from:

- 1) The membership fees;
- 2) fees referred to in Article 156 paragraph 1 of this Law for carrying out the activities referred to in Article 22 paragraph 2 items 12 and 13 of this Law;
- 3) donations and other sources.

Chamber of Veterinary Technicians

Article 43

For the purpose of improving the conditions for carrying out the vocational-technical activities, improving the quality of work, the veterinary technicians may form the Chamber of Veterinary Technicians, in accordance with the law.

IV. ANIMAL HEALTH

Animal health protection

Article 44

Animal health protection shall be carried out for the purpose of ensuring: the breeding and production of healthy animals, safe and fit products of animal origin and feed, protection of humans against zoonoses, animal welfare protection and veterinary protection of the environment.

Planning documents

Article 45

- (1) For the purpose of further development of animal health protection activities and veterinary public health and provision of conditions for unhindered trade in animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products, the planning documents shall be adopted.
- (2) The planning documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are:
 - 1) The strategy of animal health protection;
 - 2) The program of mandatory animal health protection measures;
 - 3) Special programs in accordance with this Law;
 - 4) contingency plans.

Animal health protection strategy

Article 46

- (1) the strategy of animal health protection shall be adopted by the Government for the period of five years.
- (2) The strategy referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall lay down the measures of animal health protection for the purpose of protecting the animals against infectious diseases, that is, prevention of transmission of infectious diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans.

Program of mandatory animal health protection measures

Article 47

- (1) For the purpose of monitoring, prevention of occurrence, detection, control and eradication of infectious and parasitic diseases, the program of mandatory animal health protection shall lay down the specific preventive measures, in accordance with this Law, appropriate to the epizootiological situation and the hazard level;
- (2) The program referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall lay down: the measures, deadlines, method of implementation, entities to implement them, sources, method of ensuring and use of funds, method of control, method of reporting as well as other conditions for their implementation.
- (3) The program referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted by the Ministry by December 31 of the current year for the following year.
- (4) The program referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be published in the "Official Gazette of Montenegro".

Special programs of animal health protection

Article 48

- (1) The special programs of animal health protection shall be adopted in cases of risk of occurrence or outbreak of highly dangerous infectious diseases and exotic diseases, as well as for the prevention of the spread of endemic diseases.
- (2) The programs of animal health protection referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted by the Ministry.

Contingency plans

Article 49

- (1) The control and eradication of highly dangerous infectious disease, depending on the risk assessment, shall be organised and implemented on the basis of a crisis management plan for specific infectious diseases (hereinafter referred to as: contingency plan) adopted by the Government.
- (2) The contingency plan referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include in particular the organisation and method of implementation of measures for control of a specific infectious disease, the means, equipment and human resources as well as the procedure for control of execution of the plan.
- (3) The Administration develops the contingency plan referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, carries out the supervision and coordination of implementation and provides instructions for its implementation.
- (4) The Administration prepares and co-ordinates simulation exercises on certain disease outbreaks.
- (5) For the purpose of effective detection, monitoring, control and eradication of diseases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Administration shall develop the plan of regular education and implement regular education of veterinary staff.

Training on basic knowledge on infectious animal diseases

Article 50

- (1) Persons rearing animals or persons who, in performing their work come in direct contact with animals shall have the basic knowledge of infectious animal diseases and zoonoses, on prevention of their occurrence, transmission to humans and on regulations governing the protection of animals against infectious diseases.
- (2) The training of persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out in accordance with the training program adopted by the Administration.
- (3) For implementation of the program referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article the Administration may authorise a legal person, in accordance with the law.
- (4) Natural persons graduated from at least secondary vocational school of veterinary or livestock department shall not be obliged to take part in training programs referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Mandatory preventive measures implemented by the animal keeper

Article 51

- (1) Animal keeper shall:
- 1) Protect animal health and welfare and human health against disease and infections that can be transmitted between animals and humans and against consequences of presence of residues in food of animal origin and feed;
 - 2) Undertake measures of animal health protection for the purpose of preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious or parasitic animal diseases and zoonoses in the way and within deadlines as laid down by this law and undertake other measures in accordance with the law;
 - 3) facilitate veterinary examinations and control, taking of material necessary for testing as well as implementation of other measures prescribed and provide adequate assistance in that process;
 - 4) Notify, without delay, the nearest veterinary surgery or the official veterinarian in cases of suspected hazard to animal health, including abortion, or with regard to animal health, hazard to human health and provide, within specific period of time, the information necessary with regard to health condition, animal health protection and measures implemented, on safety of products of animal origin and feed, as well as enable checking the validity of the information given, free of charge;
 - 5) facilitate implementation of the program of mandatory animal health protection measures and other measures prescribed;
 - 6) Provide feed by which diseases cannot be transmitted or caused;
 - 7) Register the holding, identify and register the animals, in accordance with the law;
 - 8) Keep the records and documents as prescribed;
- (2) Detailed content and method of keeping the records referred to in paragraph 1 item 8 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

General preventive measures of animal health protection implemented by keepers

Article 52

The general preventive measures of animal health protection that animal keepers shall implement include:

- 1) Provision of nutrition and watering of animals with safe feed and water;
- 2) Provision and maintenance of biosafety measures in facilities for animal breeding as well as in other facilities where animals are kept;
- 3) Provision of hygienic conditions at births and milking;
- 4) Prevention of introduction of causative agents of diseases in premises for rearing and keeping of animals;
- 5) Handling of animal carcasses and other by-products, waste waters and excrement in a prescribed manner;
- 6) Provision of disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control in the establishments and in means of transport;
- 7) Provision of vaccination and serumisation (immunoprofilaxis) and protection by medicinal products (chemoprofilaxis);
- 8) Other preventive measures as laid down by this Law.

General preventive measures of animal health protection implemented by veterinary organisations and veterinary services

Article 53

For the purpose of animal health protection, the veterinary organisations and veterinary services shall implement the following measures:

- 1) Animal identification and registration, registration of movement and registration of holdings in accordance with the law;
- 2) Prevention of occurrence, detection, control and eradication of infectious or parasitic animal diseases, including zoonoses;
- 3) Protection of animals against other diseases;
- 4) Prevention and detection of contamination of animals and products of animal origin by contaminants of biological and chemical origin;

- 5) Treatment of diseased animals, surgical procedures on animals and other activities related to animal health protection;
- 6) Ensure animal reproduction in accordance with the biological properties of the species concerned, prevent fertility disorders, treat infertility of animals, prevent and treat rearing diseases as well as diseases of progeny;
- 7) Health protection in the procedure of: obtaining and preparation of semen for artificial insemination, obtaining and transfer of fertilised ova and embryos, storage and distribution of semen for artificial insemination and fertilised ova and embryos and artificial insemination of animals, prevention and detection of hereditary animal diseases;
- 8) Provision of zoohygienic and other veterinary-health conditions of rearing and use of animals and preservation of health and proper nutrition of animals;
- 9) Animal welfare protection;
- 10) Issue and use veterinary medicinal products during direct provision of animal health protection services as well as medicated feed;
- 11) Retail trade in veterinary medicinal products, in accordance with the relevant legislation;
- 12) Disinfection, disinfestation, rodent control and radiological decontamination of animals, land, facilities, equipment and other objects;
- 13) Veterinary protection of the environment during use of veterinary medicinal products and substances harmful to environment, or, during carrying out of activities;
- 14) Veterinary education for the purpose of protecting animal health and veterinary public health.

Infectious animal diseases

Article 54

- (1) Infectious animal diseases for which general and special preventative measures, as well as other measures laid down by this law are implemented, are classified according to the causative agent and measures necessary for prevention of their occurrence, detection, control and eradication into the highly dangerous infectious diseases, dangerous infectious diseases and other infectious diseases.
- (2) Highly dangerous diseases are the diseases able to spread suddenly and quickly regardless of the state borders and may cause major socio-economic consequences for the state and/or endanger the existence of certain animal species and endanger international trade in animals and products of animal origin.
- (3) Dangerous infectious diseases are diseases that may cause negative social and economic consequences and/or negative consequences to public health within the state as well as negative consequences to international trade in animals and products of animal origin.
- (4) Other infectious diseases include less dangerous infectious diseases.
- (5) Prevention and control of infectious diseases referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall be in the interest of Montenegro.
- (6) A detailed classification of animal diseases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and measures for prevention of their occurrence, detection, control and eradication and the scope of the infected and endangered area, depending on the disease, shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Special preventive measures of protection against infectious animal diseases

Article 55

- (1) For the purpose of animal health protection, the following special preventive measures shall be implemented:
 - 1) Diagnostic and other testing;
 - 2) Establishing the cause of disease and death;
 - 3) Epizootiological testing;
 - 4) Killing for diagnostic purposes;
 - 5) Killing for preventative purposes;
 - 6) Killing of infected and suspected animals (stamping-out procedure);
 - 7) Laboratory examination of raw hide and skin;
 - 8) Laboratory examination of water;
 - 9) Special, targeted disease surveillance programs;
 - 10) Prohibition of use of swill in animal feeding;
 - 11) immunoprofilaxis;
 - 12) prohibition of keeping domestic animals in pastureland;

- 13) examination of wild animals;
 - 14) laboratory testing of feed;
 - 15) disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control;
 - 16) zoohygiene, zoo-technical and isolation measures and other biosafety measures in places where animals are kept and/or reared;
 - 17) inspection of animals and products of animal origin in production and trade;
 - 18) inspection of animals in places for trade in and gathering of animals;
 - 19) inspection of facilities for rearing and accommodation of animals;
 - 20) control of means and conditions for transport of animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products;
 - 21) inspection of establishments for slaughter of animals, treatment, processing, storage and trade in products of animal origin, feed and by-products;
 - 22) collection and disposal of animal by-products;
 - 23) inspection of production, trade, use and storage of reproduction material;
 - 24) special identification/marketing of animals;
 - 25) restriction or prohibition of import, export and transit of animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products;
 - 26) restriction and/or prohibition of relocation and placing on the market of animals and movement of vehicles and humans;
 - 27) restriction and/or prohibition of placing on the market of products of animal origin, feed and by-products;
 - 28) inspection of feed safety in production, trade and use;
 - 29) education of animal keepers and other persons;
 - 30) making a list of animals on holdings, infected or endangered areas;
 - 31) Laying down the manner of keeping animals in holdings and handling wild animals.
- (2) In addition to the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry may order also the implementation of other measures not included in the paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the conditions and method of their implementation, depending on the nature of the disease and the risk level.

Suspected infectious animal disease

Article 56

- (1) An infectious or parasitic disease is suspected where among animals of the same herd, flock, yard, holding, beehive or other place and space where animals are kept on temporary or permanent basis, two or more cases of a disease or death with the same or similar signs occur, when an animal dies suddenly without any visible cause, or when the laboratory testing, the clinical signs of the disease or the epizootiological circumstances justify the establishing of a suspicion of an infectious or parasitic disease.
- (2) In case of occurrence of an infectious animal disease or when signs of the disease have been established giving rise to suspect that the animal has taken ill with or died of an infectious disease, the animal keeper shall:
 - 1) Notify, without delay, the nearest veterinary surgery or official veterinarian;
 - 2) separate healthy animals from those suspected to be taken ill;
 - 3) prevent entry of unauthorised persons into the holding, or the facility;
 - 4) restrain from taking or forcing the animal out of the holding, or the facility;
 - 5) keep the dead animal until a veterinarian arrives;
 - 6) facilitate a clinical examination, taking of the material for diagnostic examination, including killing, or slaughter of animals, and carrying out of the epizootiological examination;
 - 7) implement other measures ordered or prescribed.

Establishing of an infectious animal disease

Article 57

- (1) A veterinarian suspecting an infectious or parasitic animal disease shall:
 - 1) Order the keeper to implement the measures prescribed and enter the measures ordered into the records kept on the holding;
 - 2) Undertake the measures necessary in order to confirm or exclude the suspected disease, or establish the cause of animal death and prevent the spread of the disease;

- 3) In cases of diseases referred to in Article 54 of this Law, notify, as prescribed, the official veterinarian in charge of that particular epizootiological area.
- (2) The veterinary staff shall undertake all the measures necessary so they would not pose a risk of spread of causative agent of the disease.
- (3) The animal keeper shall implement the measures ordered, referred to in paragraph 1 item 1 of this Article.
- (4) The veterinarian submitting the materials for laboratory examination in cases of suspected infectious animal disease shall ensure transport of the material sampled so as to prevent the spread of the infectious disease or deterioration of the material.
- (5) The material referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be submitted for examination to the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory referred to in Article 18 of this Law or other authorised laboratory.
- (6) The laboratory examination of diagnostic material for the purpose of establishing the causative agents of infectious or parasitic diseases by methods prescribed shall be carried out by Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory or other laboratory authorised by the Administration.

Procedure in case of establishing the infectious animal disease

Article 58

- (1) Upon establishing of an infectious or parasitic disease, or suspicion of a disease referred to in Article 54 of this Law, the official veterinarian in charge of that particular epizootiological area shall report the suspicion or the established disease to the Administration in a prescribed manner.
- (2) The official veterinarian referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall notify the legal persons carrying out veterinary activities in the area he is in charge of, of the occurrence of the infectious or parasitic disease or the suspected disease.
- (3) The official veterinarian shall carry out the epizootiological examination on the basis of the notification of infectious animal disease or suspected infectious animal disease.
- (4) The official veterinarian shall notify the competent health institution of the suspected or established hooknoses.

Measures for control of infectious animal diseases

Article 59

- (1) When the presence of an infectious disease is established and for as long as the danger of the infectious disease referred to in Article 54 of this Law exists, depending on the nature of the infectious disease and the level of hazard in the infected holding or infected and endangered area, the official veterinarian may order one or more of the following measures:
 - 1) separation of healthy animals from the diseased ones;
 - 2) prohibition and/or restriction of movement and placing onto market and trade in animals, and movement of people and vehicles;
 - 3) prohibition of fairs, exhibitions, sports events and other public events, prohibition of work of markets, assemblies and other places where animals are gathered;
 - 4) prohibition or restriction in trade in products of animal origin, feed and other objects by which the disease may be transmitted, and by-products;
 - 5) prohibition of use of swill in animal nutrition;
 - 6) prohibition of slaughter of ungulates, poultry, lagomorphs and farmed game;
 - 7) prohibition, restriction or increased killing of wild game;
 - 8) killing or in certain cases, slaughter of animals diseased and animals suspected of infectious disease;
 - 9) killing or in certain cases, slaughter of animals for the purpose of animal welfare protection;
 - 10) drawing a list of animals on a holding or other location where animals are kept or reared, and if necessary special marking thereof;
 - 11) prohibition or restriction of production of animals for a specific period of time;
 - 12) treatment, preventive or suppressive vaccination and diagnostic testing;
 - 13) restriction of movement of persons coming into contact with the infected or animal suspected of being infected and products originating from an infected animal;
 - 14) prohibition of entry or exit of people and animals from and into the infected, endangered area or area suspected of infection;
 - 15) castration of infected animal;
 - 16) mandatory artificial insemination and prohibition of natural mating;

- 17) strict enclosure of dogs and cats whose owner is known, and killing in a humane manner of stray cats and dogs;
 - 18) prohibition of movement and trade in bee communities;
 - 19) disinfection, pest and rodent control of objects, equipment, facilities, means of transport, areas, locations and surfaces where infected animals or animals suspected of infection were kept or where products originating from such animals were kept, and setting up of disinfectant barriers;
 - 20) prohibition of issuing certificates on animal health condition and animal origin and certificates on health safety of products and other documents as laid down by this law;
 - 21) systematic control of disease vectors;
 - 22) securing and maintenance of hygiene conditions in facilities for breeding and production of animals, establishments for production, processing, storage and trade in products of animal origin, feed and by-products, as well as means of transport;
 - 23) mandatory supervision of animals in grazing, or prohibition of grazing in areas infected, endangered or suspected of infection;
 - 24) safe disposal and destruction of carcasses of animals dead or slaughtered and infected material;
 - 25) prohibition of obtaining, treatment, storage and use of semen for artificial insemination, ova and fertilised ova;
 - 26) safe disposal and destruction of feed, litter, excrements, objects and other materials from the establishments that cannot be rendered safe by cleaning and disinfection;
 - 27) temporary prohibition of work in establishments where products of animal origin, feed and by-products are produced, processed, stored and placed onto market.
- (2) The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be ordered also in cases of immediate danger from an infectious or parasitic disease.
 - (3) In extraordinary circumstances (natural disasters or an epizooty on a larger scale, and similar) as well as in other circumstances occurrence of which cannot be foreseen, prevented, eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level, the Ministry may, for the purpose of control and eradication of the disease impose other measures and procedures not stipulated by this law.
 - (4) In case referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the Ministry shall propose to the Government the introduction of the following measures:
 - 1) Mobilisation of veterinarians and citizens for implementation of measures of animal health protection prescribed;
 - 2) Mobilisation of equipment, medicinal products and means of transport in accordance with special regulations and temporary use of land and buildings for the purpose of implementing the animal health protection measures prescribed;
 - 3) Use of land and facilities for the purpose of safe disposal of carcasses of animals killed or dead, food, litter, waste and other infected material by burying, incineration or in other way;
 - 4) Undertaking of certain activities or establishing of duties of veterinary organisations, and other legal persons and competent bodies, if necessary, for the purpose of implementing the animal health protection measures prescribed.

Infected and endangered area

Article 60

- (1) An infected area, in terms of this Law, shall be the area with one or several sources of infection.
- (2) Endangered area, in terms of this law, shall be an area bordering the infected area from which the infection can be transmitted
- (3) The boundaries of an infected or endangered area shall be established by the Administration depending on the nature of the disease, configuration of the terrain, biological factors, implementation of measures of control of animal health, biosafety measures and animal keeping method.
- (4) For infectious diseases for which size of infected and endangered area are not stipulated by the regulation referred to in Article 54 paragraph 6 of this Law, the infected and endangered area shall be established by the Ministry in accordance with international standards.

Declaring the disease resolved

Article 61

- (1) It shall be considered that an infectious disease is resolved when the longest incubation period for that specific infectious diseases passes from the day of recovery, death or killing of the last diseased animal and the final disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control takes place, unless otherwise provided for by professional veterinary standards.
- (2) The official veterinarian shall report to the Administration that the disease is resolved in a prescribed manner and notify thereof the legal persons carrying out veterinary activities, as well as the competent health institution that the zoonosis is resolved.
- (3) The method of reporting the outbreak, the suspected and resolved infectious disease and zoonosis and the method of notification and reporting of infectious or parasitic animal diseases referred to in Article 54 of this Law shall be laid down by a regulation of the Ministry.

Notification

Article 62

- (1) The outbreak and movement of infectious or parasitic animal diseases on the territory of Montenegro and in other countries shall be monitored and reported by the Administration.
- (2) In case of outbreak of an infectious animal disease posing serious risk to human or animal health, the Administration shall inform of the outbreak and danger from the disease the public, the public administration bodies in charge of health, livestock, environmental protection, the crisis management and civil security organs, about the type of the disease, the risks and measures undertaken or to be undertaken to prevent the disease.
- (3) The Administration shall notify the notifiable diseases to the European Commission and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) in a prescribed manner.

Risk from introduction of infectious disease in Montenegro

Article 63

- (1) In case of outbreak of a disease cause of which has not been established, spreading fast and endangering the health of animals in Montenegro, the Ministry may, with a view to protection against that disease, order implementation of one or more measures referred to in Article 55 and Article 59 paragraph 1 of this Law.
- (2) In case of risk from introduction an infectious disease to the territory of Montenegro from other countries or from transmission by import or transit of a consignment, the Ministry may order the following:
 - 1) Placing the specific border area under stricter veterinary surveillance and implementation of one or more measures referred to in Article 55 and Article 59 paragraph 1 of this Law;
 - 2) In certain places (roads, bridges, etc.), organise control of trade in animals, products of animal origin, by-products, feed and accompanying objects that the infectious disease may be transmitted with (hereinafter referred to as: accompanying objects);
 - 3) In a certain area, prohibit or restrict transport of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects;
 - 4) Carrying out disinfection of persons and means of transport.
- (3) In case of receipt of a notification on outbreak of a notifiable disease, the official veterinarian shall undertake all measures necessary to check the suspicious consignments and prevent the spread of the disease.

Securing of vaccines

Article 64

The types and quantities of vaccines that need to be secured for urgent prevention of infectious diseases referred to in Article 54 of this Law, as well as in cases of outbreak of a disease that could not have been foreseen shall be determined by the Administration.

Securing of human and material resources

Article 65

- (1) Upon outbreak of a rapidly spreading infectious disease which may cause major negative socio-economic consequences, as well as in cases of risk from occurrence or occurrence of certain diseases referred to in Article 54 paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Law, the Administration shall designate the teams of veterinary staff and deploy them to the infected or endangered area for the purpose of implementing the measures of control and eradication of the disease, and depending on the level of threat it may seek assistance from the public administration body in charge of the police affairs and the public administration body in charge of defence.
- (2) For the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread as well as for undertaking of measures of control of certain diseases referred to in Article 54 paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Law, the Government may task the public administration body in charge of the police affairs and the public administration body in charge of defence to implement the measures of restriction or prohibition of movement of persons and animals in specific areas, and if necessary, also at sections of borders of Montenegro.
- (3) Where the veterinary staff in the infected or endangered area is not sufficient for a successful control of the diseases referred to in Article 54 paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Law, the Administration may deploy to the infected or endangered area the appropriate number of veterinary staff from other areas.
- (4) The veterinary staff shall respond to the call and take part in the work of the teams in cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
- (5) Where persons referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article are employed, they shall be entitled to compensation of salary for the duration of their absence from work.
- (6) The persons referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article who are not employed shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with a separate regulation.

Assistance from a public administration body in charge of police affairs

Article 66

In an infected or endangered area, the officers of the public administration body in charge of the police shall, within their scope of authority, provide assistance to the competent official veterinarian at request of the Administration, in preventing access to infected locations and areas, restricting the trade in animals, prohibiting the movement of animals and humans in the infected area, as well as in implementation of other measures of protection of animal health against infectious or parasitic diseases.

Veterinary service of public administration bodies

Article 67

The veterinary service of the public administration body in charge of the police affairs and the public administration body in charge of defence shall undertake measures to prevent and control infectious and parasitic diseases of animals used for the needs of the public administration body in charge of the police affairs and the public administration body in charge of defence, and shall notify the Administration of outbreak of the diseases, of measures undertaken and on disease resolved.

Killing or emergency slaughter

Article 68

- (1) Killing and in certain cases slaughter of animals infected or suspected of being infected and destruction of contaminated objects shall be ordered where the infectious disease cannot be controlled effectively without the risk of spread by application of other measures as laid down by this law, or where implementation of other control measures is not economically justified.
- (2) The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be ordered by the official veterinarian.

Compensation

Article 69

- (1) The owner of the animal killed or slaughtered, objects and raw materials damaged or destroyed during the implementation of the measures imposed for control of highly dangerous infectious diseases and diseases identified by the program referred to in Article 47 of this Law and zoonoses, as well as for animals killed for which it has been confirmed that they died of such diseases, shall be entitled to a compensation:

- 1) If the owner acted in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 4 of this Law;
 - 2) When mandatory preventive vaccination was carried out in the prescribed intervals as well as diagnostic and other examinations of animals in accordance with the program referred to in Article 47 of this Law;
 - 3) If other prescribed and ordered preventive measures have been implemented, as well as measures for disease control.
- (2) Infectious diseases and zoonoses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Ministry.

Procedure for exercising the right to compensation

Article 70

- (1) The animal owner or owner of the object referred to in Article 69 paragraph 1 of this Law is entitled to compensation in the amount of the market value of the animal or object at the moment when the measure was implemented.
- (2) If the animal slaughtered, or the objects referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are still useable as a whole or in part, the compensation shall be decreased by the value of the usable portion.
- (3) The value of the animal or the object referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be determined by the Administration.
- (4) The procedure for compensation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is initiated by the owner by applying for compensation.
- (5) The owner shall submit the application referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article to the Administration in 30 days from the day of receipt of the survey on determination of damage referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.
- (6) The Administration decides on the right of the owner to compensation and the amount of the compensation on the basis of the survey and the decision of the official veterinarian in the procedure of establishing and implementation of measures of control and eradication of infectious diseases and the implementation of the procedure referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.
- (7) A complaint to the decision referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be submitted to the Ministry with 15 days from the day of receipt of the decision.

Cases in which the owner is not entitled to compensation

Article 71

The owner of the animal or the owner of the object shall not be entitled to compensation:

- 1) If he failed to report the disease without delay and failed to act in the manner laid down by Article 51 paragraph 1 items 4 and 5 and Article 56 paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 2) If he failed to undertake the measures prescribed or imposed for prevention and control of infectious or parasitic disease as laid down by this Law;
- 3) If he dispatched the animal from an uninfected area into the infected or endangered one, or from an infected and endangered area into an uninfected area;
- 4) If he trades in animals in contravention of this Law;
- 5) If the disease occurred during import of animals or during prescribed examinations of animal during quarantining of animals imported;
- 6) If the disease occurred during the grazing in prohibited areas, or if the disease occurred due to failure to abide by the imposed measure of mandatory supervision of animals in grazing;
- 7) If the American foulbrood disease lasts for more than two months.

Protection of animal health against other diseases

Article 72

- (1) The protection of animal health against other diseases is implemented by:
 - 1) Undertaking of measures as prescribed by this law;
 - 2) Application of scientifically based knowledge and procedures verified in practice for determining, treatment and control of diseases.
- (2) Other animal diseases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be other infectious, parasitic and organic animal diseases posing risk to animal health and which may, directly, through products of animal origin pose a risk to human health as well.

V. ZONOOSES

Monitoring of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and their resistance to antimicrobial products

Article 73

- (1) With a view to securing adequate and effective implementation of measures of systematic control of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and their resistance to antimicrobial products as well as epidemiological examination of occurrence of food-borne diseases and exchange of information related to zoonoses and zoonotic agents, the Ministry shall, with prior approval from the public administration body in charge of health issues, adopt programs for monitoring of zoonoses, causative agents of zoonoses and monitoring of their resistance to antimicrobial products.
- (2) The programs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be published in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.
- (3) The programs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply to one or several phases of food chain depending on the zoonosis or the causative agent of the zoonosis as follows:
 - 1) At the primary production level, and/or
 - 2) Other phases of food chain, including food and feed.
- (4) With a view to preparing and implementation of the program referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the Administration shall collect appropriate comparable data for the purpose of identification and characterisation of risk of exposure to zoonoses and zoonotic agents.
- (5) The type and method of monitoring the zoonoses, zoonotic agents and monitoring of their resistance to antimicrobial products, as well as obligations of the competent bodies shall be laid down by the Ministry, with prior approval from the public administration body in charge of health issues.

Obligations of the Administration and other competent bodies

Article 74

- (1) The Administration shall co-operate and exchange information in the field of zoonoses with competent bodies referred to in Article 73 paragraph 1 of this Law, the European Commission and relevant international organisations.
- (2) The competent bodies referred to in Article 73 paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Law shall secure continuous functioning of services and provision of activities, systematic training of experts in the field of veterinary medicine, microbiology and epidemiology within their respective scopes of authority for the purpose of enforcement of this Law.

Epidemiological testing of food-borne diseases

Article 75

- (1) In case of occurrence of food-borne diseases, the competent bodies referred to in Article 73 paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Law shall perform a joint epidemiological examination covering: the data on epidemiology, type of food that is the potential source of the disease as well as appropriate epidemiological and microbiological studies.
- (2) In case of occurrence of a food-born disease, the companies, entrepreneurs, legal and natural persons (hereinafter referred to as: food operators) shall provide information on such food and, if necessary, keep the food samples in the way that would not affect its testing in the laboratory.

Reporting on movement and sources of zoonoses and their anti-microbial resistance

Article 76

- (1) The Administration shall develop the annual report on movement and sources of zoonoses, the zoonotic agents and their anti-microbial resistance including the data collected during the previous year in accordance with this Law, and present it to the Ministry and the public administration body in charge of health issues.
- (2) At request, the Administration shall present the report referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to the European Commission as well.

Control of salmonella and other specific causative agents of food-borne zoonoses

Article 77

- (1) With a view to provision and imposing appropriate and effective measures for detection and control of salmonella and other zoonotic agents in all phases of production, processing and distribution in which salmonella and other zoonotic agents may occur, and in particular at the level of primary production, including feed, in order to reduce their prevalence and risk to public health, the Ministry shall adopt programs of control of salmonella and other specific zoonotic agents.
- (2) The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article do not apply to primary production intended for:
 - 1) One's own use in a household and/or
 - 2) Direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of primary products to the final consumer or to retail establishments which directly supply the end user with primary products.
- (3) The programs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include in particular the following:
 - 1) Requests and rules of sampling for detection of zoonoses or zoonotic agents;
 - 2) Obligations and responsibilities of the Administration and food and feed operators;
 - 3) Measures to be implemented in case of detection of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and in particular for the protection of public health.
- (4) The programs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply to at least one of the following phases of food chain:
 - 1) Production of feed;
 - 2) Primary production of animals;
 - 3) Processing and preparation of food of animal origin.
- (5) The method, types and measures of control of salmonella and other specific food-borne zoonoses shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Programs of control of food and feed operators

Article 78

- (1) Food and feed operators may adopt and implement programs of control which, to the largest extent possible, include all the phases of production, processing and distribution.
- (2) If the programs of control referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are harmonised with the conditions and objectives of the programs referred to in Article 77 paragraph 1 of this Law, they may be included in such programs, upon approval from the Administration.
- (3) The Administration shall keep the list of programs referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.
- (4) Food operators shall inform the Administration of results of their programs of control in the manner and within deadlines set by approval referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

VI. GATHERING OF AND TRADE IN ANIMALS AND REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL

Health status of holdings, area and state

Article 79

- (1) For specific animal species and specific animal diseases, the Ministry may adopt special programs for acquiring and keeping the health status of a herd, flock, holding, compartment, region or state.
- (2) The health status for a herd, flock, holding, compartment and the region shall be determined by the Administration.
- (3) In order to maintain, suspend or revoke the health status, regular controls shall be carried out in herds, flocks, holdings, compartments and regions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, taking into account the risks of occurrence of disease, the results of implementation of programs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and other appropriate information.
- (4) In case the health status referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is extended from a holding to a region, the program referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply to all holdings in that region.
- (5) The Administration may submit the request for recognition of the health status of the state to the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) or other international organisation.
- (6) The conditions for acquiring, maintaining, suspension and revoking of the health status referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Epizootiological surveillance network

Article 80

- (1) With a view to drawing up and keeping of an official classification of holdings through regular controls, collecting of epizootiological data and monitoring of the disease for purpose of elimination of health restrictions, the Administration sets up the network of epizootiological surveillance for the territory of Montenegro.
- (2) The organisation and method of maintaining the network of epizootiological surveillance shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Permission for animal gatherings

Article 81

- (1) Animal gatherings (exhibitions, competitions, events, etc.) may take place in facilities complying with the conditions prescribed.
- (2) By way of derogation from the paragraph 1 of this Article, the exhibitions, competitions, events and performances involving travelling animals (circuses, fairs, travelling zoos, etc.), as well as sale of animals beyond the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, may be organised on the basis of a permission issued by the competent local authority, with prior approval from the Administration.
- (3) The permission referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be made clearly visible during the gatherings of animals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
- (4) The zoo may be kept only in facilities complying with the conditions in accordance with legislation governing animal welfare.
- (5) Only healthy animals shall be delivered to facilities and locations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

Trade in animals for breeding and production

Article 82

- (1) Trade in animals for breeding or production may take place provided that:
 - 1) they are identified and registered in accordance with the law;
 - 2) they originate from holdings where regular veterinary controls are carried out;
 - 3) during movement, animals are accompanied by certificates and other documents prescribed;
 - 4) they originate from holdings or from areas with the health status at least equal or higher than the holding or the area they are arriving to;
 - 5) they do not originate from holdings, assembly centres, from traders or from areas subject to any prohibition or restrictions for health reasons which may affect the health of the animal species concerned.
- (2) The person engaged in trade in animals shall ensure that the animals are not in contact with animals of different health status in the period from leaving the holding of origin until they arrive to their destination.
- (3) Detailed conditions for trade in animals for breeding and production referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Registration of holdings where animals are kept and reared for the purpose of placing on the market

Article 83

- (1) Trade in animals for breeding or production may be carried out only from registered holdings where solipeds and cloven-hoofed animals, poultry, lagomorphs, wild game, fish, shellfish and bees are kept and reared.
- (2) The register of holdings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be an integral part of the Central Register of Holdings kept by the Administration.

Assembly centres for animals for breeding or production

Article 84

- (1) Trade in and gathering of animals for breeding or production shall take place in assembly centres, livestock markets, buy-out sites, fairs, and other locations for gathering (exhibitions, events and competitions) that have been registered, or approved, as appropriate, and under supervision of an official veterinarian.
- (2) Organised sale of animals for breeding or production beyond a registered or approved facility shall be prohibited.
- (3) The owner of the assembly centre, or person responsible for trade in an assembly centre shall:
 - 1) Provide admission to the facilities meeting the conditions prescribed with the necessary equipment having regard of the number of animals and animal species;
 - 2) Admit only identified animals originating from herds free from diseases laid down by relevant legislation, that is, which meets the conditions prescribed;
 - 3) Ensure compliance of other conditions prescribed.

Transporters of animals for breeding or production

Article 85

The transporter of animals for breeding or production shall:

- 1) Have a certificate on health condition for animals in transport;
- 2) Ensure that the consignment of animals for breeding or production does not come in contact with animals not having the same health status in the period from leaving the holding of origin until it arrives to the place of destination;
- 3) Ensure also other conditions in accordance with regulations governing animal welfare.

Traders in animals for breeding or production

Article 86

- (1) The commercial buying or selling of animals for breeding or production may be carried out only by a person registered and holding approval for trade and a veterinary control number.
- (2) The trader referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall:
 - 1) Trade only in identified animals originating from a herd free from diseases as laid down by a special regulation, that is, which comply with the conditions prescribed;
 - 2) Ensure also other conditions prescribed.

Obligations of the assembly centre, the transporter or trader

Article 87

- (1) The owner of the assembly centre, that is, a person responsible for the assembly centre, the transporter or the trader, as appropriate, shall keep the register, in writing or electronically, and hold them for at least three years.
- (2) The compliance with the conditions prescribed for the facilities referred to in Article 84 paragraph 1 of this Law, for transporters and traders shall be laid down by the Administration.
- (3) The request for establishing the compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article together with the documents prescribed shall be submitted to the Administration.
- (4) The Administration issues a decision on compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, on the basis of a direct inspection.
- (5) The Administration shall enter the facilities, transporters and traders complying with the conditions prescribed into the register of facilities, transporters or traders, as appropriate, and issue them with a veterinary control number.
- (6) Change of any data of relevance for the entry, as well as suspensions, prohibitions and cessation of its business activities shall be entered into the register referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.
- (7) The decision on suspension, prohibition and cessation of business activities for facilities referred to in Article 84 paragraph 1 of this Law as well as for transporters and traders shall be adopted:
 - 1) at request of the owner, that is, a person responsible for facilities referred to in Article 84 paragraph 1 of this Law, or transporter or trader, as appropriate;
 - 2) where in the process of control it is established that the facilities referred to in Article 84 paragraph 1, the transporter or trader fails to meet the conditions prescribed or breaches the conditions as laid down by this law and the regulation on animal welfare, after failing to remedy the deficiencies within the deadline set;
 - 3) at cessation of business activities;

- 4) after imposing a protective measure of prohibition of business activities.
- (8) Detailed conditions for facilities referred to in Article 84 paragraph 1 of this Law, transporters and traders, the process of registration and approval, the documents to be submitted together with the application, the content, method of keeping and entry in the registers referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Reproductive material

Article 88

- (1) Reproductive material may be placed on the market provided that:
 - 1) It was acquired on the holding or establishment approved in accordance with Article 10 of this Law.
 - 2) It originates from animals complying with the health conditions prescribed and the conditions for placing on the market in accordance with this Law;
 - 3) It does not originate from animals for which the measure of killing under a program of eradication of infectious diseases has been imposed;
 - 4) It does not originate from animals from a holding, from establishments and areas subject to prohibition or restriction for health reasons;
 - 5) It is marked as prescribed;
 - 6) In transport and placing on the market it is accompanied by a prescribed certificate or attestation.
- (2) The conditions to be met by the reproductive material for the purpose of placing on the market shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Quarantine in internal trade

Article 89

- (1) Animals in internal trade not complying with the conditions referred to in Article 82 of this Law shall be placed in the quarantine for the purpose of diagnostic examination and vaccination or be sent for slaughter.
- (2) The quarantine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall:
 - 1) Be fenced and designed and constructed so as to prevent the contact of animals accommodated with other animals and disease agents;
 - 2) Have basic conditions for accommodation and feeding of animals, or for accommodation of staff employed in the quarantine.
- (2) The Administration shall adopt a decision determining the location and duration of the quarantine, depending on the animal specie, as well as procedures and measures to be applied in the quarantine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
- (3) The quarantine referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided by the local self-governance unit, and for several local-self governance unit linked in terms of territory, quarantine may be provided through an agreement of the competent bodies of the units concerned.
- (4) Detailed conditions for quarantine referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (5) The quarantine costs shall be borne by the animal keeper, or the person responsible for the consignment, as appropriate.

VII. HEALTH OF ANIMALS USED FOR PRODUCTION OF FOOD OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Obligations of food operators

Article 90

- (1) The food operator shall in all phases of production, processing and placing on the market of products of animal origin ensure prevention of the spread of diseases that may be transmitted to animals in accordance with this Law and the law governing food safety.
- (2) The products of animal origin shall be obtained from animals complying with the health conditions as laid down by this law and specific regulations.
- (3) The health conditions for animals applying to production, processing and placing on the market of products of animal origin, intended for human consumption shall be laid down by the Ministry.

VIII. PROHIBITION OF USE OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES IN ANIMALS AND MEASURES OF SYSTEMATIC CONTROL OF RESIDUES AND CONTAMINANTS

Obligations

Article 91

- (1) Animal keepers, veterinary staff and food operators engaged in production of food of animal origin shall implement the preventive measures prescribed while using the veterinary medicinal products and other substances that may be transmitted to food of animal origin and implement appropriate measures during the withdrawal period so as to prevent occurrence of unauthorised residues in food of animal origin.
- (2) Placing of food of animal origin intended for public consumption containing residues or containing residues in quantities higher than those prescribed shall be prohibited.
- (3) Animals intended for slaughter may be dispatched to a slaughterhouse only if accompanied by documentation certifying that they have not undergone treatment with unauthorised substances, and in case of treatment, that the withdrawal period prescribed has been observed.
- (4) The maximum permitted quantities of residues in excrements and bodily fluids of live animals, organs and tissues of animals slaughtered and products of animal origin, the sampling method, the method of laboratory analyses of samples for a specific residue or groups of residues and target tissues for their determination shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (5) The measures of the systematic control (hereinafter referred to as: the monitoring) of residues, the conditions and method of implementation of methods, the methods of control, the sampling conditions and methods, sample storage and keeping records on samples as well as conditions and method for implementation of measures to be undertaken where it is established that the quantity of residues is higher than the maximum permitted quantity shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Residue monitoring program

Article 92

- (1) The residue monitoring program in animals, in products of animal origin intended for human consumption and feed, shall be adopted by the Ministry for the purpose of protection of public health.
- (2) The Program referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include in particular: the measures to be undertaken in case of unauthorised residues, organs and organisations implementing the monitoring, the method of implementation of the residue monitoring and other information of relevance for implementation of the program and the funds necessary for the program financing.
- (3) The program referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted by the end of the current year for the following year.
- (4) The funds for implementation of the residue monitoring program shall be provided by the Budget of Montenegro
- (5) The administration shall develop the report on results of the monitoring and submit it to the Ministry and the European Commission by March 31 of the current year for the previous year.
- (6) The Ministry may, on the basis of information obtained, order the prohibition of treating animals with certain veterinary medicinal products, hormones and other substances residues of which in animal tissue and organs and products may jeopardize human health.

Production and trade

Article 93

Holdings and food operators engaged in slaughter in establishments for slaughter, treatment and processing of food of animal origin may place on the market only the following:

- 1) Animals not treated with unauthorised substances or products;
- 2) Animals treated with authorised substances or products where withdrawal times prescribed have been observed;
- 3) Food originating from animals referred to in items 1 and 2 of this Article.

Use of medicinal products

Article 94

- (1) For animal treatment purposes, a veterinarian may use only the medicinal products authorised for placing on the market and may apply the medicinal products only in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and for the purposes that the medicinal products concerned have been authorised for and under the conditions prescribed.
- (2) The veterinarian treating animals shall keep records on the treatments.
- (3) The animal keeper shall apply veterinary medicinal products prescribed only with approval and under control of the veterinarian and he shall observe the manufacturer's instructions and the withdrawal times prescribed.
- (4) The animal keeper referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall keep records that include: the date and nature of the treatment applied, the therapy prescribed or the veterinary medicinal products used, the name of the veterinarian and he shall keep the prescriptions for the period of five years from the day of issuing of the prescription.
- (5) The information referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be entered into records by the veterinarian.

Suspicion

Article 95

- (1) Where it is suspected that unauthorised substances or products were used for treating animals, or where it is suspected that authorised substances or products were used for purposes other than those authorised or under conditions other than those prescribed, the following measures shall be applied:
 - 1) prohibition of movement of animals from that holding and disposal, except under the surveillance of the official veterinarian, and
 - 2) taking samples from several selected animals and foodstuffs, by random sampling method.
- (2) The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be implemented by the Administration.

Measures

Article 96

- (1) Where it is established on the basis of analyses that unauthorised substances or products were used for treating animals or authorised substances or products were used for purposes other than those authorised or under conditions other than those prescribed, the following measures shall be applied:
 - 1) The animal with positive results shall be slaughtered on the spot in the presence of the official veterinarian or dispatched to the slaughterhouse and safely disposed of at the owner's expense;
 - 2) the animals remaining at the holding shall be marked and placed under veterinary surveillance and samples shall be taken from all potentially suspicious animals and food of animal origin from that holding, including the holdings in the animal supply and dispatch chain, at the expense of the animal keeper;
 - 3) control of feed and water for watering animals at the holding from which the animals originate from or were dispatched from, while for aquaculture animals, control of water they are caught or farmed in;
 - 4) other controls necessary for establishing the origin of unauthorised residues.
- (2) Where the analysis shows that half or more than half of samples are positive, the animal keeper is entitled to choose between checking each potentially suspicious animal from his holding or slaughter of all animals.
- (3) The animal owner is not entitled to compensation in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 item 1 and paragraph 2 of this Article.
- (4) The measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be implemented by the Administration.

IX. BY-PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

1. Prohibition of use of by-products

Animal nutrition

Article 97

Use of by-products and products obtained from by-products shall be prohibited in nutrition of:

- 1) Terrestrial animals, other than fur animals, with treated animal proteins obtained from bodies or parts of bodies of animals belonging to the same species;
- 2) Animals for production, other than fur animals, with catering waste or feed containing or obtained from catering waste;
- 3) Animals for production with plants (grazing or feeding with cut plants) from the soil treated with organic fertilisers and soil conditioners, other than manure and unless cutting or grazing taking place after 21 days, that is, after the expiration of the period eliminating the risk to public and animal health;
- 4) Farmed fish with treated animal proteins obtained from bodies or parts of bodies of the farmed fish belonging to the same species.

2. Veterinary protection of the environment

Measures of protection

Article 98

- (1) Measures aimed at protecting the environment against harmful effects related to breeding, keeping and trade in animals, production and trade in products of animal origin, feed and by-products, as well as during the prevention of occurrence, spread, control and eradication of infectious animal diseases shall be applied by all persons.
- (2) By-products, excrements of animals, waste and wastewaters shall be handled by all persons in accordance with this Law and regulations governing food safety and environmental protection.
- (3) Persons engaged in activities producing by-products of animal origin shall provide their transport to the nearest establishment for collecting or establishments where these are treated or destroyed in a safe manner.

Dead animals

Article 99

- (1) Throwing animal carcasses into rivers, lakes, sea and other watercourses or ducts, or leaving them on roads, other public places, open space in forests or in other places shall be prohibited.
- (2) Animal keepers shall notify the death of an animal to the hygiene service and observe the instructions issued with regard to disposal of carcasses as well as notify the veterinary surgery or the official veterinarian of the death of an animal.
- (3) Where it is suspected that the animal died of a notifiable infectious disease, the veterinarian shall take the material for diagnosing examination and dispatch it for analysis in order to establish the cause of death.
- (4) The hygiene service shall, where necessary, provide transport of the carcass from the place of death to the establishment for examination of carcasses or for collecting, processing or destruction, as well as to provide disinfection of the place of death, the means of transport and equipment.

3. Management of by-products of animal origin

Management plan

Article 100

- (1) Management of by-products shall be carried out in accordance with the plan of management of by-products.
- (2) The plan referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include in particular:
 - 1) Assessment of the situation with regard to management of by-products;
 - 2) Objectives of by-product management;
 - 3) Measures for management of by-products with implementation timeline;
 - 4) Approximate financial means necessary for implementation of the plan;
 - 5) Implementation method and entities responsible for implementation;
 - 6) Raising the public awareness about the management of by-products.
- (3) The plan referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be adopted by the Government for the period of five years.

Temporary keeping of by-products

Article 101

- (1) A legal or natural person engaged in activities related to animals, products of animal origin and feed in establishments referred to in Articles 83, 84, 112, 113 and 115 of this Law, where by-products are produced, shall provide the temporary keeping and dispatch in accordance with the regulation referred to in Article 102 paragraph 7 of this Law.
- (2) The persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may collect, transport, handle, treat, process, store, trade in, use and dispose of by-products originating from their activities provided that the conditions prescribed have been met.
- (3) The legal or natural person may engage in activities of collecting and transport of by-products as a prevailing activity, provided that the conditions laid down by this Law have been met.
- (4) The person referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall ensure regular and complete taking and transport of animal carcasses and by-products from establishments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Establishments for by-products

Article 102

- (1) Processing or destruction of by-products of animal origin may be done only in establishments entered in the register of approved establishments complying with the conditions as laid down by this law.
- (2) The collecting, transport and use of by-products in performing the business activities may be carried out by a person entered in the register of registered establishments complying with the prescribed conditions laid down by this law.
- (3) Approval or registration of establishments shall be carried out by the Administration at request of the legal or natural person, as appropriate.
- (4) The compliance with the conditions in establishments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be established by the Administration on the basis of a direct inspection.
- (5) The establishments referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article complying with the conditions prescribed shall be entered in the register of establishments kept by the Administration.
- (6) The content of the application for issuing of approval or entry in the register of establishments referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the documentation to be submitted together with the application and the content and method of keeping the register shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (7) The classification, management, methods of processing, hygiene, veterinary-sanitary and other conditions for by-products and products obtained from by-products not intended for human consumption, hygiene, veterinary-sanitary and other conditions for the establishments referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Fee

Article 103

The persons referred to in Article 101 paragraph 1 of this Law shall pay a fee for collecting, processing or destruction of by-products.

Carrying out of activities

Article 104

- (1) Collecting, processing or treatment of by-products from establishments referred to in Article 101 paragraph 1 of this Law may be carried out by a legal or natural person, in accordance with the conditions prescribed, to whom carrying out of such activities is ceded in accordance with the law.
- (2) Detailed technical, professional and organisational conditions for carrying out of the ceded activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (3) Where collecting, processing or destruction of by-products is not provided in the region of a local self-governance unit, the local self-governance unit shall provide carrying out of such activities in another way, in accordance with the law.
- (4) Several local self-governance units may provide carrying out of activities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, through an agreement, in accordance with their needs.

Exceptions

Article 105

- (1) By way of derogation from the Article 102 paragraph 1 of this Law, animal carcasses and by-products of animal origin may be disposed of by burying or incineration at the livestock cemetery or burial pit complying with the conditions prescribed, or on the spot.
- (2) The Administration may approve of the disposal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:
 - 1) For dead pets and horses;
 - 2) In remote areas;
 - 3) In areas where, due to geographic or climatic factors or a natural disaster, the access is almost impossible, or it is possible under conditions that would pose a risk to health and safety of persons carrying out the activities of collecting or access to which would require costs and activities disproportionate to the risks implied;
 - 4) Where quantities of material do not exceed the weekly quantity set;
 - 5) In cases of outbreak of notifiable diseases, where transport into the nearest establishment referred to in Article 102 paragraph 1 of this Law would increase the risk of spreading the disease or where number of dead animals exceeds the capacity of the establishment in question;
 - 6) For bees and apiary by-products.
- (3) The disposal referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be carried out under conditions and in a manner safe to human and animal health.
- (4) The types, quantities and disposal method referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and conditions for livestock cemeteries and burial pits shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Hygiene service

Article 106

- (1) The local self-governance unit shall provide collecting of animal carcasses from public areas for processing and destruction through organisation of a hygiene service or by hiring a legal person referred to in Article 101 paragraph 3 of this Law.
- (2) Where the local self-governance unit failed to provide collecting of animal carcasses from public areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Government may designate for these activities a legal person complying with the conditions laid down by this Law.
- (3) The local self-governance unit shall pay a fee for collecting, transport, processing and destruction of animal carcasses and by-products of animal origin to the legal person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Skins and hides

Article 107

- (1) Trade, preservation, treatment, processing and storage of skins, hides and fur in an establishment not approved in accordance with this Law shall be prohibited.
- (2) Trade in bovine, ovine and caprine skin and hide as well as skin and hide of solipeds, other than those of calves, lambs, kids and foals originating from animals slaughtered without official control or originating from dead animals before carrying out laboratory tests for anthrax shall be prohibited.
- (3) The legal or natural person engaged in trade, preservation, treatment, processing and storage of skins and hide shall provide samples referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article for laboratory testing for anthrax and shall store the skins and hides in a separate room.
- (4) The person responsible in the establishment shall mark the skins, hides and furs and keep records about their origin.
- (5) The contents of the records and method of marking of skins, hides and fur shall be laid down by the Ministry.

X. DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

Article 108

- (1) Disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control shall be conducted for the purpose of prevention and control of infectious and parasitic animal diseases and zoonoses, protection of health safety of products of animal origin and feed, as well as for veterinary protection of the environment against contamination with pathogenic microorganisms and parasites.

- (2) Disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control shall be conducted in all establishments, premises, means of transport, equipment and object subject to supervision of the veterinary inspectorate as well as in establishments, pastureland and other areas where animals are kept on temporary or permanent basis or where they are moving.
- (3) The products for disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control may be used in a manner which will not contaminate the environment.
- (4) Disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, where these are mandatory in accordance with this Law or ordered by the official veterinarian, shall be carried out by the veterinary organisations.
- (5) Disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control may be conducted also by other legal and natural persons, except in cases referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, provided that they comply with the conditions in terms of staff, equipment and facilities laid down by the Ministry.
- (6) The compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be established by the Administration on the basis of a direct inspection.
- (7) The list of persons referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be kept by the Administration and published on its web site.

XI. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

Identification and registration of domestic and other animals

Article 109

- (1) Domestic and other animals shall be identified and registered in accordance with this Law and regulations governing animal identification and registration.
- (2) In case of outbreak or risk of outbreak of a disease, the Administration may order mandatory identification of other animal species for the purpose of detection, prevention and control of infectious and parasitic diseases and control of trade in animals.

Obligations of dog keeper

Article 110

- (1) Dog keeper shall provide identification, registration and vaccination of the dog against rabies.
- (2) Dog keeper shall possess a certificate on entry in the register and vaccination of the dog against rabies.
- (3) Dog keeper shall notify the authorised veterinary organisation referred to in Article 111 paragraph 2 of this Law of the acquisition of a dog, or change in case of its disappearance, sale, gift, death or any other loss in 14 days from the day the change took place.
- (4) Dogs which have not been subjected to the measures prescribed referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be placed in shelters for abandoned animals and be taken care of in accordance with regulations governing animal welfare.
- (5) The costs of accommodation in the shelter shall be covered by the dog holder if it is known or if its identity is established in due course, or by the local self-governance unit in cases where the holder is not known.

Dog identification

Article 111

- (1) Identification and registration of dogs shall be carried out in accordance with this Law and regulations governing the animal identification and registration.
- (2) The identification and registration of dogs shall be carried out by the veterinary surgeries, specialised veterinary surgeries and the veterinary service, and they shall submit the information on identification and registration to the Administration for the purpose of entering in the Central Register of Dogs.
- (3) The veterinary organisation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall issue the dog holder with a certificate of entry in the register and vaccination of the dog against rabies and enter the data on dogs identified and registered into the Register of Dogs.
- (4) The Central Register of Dogs shall be set up and kept by the Administration.
- (5) The owner or keeper shall pay a fee for entry of the dog in the register referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and for the certificate issued.

- (6) Detailed conditions for identification and registration of dogs, the identification method, the content of the register of dogs, the form and content of the certificate referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and the amount of the fee referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

XII. FOOD OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Registration of establishments

Article 112

- (1) Food operators shall produce and trade in food of animal origin in an establishment entered in the register of registered establishments complying with the conditions as laid down by this Law and the regulations governing food safety.
- (2) The application for registration of the establishment shall be submitted to the Administration by the food operator.
- (3) The establishments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entered in the register of registered establishments kept by the Administration on the basis of the application referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.
- (4) The types of business activities for which the establishments are registered, the content of the application for entry in the register referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the documents to be submitted together with the application as well as the content and method of keeping the register shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Approval of establishments

Article 113

- (1) The food operator shall perform all the phases of production and trade in food of animal origin in approved establishments entered in the register of approved establishments, complying with the requirements as laid down by the legislation governing food safety.
- (2) Compliance with the conditions prescribed in the establishments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be established by the Administration at request of the food operator, on the basis of a direct inspection.
- (3) Establishments complying with the conditions prescribed shall be entered in the register of approved establishments kept by the Administration,
- (4) The types of business activities for which the establishments are approved, the content of the application for entry in the register referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the documents to be submitted together with the application as well as the content and method of keeping the register shall be laid down by the Ministry

Small quantities of primary products

Article 114

- (1) By way of derogation from Articles 112 and 113 of this Law, small quantities of primary products of animal origin as well as products of animal origin intended for human consumption produced on an agricultural holding shall be permitted to be placed on the market in accordance with a separate regulation.
- (2) Detailed conditions for production and placing of the market of products referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

XIII. FEED

Conditions for establishment

Article 115

- (1) Feed operator shall produce and trade in feed in an establishment entered in the register of registered establishments complying with the requirements as laid down by this Law and the legislation governing food safety.

- (2) The application for registration of the establishment shall be submitted to the Administration by the feed operator
- (3) The establishments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entered in the register of registered establishments kept by the Administration on the basis of the application referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.
- (4) The types of business activities for which the establishments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are registered, the content of the application for entry in the register referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the documents to be submitted together with the application as well as the content and method of keeping the register shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (5) The feed operator shall perform production and trade in feed in approved establishments entered in the register of approved establishments, complying with the requirements as laid down by this Law and the legislation governing food safety.
- (6) Compliance with the conditions prescribed in the establishments referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, shall be established by the Administration at request of the feed operator, on the basis of a direct inspection.
- (7) Establishments complying with the conditions prescribed shall be entered in the register of approved establishments kept by the Administration.
- (8) The conditions for: feed hygiene, placing on the market and use, additives and undesirable substances, production, trade and use of medicated feed and feed for animals with special nutritive needs, as well as other conditions, types of business activities for which the establishments are approved, the contents of the application for entry into registers referred to in paragraphs 3 and 7 of this Article, the documents to be submitted together with the application and the content and method of keeping the register shall be laid down by the Ministry.

XIV. TRADE, VETERINARY CHECKS AND CERTIFICATION

Conditions for trade

Article 116

- (1) Trade in animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products shall be permitted where in the country, epizootiological area, or the holding that the animal originates from there are no restrictions in trade, or where it is not subject to protective measures as a result of animal diseases, in accordance with this Law.
- (2) Non-commercial movement of animals shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Ministry.
- (3) The ministry may restrict, that is, impose special conditions for non-commercial movement of animals, in cases of implementation of a program for eradication of certain animal diseases in Montenegro for acquiring a specific health status applying to the country, epizootiological area, holding, herd or animal.
- (4) The Ministry may restrict, that is, impose special conditions for commercial trade in animals, in cases of implementation of a program for eradication of certain animal diseases in Montenegro for acquiring a specific health status applying to the country, epizootiological area, holding, herd or animal.
- (5) Detailed conditions for trade (internal trade and crossborder trade) in animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Certificates in internal trade

Article 117

- (1) Animal keeper shall possess the certificate of health condition of animals for solipeds, cloven-hoofed animals, poultry, lagomorphs, fishery products, consignments of snails, bees, wild game, dogs and cats in internal trade and present it at request of the authorised person.
- (2) The certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be a public document.

- (3) The animal keeper, owner of the assembly centre, transporter or trade in animals shall present the certificate of health condition of animals or other document prescribed at request of the official veterinarian.
- (4) The certificate shall not be issued if in the place of origin of animals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article existence of an infectious or parasitic disease which can be transmitted by the animal species in question has been established.
- (5) The form of the certificate of health condition of animals, the method for ensuring traceability and period during which the certificates shall be kept, cases in which the keeper is not obliged to obtain a certificate for animals placed on the market and method and conditions for issuing of the certificates shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Issuing of certificates

Article 118

- (1) The certificate referred to in Article 117 of this Law shall be issued by a veterinary surgery, specialised veterinary surgery and veterinary service, in accordance with this Law.
- (2) The veterinary organisation and the veterinary service referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall keep records on the certificates issued.
- (3) By way of derogation from Article 117 paragraph 1 of this Law, for dogs and cats in internal trade being sold, dispatched for a fair, exhibition or other public events or in cases of a temporary change of residence, the animal keeper shall possess a passport for dogs or cats.
- (4) The passport for dogs or cats and records on passports issued shall be kept by the veterinary surgery, specialised veterinary surgery and veterinary service.
- (5) The form of the passport for dogs or cats, the conditions, the method of issuing and keeping of the records of passports issued shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Veterinary checks of consignment for export at the place of dispatch

Article 119

- (1) The consignments of animals, products of animal origin, by-products, feed and accompanying objects shall be checked and issued with a certificate prior to dispatch into another country in accordance with the regulations of the country of destination.
- (2) At the place of dispatch, the checks are made to establish whether the consignment complies with the conditions prescribed for dispatch to the country of destination.
- (3) The person responsible for the consignment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall report the dispatch of the consignment to the official veterinarian.
- (4) The method of veterinary checks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article depending on the type of the consignment and the deadlines for reporting the dispatch, shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Certification

Article 120

- (1) Certification is a procedure in which checks are made in order to establish whether the checks prescribed or tests have been carried out confirming that the consignment of animals or products of animal origin complies with the conditions prescribed.
- (2) International certificate (hereinafter referred to as: the certificate) is a document verifying that at the place of origin of the consignment the prescribed veterinary checks have been made and that the information stated in the certificate are true.
- (3) The certification procedure is carried out and the certificate is verified by the official veterinarian.
- (4) The person responsible for export of the consignment (exporter, or consignor) shall:
 - 1) Provide the form of the appropriate certificate to the Administration in an electronic or any other form, in accordance with the regulations of the country of destination that the consignment is exported to, and
 - 2) Report the dispatch of the consignment within the period prescribed.
- (5) The Administration shall check whether the conditions set by the certificate can be confirmed and if so, it shall print the certificate.
- (6) Where content and form of the certificate are set by bilateral or multilateral agreements with the country of destination, the Administration shall prepare and print the certificate.

- (7) The lists and models of valid certificates referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article shall be published on the web site of the Administration.
- (8) The traceability of certificates verified shall be ensured in a manner ensuring identification of the official veterinarian verifying the certificate with the numbered official seal, signature and name written in block letters.
- (9) The form or content of the certificate form, the method for ensuring traceability and period of time for keeping the certificates as well as method and conditions for issuing the certificates shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Language

Article 121

- (1) The certificate shall be issued in Montenegrin language and the official language of the state of final destination.
- (2) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the certificates for consignments intended for the European Union shall be issued also in the official language of the country through which the consignment enters the European Union.

Accuracy of information

Article 122

- (1) The official veterinarian may verify only information in the certificate that he has established, that is, the information authenticity of which he is convinced of.
- (2) The official veterinarian shall not sign a blank or incomplete form of the certificate, or in cases when the examinations or tests prescribed have not been conducted.
- (3) In case the official veterinarian signs a certificate on the basis of another document, the person responsible for the consignment shall present such document prior to signing.
- (4) The official veterinarian may also verify on the certificate the information:
 - 1) Established by another person authorised by the Administration, under supervision of an official veterinarian, provided that the person can ensure the reliability of the information;
 - 2) Obtained on the basis of monitoring conducted in accordance with veterinary regulations.

Conditions for import and transit of consignments

Article 123

- (1) Import in Montenegro or transit through the territory of Montenegro of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects shall be permitted provided that they comply with the conditions prescribed in terms of health protection, animal identification and welfare, safety and other conditions prescribed, and provided that they are accompanied by the certificate prescribed.
- (2) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, where a multilateral or bilateral agreement was signed between Montenegro and the exporting state, the animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects imported in Montenegro for the purpose of production and trade shall have to be in accordance with the relevant agreement.
- (3) Import of products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects shall be permitted from establishments included in the list of approved establishments of the European Union.
- (4) The Administration shall approve of import of products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects where it establishes that the prescribed conditions of the exporting country are at least equivalent to the prescribed conditions in Montenegro and that the equal level of consumer protection is ensured.
- (5) The Administration may perform controls in order to check the establishments referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.
- (6) The costs of controls of establishments referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be covered by the person responsible for the import of the consignment.
- (7) Detailed conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the form and content of the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Compliance with preliminary veterinary health conditions for import

Article 124

- (1) The compliance with preliminary veterinary health conditions for import shall be established by the Administration in a decision provided that the import of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects:
 - 1) Is not prohibited due to health condition of animals in the state of origin, exporting country or the country of transit;
 - 2) It does not pose a risk to animal health and human health;
 - 3) It comes from establishments referred to in Article 123 of this Law;
 - 4) It is accompanied by a certificate referred to in Article 123 paragraph 1 of this Law.
- (2) The risk referred to in paragraph 1 item 2 of this Article shall be established by analysis:
 - 1) Of the purpose of the consignment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article;
 - 2) Geographic and other characteristics of the exporting state or states of transit that may influence the occurrence, spread and existence of a disease;
 - 3) Presence or absence of infectious animal diseases on the area or the state of origin, export and transit;
 - 4) Equivalence of measures in the exporting country with measures undertaken in Montenegro.

Prohibition of import

Article 125

- (1) Import and introduction of live microorganisms pathogenic to animals shall be prohibited.
- (2) Exceptionally, for scientific-research or laboratory purposes, the Administration may allow import of microorganisms referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and samples for laboratory testing.

Import of exotic animals

Article 126

For import of exotic animals or animals that do not have a natural habitat in Montenegro the important shall, in accordance with ratified international agreements and conventions, obtain a licence for import from the competent authority of the exporting country and an approval from the public administration body in charge of the environmental protection.

Veterinary checks at the place of destination in imports

Article 127

The types and method of conducting veterinary checks of consignments from imports at the point of destination shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Consignment failing to meet the conditions for trade

Article 128

- (1) Where the official veterinarian establishes that an animal or product of animal origin, feed and by-products placed on the market do not comply with the conditions as laid down by the law, that the animal has no symptoms giving rise to suspect an infectious or parasitic disease and does not originate from an infected or suspected area, he shall, at the expense of the keeper or person responsible for the animal or product of animal origin, order the following:
 - 1) Unloading of animals and order their placing into quarantine, stating the place and conditions of quarantine, that is, stating the place and conditions for temporary storage of products of animal origin, feed and by-products, as well as the type of checks and diagnostic tests;
 - 2) Forward the animals to the nearest slaughterhouse in case of absence of an appropriate quarantine facility or in case such solution would be more cost-effective, provided that there are no reasons for prohibition of slaughter.
- (2) Where the official veterinarian establishes that the animal or product of animal origin, feed and by-products has been placed on the market and a veterinary checks establish that it originates from the infected area, that the infectious or parasitic disease is suspected or that it is infected with a disease for which slaughter is not allowed, he shall order the killing of the animal and destruction of carcasses or products at the expense of the keeper or the person responsible for the animal or the product of animal origin, as appropriate

Disinfection of means of transport

Article 129

- (1) The transporter shall ensure that, after unloading, the means of transport used in dispatching the consignment of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying object is cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations.
- (2) In cases determined by the official veterinarian, the disinfection of means of transport referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall take place also before the loading.
- (3) By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, where animals, products of animal origin, by-products, feed and accompanying objects are dispatched to an infected or endangered area, from an infected or endangered area or within borders of such areas, the disinfection of means of transport by veterinary organisation designated by the decision of the official veterinarian shall be mandatory.
- (4) The procedure and cases in which disinfection of means of transport is mandatory shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Procedure to be followed in case of an accident

Article 130

- (1) Transporter and the officer of the competent Police Administration as well as other official authorised person shall report the accident in transport of animals and products of animal origin to the official veterinarian, or the nearest veterinary organisation.
- (2) The veterinary organisation shall provide first veterinary aid to animals injured and notify of the procedure and the measures undertaken the competent official veterinarian, who shall order the measures for securing the protection of animals and products and organise the transport of injured and dead animals, of products of animal origin and if necessary, also the transport of healthy animals.
- (3) The costs of veterinary services and implementation of measures referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be covered by the animal keeper, or the operator of products of animal origin or the transporter, as appropriate.

Checks conducted by veterinary services

Article 131

- (1) Veterinary checks of consignments of animals and products of animal origin intended for the public administration body in charge of defence shall be carried out by the veterinary service of the public administration body in charge of the defence.
- (2) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the veterinary checks may, upon authorisation of the public administration body in charge of defence, be conducted also by a veterinary organisation.

Documentary checks

Article 132

- (1) The officers of the administration body in charge of police affairs shall check whether animal keepers or operators of products of animal origin possess the certificate on animal health condition or other document prescribed for consignments dispatched by the means of transport or for animals in movement.
- (2) Once it is established, through checks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, that animal keepers or operators of products of animal origin do not possess the certificate on animal health protection or other document prescribed, that animals are not identified or that animals and products originate from an infected or endangered area, the officers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall hold the consignment and notify without delay the competent official veterinarian.

XV. OFFICIAL CONTROLS

Examination of animals

Article 133

- (1) The legal and natural persons shall ensure that slaughter of animals intended for human consumption is carried out in establishments approved for slaughter.
- (2) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, animal slaughter may be carried out also outside the establishment approved for slaughter in cases of emergency slaughter and slaughter of pigs, sheep, goats, poultry, lagomorphs and farmed game, if intended for one's own consumption in a household.

Official control of animals before and after slaughter

Article 134

- (1) Veterinary checks of animals products of which are intended for public consumption shall be mandatory prior and after slaughter.
- (2) Prior slaughter of animals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the official veterinarian shall identify animals by checking the identification mark and accompanying documents.
- (3) The official veterinarian shall also check the compliance with the conditions prescribed for protection of animal welfare during transport and slaughter.
- (4) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the official control of wild game shall be carried out after catch or killing.
- (5) In case of slaughter of domestic and wild pigs, horses and other animals, trichoscopic examination shall be mandatory.

Record keeping in establishments for slaughter

Article 135

- (1) For the purpose of preventing the spread of animal diseases and for production of safe food of animal origin intended for human consumption, the food operator engaged in slaughter activities shall keep records that shall, in particular, include the data on: animal species and identification, examination of animals before slaughter and products of animal origin intended for human consumption and by-products of animal origin.
- (2) The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept for the period of three years and be presented at request of the official veterinarian.
- (3) The operator referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall present the data on animals slaughter to the Central Register of Holdings.
- (4) Detailed contents of the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Official control of products of animal origin intended for human consumption

Article 136

- (1) The official control of products of animal origin intended for human consumption shall be carried out at all stages of production and trade in animals, products of animal origin, by-products and feed, including transport.
- (2) Production of products of animal origin intended for human consumption outside establishments registered or approved, as appropriate, shall be prohibited.
- (3) The products of animal origin intended for human consumption may be placed on the market provided that they are produced, marked or labelled in accordance with this Law and the regulations on food safety.
- (4) The method of conducting the official control of animals before and after slaughter and of products of animal origin intended for human consumption shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (5) The method of marking and labelling of products referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the form and contents of marks and labels, shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Plan of official controls

Article 137

The official controls of operators handling animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products shall be conducted in accordance with the multiannual and annual plan of control adopted by the Administration.

Carrying out of official controls

Article 138

- (1) The official controls over the implementation of this Law and regulations adopted on the basis of this Law shall be carried out by the Administration through official veterinarians.
- (2) The official controls referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out by: examination, monitoring, supervision, checks, review and sampling for the purpose of laboratory testing.
- (3) For the purpose of carrying out the official controls, regional units of veterinary inspectorate and border inspection posts shall be established.

Subject of official control

Article 139

- (1) The official controls referred to in Article 138 of this Law shall include inspectorial supervision over the following:
 - 1) animals, products of animal origin, by-products and accompanying objects;
 - 2) establishments, equipment, facilities and conditions of keeping, rearing and production of animals and products of animal origin and by products;
 - 3) execution of measures ordered for the prevention of occurrence, detection, control and eradication of infectious and parasitic animal diseases;
 - 4) means of transport and transport conditions, establishments, conditions and facilities for trade in animals, products of animal origin and by-products;
 - 5) establishments, equipment, conditions and method of work of veterinary organisations and veterinary service in carrying out the veterinary activities;
 - 6) obtaining, production, storage, distribution or trade in reproductive material;
 - 7) establishments for placing on the market, trade and use of medicinal products in accordance with this Law and the law governing medicinal products;
 - 8) animals, products of animal origin and by products of animal origin from import or intended for export;
 - 9) establishments and premises where production, processing, storage, packing, sale and supply with feed, medicated feed and feed for special nutritive needs of animals takes place as well as other activities with feed and medicated feed;
 - 10) transport of feed and medicated feed;
 - 11) feed, medicated feed and feed for special nutritive feed of animals and water for watering of animals;
 - 12) animal nutrition;
 - 13) feed from import or intended for export;
 - 14) other establishments, facilities, items and equipment through which infectious animal disease may be transmitted or in any other way jeopardize the animal and human health.
- (2) The official controls referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out in accordance with this Law, the law governing inspectorial supervision and the law on food safety.

Conditions for an official veterinarian

Article 140

- (1) The official veterinarian may be a veterinarian with VII education level, who, in addition to general and special conditions as laid down by the Law on Public Officers and Employees also passed the professional exam for the official veterinarian.
- (2) The exam referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be passed before the commission formed by the Administration.
- (3) Passing of exams referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be organised and implemented by the Administration in accordance with the program of the professional exam for an official veterinarian.

- (4) The program, method of passing the professional exam referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the composition and the work of the exam commission, the form of the minutes on passing of professional exams and the form of the certificate on professional exam passed, shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Authority of an official veterinarian

Article 141

- (1) In addition to the authority as laid down by the law governing inspectorial supervision, the official veterinarian shall also be authorised to:
- 1) Check compliance with the conditions prescribed in carrying out the veterinary activities of veterinary organisations, veterinary service and the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory;
 - 2) Check the compliance with the veterinary health conditions prescribed in establishments for production and storage of reproductive material, their work and activities concerning artificial insemination and embryotransfer of animals;
 - 3) monitor and control activities of implementation of the program referred to in Articles 47 and 48 of this Law;
 - 4) monitor and control implementation of mandatory and general preventive measures implemented by animal keepers;
 - 5) monitor and control veterinary organisations and veterinary services in implementation of general preventive measures;
 - 6) monitor and control implementation of measures ordered referred to in Article 55 of this Law;
 - 7) monitor and control implementation of measures ordered referred to in Article 59 of this Law;
 - 8) monitor and control implementation of measures for monitoring of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and their resistance to antimicrobial products;
 - 9) monitor and control implementation of measures for control of salmonella and other specific food-borne zoonotic agents;
 - 10) monitor and control conditions for acquiring, maintaining and withdrawal of a health status;
 - 11) monitor and control compliance of conditions in establishments for gathering of animals in traders, transporters and in assembly centres;
 - 12) monitor and control trade in animals;
 - 13) monitor and control holdings where animals are kept and reared for the purpose of placing on the market;
 - 14) monitor and control trade in reproductive material;
 - 15) monitor and control implementation of measures in quarantine;
 - 16) checks and controls products of animal origin;
 - 17) checks and controls feed;
 - 18) monitors and checks presence of residues in animals, products of animal origin intended for human consumption and feed;
 - 19) monitors and checks compliance with the conditions prescribed in establishments for trade in and use of veterinary medicinal products;
 - 20) checks compliance with the conditions prescribed in establishments for collecting, processing, treatment or destruction of by-products;
 - 21) monitor and control implementation of DDD in all establishments, premises, means of transport and in equipment and objects subject to official control;
 - 22) checks compliance with the conditions prescribed in all phases of production and trade in products of animal origin;
 - 23) checks compliance with the conditions prescribed in all phases of production and trade in feed;
 - 24) carry out certification and issues a certificate;
 - 25) checks issuing of certificates on health condition of animals;
 - 26) checks consignments for export at the place of dispatch;
 - 27) checks consignments from imports at the place of destination;
 - 28) takes samples for laboratory testing;
 - 29) review business books, records prescribed and other documents of natural and legal persons;
 - 30) performs also other checks in accordance with this Law and other regulations, as needed.

Administrative measures and activities of an official veterinarian

Article 142

- (1) Where the official veterinarian establishes through an official control that a law or other regulation has been breached, he shall undertake the following administrative measures and activities:
- 1) Order remedy of the deficiencies established in veterinary organisations, veterinary services or Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory in terms of staff, premises (building), technical conditions and equipment and set a deadline for remedying these deficiencies;
 - 2) Temporarily prohibit carrying out of veterinary activities to a veterinary organisation, veterinary service or the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory which no longer complies with the conditions prescribed, after failing to remedy the deficiencies within the deadline set;
 - 3) Prohibit the veterinary activities to a veterinary organisation, veterinary service or the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory if launching its activities without a decision on compliance with the conditions prescribed;
 - 4) Prohibit carrying out of activities ceded if he establishes that these are carried out in contravention of the contract referred to in Article 26 paragraph 1 of this Law;
 - 5) Order one or several preventive measures for protection against infectious animal diseases referred to in Article 55 of this Law;
 - 6) Order one or several measures for control of infectious animal diseases referred to in Article 59 of this Law;
 - 7) Prohibit issuing of certificates if at the place of origin of animals existence of an infectious or parasitic disease that may be transmitted by the animal species concerned has been established;
 - 8) Temporarily prohibit the trade in animals, trade in and use of products of animal origin, by-products and objects through which causative agents of infectious or parasitic diseases may be transmitted in case infectious or parasitic diseases are suspected;
 - 9) Temporarily prohibit business activities in establishments for production and trade in animals, products of animal origin, by-products and feed where he establishes that they fail to comply with the conditions prescribed, or where he establishes that they are not approved or registered in accordance with the law;
 - 10) Prohibit activities in establishments for production and trade in animals, products of animal origin, by-products and feed not approved or registered in accordance with the law;
 - 11) Order withdrawal from the market of products of animal origin, by-products and feed for the purpose of protecting human and animal health;
 - 12) Confiscate or order destruction of products of animal origin and feed where it is established during veterinary checks that these are harmful for human consumption or animal feeding;
 - 13) Prohibit the use of premises, facilities, equipment, devices and tools in establishments for production and trade in products of animal origin, by-products and feed;
 - 14) Order remedying of deficiencies in establishments for production and trade in animals, products of animal origin, by-products and feed where it is established that they fail to comply with the conditions prescribed;
 - 15) Prohibit trade in and use of feed and feed additives for which it is established that they are harmful to animal or human health;
 - 16) Prohibit trade and use of products of animal origin for which it is established that they are harmful to animal or human health;
 - 17) Order the measures prescribed to operators handling animals, products of animal origin, by-products and feed and other operators under official control;
 - 18) Prohibit use, keep, confiscate or order destruction of medicinal products containing unauthorised substances;
 - 19) Prohibit use or put an official seal on the premises, facilities, equipment and devices of operators under official control in cases where they fail to comply with the veterinary regulations;
 - 20) Allow placing on the market of consignments after carrying out the veterinary checks prescribed;
 - 21) Order quarantine for animals in trade that are without documentation prescribed, or animals not marked as prescribed and which do not show signs of a disease, and in cases where there are no conditions for placing into quarantine or in case it is more cost-effective, order its slaughter under special conditions in the nearest slaughterhouse.

Official veterinarian at border

Article 143

Veterinary checks of consignments in trade across the border of Montenegro shall be carried out by the official veterinarian at the border inspection post (hereinafter referred to as: the border official veterinarian).

Border Inspection Post

Article 144

- (1) Consignments of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products, hay and straw as well as other objects through which an infectious or parasitic disease may be transmitted or human and animal health or environment endangered, may be imported or introduced into Montenegro only through approved border inspection posts.
- (2) Location and type of the veterinary border post shall be determined by the Government.
- (3) Detailed conditions with regard to staff, premises (building), technical conditions and equipment for a border inspection post referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (4) Compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be established by the Administration.
- (5) The decision on compliance with the conditions for a border inspection post for all or certain categories of animals and/or products of animal origin, or the decision on cessation of compliance with conditions for a border inspection post shall be presented by the Administration to the public administration body in charge of border crossings which, in accordance with the regulations on border crossings, shall include the inspection posts into the list of border crossings, or remove it from the list, as appropriate, by publishing in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.

Checks at the border inspection post

Article 145

- (1) Introduction of consignments referred to in Article 123 paragraph 1 of this Law to the territory of Montenegro without previous veterinary checks, other than non-commercial introduction of animals, shall be prohibited.
- (2) The veterinary check referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out by documentary checks and may also be carried out by checks of identification and physical checks of the consignments.
- (3) The consignments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be imported on the basis of the decision of the Administration referred to in Article 124 of this Law.
- (4) The method of carrying out the veterinary checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article for certain types of consignments introduced in Montenegro as well as the special procedure for transit shall be laid down by the Ministry.
- (5) A consignment of products introduced into Montenegro shall be stored under the supervision of the border official veterinarian pending the adoption of the decision on import.
- (6) The checks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for feed of non-animal origin, other than bedding and straw imported and in transit shall be carried out by the official veterinarian at the place of final destination of the consignment.
- (7) The consignments for which veterinary checks at border inspection post are mandatory shall be the responsibility of the person responsible for the consignment in question.
- (8) The person responsible for the consignment shall undertake all the procedures prescribed with regard to: reporting the arrival of the consignment, presenting the consignment for the checks, payment of the fee for veterinary health examination in international trade and other measures as ordered by the border official veterinarian.

Activities of the custom-house or customs post

Article 146

- (1) The custom-house or customs post covering the area of the border inspection post may approve of the requested customs procedure or use of consignment subject to veterinary checks only on the basis of the common veterinary entry document (hereinafter referred to as: CVED) issued as well as the evidence on the fee paid for the veterinary checks in international trade.
- (2) The control of non-commercial movement of pets across the border of Montenegro shall be carried out by the administration body in charge of customs affairs.

- (3) The types of consignments for which CVED is issued and the CVED form shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Quarantine for imported animals

Article 147

- (1) Imported animals and reproductive material of animals may be placed in the quarantine for the purpose of establishing their health condition.
- (2) The place and duration of the quarantine, depending on the animal species, as well as the procedure and measures to be applied in the quarantine shall be decided by the Administration.
- (3) Animals imported for participation in sports competitions, exercises, exhibitions and fairs, dogs and cats imported on temporary basis as well as animals imported for slaughter need not be placed in the quarantine where on the basis of the epizootiological situation in the exporting country it does not pose a risk from introduction of infectious animal diseases.
- (4) The keeper of animals referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article imported for slaughter and transported directly to the slaughterhouse shall ensure that the animals are slaughtered within 20 days from the day of veterinary checks at border, in slaughterhouses approved in accordance with Article 113 of this Law.

Free zones, free warehouses, bonded warehouses and registered food operators supplying directly the means of transport in international trade

Article 148

- (1) Consignments of products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects through which an infectious or parasitic disease may be transmitted or which may endanger human and animal health, introduced into free zones, free warehouses, bonded warehouses and for direct supply of maritime means of transport in international trade shall be subject to veterinary checks, as the consignments in import.
- (2) Storage, packaging, processing and treatment of consignments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be permitted in establishments complying with the conditions prescribed and which are approved or registered, as appropriate, in accordance with this Law and the regulations governing food safety.
- (3) The compliance with the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be established by the Administration.
- (4) The registers of the establishments approved or registered, referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be kept by the Administration.
- (5) The supervision over the consignments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, or establishments referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be carried out by the border official veterinarian.
- (6) The method of conducting the veterinary checks of consignments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article introduced into free zones, free warehouses, bonded warehouses and for direct supply of maritime means of transport in international trade, shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Rejecting the consignment

Article 149

- (1) The border official veterinarian shall prohibit the import or introduction of a consignment into Montenegro where, through the veterinary checks, he establishes that:
 - 1) The consignment or the means of transport fails to meet the conditions prescribed;
 - 2) The animals are not fit to continue the journey;
 - 3) The consignment is contaminated, suspected of infection or originates from an infected area;
 - 4) The consignment is dispatched from the state not included in the list of countries from which import or transit is approved;
 - 5) The import consignment is not produced in an export establishment included in the list of approved establishments of the European Union or an establishment listed in the decision referred to in Article 124 of this Law;
 - 6) The consignment is not accompanied by prescribed or duly filled certificate or other document prescribed;
 - 7) The consignments are not harmonised with the import conditions prescribed;
 - 8) The consignment may endanger human and animal health or directly threaten the animal welfare;

- 9) The products of animal origin and feed are not safe in terms of health;
 - 10) Animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products are not marked as prescribed and identity or the compatibility of documents and animals, or products of animal origin, feed, by-products and other objects in the consignment, cannot be established.
 - 11) The products of animal origin intended for human consumption and animal nutrition contain radioactive substances and residues in quantities higher than permitted.
- (2) The border official veterinarian may temporarily prohibit introduction of consignments where there are deficiencies on the consignments or the accompanying documents are to be remedied.
 - (3) Where a border official veterinarian prohibits the import or introduction of a consignment, he shall order the measure to be taken with regard to the consignment rejected in a summary procedure and make a note on the measure ordered on the CVED.

Procedure to be followed by the border official veterinarian when rejecting the consignment of animals

Article 150

- (1) Where the inconsistencies referred to in Article 149 paragraph 1 of this Law are established by control, the border official veterinarian may order and note on CVED, in agreement with the person responsible for the consignment, one of the following measures:
 - 1) To place the animals into establishments, to be fed and watered and treated, where necessary;
 - 2) To temporarily confiscate the animals and place them in a quarantine or isolation at the border inspection post pending the receipt of laboratory test results;
 - 3) To return the animals to the country in which the certificate was issued, provided that the health condition and animal welfare protection conditions permit so.
- (2) In the case referred to in paragraph 1 item 3 of this Article the border official veterinarian shall:
 - 1) Notify all border inspection posts in the border of Montenegro of the rejection of the consignment;
 - 2) Indicate rejection of the consignment by a stamp placed on each page of the certificate accompanying the consignment rejected.
- (3) Where returning referred to in paragraph 1 item 3 of this Article is not possible, in particular for reasons related to animal welfare, the border official veterinarian:
 - 1) May order slaughter of animals on the basis of a veterinary examination conducted before slaughter;
 - 2) If no other option is available, shall order that the animals are killed and carcasses disposed of;
 - 3) In case of animals protected by regulations governing the environmental protection, shall notify the public administration body in charge of environmental protection of the measures referred to in items 1 and 2 of this paragraph.
- (4) The procedure, method of marking and the shape of the stamp referred to in this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Procedure to be followed by the border official veterinarian when rejecting a consignment of products

Article 151

- (1) In cases of rejection of a consignment of products, the border official veterinarian shall order and note on CVED, in agreement with the person responsible for the consignment, one of the following measures:
 - 1) To return the consignment or dispatch it beyond the territory of Montenegro and indicate rejection of the consignment by a stamp placed on each page of the certificate accompanying the consignment rejected, or
 - 2) To destroy the consignment in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the nearest establishment approved for that purpose.
- (2) The border official veterinarian shall enter the information on rejected consignments of products referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article into the database or in any other appropriate way forward it to other border inspection posts in order to prevent the introduction of the consignment rejected through another border crossing.

Procedure to be followed with regard to consignments of products introduced that do not comply with the conditions for import

Article 152

- (1) Where in subsequent laboratory testing non-compliance is established with regard to a consignment of products introduced on the territory of Montenegro, the border official veterinarian, in agreement with the person responsible for the consignment shall decide that the consignment is to be:
 - 1) Dispatched beyond the territory of Montenegro no later than 30 days from the day of introduction, or immediately, in case of risk to human or animal health, or
 - 2) Destroyed in the nearest approved establishment.
- (2) In case the consignment of products is not dispatched from Montenegro within the deadline referred to in paragraph 1 item 1 of this Article, it shall, without delay, be destroyed under the supervision of the official veterinarian in the nearest approved establishment.

Consignments introduced that have not been subjected to veterinary checks

Article 153

- (1) The consignments introduced to the territory of Montenegro without having been subjected to veterinary checks in accordance with this Law, shall be confiscated and the official veterinarian shall decide on their destruction in accordance with Article 150 paragraph 3 item 2 and Article 152 paragraph 1 item 2 of this Law.

Costs of measures

Article 154

The costs incurred by implementation of measures of quarantine and extended quarantine as well as costs incurred by keeping, return, conversion of purpose and destruction of the consignment shall be paid by the person responsible for the consignment in question.

XVI. FINANCING OF ANIMAL HEALTH PROTECTION, FEES AND COSTS

Financing

Article 155

- (1) Activities of public interest in the field of animal health protection, veterinary public health as well as provision of human and material resources referred to in Articles 22, 49 and 65 of this Law shall be financed from the Budget of Montenegro and other sources.
- (2) Activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be financed in accordance with the program of mandatory measures of animal health protection referred to in Article 47 of this Law and other programs and plans referred to in Articles 31, 48, 49, 50, 73, 77, 92, 100 and 137 of this Law.

Fees and costs

Article 156

- (1) The food operator or person responsible for the consignment shall pay the fee for: examination of: products of animal origin in establishments for slaughter and meat cutting, processing of wild games, production of milk, production and trade in fish and aquacultures; veterinary checks of consignments of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects in international trade (import, transit, export); issuing of decision on compliance with the conditions for establishments registered or approved in accordance with this Law; issuing of decision on compliance with preliminary veterinary-health conditions for import of consignments and certification.
- (2) For disinfection of persons and means of transport referred to in Article 63 paragraph 2 item 4 of this Law the beneficiary of the disinfection ordered shall pay a fee.
- (3) For issuing of the certificate on animal health condition referred to in Article 117 of this Law the animal keeper shall pay a fee.
- (4) The amount of the fee referred to in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of this Article may not be higher than actually incurred costs of the procedure and may not pose a direct protection of domestic products or indirect taxation of imports, or exports.
- (5) The funds collected from checks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be the revenues of the Budget of Montenegro.

- (6) The amount of the fee referred to in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of this Article, the amount of the fee to the Veterinary Chamber for carrying out of activities referred to in Article 22 paragraph 2 items 12 and 13 of this Law, the method of their calculation and payment shall be established by the Government.

Fee for collecting of carcasses and by-products

Article 157

The amount of the fee for collecting and transport of carcasses and by-products of animal origin referred to in Article 106 paragraph 1 of this Law shall be decided by the competent body of the local self-governance unit.

Costs of implementation of measures prescribed and ordered

Article 158

The costs of preventive vaccination, diagnostic and other testing, as well as other costs in relation to implementation of measures prescribed or ordered in accordance with this Law shall be paid by the animal keeper, unless otherwise provided for by this law or the program referred to in Article 47 of this Law.

XVII. VETERINARY INFORMATION SYSTEM

Consolidated information system

Article 159

- (1) The Veterinary Information System (hereinafter referred to as: VIS) is the consolidated system of registers, records and computer programmes data of which are placed in databases kept for the purpose of protection of animal health and welfare and implementation of measures of veterinary public health, ensuring and efficient access to information, providing support to timely decision-making and efficient management in all segments of the veterinary service.
- (2) The VIS shall be kept and updated by the Administration.
- (3) The veterinary organisation, veterinary services and the Diagnostic Veterinary Laboratory shall provide the information prescribed for VIS in electronic form.
- (4) The VIS consists of:
- 1) the register of official veterinarians;
 - 2) the register of veterinary organisations;
 - 3) the register of authorised veterinary organisations;
 - 4) the Central Register of Holdings;
 - 5) the register of approved establishments;
 - 6) the register of registered establishments;
 - 7) the register of establishments for by-products of animal origin;
 - 8) the register of transporters and traders in animals;
 - 9) the registers kept in accordance with the law governing animal welfare;
 - 10) the Central Register of Dogs;
 - 11) the register of veterinary regulations;
 - 12) the program for allocation of herd status;
 - 13) the program for monitoring, supervision and reporting on certain animal diseases;
 - 14) the program for monitoring, supervision and reporting on zoonoses;
 - 15) the program of residue monitoring;
 - 16) the Laboratory Information System;
 - 17) the program for collecting and supervision of fees;
 - 18) the program for border veterinary inspection;
 - 19) the register of forms prescribed by this Law;
 - 20) other registers in the field of veterinary activities as laid down by regulations.
- (5) Detailed conditions for setting up and keeping, the method of updating and contents of VIS, the method of supply of data, and data that may be made accessible to veterinary organisations and veterinary services shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Linking with other systems

Article 160

Linking and inclusion of VIS into other information systems in accordance with the law shall be provided by the Administration in co-operation with the Ministry in charge of information's society.

Use of data

Article 161

For the purpose of operating and maintaining of VIS, the Administration may use data kept by the competent public administration bodies and other authorised bodies within the databases prescribed, upon prior approval of such bodies, in regard to:

- 1) Cadastre of properties and other records on properties;
- 2) Agricultural holdings;
- 3) Collections of databases in the field of medicinal products and chemicals;
- 4) Occurrence and spread of zoonoses in humans;
- 5) Data from the Central Register of Population.

XVIII. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 162

(1) A pecuniary penalty ranging from 500 EUR do 20,000 EUR shall be imposed for an offence made by the legal person:

- 1) That begins carrying out of veterinary activities without a decision on compliance with the conditions prescribed in terms of staff, premises (building), technical conditions and equipment (Article 10 paragraph 3);
- 2) That carries out the activities referred to in Article 13 paragraph 1 item 2 that have not been ceded to it in accordance with this Law;
- 3) That carries out the activities referred to in Article 13 paragraph 1 item 5 in contravention of this law;
- 4) The veterinary service carries out the activities in contravention of Article 21 paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 5) That fails to perform the activities ceded in accordance with the contract referred to in Article 26 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 6) Veterinarians and veterinary technicians provide veterinary services without previous internship and passing of the professional exam (Article 33 paragraph 1);
- 7) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 3 of this Law;
- 8) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 4 of this Law;
- 9) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 5 of this Law;
- 10) that fails to implement one or several special preventive measures ordered for protection against infectious animal diseases referred to in Article 55 of this Law;
- 11) the veterinarian suspecting infectious or parasitic disease fails to act in accordance with Article 57 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 12) veterinary staff fails to undertake all the measures necessary so they would not pose a risk of spread of causative agent of the disease (Article 57 paragraph 2);
- 13) animal keeper fails to implement the measures ordered referred to in Article 57 paragraph 1 item 1 of this Law (Article 57 paragraph 3);
- 14) the veterinarian submitting the material for laboratory testing in case he suspects the infectious animal disease fails to provide the transport of the material sampled so as to prevent the spread of the infectious disease or deterioration of the material (Article 57 paragraph 4);
- 15) fails to implement one or several measures order for control of infectious animal disease referred to in Article 59 of this Law;
- 16) food operators fail to provide information on that food, and if necessary, fail to keep the food sample in the manner that does not affect its laboratory testing, in case of occurrence of food-borne diseases (Article 75 paragraph 2);
- 17) where exhibitions, competitions, events with travelling animals (circuses, fairs, travelling zoos, etc.) as well as sale of animals beyond the establishments referred to in Article 81 paragraph 1 of this Law take place without an approval issued by the competent body of the local-self governance with prior approval from the Administration (Article 81 paragraph 2);

- 18) trades in animals not complying with the conditions referred to in Article 82 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 19) trades in animals not complying with the conditions referred to in Article 82 paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 20) engages in organised sale of animals for breeding or production beyond a registered or approved establishment, as appropriate (Article 84 paragraph 2);
- 21) the owner of the assembly centre or person responsible for trade in the assembly centre acts in contravention of Article 84 paragraph 3 of this Law;
- 22) food operator failed to prevent the spread of the disease that may be transmitted to animals in accordance with this law and the law on food safety in all phases of production, processing and placing on the market of products of animal origin (Article 90 paragraph 1);
- 23) fails to act in accordance with Article 91 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 24) places on the market food of animal origin intended for public consumption containing residues or containing restudies in quantities larger than those permitted (Article 91 paragraph 2);
- 25) dispatches to a slaughterhouse animals not accompanying by documentation certifying that they were not treated with unauthorised substances, or in cases of treatment, certifying that the prescribed withdrawal periods have been observed (Article 91 paragraph 3);
- 26) holdings and food operators engaged in slaughter in establishments for slaughter, treatment and processing of food of animal origin place in production and on the market animals treated with unauthorised substances or products (Article 93 paragraph 1 item 1);
- 27) holdings and food operators engaged in slaughter in establishments for slaughter, treatment and processing of food of animal origin place in production and on the market animals treated with authorised substances or products failing to observe the withdrawal periods prescribed (Article 93 paragraph 1 item 2);
- 28) holdings and food operators engaged in slaughter in establishments for slaughter, treatment and processing of food of animal origin place in production and on the market food not originating from animals referred to in Article 93 paragraph 1 items 1 and 2 (Article 93 paragraph 1 item 3);
- 29) in treatment of animals, the veterinarian uses medicinal products without an authorisation for placing on the market and fails to apply the medicinal products in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or for purposes for which the medicinal products were authorised for, or in contravention with the conditions prescribed and fails to keep the records on treatment (Article 94 paragraphs 1 and 2);
- 30) animal keeper applies veterinary medicinal products prescribed without authorisation and without control of the veterinarian, and fails to observe the instructions of the manufacturer and the withdrawal periods prescribed (Article 94 paragraph 3);
- 31) animal keeper fails to keep records including: the date and nature of the treatment applied, the therapy prescribed or the veterinary medicinal products used, the name of the veterinarian and fails to keep the prescription for the period of five years from the day of issuing of the prescription (Article 94 paragraph 4);
- 32) the veterinarian fails to enter the data in records referred to in Article 94 paragraph 4 of this Law (Article 94 paragraph 5);
- 33) uses by-products and products obtained from by-products in contravention of Article 97 of this Law;
- 34) fails to implement the measures for the purpose of protecting the environment against harmful effects in relation to breeding, keeping and trade in animals, production of and trade in products of animal origin, feed and by-products, as well as during the prevention of occurrence, spread, control and eradication of infectious animal diseases (Article 98 paragraph 1);
- 35) fails to handle by-products, animal excrements, waste and wastewaters in accordance with this Law and regulations on food safety and environmental protection (Article 98 paragraph 2);
- 36) throws animal carcasses into rivers, lakes, sea or other watercourses or ducts or leaves them on roads, other public areas, open space in forests or in other places (Article 99 paragraph 1);
- 37) fail to report the death of an animal to the hygiene services and fail to abide by the instructions issued in regard to disposal of carcasses, or fail to notify the official veterinarian of the death of the animal (Article 99 paragraph 2);
- 38) when suspecting that the animal died of a notifiable animal disease, the veterinarian fails to take the material for diagnostic testing or fails to dispatch it for testing in order to establish the cause of death (Article 99 paragraph 3);
- 39) The hygiene service fails to provide transport of the carcass from the place of death to the establishment where carcasses are examined or collected, treated or destroyed, or fails to ensure

- disinfection of the place of death, means of transport and equipment where necessary (Article 99 paragraph 4);
- 40) Operator handling animals, products of animal origin and feed in establishments referred to in Articles 83, 84, 112, 113 and 115 of this Law, in which by-products are produced fails to provide their temporary keeping and dispatch in accordance with the regulation referred to in Article 102 paragraph 7 of this Law (Article 101 paragraph 1);
 - 41) Engage in collecting, transport handling, treatment, storage, trade in, use of and disposal of by-products originating from their activities without complying with the conditions prescribed (Article 101 paragraph 2);
 - 42) Fail to provide regular and complete taking and transport of carcasses and by-products from establishments referred to in Article 101 paragraph 1 of this Law (Article 101 paragraph 4);
 - 43) Engages in processing or destruction of by-products of animal origin in establishments not registered in the register of approved establishments complying with the conditions as laid down by this Law (Article 102 paragraph 1);
 - 44) Collect, transport and use of by-products in performing the business activities is carried out by a person not entered in the register of registered establishments complying with the conditions as laid down by this Law (Article 102 paragraph 2);
 - 45) Fails to provide collecting of animal carcasses from public areas for processing and destruction through organisation of hygiene service or by hiring a legal person referred to in Article 101 paragraph 3 of this Law (Article 106 paragraph 1);
 - 46) Engages in trade, preservation, treatment, processing and storage of skins, hides and fur in an establishment not approved in accordance with this Law (Article 107 paragraph 1);
 - 47) Engages in trade of bovine, ovine and caprine skin and hide as well as skin and hide of solipeds, other than those of calves, lambs, kids and foals originating from animals slaughtered without official control or originating from dead animals before carrying out laboratory tests for anthrax (Article 107 paragraph 2);
 - 48) Fails to mark skins, hides and fur and fails to keep records of their origin (Article 107 paragraph 4);
 - 49) Fails to provide identification, registration and vaccination of dogs against rabies (Article 110 paragraph 1);
 - 50) Produces and trades in food of animal origin in an establishment not entered in the register of registered establishments complying with the conditions as laid down by this Law and regulations on food safety (Article 112 paragraph 1);
 - 51) Performs all phases of production and trade in food of animal origin in establishments not entered in the register of approved establishments complying with the conditions as laid down by the regulations on food safety (Article 113 paragraph 1);
 - 52) Performs production and trade in feed in an establishment not entered in the register of registered or the register of approved establishments, as appropriate, complying with the conditions as laid down by this law and the regulations on food safety (Article 115 paragraphs 1 and 5);
 - 53) In internal trade, does not possess the certificate on animal health protection referred to in Article 117 paragraph 1 or fails to present it at request of the authorised person (Article 117 paragraph 1);
 - 54) Issues a certificate where in the place of origin of animals referred to in Article 117 paragraph 1 existence of an infectious or parasitic disease which can be transmitted by the animal species in question has been established (Article 117 paragraph 4);
 - 55) Issues a certificate referred to in Article 117 of this Law in contravention of this Law (Article 118 paragraph 1);
 - 56) Fails to perform veterinary checks of animals products of which are intended for public consumption, prior and after slaughter (Article 134 paragraph 1);
 - 57) Places on the market the products of animal origin intended for human consumption which were not produced, marked or labelled, as appropriate, in accordance with this Law and the regulations on food safety (Article 136 paragraph 3);
 - 58) Consignments of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products, hay and straw as well as other objects through which an infectious or parasitic disease may be transmitted or human and animal health or environment endangered, are imported or introduced into Montenegro beyond the approved border inspection posts (Article 144 paragraph 1);

- 59) Consignments referred to in Article 123 paragraph 1 of this Law are introduced to the territory of Montenegro without previous veterinary checks, with the exception of non-commercial introduction of animals (Article 145 paragraph 1);
- (2) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a pecuniary penalty ranging from 100 EUR to 2,000 EUR shall be imposed on the person responsible in the legal person concerned.
- (3) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 item 45 of this Article, a pecuniary penalty ranging from 100 EUR to 2,000 EUR shall be imposed on the person responsible in the local self-governance body.
- (4) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a pecuniary fine ranging from 100 EUR to 1,000 EUR shall be imposed on a natural person.
- (5) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a pecuniary fine ranging from 150 EUR to 6,000 EUR shall be imposed on an entrepreneur.

Article 163

- (1) A pecuniary penalty ranging from 500 EUR to 5,000 EUR shall be imposed for an offence made by the legal person:
 - 1) Fails to notify in writing the Administration of any change of conditions as laid down by the decision referred to in Article 10 paragraph 5 of this Law within 15 days from the day the change took place (Article 11 paragraph 3);
 - 2) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 1 of this Law;
 - 3) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 2 of this Law;
 - 4) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 6 of this Law;
 - 5) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 7 of this Law;
 - 6) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 51 paragraph 1 item 8 of this Law;
 - 7) animal keeper fails to provide or maintain the biosafety measures in establishments for breeding animals and in other establishments where animals are kept (Article 52 paragraph 1 item 2);
 - 8) animal keeper fails to provide hygiene conditions at births and milking (Article 52 paragraph 1 item 3);
 - 9) animal keeper fails to prevent introduction of causative agents of infectious diseases in premises for breeding and keeping of animals (Article 52 paragraph 1 item 4);
 - 10) animal keeper fails to handle animal carcasses and other by-products, wastewaters and excrement in a prescribed manner (Article 52 paragraph 1 item 5);
 - 11) animal keeper fails to ensure provision of disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control in establishments and means of transport in a prescribed manner (Article 52 paragraph 1 item 6);
 - 12) animal keeper fails to ensure vaccination and serumisation (immunoprofilaxis) and protection with medicinal products (Article 52 paragraph 1 item 7);
 - 13) animal keeper fails to act in accordance with Article 56 paragraph 2 of this Law;
 - 14) trades in animals for breeding or production from a holding, establishments that are not registered (Article 83 paragraph 1);
 - 15) places the reproductive material on the market in contravention of Article 88 of this Law;
 - 16) engages in activities producing by-products without ensuring their transport to the nearest establishment for collecting or the establishment in which they are processed or destroyed in a safe manner (Article 98 paragraph 3);
 - 17) use products for disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control in the way that contaminates the environment (Article 108 paragraph 3);
 - 18) conducts disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control without complying with the conditions as laid down by this law (Article 108 paragraph 5);
 - 19) dog keeper does not possess the certificate of entry in the register and vaccination of the dog against rabies (Article 110 paragraph 2);
 - 20) fails to notify the authorised veterinary organisation referred to in Article 111 paragraph 2 of this Law of the acquisition of a dog, or change in case of its disappearance, sale, gift, death or any other loss in 14 days from the day the change took place (Article 110 paragraph 3);
 - 21) fails to keep records on certificates issued (Article 118 paragraph 2);
 - 22) fails to ensure that the means of transport used in dispatching the consignment of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects are cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulation after unloading (Article 129 paragraph 1);
 - 23) fails to report an accident during transport of animals and products of animal origin to the competent official veterinarian or the nearest veterinary organisation (Article 130 paragraph 1);

- 24) fails to provide first veterinary aid to animals injured and fails to report, without delay, the competent official veterinarian of the procedure and the measures undertaken (Article 130 paragraph 2);
- 25) slaughters animals outside the establishments approved for slaughter (Article 133 paragraph 1);
- (2) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a pecuniary penalty ranging from 50 EUR to 1,000 EUR shall be imposed on the person responsible in the legal person concerned.
- (3) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a pecuniary penalty ranging from 50 EUR to 1,000 EUR shall be imposed on the person responsible in the public administration body concerned.
- (4) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a pecuniary penalty ranging from 50 EUR to 1,000 EUR shall be imposed on the natural person concerned.
- (5) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a pecuniary penalty ranging from 150 EUR to 2,000 EUR shall be imposed on the entrepreneur concerned.

Article 164

- (1) A pecuniary penalty ranging from 500 EUR to 1,000 EUR shall be imposed on a legal person if:
- 1) Veterinarians and veterinary technicians upon completion of internship but before passing the professional exam carry out certain veterinary activities without direct supervision from the veterinarian (Article 33 paragraph 3);
 - 2) Veterinary organisations fail to provide longer working hours (duty, stand-by) or overtime work in emergency and other needs for provision of veterinary assistance and services, or for the purpose of ensuring continuous provision of animal health protection and care (Article 34);
 - 3) Fails to submit to the Ministry the annual report on activities referred to in Article 41 paragraph 2 items 12 and 13 of this Law, no later than March 31 of the current year for the previous year (Article 41 paragraph 3);
 - 4) food operators fail to inform the Administration of results of their programs of control in the manner and within deadlines laid down by their respective approvals (Article 78 paragraph 4);
 - 5) the veterinary organisation fails to issue a dog holder a certificate of entry in the register and vaccination of the dog against rabies or fails to enter the information on dogs identified and registered in the register of dogs (Article 111 paragraph 3);
- (2) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a pecuniary penalty ranging from 30 EUR to 500 EUR shall be imposed on a person responsible in the legal person.
- (3) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a pecuniary fine ranging from 150 EUR to 2,000 EUR shall be imposed on the entrepreneur.
- (4) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a pecuniary fine ranging from 30 EUR to 500 EUR shall be imposed on the natural person.

XIX. TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Deadlines for adoption of secondary legislation

Article 165

- (1) Secondary legislation for implementation of this Law shall be adopted within three years from the day of entry into force of this Law.
- (2) By way of derogation from the paragraph 1 of this Article, the secondary legislation referred to in Article 10 paragraph 6 of this Law, shall be adopted within 90 days from the day of entry in force of this Law.
- (3) Pending the adoption of secondary legislation referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the secondary legislation adopted on the basis of the Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro No.11/04 and 27/07).

Application of certificates

Article 166

- (1) For consignments of animals, products of animal origin, feed, by-products and accompanying objects imported in Montenegro, the certificate of the European Union for such type of consignment issued in Montenegrin shall be recognised pending the adoption of the regulation referred to in Article 123 paragraph 7 of this Law

- (2) The veterinary checks of consignments in trade across the border of Montenegro shall take place at existing veterinary border crossings, pending the adoption of the regulation referred to in Article 144 paragraph 2 of this Law.

Harmonisation of activities and operations

Article 167

- (1) Legal persons founded in accordance with the Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 11/04 and 27/07) shall continue with their business activities and operations in accordance with this Law.
- (2) Legal persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall harmonise their business activities and operations with this Law in six months from the day of entry into force of the secondary legislation referred to in Article 10 paragraph 6 of this Law.
- (3) The contracts on ceding of public activities to veterinary organisations concluded on the basis of the Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 11/04 and 27/07), may be extended with approval from both contractual parties by December 31, 2013.
- (4) Public activities of implementation of measures from the Operational Program of Animal Health Protection ceded to a veterinary organisation by direct decision shall continue to be carried out by the organisation concerned, with its approval, until December 31, 2013.
- (5) The activities ceded on the basis of the Decision on ceding of activities of public interest (checks at slaughter line) to veterinary organisations adopted on the basis of the Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 11/04 and 27/07), may be extended by the Administration by December 31, 2013.
- (6) In case of termination of the contract referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, or incompliance referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, the Administration shall issue a decision appointing the veterinary organisation that shall have the duty to implement the ceded measures from the contract terminated.
- (7) In case of failure to act in accordance with the decision referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, the Administration may take the activities ceded from that veterinary organisation and cede these to another veterinary organisation for execution.
- (8) The provisions of Article 110 of this Law, in the part that refers to identification and registration of dogs, shall be applied after the expiration of the period of six months from the day of entry into force of secondary legislation governing identification and registration of dogs.

Professional exam for the official veterinarian

Article 168

- (1) Veterinarians who passed the professional exam for work in public administration bodies by the day of entry into force of this Law, are not obliged to pass also the professional examination for the official veterinarian referred to in Article 140 paragraph 1 of this Law.
- (2) The provision of the Article 140 paragraph 1 of this Law shall apply as of March 31, 2014.

Establishments

Article 169

Establishments in possession of the state constructed for veterinary activities, as well as facilities and equipment that served for that purpose may be used only for carrying out the veterinary activities in accordance with the law.

Repeal

Article 170

The day this law enters into force the Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 11/04 and 27/07) and provision of Article 82 of the Law on amendments and modifications to the Law, laying down pecuniary penalties for offences (Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 40/11) shall be repealed.

Entry into force

Article 171

This law shall enter into force on the eighth day from the day of its publishing in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.