

NOTICE:

- In the “*Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro*” No. 79/2004 dated 23 December 2004 the Law on Medical Devices was published; Article 65 therein provides as follows:

“Article 65

On the effective date of this Law, the Law on Production and Marketing of Medicines (“Official Gazette of FRY”, Nos. 18/93, 23/02, 24/94, and 28/96), in the part pertaining to the medical

VETERINARY LAW

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Veterinary Law shall regulate: infectious animal diseases; infectious animal diseases prevention, suppression, and eradication; veterinary preventive measures; mandatory animal health care level; animal welfare protection; funding of the animal health care programs; organizing legal persons for pursuing veterinary practice; ensuring provision of services of public interest; and other issues of relevance for veterinary practice.

Article 2

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

- 1) **Animals** are animals for production, animals for slaughter, pets, game, aquatic animals, hares, bees, silkworms, snails, other mollusks, laboratory animals, decorative and exotic animals;
- 2) **Animals for production** are all animals (including fish, reptiles and amphibians) which are bred for production of food, hide, wool, fur, or for other commercial purposes;
- 3) **Animals for slaughter** are animals whose body parts are used for human consumption, including aquaculture and fattening game;
- 4) **Pets** are dogs, domestic cats, exotic and decorative birds, small rodents, terrarium animals, aquarium animals, and other animals bred or kept to keep company, entertain, protect, or help, humans;
- 5) **Game** are wild animals which are freely roaming the nature, and wild mammals and wild birds which live free in the enclosed areas, designated by the regulations governing game and hunting, under the conditions similar to those in nature; their meat may be used for human consumption but they are not slaughtered like domestic animals but hunted in accordance with the regulations on hunting;
- 6) **Fattening game** are terrestrial mammals, reptiles, and wild birds, bred and slaughtered in the same way as domestic animals;
- 7) **Animals inhabiting free waters** are fish, crayfish, shellfish, and other animals which live in water and are designated by the regulations governing fishery, which are captured out of their natural habitat and whose meat and tissue is used for human consumption;
- 8) **Aquaculture animals** includes fish, crayfish, shellfish, and mollusks bred in farms, counting the captured individuals of th

10) Fish, crayfish, shellfish and mollusks include all fish, crayfish, shellfish and mollusks regardless of their st

23) Marketing of food

- 36) **Epizooty or infectious disease epidemic** refer to numerous cases of infectious disease which have, in terms of incidence, time, place, and affected animal species, exceeded the expected incidence;
- 37) **Infected area** is the area in which one or more than one sources of infection was detected, and in which further spreading of infection is possible;
- 38) **Threatened area** is the area to which the infection from the infected area may be transmitted and in which further spreading of infection is possible;
- 39) **Facility** is a space required for breeding of animals or a space or a plant in which food, products, raw materials, waste, and feed, are treated and processed;
- 40) **Animals breeding facility of unconfirmed or dubious epizootic situations** is a facility in which prescribed examinations of animals have not been conducted, or a facility of an animal owner who is involved in disallowed and uncontrolled trade in animals and products;
- 41) **Veterinary hygiene services** is a legal person providing services within the jurisdiction of its own municipality;
- 42) **Safe disposal** is a prescribed procedure for safe disposal of carcasses, confiscates, certain byproducts of slaughter, cutting, treatment and processing of meat, fish, game, milk, eggs, honey, and products of animal origin, intended for production of animal feed or utilization in industry, when, due to veterinary reasons and in view of human health protection, they may not, or cannot, be used through further processing; it is carried out in the facilities approved for safe disposal, by interment in animal graveyards and mass graves, or by incineration;
- 43) **Euthanasia** is killing of animals without incurring them any pain;
- 44) **Veterinary workers** are veterinarians and supporting veterinary staff – technicians and paramedics;
- 45) **Veterinarian** is a veterinary physician, namely, a veterinary medicine graduate holding a veterinary license;
- 46) **Veterinary license** is a license for veterinary practice as laid down in this Law;
- 47) **Veterinary legal persons** are legal organization forms providing animal health care services and registered as: veterinary dispensary, veterinary clinic, veterinary dispensary for pets, specialized veterinary laboratory, livestock-veterinary reproduction center, embryo transfer center, specialist veterinary laboratory, National Veterinary Institute, and Veterinary Chamber;
- 48) **Authorized laboratory** is a laboratory which complies with the laid down requirements; it is authorized by the Ministry to provide specific services;
- 49) **Emergency veterinary assistance** refers to providing required assistance in case of direct danger to life of animal;

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- 13) Activities of disinfection, pest and rodent control, deodorization and decontamination;
- 14) Marking of animals in view of identification and control of movement;
- 15) Veterinary education, awareness raising and notification of the public.

Article 4

Administrative and related professional tasks pertaining to monitoring and prevention of incidence, detection, suppression, and eradication of specific infectious animal diseases; implementation of veterinary prevention measures for animals, products of animal origin, raw materials, wastes, food of animal origin, animal feed, seed for artificial insemination of ova, and fertilized ova in the trade within the country and the trade across the border of the Republic of Montenegro; implementation of the mandatory level of animal health care; ensuring provision of services of public interest; confirmation of compliance with veterinary-sanitary requirements for pursuing veterinary practice; and other tasks laid down by law; shall be performed by the administrative authority in charge of veterinary issues (hereinafter referred to as the administrative authority).

Contents, form, and method of records keeping, as referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry in charge of veterinary issues (hereinafter: the Ministry).

3. International Obligations

Article 6

International obligations pertaining to prevention of emergence, detection, suppression, and eradication, of infectious animal diseases in international trade in animals, products, raw materials, food, feed, and waste of animal origin, and items that may transmit infectious diseases, shall be met in compliance with the international conventions and other international agreements.

II. INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES

A. TYPES OF INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES

Article 7

Infectious animal diseases, on account of which general and specific preventive measures and other measures prescribed by this Law shall be implemented, according to the type of the agent of disease and measures required for prevention of their emergence, detection, suppression and eradication, are classified into List A Diseases, Li

Protection of animals from infectious diseases and protection from zoonoses, in terms of this Law, shall be an obligation of animal owners, or animal keepers, which are, temporarily or permanently, in charge of animals; legal veterinary persons; veterinary inspection; public administration bodies and local self-government bodies; other legal persons; and all other persons suspecting that an animal is diseased of any infectious diseases specified in this Law.

Article 9

Persons involved in a registered activity of breeding or production, coming into direct contact with animals, food, raw material, products or waste, shall have a basic knowledge of infectious animal diseases, prevention of their emergence, ways of their transmittal to humans, and regulations governing protection from infectious animal diseases, in accordance with the programs defined by the administrative authority.

1. Mandatory General Preventive Measures to be implemented by Animal Owners

Article 10

Mandatory general preventive measures for protection of animals from infectious diseases to be implemented by owners of animals, and other legal and natural persons, shall include:

- 1) Providing hygienically safe drinking water, water for watering animals, and animal feed;
- 2) Ensuring and maintenance of prescribed hygienic conditions in the facilities for animal breeding and other places and structures in which animals are kept;
- 3) Ensuring hygiene in birth-giving assistance and milking of animals;
- 4) Ensuring minimum veterinary requirements in public spaces where animals are collected; in the means of transport for transportation of animals, products, raw materials, food, waste, and feed; in stock-yards and pastures; and in places for collection of animals, slaughter of animals, and collection, processing and storing of raw materials, food, waste, and feed;
- 5) Ensuring food safety and veterinary-sanitary conditions for food production and market placement;
- 6) Preventing entry of agents of infectious diseases into the facilities for breeding of animals;
- 7) Implementation of veterinary measures in the facilities for breeding of animals;
- 8) Handling animal carcasses and other waste, waste waters, excretions and urine in a prescribed manner;
- 9) Ensuring preventive disinfection, pest and rodent control in the facilities, in public spaces and in the means of transport;
- 10) Other general measures prescribed by this law.

2. Specific Preventive Measures to be implemented by Legal Persons

Article 11

With the objective of infectious animal diseases early detection and prevention of emergence, one or more than one specific preventive measure may be taken, subject to nature of the disease and likely risk, namely:

- 1) Streamlined training of animal owners and other persons in the area of veterinary medicine;
- 2) Registration and marking of animals;
- 3) Diagnostical and other examinations;
- 4) Determination of causes of death;
- 5) Winding-up of the estates, in case of suspected infectious animal disease;
- 6) Inoculation and serumization (immunoprophylaxis) and protection with drugs (chemoprophylaxis);
- 7) Disinfection, and pest and rodent control;
- 8) Safe disposal of animal carcasses, confiscates and waste;
- 9) Safe disposal or hygienization of waste waters and excretes from the facilities;
- 10) Destruction of infection reservoirs and prevention of transmittal of infectious disease agents via vectors;
- 11) Other specific preventive measures prescribed by this law.

For implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry shall issue an Operative Program and other programs pertaining to animal health.
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Mandatory specific preventive measures for huma

Provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article shall not apply to keeping less than five adult individuals of the same species, nor shall not apply to breeding of house birds, aquarium fish, decorative poultry or small rodents.

Detailed requirements referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be specified by the Ministry.

C. SUPPRESSION AND ERADICATION OF INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES

1. Emergence of Infectious Animal Disease, or Suspected Emergence of Infectious Animal Disease

Article 14

In case of emergence of infectious animal disease, or when detected signs of a disease give rise to a founded suspicion that an animal is diseased, or died, of an infectious disease, owner of such animal, or keeper who is temporarily or permanently in charge of the animal, shall:

- 1) Immediately notify the nearest legal person or veterinary inspector;
- 2) Isolate healthy animals from those suspected to be diseased;
- 3) Prevent entry of unauthorized person into the courtyard, or facility;
- 4) Restrain from taking or forcing the animal out of the courtyard, or facility;
- 5) Keep the dead animal until a veterinarian arrives;
- 6) Facilitate clinical examination, taking of the material for diagnostical examination, including killing, or sanitary slaughter of animals, and conduction of the epizootiological study.

It shall be considered that a suspicion of an infectious disease is present when, among the animals of the same courtyard, stock-yard, herd, flock, or apiary, there are two or more cases of a disease with the same or similar symptoms, or animals suddenly die without the apparent cause.

2. Determination of Infectious Animal Disease

Article 15

A veterinarian suspecting an infectious animal disease shall, without delay, issue to the owner or keeper of animal a professionally written instruction on the prescribed veterinary measures, in a prescribed manner undertake all measures necessary to confirm or exclude a given disease, or to determine the cause of death of animal and prevent spreading of the disease, and in a prescribed manner notify veterinary inspection about it.

A veterinarian supplying the material for examination of a suspicion of an infectious animal disease, and a veterinary legal person conducting the diagnostical examinations, shall ensure that sampling material is transported in a suitable manner so as to prevent any possibility of spreading the infectious disease or deterioration of the material.

A manner in which information about the suspicion and determination of infectious disease shall be supplied, a manner in which material shall be transported, measures to be undertaken by the veterinarian, and measures for determination of infectious animal diseases, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

3. Notification about Infectious Animal Diseases

Article 16

Based on the report of an infectious animal disease, or a suspicion of an infectious animal disease, veterinary inspector shall conduct the epizootiological examination.

Veterinary inspector shall notify the relevant health institution about the suspicion or presence of zoonoses.

4. Measures

Article 17

When presence of an infectious disease is established, the Ministry shall impose, according to the nature of the infectious disease and the risk degree in the infected and threatened area, one or more than one of the following measures:

- 1) Isolation of healthy animals from diseased ones;
- 2) Enclosure of the diseased animals and closing up of the infected yards in which an infectious disease is established;
- 3) Prohibition or restriction of the movement of animals, vehicles and people;
- 4) Prohibition of taking out of the infected yards and facilities the animals, products, raw materials, and waste, and other items which may transmit agents of infectious diseases;
- 5) Sanitary slaughter, or killing of infected animals or animals suspected of infectious disease, provided the animal is first stunned in a humane and professional manner;
- 6) Disposal of carcasses of the killed or slaughtered animals and the infected material, and their safe destruction;
- 7) Prohibition of events at the fairs, markets, exhibitions, places in which animals are bought up, and other events pertaining to animals;
- 8) Prohibition of slaughter of infected animals or animals suspected of being infected;
- 9) Inventory and marking of animals;
- 10) Prohibition or restriction of animal breeding, and of acquisition, processing, storing and utilization of the semen for artificial insemination, ova, and fertilized ova;

- 11) Inoculation, diagnostical examinations, and treatment of animals;
- 12) Restriction of movement of the person coming in contact with infected animal, or animal suspected to be infected, and products, raw materials, and waste of infected animals;
- 13) Enclosure and blockade of the infected inhabited places and regions;
- 14) Castration of infected animals;
- 15) Disinfection, pest and rodent control in stables, stock-yards, courtyards, pastures, watering sites and other places in which infected animals or animals suspected of being infected are situated, and of items which came in contact with the infected animal or animal suspected of being infected;
- 16) Safe disposal and destruction of animal feed, bedding, excretions, and other matter from the facilities, which may not be rendered safe by

announcement and notification, reporting emergence and cessation of diseases, shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Infectious disease shall be deemed to have ceased when the last diseased animal recovers, dies, or is killed, or, after completion of disinfection, upon lapse of the longest incubation period for such infectious disease, unless otherwise provided by the professional veterinary standards.

In the state of emergency or war, during natural or other disasters causing disease in a larger number of animals, and in emergence of epizooties, the Ministry may order to natural or legal veterinary persons under this Law to promptly implement specific professional measures and tasks.

Article 20

In the cases from paragraph 3, Article 19, of this Law (war, epizooty, natural disaster causing disease in a greater number of animals), the Ministry shall propose to the Government of the Republic of Montenegro to adopt measures as follows:

- 1) Mobilization of veterinarians and population to implement prescribed measures pertaining to animal health care;
- 2) Mobilization of equipment, medicines, and means of transport, in compliance with the specific regulations, and temporary utilization of land and buildings for implementation of the prescribed measures pertaining to animal health care;
- 3) Utilization of land and buildings for the purpose of safe disposal of carcasses of killed or dead animals, food, bedding, waste and other infected material by interment, incineration, or otherwise;
- 4) Specific duties for all veterinarian organizations, and, if necessary, for other legal persons and government authorities, with the objective of implementing specific measures pertaining to animal health care.

III. PREVENTIVE VETERINARY MEASURES

A. PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN THE COURSE OF DISTRIBUTION

1. Animal Health Certificate

Article 21

Animals shall be marked in a prescribed manner.

Animals, while in distribution, shall be accompanied by animal health certificates issued by a suitable legal person.

Animal health certificate referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall confirm health condition of the animal, the fact that, in the place of origin of the animal, no presence of infectious animal

diseases transmittable by the species of the animal was identified, and other prescribed requirements.

Health certificate shall be issued for a definite period of time.

Owner of animal shall pay a fee for issuance of the certificate referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Detailed requirements for marking of animals, requirements for issuance of animal health certificate and its content and form, and level of the fee, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

2. Veterinary Certificate or Product Shipment Attestation

Article 22

Products, when in distribution, shall be marked in a prescribed manner.

Products, when in distribution, shall be accompanied by the prescribed veterinary certificates and attestations.

A certificate or attestation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall confirm that a product is safe and that, in the place of origin of such product no presence of infectious diseases transmittable by such products was detected, and other prescribed requirements.

Veterinary certificate or attestation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be issued for a definite period of time.

Owner of product shall pay a fee for issuance of the certificate or attestation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Detailed requirements for marking of the products, content and form of the certificate or attestation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, and level of the fee, shall be defined by the Ministry.

3. Veterinary Referral Form

Article 23

Diseased and injured animals, and animals with impaired basic life functions, may be referred to a slaughter facility only under the prescribed conditions.

In cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, owner of animal shall hold a veterinary referral form instead of animal health certificate.

Final veterinary examination of these animals shall be conducted in slaughter facilities.

Slaughter of animals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out in the nearest registered slaughter facility complying with the prescribed requirements.

Before transportation of the animal to a slaughter facility referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, all prescribed veterinary measures shall be implemented.

Owner of animal shall also hold a prescribed veterinary referral form for the animals which will be referred to the slaughter facility from a facility with unconfirmed or dubious epizootiological situation.

Owner of animal shall pay a fee for issuance of the referral form referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Detailed requirements for issuance, contents, and a form of the referral form referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, and a manner in which records shall be kept about the issued referral forms and the level of related fee shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 24

Legal persons registered for the activities pertaining to hunting shall provide for temporary accommodation and veterinary examination of game, after catch and kill, in order to obtain health certificate, or attestation on safety of the shipment.

Article 25

Legal and natural persons dealing with buyout and processing of hide shall keep records of the origin of bought hide.

Hides originating from the animals slaughtered without prior veterinary examination, or from dead animals, shall be clearly marked with an ordinal number.

Legal and natural persons dealing in collection, purchase and distribution of hide shall supply, for each hide referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, a sample to the authorized laboratory in order to be tested on splenic fever.

The sample shall be marked with the same number as the hide from which it originates.

The Ministry shall specify in what manner for keeping the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Veterinary Indication of Food Safety

Article 26

Food, when in distribution, shall be indicated and certified in a prescribed manner.

Detailed requirements for indication and certification of food shall be defined by the Ministry.

5) Veterinary Examinations and Control of Animals, Food, Raw Materials, Products and Waste, in Distribution

Article 27

Distribution of animals, food, products, raw materials and waste, shall be allowed only after completion of veterinary examination at the place of production, or place of origin, and if they can be identified and tracked, and if other prescribed requirements are met.

In transportation by railway, a ship, plane or road vehicles, the loading, re-loading and unloading of the shipments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be allowed only in places meeting the prescribed requirements.

Means of transport in which shipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are transported shall be cleaned and disinfected in a prescribed manner.

Detailed requirements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

6. Prohibition of Distribution

Article 28

In case of emergence of a List A infectious animal disease, or in presence of an immediate danger to health of humans or animals, the Ministry shall restrict or prohibit distribution of animals, food, raw materials, products, waste, animal feed, veterinary medicines and medical devices.

Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, before issuing the act referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry may, in case of a need to expeditiously undertake measures, issue required instructions so as to avoid immediate danger to human health or animal health.

7. Approval for Collection and Sales

Article 29

Forwarder, or his representative, shall provide all that is necessary to implement all requisite measures for protection of animals, food, products, raw materials, and waste.

Animals which are not capable of undergoing further transportation should be immediately killed in a humane manner.

Veterinary Hygiene Service (hereinafter: VHS), or other legal person authorized to dispose of the waste, shall arrange for transportation of dead or killed animals, decayed food, raw materials, products, and waste, at the expense of the forwarder.

Forwarder shall provide a new means of transport for transportation of animals which are capable of undergoing further transportation, and unspoiled raw materials, products, and waste, from the place of accident.

By way of an exception, in the case of the absence of VHS or other legal person authorized to dispose of the waste, the forwarder shall arrange for transportation of dead or killed animals, decayed food, raw materials, products, and waste, and take care of their safe disposal according to the instruction of and supervised by a legal person or veterinary inspection.

Detailed requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

9. International Transport

Article 31

Transportation of animals, food, raw materials, products, veterinary medicines and medical equipment, feed and waste, in international transport, shall take place only at such border crossings which shall have veterinary control in place and which meet basic hygiene-technical working conditions.

Animals, food, raw materials, products, veterinary medicines and medical equipment, feed and waste, shall be subject to mandatory veterinary control at border crossings.

Shipments referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be accompanied by the prescribed international veterinary certificate, unless otherwise provided by international contract.

Loading, reloading, unloading and storing of animals, food, raw materials, products, veterinary medicines and medical equipment, feed and waste, shall take place under veterinary control and in compliance with the prescribed requirements.

Importation, transit and storing of animals, food, raw materials, products, veterinary medicines and medical equipment, feed and waste, shall be approved, upon prior veterinary control and examination of each individual shipment at the border, according to the prescribed requirements for their importation, transit, and storing.

Notwithstanding provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article, importation and transit of pets shall be approved without prior veterinary examination and control, provided the animals are accompanied by a corresponding veterinary attestation.

Importation, transit, and storing, of other items which may carry infectious diseases (hunters' and fishermen' trophies, serums, microorganisms, etc.) shall be approved, upon previous veterinary control and examination of each individual shipment at the border, according to the prescribed requirements for their importation, transit, or storing.

For importation of foreign (alochtonous) living animal species, the import shall, in compliance with the regulations, obtain approval from the Ministry in charge of environmental issues.

For shipments referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, which are exported, the attestation on health condition in importation (certificate) shall be issued in the form prescribed for the importing country, when loading at the place of origin of the shipment, and the veterinary inspector at the border shall verify this attestation when the shipment is leaving the country across the country border.

The certificate on health status of the shipment referred to in paragraph 9 of this Article shall be issued in a printed form, in compliance with a suitable model of the forms issued by international organizations, OIE, and EU Commission, or in compliance with the form prescribed by the importing country.

Detailed requirements referred to in paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of this Article and the form of the certificate referred to in paragraph 9 of this Article shall be prescribed, and border crossing

10. Facilities and Animals from Other Countries

Article 33

Importation of animals shall be allowed only if the prescribed requirements pertaining to animal health care and protection from torture, and transportation of animals, are met.

Importation of food, raw materials, products, feed and waste, shall be allowed only from such facilities which comply with the prescribed requirements, are registered in EU, and are under the control of relevant veterinary bodies.

Exceptionally, the Ministry may allow importation, as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, of other facilities, after establishing that the regulations, standards, products and surveillance performed by the exporting country are at least equivalent to the regulations of the Republic, and when at least equivalent protection of consumers is guaranteed.

The administrative authority may conduct examination for the purposes of verifying the facilities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. Costs of examinations shall be borne by the importer.

Article 34

In free customs zones and customs storage facilities, provisions of Articles 31, 32, and 33 of this Law shall fully apply.

B. PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS, RAW MATERIALS, FOOD, AND FEED

1. Veterinary Control

Article 35

Production, market placement, marketing, storing, and distribution of the products, raw materials, food, waste of animal origin, and feed; production in which raw materials and food in untreated and unprocessed condition are used, and meat and meat products; slaughter of animals, preparation, treatment, processing, additional processing, packaging, repackaging, and packing of raw materials, food, feed and other products, and storing and distribution of such products, raw materials, food and feed, which may carry an infectious disease, shall be allowed only in the facilities for which the Ministry has issued an official document confirming that veterinary and sanitary requirements are met, or which are registered and for which the relevant authority has issued registration number and defined the method of control.

For specific business activities in the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Hazard and Critical Control Points Analysis (HCCAP) Program, and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Program, shall be implemented by an expert assigned to such activities.

In the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, veterinary control shall cover production, market placement, marketing, storing and distribution of products, raw materials, food and feed, as well as space, equipment, plants, internal control within the facility (HCCAP, GMP, etc), documentation and laid down records.

Veterinary control shall also cover means of transport used in the facilities registered for loading, or unloading of products, raw materials, food, waste, and feed.

Veterinary control in production and marketing of raw materials, food and feed, as well other products, shall also include animals, raw materials, products, food, feed, waste, waste waters, solid and liquid fertilizer, and use of the products and substances which come in contact with food and packing material

Veterinary control shall also include requirements for the safety of raw materials, food, feed, and other production in the production and marketing.

When slaughter of slaughter animals is disallowed, and when it is established that raw materials, food, and feed, do not comply with safety requirements, owner of the slaughter animal or owner of raw materials, food and feed, shall be entitled to demand that an examination is repeated, except when presence of the pathogenic mi

Detailed requirements for classification of facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Article 41

Application for registration of a facility referred to in Article 40 of this Law shall be submitted to the administrative authority.

The administrative authority shall issue a decision by way of which a commission for evaluation of the facility shall be appointed and at least three members of such commission shall be veterinarians.

Decision on veterinary and sanitary compliance shall be issued by the administrative authority, based on the opinion supplied by the commission referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Entry of a facility referred to in Article 40 of this Law into the register of facilities shall be made by the administrative authority, based on a decision by way of which registration number shall be assigned, method of control defined, conduction of specific activities in production and marketing approved, including restrictions, if so required.

Costs of the examination to be conducted by the commission referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be borne by the applicant.

Detailed requirements for classification of the facilities referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be as laid down by the Ministry.

3. Residues of Harmful and Disallowmethod Tj .915 0 T0fi

It shall be disallowed to market unsafe feed.

Legal persons and entrepreneurs that are registered for animal feed production shall, before placing feed in the market, ensure that laid down laboratory examinations of feed is conducted in an authorized laboratory which shall establish whether feed complies with the laid down safety requirements.

The feed, whose declared 'use by' term has elapsed, upon the approval of the veterinary inspector, may be used for the purposes designated by the authorized laboratory in the previous laboratory examination, in case it is established that the feed is safe.

To prevent emergence of foodborne infectious animal diseases, it shall be disallowed to use food rejects (swill) and food waste deriving from the international transport, or food waste originating from the infected area or an area threatened by the hazardous infectious animal diseases.

Use of food waste (swill) for feeding animals in the households in which animals are bred and slaughtered for won requirements, shall be allowed only with previous thermal treatment.

Collection, transportation and treatment of the food waste referred to in previous paragraph shall be subjected to mandatory veterinary control.

Food waste (swill) shall be transported by such vehicles and containers in which there is no possibility of spillage, leakage, or contamination, and which are cleaned and disinfected after use in a laid down manner.

Detailed requirements for feed safety, and the requirements for use of food waste, type and method of food waste transportation, shall be as laid down by the Ministry.

Article 44

Feed in the distribution channels shall be accompanied by the veterinary certificate or other corresponding laid down document confirming feed safety.

Detailed requirements for issuance, and contents and form, of the veterinary certificate and other corresponding documents shall be as laid down by the Ministry.

Article 45

Veterinary control shall include feed and the facilities for production and storing the feed intended for market placement, and, if an infectious animal disease is suspected, or when feed is of dubious safety, also the facilities of the animal owner or keeper.

C. PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN ANIMAL REPRODUCTION

1. Requirements

Article 46

Facilities for breeding animals shall be free of specific infectious animal diseases.

Owner of a facility for breeding animals shall provide systematic monitoring of the breeding animals health condition and reproductive capacity, and of acquisition, production, storing, and

In each individual establishment of disease in a breeding animal which may be permanently detrimental to reproductive capacity, or in establishment of deteriorated health condition of animal semen, ova, or fertilized ova, owner of the facility for breeding animal raising shall provide for implementation of the laid down measures.

Legal persons pursuing the activity of insemination shall notify the administrative authority about the results of breeding capacity analysis in the area.

Detailed measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be as laid down by the Ministry.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1. Rights and Obligations

Article 51

Legal and natural persons shall take measures to prevent contaminatio

It shall be disallowed to dispose of animal carcasses in rivers or other waterways or drainage systems, or to leave them on the roads, in open space, in forests or anywhere else.

Animal carcasses shall be disposed of in a safe manner which is not hazardous to health of other animals, human health, or environment.

Owners of animal shall, in a laid down manner, report death of an animal to the Veterinary Hygienic Service (VHS) or other authorized legal person, and hand over carcass of the dead animal.

Veterinary Hygienic Service (VHS) or other authorized legal person shall, in a laid down manner, arrange for the receipt of reports on death of animal, and for transportation of animal carcasses from the place of death to the facility intended for post-mortem examination, hygienic maintenance, or disinfection of the place of death, vehicle, and equipment.

If it is suspected that the animal died from an infectious disease, and in systematic identification of the cause of death, it will be required to determine the cause of death for the dead animal.

Legal and natural persons pursuing the activities during which waste is produced, shall, in a laid down manner, ensure the transfer of waste to th

Owner of keeper of animal shall treat the animal in a humane manner, and protect it from suffering and pain, and timely ask for veterinary help.

Animals shall be provided with appropriate and safe feed and water.

When transported or slaughtered, animals shall not be exposed to torture or pain.

Space and facilities in which animals are kept sh

economic measures, and definition of financial plans for implementation of the measures laid down for the case of infectious animal diseases;

- 9) A form for veterinary certificate, referral, attestation and other forms referred to in this Law;
- 10) Adequate stock of vaccine, diagnostic agents, diagnosticums, disinfectant agents, and other means for prevention, detection and suppression of infectious animal diseases;
- 11) Organization and implementation of the courses to provide owners of animals and other persons with the basic knowledge of veterinary medicine;
- 12) Continuous veterinary activity on the field and laboratory diagnostics of animal infectious diseases, in which infectious disease and cause of death shall be immediately identified;
- 13) Further professional education for veterinarians and veterinary technicians;
- 14) Damages for the animals killed, slaughtered or died, as a result of the imposed measures, and for the items and raw materials damaged or destroyed as a result of imposed measures;
- 15) Identification and control of animal movement.

The Ministry may adopt a specific animal health care program, for each individual measure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if required.

1. Compensations

Article 56

Compensation for the damage incurred to the owner of the animal that is killed or slaughtered, for the items and raw materials that are damaged, flawed or destroyed in implementation of the measures defined for suppression of the List A infectious animal diseases, or specifically defined infectious diseases and zoonoses, and for dead animals for which it was established that they have died of the List A infectious animal diseases, and specifically defined infectious diseases and zoonoses, shall be due:

- 1) If the owner of animal has immediately notified a relevant veterinary legal person or veterinary inspector about the emergence of infectious disease or suspicion of such emergence;
- 2) When mandatory preventive inoculation was conducted within the laid down timeframe and diagnostical and other examinations of animals were conducted in compliance with the operative program;
- 3) If other laid down and defined preventive measures, and measures for suppression of disease, were also implemented.

Compensation for the damage referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be due to the owner of animal if he has delivered animals from an infected or threatened area without holding

the animal health certificate, or if the disease emerged in the course of importation of the animal, or in the course of laid down examinations of animals in international distribution channels.

Specifically defined infectious diseases and zoonoses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be defined by the Ministry.

2. Compensation Payment Procedure

Article 57

Compensation of damages referred to in paragraph 1 Article 56 of this Law shall be defined based on market value of the animal, raw material or item, at the time of measure implementation. If the animal is killed or slaughtered, the items destroyed or flawed, and raw material still usable, in whole or in part, the value of the usable part shall be deducted from the compensation.

Procedure for compensation of the damage referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be initiated by the owner of animal by submitting the application for compensation.

Application and supporting documentation shall be submitted to the Ministry within 30 days from receipt of the minutes on the damage incurred.

Article 58

2. Compensations and Costs

Article 60

The funds collected based on the compensations for: veterinary and sanitary examinations conducted by the veterinary inspection; issuance of the certificates confirming that veterinary and sanitary requirements are fulfilled, or operating permits for veterinary legal persons, and issuance of the permits for import, transfer, and export, shall be the income of the Budget of the Republic.

The funds collected based on the compensation for the veterinary activities conducted as referred to in Article 64 items 6 and 7 of the Law, and the funds collected based on the activities on disinfection conducted at the border crossings, shall be the income of the persons conducting such activities in the amount of 80%, and the income of the Chamber in the amount 20%.

Amount of the compensations for veterinary and sanitary examinations conducted by the veterinary inspection and the compensations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, and the method for their calculation and payment, shall be laid down by the Government of the Republic of Montenegro.

VII. LEGAL PERSONS IN VETERINARY PRACTICE

Article 61

A. Organizational Form of Legal Persons

Article 63

Legal persons referred to in Article 61 of this Law may be established in the form of:

- 1) Veterinary Dispensary;
- 2) Veterinary Clinic;
- 3) Veterinary Dispensary for Pets;
- 4) Livestock – Veterinary Center for Reproduction and Veterinary Insemination;
- 5) Center for Animal Embryotransfer;
- 6) Specialist Veterinary Laboratory
- 7) National Veterinary Institute
- 8) Veterinary Chamber

Veterinary practice within the legal persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be conducted only by a veterinarian holding the license.

1. Veterinary Dispensary

Article 64

A veterinary dispensary shall perform its activities and provide its services both within th000n

- 8) Animal marking and keeping animal register in compliance with the regulations;
- 9) Care of breeding animals health and breeding capacity, implementation of measures for prevention and treatment of sterility, and insemination and embryotransfer;
- 10) Baseline field and laboratory diagnostics for examination of infectious and other animal diseases;
- 11) Counseling in the area of animal health, pathology and animal feeding and breeding from the veterinary perspective;
- 12) Organization and implementation of the courses on baseline knowledge about infectious animal diseases;
- 13) Procurement of veterinary medicines for provision of veterinary services;
- 14) Issuance of veterinary medicines, agents for disinfection and pest and rodent control, feed and dietetic preparations, to the owners of animals, including advice and instruction on their use with the objective of animal and human health protection;
- 15) Working closely with the commission for assessment, selection and licensing of thoroughbred animals intended for breeding, parent school of fish, and parent queen bees;
- 16) Provision of VHS;

- 3) Surgical, birth-giving and other veterinary interventions;
- 4) Treatment of sterility and artificial insemination;
- 5) Dogs and cats inoculation against rabidness, and other immunoprophylaxis;
- 6) Issuance of animal health certificates;
- 7) Counseling of the owners of animals with the objective of animal health preservation;
- 8) Keeping of the laid down records and documentations;
- 9) Other activities for which it is registered.

3. Veterinary Dispensary for Pets

Article 66

Veterinary dispensary for pets shall provide treatment and protection of pets, within the dispensary premises, including:

- 1) Examination and treatment of diseased and injured animals;
- 2) Laboratory and x-ray tests;
- 3) Surgical, birth-giving, and other veterinary interventions;
- 4) Treatment of sterility and artificial insemination of pets;
- 5) Inoculation of dogs and cats against rabidness;
- 6) Inoculation of pets outside the operative program;
- 7) Issuance of animal health certificates for pets;
- 8) Counseling of the owners of animals with the objective of animal health preservation;
- 9) Keeping the laid down records and documentation;
- 10) Other activities for which it is registered.

4. Livestock-Veterinary Center for Reproduction and Artificial Insemination

Article 67

Livestock-veterinary center for reproduction and artificial insemination (hereinafter: the Center) shall execute the activities as follows:

- 5) Laboratory examinations of feed, raw materials, feed supplements, and water, with the objective of determining its suitability for use as feed for deer, and water for drinking and watering.

- 8) Control in respect of presence of radioactive substances in animals, meat, products and feed;
- 9) Toxicological examinations of animals, products, and feed;
- 10) Clinical and pharmacological examinations of medicines and ancillary medicinal substances for use in veterinary medicine.

Article 72

The National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter: the Institute) and the Specialist Veterinary Laboratory (hereinafter: the Laboratory) shall be founded by the Government of the Republic of Montenegro.

The Act on foundation of the Institute, namely the Laboratory, shall specify in particular: seat of the Institute, namely the Laboratory; area of activity, management, internal organization structure and method of operation; amount of resources for the foundation and commencement of the of the Institute, namely the Laboratory; funding sources for operation of the Institute, namely the Laboratory; participation of the founder in management and decision-making; terms and method of management bodies selection; supervision over operation of the Institute, namely the Laboratory; persons to conduct the activities of a temporary business administration; the term for enacting the statute and appointing the director; and the terms and method for the provision of premises, equipment, means of work and professional staff.

Laboratories for pursuing the activities referred to in Article 70 of this Law may be founded by other legal and natural persons.

8. Veterinary Chamber

Article 73

With the objective of protecting and enhancing the level of expertise, preserving professional ethics, raising the level of animal health protection, and protecting professional interest, the persons holding university degrees in veterinary medicine and practicing veterinary medicine in the territory of the Republic shall group together into the Veterinary Chamber (hereinafter: the Chamber) as their professional organization, and their rights and obligations shall be as laid down in the Law and the Statute of the Chamber.

The Chamber shall be a legal person.

Article 74

Activities of the Chamber shall include:

- 1) Adopting the Codex for veterinary profession and ensuing its implementation;
- 2) In compliance with the Codex referred to in item 1 of this Article, ensuring reputation of the profession, the discipline in providing animal health care, and undertaking appropriate measures in case of non-compliance with ethical norms;

- 3) Keeping register of members;
- 4) Issuing, extending, and withdrawing licenses and keeping register of issued licenses (hereinafter: the Register);
- 5) Verifying quality of professional staff;
- 6) Providing the opinion in the procedure of adopting law, plan documents and other regulations governing the area of veterinary medicine;
- 7) Participating in drafting the normative rules for determination of prices for veterinary services, professional education and further professional training of veterinarians;
- 8) Participating in the procedure of the activities of public interest concession;
- 9) Providing the opinion on the programs for educational courses laid down in this Law;
- 10) Other activities as laid down in the Statute of the Chamber.

The funds for the activities referred to in item 4 of this Article, provided they are of public interest, shall be provided from the Budget of the Republic.

The norms to apply in issuance of the licenses referred to in item 4 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

Article 75

Entry into the register shall be made upon a request of the person holding university degree in veterinary medicine (hereinafter: the veterinarian).

Request for entry shall be decided by the body designated in the Statute of the Chamber.

The party submitting the request shall enclose evidence of compliance with the requirements for entry into the Register, specifically the evidence that he holds university degree in veterinary medicine, that he has successfully passed the professional examination and that he has been granted the license.

Should the Chamber fail to, within 30 days, decide regarding the request for entry into the Register, and all evidence is submitted as required, the party submitting the request shall be considered entered into the Register.

Article 76

Removal from the Register shall be made in the event of:

- 1) Cessation of the compliance with the requirements for entry into the Register;
- 2) Permanent suspension of the license, and
- 3) In other events as laid down in the Statute of the Chamber.

Article 77

The veterinarian complying with the requirements shall be issued license.

License is a document by way of which a veterinarian is granted the right to pursue the professional activity, based on the compliance with the requirements related, in particular, to the results achieved in professional training and the professional competence for pursuing the activities of animal health care.

Article 78

License shall be issued for the

- 4) Operation in compliance with accomplishments of modern veterinary science and practice, and other elements of relevance for quality operation.

For pursuing the professional surveillance referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the administrative authority may appoint a special commission.

C. Removal of Legal Persons from Register

Article 86

Legal person shall be removed from Register referred to in Article 61, paragraph 5, of this Law, if:

- 1) Submitting the request to be removed from the Register,
- 2) Not complying with the laid down requirements or failing to remove flaws within the specified term,
- 3) Pursuing the veterinary practice in contravention with the regulations and Veterinary Profession Codex.

Upon proposal of the Commission referred to in Article 85 of this Law, the administrative authority shall issue a decision on revocation of the operation license and removal of the veterinary legal person from the Register.

VIII. ENSURING PROVISION OF SERVICES OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Article 87

Services of public interest referred to in this Law, such as services referred to in Article 64, paragraph 1, items 2, 7 and 8, and Article 62, paragraph 2, of this Law, and services of preventive inoculation for specific kinds of pets against rabidness in the registered veterinary dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries for pets, and veterinary dispensaries in the facility (hereinafter: public services) shall be provided through authorized legal persons in compliance with this Law.

Public services referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be conceded to legal persons by way a public tender to be announced by the administrative authority and by way of a decision issued by the administrative authority.

Article 88

The public services referred to in Article 87 of this Law that shall be conceded to legal persons through a public tender shall include the services referred to in Article 64, paragraph 1, items 2 and 8 of this Law.

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

- 1) Definition of public services;

- 2) The area in which public services shall be provided;
- 3) Commencement and duration of public services provision;
- 4) Requirement to be met by the party providing public services;
- 5) Compulsory content of the applica

- 8) Funding sources for public services to be provided based on the contract;
- 9) Suspension of the operation for the party providing public services or the veterinarian;
- 10) Deadline for submission of requests for termination of the contract.

Parties providing public services and veterinarians referred to in this Article shall be accountable to the administrative authority.

Article 90

Public services referred to in Article 87 of this Law that may be conceded to legal persons directly, by way of a decision issued by the administrative authority, include:

- 1) Services of preventive inoculation against rabidness, for specific kinds of pets, in the authorized veterinary dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries for pets and veterinary clinics in the facility;
- 2) Services referred to in article 62, paragraph 2, of this law;
- 3) Services referred to in article 64, paragraph 1, item 7, of this law.

Decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be final in the administrative procedure.

Article 91

Network of legal person in the Republic, pursuing the public services within the area of veterinary medicine includes: the Institute, the Laboratory, and legal persons pursuing the services of public interest based on the authorization transferred to them in accordance with this Law.

When establishing the network referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the following shall be taken into account: strategy for development of agriculture in the Republic; health status of animals and epizootic situation; geographical characteristics of the terrain; number of animals,

Veterinarians employed with the Ministry, namely with the administrative authority, shall acquire further professional education and undergo laid down knowledge tests, within the programs to be adopted by the administrative authority.

Other veterinarians shall acquire further professional education and undergo the laid down knowledge tests, within the programs to be adopted by the Chamber in cooperation with the administrative authority.

X. REGISTERS, RECORDS, DATABASES, AND IT SYSTEM

Article 93

All persons pursuing the veterinary practice shall keep the records, registers and databases laid down in this Law, which shall be interconnected into an integrated IT system.

The Ministry shall ensure interconnection of the IT system referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, with international IT systems in the field of veterinary medicine.

Detailed requirements for keeping registers, records, and databases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down by the Ministry.

XI. SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATIONS OF THE MINISTRY

Article 94

With the objective of preventing entry and spreading of the specific List A infectious animal diseases from other countries and their suppression in the territory of the Republic, the Ministry may restrict or prohibit the persons to cross the state border in both directions, when the specific disease emerged or spread in the near-border region of the Republic, or in the corresponding border region of a neighboring country.

XII. INSPECTION SURVEILLANCE

Article 95

Activities of inspection surveillance related to veterinary medicine shall be implemented by the administrative authority through the Republic veterinary inspectors, in accordance with the Law.

1. Powers of the Inspectors

Article 96

In addition to the powers vested in inspectors based on the Law on Inspection Surveillance, the Republic inspector shall have the power to:

- 1) Examine animals and impose measures for prevention of emergence, detection, suppression, and eradication, of infectious animal diseases;

- 2) Supervise over the implementation of the operative program and contractual obligations as envisioned by the authorizations;
- 3) Supervise and examine animals, products, raw materials, and food, animal semen, ova, and fertilized ova, feed, water for watering of animals,
- 4) Monitor and control efficacy and safety of veterinary medicines;
- 5) Take samples of food and raw materials, additives and waste, feed, water and devices for protection of animals, animal semen, ova and fertilized ova, with the objective of examining their safety;
- 6) Supervise marketing and use of veterinary medicines and agents for disinfection and pest and rodent control, from this law;
- 7) Control the records to be kept by the importers;
- 8) Control veterinary certificates insurance;
- 9) Review business books, evidence of the examination findings and other documents of natural and legal persons related to implementation of veterinary regulations and regulations governing market placement of veterinary drugs;

In addition to the powers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Republic veterinary inspector conducting supervision over the border crossing shall also have the power to:

- 1) after previous veterinary examination of the shipment and supporting documentation, approve the importation, transit, or storing of animals, food, raw materials, products, veterinary medicines, and medical equipment, feed and waste, by way of a decision which shall be passed for each individual shipment and confirming, based on the laid down requirements, that there are no veterinary obstacles for their importation, transit, or storing;
- 2) inspect and control shipments intended for export, if they are reloaded at border crossing, or stored in the registered storing facilities under the laid down conditions, and issuance of animal health certificate and shipment safety attestation;
- 3) take samples of food, products, raw materials and waste of animal origin, and feed, and refer them to be examined in the authorized laboratories, or conduct required examinations in the laboratory at border crossing;
- 4) review business books and documents of the persons involved in international transport;
- 5) review and control veterinary and sanitary situation at border crossings, storing facilities, customs storing facilities, and customs-free zones;
- 6) keep records of import, export, and transit, shipments when crossing the state border;
- 7) supervise disinfection of the means of transportation, storing facilities, and equipment, at border crossings, customs storing facilities, and customs-free zones;

- 8) monitor emergence and movement of infectious animal diseases in neighboring countries and notifies the administrative authority about it.

2. Duties and Powers of the Inspector

Article 97

In addition to the duties and powers laid down in the Law on Inspection Surveillance, when finding that the law or other regulations have been infringed, the Republic veterinary inspector shall have a duty and power to:

- 1) Prohibit marketing the animals which are not marked in the specified manner;
- 2) Prohibit production, marketing and use of feed and water for watering of animals, if containing pathogenic microorganisms, or substances that may be detrimental to animal or human health;
- 3) Prohibit marketing of hides from the animals slaughtered without prior veterinary examination, or originating from dead animals for which the cause of death is not identified, or from the animals for which it was not established that they originate from the unaffected area, or when they are not stored separately from the examined hides;
- 4) Prohibit loading and reloading of animals, products, raw materials, food, feed, and waste, if not complying with the laid down requirements;
- 5) Prohibit marketing and use of raw materials and food if they are not safe;
- 6) Prohibit marketing and use of veterinary medicines, baits and toxins used in veterinary medicine, if not examined;
- 7) nisative authority about it.

3. Administrative Measures and Actions

Article 98

In addition to administrative measures and actions laid down in the Law on Inspection Surveillance, the Republic veterinary inspector shall have a duty and power to:

- 1) Prohibit the use of means for transportation of animals, products, raw materials, food, feed, water for animal watering, and wastes, if not complying with the prescribed requirements;
- 2) Prohibit the use of facilities for animals raising, stations and ports intended for loading, reloading, and unloading of animals, if not complying with the prescribed requirements;
- 3) Prohibit slaughter of animals, collection and treatment of raw materials and production of food, if not complying with the prescribed requirements;
- 4) Prohibit the use of business facilities, installations, and equipment for production and

- x the shipment originates from infected area;
 - x the shipment is infected;
 - x there is no laid down animal health certificate or safety attestation for the shipment, or other required documents to accompany the shipment;
 - x finding that the shipment is affecting animal or human health;
 - x the shipment is not in compliance with the laid down requirements with regard to protection of animals from torture;
- 2) Temporary prohibit importation, exportation, or transit, of shipments, if it is necessary to remove flaws in shipments or accompanying documentation, or if contamination of shipment is suspected;
 - 3) Confiscate from the persons crossing the state border of the republic, the animals, food and raw materials, and ordering their safe destruction, in compliance with this law;
 - 4) Prohibit the use of the facilities at border crossings, if not complying with the laid down requirements;
 - 5) Prohibit the use of feed and bedding, if not complying with the laid down requirements;
 - 6) Prohibit the use of the means of transportation of shipments, if not complying with the laid down requirements.

XIV. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 99

The authority, legal entity, or entrepreneur in the Republic shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty times nor more than three hundred times the amount of the minimum salary for an offense, if he fails to immediately notify a veterinary legal entity or veterinary inspection if he finds that the danger for animal health is present or, consequently, danger for human health, and if within a specified time period he fails to provide the necessary data on the animal health protection carried out, and the measures implemented, as well as if he fails to enable the vis no

- 2) failing, or failing within the specified time period, to implement one or more measures for suppression and eradication of infectious animal diseases in the event of an outbreak or a suspicion of the outbreak of an infectious animal disease (Article 14);
- 3) failing to without delay issue professional instructions pertaining to the required veterinary measures, failing to undertake such measures for confirmation, exclusion, or determination of cause of animal death, and other prescribed measures pertaining to transport and notification aimed at pr

The Public Veterinary Institution of Montenegro shall cease operation upon expiry of six months

This Law comes into effect on the eighth day from the day of its publishing the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro”.