

AND BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

This law regulates the welfare of animals, rights, obligations and responsibilities of legal and physical persons, ie entrepreneurs, for the welfare of animals, treatment of animals and protection of animals against abuse, protection of the welfare of animals during the deprivation of life, keeping, breeding, traffic, transportation, slaughter and conducting animal experiments, as well as other issues of importance for the protection of animal welfare.

Article 2

Animal welfare, which is regulated by this law, refers to animals that can sense pain, suffering, fear and stress, and in particular:

- 1) animals used for production purposes;
- 2) animals used for scientific, biomedical and educational purposes;
- 3) animals used for exhibitions, competitions, events and other forms of public display;
- 4) animals for work and official animals;
- 5) Pets;
- 6) abandoned and lost animals;
- 7) wild animals in captivity.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the welfare of animals, which is regulated by this law, does not apply to wildlife in natural habitats whose protection, hunting, use and disposal are regulated by special regulations.

Article 3

State bodies, scientific research organizations, institutions in the field of education, veterinary medicine, agriculture, health, information, culture, as well as other institutions and organizations and legal and natural persons, that is, entrepreneurs who perform activities or activities related to animals, are obliged to provide, guide and encourage awareness of the importance of animal welfare.

The person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the bodies of local self-government units, as well as citizens and associations are obliged to take care of life and protect the health and welfare of animals and cooperate, co-ordinate and coordinate the adoption and implementation of decisions in the field of animal welfare.

The duty of every citizen of the Republic of Serbia is to prevent and report to the Ministry responsible for veterinary affairs (hereinafter: the Ministry) or the ministry responsible for internal affairs, all forms of animal abuse and endangering their lives, health and well-being.

The Republic of Serbia is cooperating in the field of animal welfare with other countries and international organizations.

Article 4

The basic principles of animal welfare protection are:

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- 1) the principle of the universality of pain, which implies that animals can feel pain, suffering, stress, fear and panic, as well as the obligation of man to care for the protection of the life and well-being of each individual in addition to preserving the species;
- 2) the principle of caring for animals, which implies a moral obligation and the duty of man to respect animals and to care for the life and welfare of animals whose survival depends directly on him;
- 3) the principle of integrity, which implies that state bodies and bodies of local self-government units, within their scope of work, provide integral protection of animal welfare by implementing mutually agreed plans and programs;
- 4) the principle of paying attention to the welfare of animals, which implies that in all activities undertaken in the fields of agriculture, livestock, veterinary, transport, research, as well as in other areas directly or indirectly related to animals, full attention must be paid to the protection of welfare animals;
- 5) the principle of prevention and precaution, which implies that any activity that is directly or indirectly linked to animals must be planned and implemented in such a way as to represent the least risk to the life and well-being of animals, humans and the environment and is based on an assessment of the impact of different uses animals on their life and well-being, as well as on the use of the best available technologies, resources and equipment;
- 6) the principle of liability, which implies that the owner or keeper of animals is responsible for their life and well-being and that he is obliged to bear the costs of care for the animals whose owner or holder is, if he no longer wants or is unable to take care of them.

Article 5

Some terms used in this law have the following meaning:

- 1) *analgesia* is a method that reduces or excludes pain in animals and is carried out by administering analgesics;
- 2) *Anesthesia* is a procedure that excludes the pain of the animal, and is carried out by giving local or general anesthetics;
- 3) the *owner of the animal* is a legal or natural person, that is an entrepreneur, who has the right to preserve, hold, breed, reproduce, transport, use and sell the animal and is responsible for life, protection of the health and welfare of animals;
- 4) the *welfare of animals* is to provide conditions in which an animal can realize its own physiological and other needs of an inherent type, such as nutrition and power, space for accommodation, physical, mental and thermal comfort, safety, manifestation of basic forms of behavior, social contact with animals of the same kind, the absence of unpleasant experiences such as pain, suffering, fear, stress, illness and injury;
- 5) *good veterinary practice* are the principles of professional behavior and implementation of quality management systems for subjects performing veterinary activities in accordance with the rules of veterinary ethics;
- 6) *doping* is the administration of animal foreign substances or large amounts of substances that the organism normally contains in order to artificially stimulate the working and sporting abilities of the animal;
- 7) *doping animal* is any animal in which tissue liquids determine the presence of unauthorized substances or their metabolites, or illicit quantities of substances normally contained in the organism;
- 8) *wild animal* is that animal whose species, or race, was not created under the influence of man as a consequence of crossing, ie selection or breeding activities;
- 9) *domestic animal* is an animal which a person has adopted and whose survival depends on the immediate care of man;
- 10) the *holder of the animal* is a legal or natural person, that is, an entrepreneur, who has the right to keep, hold, breed, reproduce, transport and use the animal, as well as the right to sell an animal on the basis of the written approval of the owner and who is responsible for life, protection of health and well-being animals;

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11) the *keeping of an animal* is the accommodation, care, care and care of animals, other than reproduction;

12) an *exotic animal* is a wild animal that is not autochthonous on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;

13) the *animal* is any vertebrate who is able to feel pain, suffering, fear and stress;

14) *animals whose survival depends directly on humans* are animals kept and reproduced for production purposes, experimental animals, pets and wild animals held in captivity;

15) *animals kept or reproduced for production purposes are animals used for the production of food, products and waste of animal origin, as well as for work;*

16) *drug abuse* is the administration of an animal by an unprofessional person for any purpose, as well as the administration of an animal by an expert in an unprofessional and unprofessional manner contrary to the purpose for which the medicinal product is registered;

17) the *zoo* is a business entity that keeps and reproduces domestic and wild animals for the purpose of public display for the purpose of human biological education as well as for research in order to conserve endangered species;

18) *Abuse of the animal* is any act or omission in animals that causes pain, suffering, fear, stress, injuries, caused by deliberate or negligence, violates the genetic integrity of the animal and causes death:

- physical abuse of an animal that violates physical integrity by damaging tissues and organs, such as: beating, kicking, screaming, sexual violence, forced labor or training that exceeds the endurance of the animal, inappropriate methods of capture and restraint, the implementation of animal interventions contrary to the provisions of this Law and conscious reproduction of individuals suffering from hereditary diseases, if they are not performed for experimental purposes in accordance with the law;

- the psychological abuse of an animal that violates its psychic integrity and which can cause or cause behavioral disorders, such as: disabling the animal to meet its basic behavioral needs, to utilize the space for rest and shelter, the aggravation of the animal by the use of physical force, other animals, or irritations that are not inherent to it, causing fear, suffering and causing boredom and uncertainty, as well as preventing an animal from establishing a social link with animals of the same species;

19) The *lost animal* is an animal that has left the owner, that is, the holder, without his will, and who he seeks;

20) *intervention on animals* is any activity that prevents or cures illnesses and injuries, or changes the physical, psychological or genetic integrity of the animal;

21) the *deprivation of the animal of life* is the process by which an animal is taken away from life in a way that causes instant death;

22) *abandoned animal* is an animal that does not have a home or is outside it and is deprived of the care and care of the owner or holder and who he has consciously left;

23) *slaughtering an animal* is the process of depriving an animal of life that includes the restraint, stunning and bleeding of an animal;

24) the *use of an animal* is the use of an animal in the manner prescribed by this Law;

25) *control station* is an object in which the unloading of animals, their feeding and feeding are carried out, in which the animals are resting for at least 12 hours, or in which the loading of animals is carried out;

26) a *pet* is any animal that is kept for socializing;

27) the *person responsible for transporting the animal* is a legal person or a natural person, that is an entrepreneur, who is responsible for organizing and performing the complete transport;

28) the *place of rest* is any stopping place during transport, and which is not in the place of destination, including the place where the animals change the means of transport with or without unloading;

29) an *object for hygiene and beautification of animals* is an object in which the tasks of hygiene and beautification of the skin, hair and nails of animals are performed;

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- 30) *experimental animal* is every living vertebrate and invertebrate, as well as their developmental forms intended for conducting the experiments;
- 31) An *examination on animals* is the use of animals for experimental or other scientific purposes that can cause injuries, pain, suffering, fear and stress to an animal, impair the state of health and cause permanent or temporary disruption of the physical, psychological and / or genetic integrity of animals, as well as the death of an animal ;
- 32) a *farm for wildlife* is an area or space with accommodation facilities for wildlife animals, in which there are at least five pairs of reproductive species of one or more species kept for reproductive purposes or used for the release of progeny in the wild;
- 33) *animal kennel* is an object for the reproduction of animals for commercial purposes;
- 34) *stunning* is a compulsory procedure that is carried out before slaughter or deprivation of the animal of life by which the animal is brought to an unconscious state;
- 35) the *care of a good host* is to provide conditions that meet the animal's animal needs, such as sufficient quantity of quality food and water, space for movement, feeding and resting, shelter, microclimatic and hygienic conditions of life, presence and contact with animals of the same species and conservation physical, psychological and genetic integrity of the animal, such as the undertaking and implementation of preventive, diagnostic, hygienic, therapeutic and other measures in order to preserve the animal's health and prevent the occurrence of injuries, diseases, stress, pain, suffering, fear and death of the animal;
- 36) a *boarding house* is an object in which an animal is taken over from the owner or holder and keeps a certain period of time, with a monetary compensation;
- 37) a *disorder in the behavior of an animal* is any behavior that deviates from the behavior of most members of the same species in conditions that are favorable to the species and which are detrimental to the animal itself, to other animals and to humans;
- 38) a *shelter for animals* is an object used for temporary or permanent accommodation of abandoned and lost animals and assistance and care for abandoned and lost animals;
- 39) a *shelter for wildlife* is an area or a place with facilities designed for temporary or permanent disposal of wildlife species that are not able to take care of themselves;
- 40) the *transport of an animal* is any loading, transshipment, transport and unloading of animals in public transport, transport for own use and transport for personal use;
- 41) *means of transport* are means of road, rail, air and water transport used for the transport of animals;
- 42) the *carrier* is a legal or natural person, that is an entrepreneur, who carries the transport of live animals for his own account or for the account of another person;
- 43) the *companion of an animal* is a natural person preparing the animal for transport and who is responsible for the life, protection of the health and welfare of the animal during transport;
- 44) *animal shops* are facilities for selling pets, as well as pet food and equipment;
- 45) a *working animal* is an animal used to assist a person in the preservation of persons or property, defense, rescue, tracing, agricultural work, for therapeutic purposes, in support of persons with disabilities and other similar purposes;
- 46) *religious slaughter* is slaughter in slaughter facilities in accordance with the religious rituals of a religious community registered in the Republic of Serbia, with the prior consent of the religious community;
- 47) the *reproduction of an animal* is the keeping, care and care of animals for the purpose of obtaining progeny;
- 48) The *official animal* is an animal that is trained and used for the performance of the work of certain state organs (official horses and dogs);
- 49) *technopathy* is a disorder of the animal's health due to errors in the process of keeping or reproduction of the animal, which is manifested as a physiopathy (disease and injury) and etopathy (behavioral disorders);
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50) *sterilization and surgery* , performed by a veterinarian, which involves ovarias-hysterectomy of the females and castration of males, and will be applied for therapeutic purposes and for the purpose of controlling the population.

III GENERAL PROTECTION TO PROVIDE ANIMALS

1. Rights and obligations

Article 6

The right to hold and breed animals has a legal and physical person, that is, an entrepreneur, who meets the conditions for keeping and breeding animals in accordance with this law.

The obligation of each person is to take care of the animals, especially the animals whose survival depends directly on him.

The obligation of every person who hurt an animal is to provide her with first aid, as well as to provide assistance by an expert.

The owner or keeper of the animal is obliged to:

1) treat the animal with the care of a good host and ensure the conditions for keeping and care of animals that correspond to species, race, sex, age, as well as physical, biological and production specifics and behavioral characteristics and animal health;

2) Provide timely assistance to the veterinarian if the animal is ill, during the delivery of the animal, as well as the care of the diseased, injured and abused animal.

The owner or keeper of the animal is responsible for the life, health and welfare of the animal and must take all necessary measures to ensure that no unnecessary pain, suffering, fear and stress or injury is inflicted on the animals.

Article 7

It is forbidden:

- 1) Abuse of the animal;
- 2) abandon and throw away an animal whose survival depends directly on man;
- 3) deprive the animal of life, except in the cases and in the manner prescribed by this Law;
- 4) keep and reproduce the animal in such a way as to inflict pain, suffering, fear and stress;
- 5) forcing the animal to take food, except for medical or scientific research purposes;
- 6) use technical devices or other means to which the animal is being punished and which affect its behavior, including barbed necklaces or means of training or prosecution using electricity or chemical substances, except in the training of official dogs;
- 7) catch the animal with traps to which pain or injury is inflicted, except in the case of capturing harmful rodents;
- 8) increase the aggressiveness of animals by selection or mechanical methods;
- 9) to bite animals against humans or other animals, except in the training of official animals;
- 10) use live animals for feeding other animals, unless it is the only way to feed these animals;
- 11) use live animals as bait for hunting or training of animals;
- 12) organize animal races in ways that overcome the physical possibilities of animals and animals inflict injuries, pain, suffering, fear and stress;

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- 13) reproduce an animal that has not reached physical maturity, as well as an animal with hereditary disorders, except in case of mutations in experimental animals;
- 14) release into the wild a reproduced, defatted and indifferent wild animal, if it has not previously been prepared for survival in such a living environment;
- 15) assign animals as rewards in games of chance;
- 16) use doping, stimulants and other substances used for the rapid development of animals and improvements in production and physical properties;
- 17) feed or feed the animal with substances that, through the use or content, can cause unnecessary suffering or pain to the animal;
- 18) exposing the animal to the direct impact of unfavorable weather or lack of oxygen;
- 19) subject or allow the animal to be subjected to intervention, carried out without expert care and humanity, and contrary to the rules of good veterinary practice;
- 20) to propagate activities that are prohibited by this law, unless these activities indicate the negative consequences of such actions;
- 21) to stun, slaughter or deprive the animal of life contrary to the provisions of this law;
- 22) maintain fights between animals or between animals and humans, organize betting, bet, and attend animal fights;
- 23) to keep, reproduce, train and trade animals, and to make available objects, land or material resources to another person for the purpose of fighting animals or between animals and humans;
- 24) kill, abduct and encourage an animal to aggression and counterfeit behavior for the production of films, advertisements and other works on the film strip, video tapes and other image and tone carriers, as well as placing on the market, renting and publicly displaying such films, advertisements, and others work;
- 25) provide medicaments, medical devices and other similar means not aimed at diagnosing, preventing, treating the animal and improving its health condition, which may lead to changes in the behavior, physical and psychological abilities of the animal;
- 26) to possess, use and sell drugs and substances for the purpose of doping animals;
- 27) to encourage, support, help and conceal doping of animals;
- 28) train the animal with the use of force or other means that are detrimental to its life and well-being, as well as compel it to behave which is not characteristic of its nature and exceeds its physical capabilities;
- 29) use poisons and other chemical agents that cause the pain, suffering and death of animals, except for the purpose of controlling the rodent population, that is, deratising and carrying out experiments on animals for scientific research purposes;
- 30) sell or give pets to persons under the age of 18 without the permission of the parent or guardian;
- 31) catch lost and abandoned pets;
- 32) neglecting the animal by depriving them of basic necessities of life, such as: food and water, a comfortable place for accommodation, or shelter, a place to rest and exercise physiological needs, hygiene, veterinary care, as well as ambient conditions that correspond to species, race, gender and age category;
- 33) abusing drugs on animals;
- 34) to train the animal to activities that are unnatural and self-destructive for it;
- 35) keep, reproduce and use wild animals for the purpose of exhibiting in circuses, at competitions and, except for scientific purposes, at exhibitions;

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36) to import and sell animals, or raw materials and products from animals that have been treated contrary to the requirements of animal welfare;

37) holding, reproduction, import, export and deprivation of animal life solely for the production of fur and skin.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 item 6) of this Article, in the case of loading, transshipment and unloading of animals, in accordance with this Law, an electric horde may be used.

2. Exhibitions, competitions and events

Article 8

Circuses, exhibitions, competitions, performances and other forms of public display of animals (hereinafter: public display of animals) may be organized only if they do not endanger the life, health and welfare of animals, if animals do not force them to behave indifferently, and if not they ruin the physical and psychic traits of animals.

Public display of animals can be done only on the basis of a license issued by the Ministry.

The permit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be issued in accordance with the law governing veterinary medicine.

The organizer of the public display of animals shall notify the Ministry of the time and place of public display of animals at least seven days prior to the public display of animals.

In the event of a change in the location of the public display of animals, the organizer of the public display of animals is obliged to notify the Ministry of the change of location in time, and to inform the competent veterinary inspector at the destination of the arrival of the animals.

In addition to the application referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, evidence of the number and type of animals and location, as well as data on the type and time of maintenance of public display of animals shall be attached.

The minister in charge of veterinary affairs (hereinafter: the minister) prescribes closer conditions and the manner of organizing public display of animals.

3. The use of animals for the production of films, commercials and other works on the film strip, video tapes and other picture and tone carriers

Article 9

Legal and physical person or entrepreneur may use the animal as a carrier or participant in the operation of films, advertisements and other works on the film strip, video tapes and other image and tone carriers, based on the decision on the approval of the use of the animal issued by the competent veterinary inspector.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made on the basis of the request of the interested person.

The request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article must contain:

- 1) an inventory of animals to be used as carriers or participants in the action of films, commercials and other works on the film strip, video tapes and other image and tone carriers in respect of the species and number of animals;
- 2) the origin of the animal;
- 3) the purpose of using the animal;
- 4) the duration of the use of the animal during the production of film, advertising and other parts of the film strip, video tape and other image and tone carriers.

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The presence of veterinarians during the recording of scenes in which animals are used, as well as the possession of certificates of animal health status issued by an authorized veterinarian are mandatory.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made within 15 days from the date of submission of the request.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be final and an administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

4. Animal training

Article 10

Training of animals, within the meaning of this law, is the training of official and working animals and pets.

The training of animals must be carried out in a manner appropriate to the species, race and purpose of the animal.

Article 11

Animal training can be carried out by a legal and physical person, that is, an entrepreneur, who is registered in the Register of the person for training of animals, which is kept by the Ministry.

The application for registration in the Register of persons for training of animals of persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted to the Ministry.

A legal entity and an entrepreneur shall be entered in the Register of Persons for Animal Training if they meet the requirements for the holding facilities and if they have employed at least one person trained for the welfare of the animals.

A natural person shall be enrolled in the Register of Persons for Animal Training if he meets the requirements for the holding of animals and if he is trained for the welfare of the animals.

The register of persons for training of animals shall in particular contain:

- 1) regular registration number;
- 2) the name of the legal entity or entrepreneur, or the name and surname of the physical person who carries out the training of animals;
- 3) the seat of a legal entity or entrepreneur, or the address of a natural person who carries out animal training.

The legal entity and the physical entity, ie the entrepreneur, are deleted from the Register of the person for training of animals if it ceases to fulfill some of the requirements from paragraph 3 and 4 of this Article.

Registration and deletion from the Register of the person for training animals is done on the basis of a decision made by the Minister within 30 days from the day of submitting the application for registration, or the creation of conditions for deletion from the Register of the person for training animals.

The decision referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be final and an administrative dispute may be initiated against it.

The Minister prescribes closer conditions regarding the objects for holding animals, the program of animal welfare training from Art. 3 and 4 of this Article, as well as the closer content of the Register of Persons for Animal Training.

The minister, with the consent of the minister responsible for internal affairs and the minister in charge of defense, prescribes the method of carrying out animal training.

5. Use of animals for work

Article 12

The use of animals for work must be appropriate to the species, race, sex, age and health of animals.

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Sick, hurt and unnumbered animals, as well as burdened animals from one third of gravidity, can not be used for work.

6. Animal interventions

Article 13

Interventions in animals that are detrimental to the physical, psychological and / or genetic integrity of animals can be performed only by a veterinarian, and exceptionally by the owner or keeper of the animal.

The intervention referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for scientific and biomedical purposes may also be performed by an authorized scientist.

Anesthesia is required to perform painful interventions in animals, and in the postoperative course analgesia is required.

Interventions in animals without the use of anesthesia may be carried out:

- 1) if anesthesia can cause death of the animal;
- 2) in carrying out diagnostic procedures;
- 3) Anesthesia causes greater pain than caused by intervention.

All interventions carried out by a veterinarian must be carried out in accordance with good veterinary practice.

The minister shall prescribe in more detail the types of interventions that the owner or holder of the animal may perform and the types of interventions that can be performed only by the veterinarian, as well as the types of interventions that can be performed without the application of anesthesia.

Article 14

It is forbidden to perform animal interventions in order to change their identity, cover up physical defects and age, as well as partial or complete amputation of certain parts of the animal body, in particular:

- 1) cut and shorten the tail;
- 2) to remove the loud wire, or to perform devocalization;
- 3) remove claws and toxic tooth;
- 4) painfully subduing equidae;
- 5) shorten the beak for livestock;
- 6) Castrate to the elastic ring;
- 7) perform interventions at the full bodies of males, other than castration;
- 8) stamp sheep and cattle;
- 9) Cut the tongue of calves;
- 10) disable hinges to advertise by inoculation;
- 11) poultry interventions that prevent them from using wings, in addition to shortening the wing wings;
- 12) perform actions that affect vision weakening in livestock;
- 13) Cut the ear mussels;
- 14) cut horns.

The interventions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be performed exceptionally:

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- 1) for the purpose of protecting health and preventing the endangering of life and animal welfare;
- 2) for scientific and biomedical purposes, in accordance with this Law;
- 3) to control the animal population by sterilization or castration;
- 4) for the marking of abandoned animals, by cutting the ear shell.

7. Deprivation of animals of life

Article 15

An animal may be deprived of life in a human manner if:

- 1) is injured, incurably ill, physically deformed or otherwise pathologically incapacitated so that recovery is not possible, and life for it is pain, suffering, fear and stress;
- 2) has reached the age and cancel the basic life functions;
- 3) is used for human consumption;
- 4) is used for scientific and biomedical purposes, in accordance with this Law;
- 5) the deprivation of life is prevented by deprivation of life, or if contagious diseases are suppressed and eradicated, in accordance with the law regulating veterinary medicine;
- 6) the animal cannot be adapted to the conditions of accommodation, and its release is a danger to humans, other animals and the environment;
- 7) it concerns the destruction of harmful rodents;
- 8) it is necessary to control the number of populations of certain species of wild animals in accordance with special regulations;
- 9) the killing of an animal of life is of greater benefit for its well-being than the suffering of further life, in accordance with the opinion of the veterinarian.

Article 16

An animal cannot be deprived of life in public places, except:

- 1) in hunting grounds, in accordance with the law governing hunting;
- 2) in case it is necessary to deprive the animal of unnecessary pain and suffering, if its recovery is not possible, based on the opinion of the veterinarian, in accordance with the procedure of euthanasia;
- 3) to prevent the spread, suppression and eradication of infectious diseases, in accordance with the law governing veterinary medicine.

Article 17

Deprivation of an animal's life is done in a human manner that causes instant and safe death.

The deprivation of an animal's life in a human manner must be carried out with the prior stunning of the animal, except in the case of forced deprivation of life for the purpose of interruption of pain and suffering caused by a pathological condition, injury or contagious disease.

Animals may be deprived of their lives only by a veterinarian or veterinary technician under the supervision of a veterinarian or other trained person under the supervision of a veterinarian, except in cases where the safety of humans and animals is endangered, unless otherwise provided by this law.

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The persons referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be obliged, after the performed deprivation procedure, to check whether the death of the animal occurred.

The Minister prescribes closer conditions and means for depriving animals of life.

III SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Holding, growing and marketing of animals

Article 18

Animals may be kept, raised and put into circulation for production purposes in facilities that meet animal welfare requirements in relation to premises, premises and equipment in accordance with this Law.

The facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be registered in the Register of buildings kept by the Ministry in accordance with the law regulating veterinary medicine.

Legal and physical persons, that is, entrepreneurs, who are engaged in keeping, breeding and marketing of animals for production purposes, are obliged to keep records, which are particularly related to the movement, nutrition and treatment of animals.

The minister shall prescribe closer conditions for the welfare of animals in the area of animals, premises and equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the manner of keeping, cultivating and transporting certain species and categories of animals, as well as the more detailed content and method of keeping the records referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article 19

The owner or keeper of an animal cannot be a person under the age of 18 years.

If the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article owns an animal, the owner or keeper of the animal shall be considered his parent or guardian.

Article 20

The owner or keeper of the animal shall be obliged to provide:

- 1) adequate and safe housing of the animal, as well as microclimatic conditions, hygiene, ample space, freedom of movement, food and water corresponding to species, race, sex, age and physical, biological, production needs and animal behavior needs;
- 2) protection of animals from the harmful impact of weather conditions, as well as from natural enemies;
- 3) separate keeping of animals harassing one another or posing a danger to other animals and humans;
- 4) Separate holding of diseased, injured and frail animals;
- 5) to care about the number of trained persons.

The owner, or holder of an animal, is obliged to prevent the emergence of technopathy.

Article 21

The owner or keeper of the animal must provide the animal with the freedom of movement with freedom to provide space for accommodation in which it can easily lie down and stand up, stretch the front and rear legs and freely move the same surface and the same area without bending the hull and head in a standing position and in a lying position.

The owner, or holder of an animal, is obliged to provide the animal with a permanent holding in closed facilities to provide the appropriate surface for movement.

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The owner, or holder of an animal, is obliged to ensure that the animal that is tied is provided within the course of the day in which it will not be bound and in which it will be able to move freely in accordance with its physiological needs and behavioral needs.

Wild animals must not be kept attached, except for veterinary-health reasons, and for safety reasons they can only be kept temporarily.

2. Transportation of animals

Article 22

Animal transport can be performed by legal and natural persons, that is, entrepreneurs, who are registered in the Register of the animal carrier, which is managed by the Ministry and which are authorized by the Ministry for the transport of animals.

After the entry into the Register of Animal Carriers, the Ministry issues a license to a legal and natural person, that is, an entrepreneur who carries animals for the authorization for longer or shorter transport of animals.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the entry in the Register of the carrier of animals and the authorization for the transport of animals is not required:

- 1) if the transport of an animal is carried out by an individual for personal needs up to 65 km, counting from the place of loading to the place of unloading;
- 2) in the case of the transport of pets for personal use, except in the case of commercial transport;
- 3) in case of seasonal migration of animals to grazing.

The Minister shall prescribe the contents of the authorizations for transport and the elements for determining the longer and shorter transport of animals.

3. Register of the animal carrier

Article 23

The application for registration in the Register of the animal carrier referred to in Article 22 paragraph 1 of this Law shall be submitted to the Ministry.

Legal and natural person, ie entrepreneur, shall be entered in the Register of the animal carrier if they meet the requirements regarding means of transport for transport of animals and training for the welfare of animals during their transportation.

The animal carrier's register shall contain in particular:

- 1) regular registration number;
- 2) the name of the legal entity or entrepreneur, or the name and surname of the natural person performing the transport of animals;
- 3) the seat of a legal entity or entrepreneur, or the address of a natural person performing the transport of animals.

The legal entity and the natural person, respectively the entrepreneur, are deleted from the Register of the animal carrier if he ceases to fulfill some of the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

The entry and deletion from the Register of Animal Carriers is done on the basis of a decision made by the Minister, within 30 days from the day of submitting the application for registration, or the creation of conditions for removal from the Register of Animal Carriers.

The decision referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be final and an administrative dispute may be initiated against it.

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The Minister shall prescribe the animal welfare program referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, as well as the contents and manner of keeping the Register of Animal Carriers.

The Minister, with the consent of the Minister in charge of traffic affairs, prescribes closer conditions with regard to means of transport in which animals are transported.

Article 24

The carrier is obliged, prior to the commencement of the carriage, to complete the plan of transport of the animal that must be in the vehicle during transport, which in particular contains: name, or name and surname of the carrier; the registration number under which it is registered in the Register of the animal carrier; place of loading, transshipment, rest and unloading of the animal; маршрут; duration of transport.

The carrier is obliged to carry animal transport in such a way as to ensure the protection of the life and welfare of animals.

During transport, animals must be accompanied by a person in charge of caring for animal welfare (hereinafter: companion) and trained for the welfare of animals during their transportation.

The companion prepares the animals for transport, supervises them and takes care of them during transportation.

The Minister shall prescribe the form and content of the plan of transport of animals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the method of transport of animals referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 25

During the prosecution, loading, transshipment, unloading, as well as during transport, animals should not be inflicted with pain, suffering, injuries, that they should not be deprived of basic physiological needs, nor cause death.

An animal can only be transported if it is able to withstand the journey.

The unloading of the animal must be carried out without delay upon arrival at the destination.

The places where the loading, transshipment and unloading of the animals of the resting places and the control stations are to be met must meet the animal welfare requirements for premises, premises and equipment.

The Minister prescribes closer conditions that must be met by loading, loading and unloading points, animals, rest areas and control stations.

Article 26

It is forbidden to transport:

- 1) high females in the period of the last 10% of the time from the total duration of the pregnancy, females first seven days after the adoption of the young to the world, newborn animals in which the umbilical cord is not completely overgrown, sick or injured animals, unless the transport of animals is necessary for the treatment, forced slaughter or forced deprivation of life;
- 2) animals in uncovered means of transport, boxing, containers and other equipment in which they are not protected against adverse weather conditions and differences in climatic conditions;
- 3) animals in hot months in closed vehicles, boxers, containers and other equipment, if proper ventilation is not provided during the transport;
- 4) animals that are sensitive to temperature differences if no constant temperature is provided during transport;
- 5) animals if the means of transport do not meet the prescribed conditions;
- 6) the animals, if the accommodation is such that the animals can be injured or released from the means of transport;

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- 7) if the feed and feeding, first aid and veterinary care for sick and injured animals can not be provided during transportation;
- 8) aquatic animals if a sufficient quantity of water is not provided for the appropriate temperature and oxygen concentration;
- 9) animals if they are transported together with substances harmful to their health, as well as with animals of animals;
- 10) animals by mail;
- 11) animals if the carrier does not have supporting documentation in accordance with this Law.

Article 27

The internal affairs authorities or the customs authorities shall keep a consignment of animals, carrier and means of transport if the transport of animals is carried out contrary to the provisions of Art. 25 and 26 of this Law and to inform the competent inspector thereof.

The detention referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may last no more than two hours.

4. Slaughter of animals

Article 28

Before slaughter, animals must be dealt with in a human manner, and the slaughter of the animal must be done as close to the place of holding as possible.

Before slaughter animals must be stunned in a way that causes the current loss of animal consciousness.

When stunning, the animals must not be obstructed by means of pain and suffering, they must not be attached to the hind legs, stuck before stunning, or before bleeding.

Poultry and rabbits can be hung before stunning for slaughter, provided it is immediately smelled.

The Minister prescribes the method of treatment of animals immediately before slaughter and the manner of stunning and bleeding of animals.

Article 29

Animals must not sneeze without professional and properly performed stunning before slaughter.

For the purpose of stunning animals before slaughter, a dagger, hammer, ax or other means not intended for these purposes must be used in accordance with this Law.

Treatment of slaughtered animals must not continue if the bleeding of the animal has not been completely completed.

Article 30

Animals can be slaughtered without a previous stunning in the event of:

- 1) slaughtering livestock and rabbits in the household for their own needs in the manner and means that lead to immediate death;
- 2) forced slaughter for the purpose of interrupting the pathological state of the animal that can lead to death due to serious injuries caused by an accident or other health reasons, if there are no conditions for stunning;
- 3) religious worship that is performed according to the regulations of a religious community registered in the Republic of Serbia.

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In the cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, animals must be restrained before slaughter in an appropriate manner, bleed quickly and professionally in order to reduce the pain and suffering to the least extent possible.

The Minister prescribes closer conditions and methods of slaughtering animals without prior stunning.

Article 31

Restraining, stunning and slaughtering of animals, other than poultry and rabbits that are domestic and self-sufficient, can only be performed by a person trained for this type of work.

The person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be trained for the welfare of animals during slaughter.

The veterinary inspector in the slaughterhouse is responsible for the welfare of animals in restraint, stunning and slaughter.

The Minister shall prescribe a program of animal welfare training referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. Religious slaughter

Article 32

Religious slaughter of animals can be performed by persons authorized for religious slaughter by religious communities registered in the Republic of Serbia in a way that prevents unnecessary pain, suffering, fear and stress.

6. Animal sightings

Article 33

Visits to animals can be performed by legal and natural persons who are registered in the Animal Watch Register, which is managed by the Ministry.

The persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be enrolled in the Animal Tests Register, if they meet the requirements for facilities, equipment and training on the welfare of experimental animals.

In addition to the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Register of persons for sightings in animals shall also include legal and natural persons, that is, entrepreneurs who are engaged in holding, reproduction and trade of experimental animals that fulfill the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, registration of experimental animals.

Application for entry in the Register for animal sightings of persons from paragraph 1 and 3 of this Article to the Ministry.

The Animal Watchlist contains in particular:

- 1) regular registration number;
- 2) the name and seat of the legal entity, ie name and surname and address of the physical person who performs animal experiments;
- 3) the name and seat of the legal entity or entrepreneur, or the name and surname and address of the physical person concerned with keeping, reproduction and trade of experimental animals.

The legal entity and the physical person, ie the entrepreneur, shall be deleted from the Animal Trial Register if it ceases to fulfill one of the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Enrollment and deletion from the Animal Watch Register shall be made on the basis of a decision made by the Minister, within 30 days from the day of submitting the application for registration, or the creation of conditions for deletion from the Register for Animal Trial.

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The decision referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be final and an administrative dispute may be initiated against it.

The Minister prescribes closer conditions regarding facilities and equipment, a training program on the welfare of experimental animals, as well as the closer content and manner of keeping the Register for animal experiments.

Article 34

Carrying out animal experiments may be carried out on the basis of the decision on the approval of animal inspection by the Minister, on the basis of the expert opinion of the Ethics Commission for the Protection of the Well-Being of Animal Species.

The request for issuance of a decision on the approval of the conduct of a trial may be submitted by persons referred to in Article 33, paragraph 1 of this Law.

The request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be submitted to the Ministry and must contain:

- 1) a description of the field of research work written in a clear and unambiguous way, in order to understand the purpose of the research;
- 2) the advantages and importance of conducting experiments, potential hazards and inconveniences for experimental animals, as well as the category of difficulty or invasion of sight;
- 3) a detailed description of the materials and methods of work;
- 4) evidence on the existence of alternative methods of conducting the trial and the reasons why they are not enforced;
- 5) the total number and type of animals per stage;
- 6) types and dosages of anesthetics and analgesics to be used;
- 7) description of the expected reaction of the animals;
- 8) a description of the possible negative impacts of animal sightings, the severity and duration of such effects, the methods to be taken to mitigate or avoid such negative effects;
- 9) the method of depriving animals of life if they are done during or at the end of the visit;
- 10) the name of the person responsible for the protection of the welfare of experimental animals and their professional competence;
- 11) the name of the person who will participate in conducting the trial referred to in Article 36 of this Law.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for the issuance of specific and invasive animal experiments shall be issued on the basis of the opinion of the Ethical Council for the benefit of experimental animals.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made within 30 days from the date of submission of the request.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be final and an administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

The Minister shall prescribe the application form for the approval of the inspection of animals in animals.

The Minister, with the consent of the Minister in charge of the affairs of science and the minister responsible for education, prescribes types of specific and invasive animal experiments.

Article 35

Person referred to in Article 33, paragraph Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Law are obliged to take care of experimental animals with the care of a good host.

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Person referred to in Article 33, paragraph 1 and 3 of this Law must be determined by an expert for the protection of the welfare of experimental animals that must be completed by the graduate academic studies - master in veterinary science (doctor of veterinary medicine), ie completed basic studies for at least five years in the field of veterinary sciences and which is trained for the welfare of experimental animals.

Article 36

A visit to animals can only be carried out by an expert person who is trained for the welfare of experimental animals.

Surgical interventions on animals are carried out by a veterinarian or an authorized scientific worker.

Article 37

A visit may be carried out only on animals that are owned or owned by a person referred to in Article 33, paragraph 1 and 3 of this Law.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the inspection may be carried out on wild animals in order to preserve the animal species.

Article 38

Animal sighting can only be performed for the sake of:

- 1) prevention of diseases, poor health or other anomalies or their consequences for humans, animals and plants;
- 2) testing the quality, efficacy and harmlessness of drugs, substances or products;
- 3) diagnosis and treatment of diseases, or other anomalies and their consequences for humans, animals and plants;
- 4) discovering, evaluating, controlling or changing the physiological state of man, animal, and plant;
- 5) protection of the environment;
- 6) scientific research;
- 7) education and vocational training;
- 8) forensic medical examinations.

Article 39

Animal sightings must be carried out using general or local anesthesia and other expert methods that exclude pain, suffering, fear and stress, except in cases where greater damage is inflicted on them, that is, it endangers the health of the experimental animal or the goal of the experiment is not achieved.

Article 40

Animals must be provided with appropriate accommodation, care and care before, during and after the exercise.

The Minister shall prescribe more closely the manner of care and treatment of experimental animals in keeping, reproduction, use, transport and traffic, as well as the manner of depriving animals for each type of experimental animal.

Article 41

Animal sightings cannot be performed if there is an alternative method for carrying out the experiment that achieves the same goal.

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Animal sightings must be carried out in animals that are most suited to the target, as well as the smallest number of animals needed to achieve that goal.

When conducting animal experiments, a method must be used to apply to the animals the least pain, suffering, fear and stress.

Article 42

A visit to animals must not be carried out in the event of:

- 1) testing of weapons, war equipment, as well as the effects of radiation;
- 2) examination of cosmetic preparations and substances included in them, chemicals for washing and disinfection of objects of general use, tobacco and alcoholic products, or means for increasing muscular strength and other similar means;
- 3) experiments performed without anesthesia, contrary to the provisions of this law;
- 4) abandoned animals or animals from the shelter;
- 5) presentation of biological and medical rules or facts that have already been scientifically confirmed.

Article 43

Person referred to in Article 33, paragraph Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Law are obliged to keep records on keeping, reproduction, traffic, or conducting of experiments on animals.

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain data on the number, type of animals, purpose of conducting the examination and classification of weight, or invasion of the sight.

The data referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be submitted to the Ministry.

The data referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be public.

Person referred to in Article 33, paragraph Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Law shall keep the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for at least five years.

The Minister shall prescribe more precisely the content and method of keeping records from paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 44

Visits to animals for educational purposes can be carried out only if they do not cause pain, suffering, fear, stress, injury or death of animals.

In elementary and secondary schools, they are allowed to perform exercises on live animals that are of an observer nature.

In higher education institutions, basic studies are allowed to perform exercises that do not impair life and well-being, ie physical, psychological and genetic integrity of animals.

In primary and secondary schools and in higher education institutions, other exercises can not be carried out on bodies of animals that are devoid of life in order to carry out practical exercises.

Article 45

Publication of scientific works can not be carried out in cases where animal experiments have been carried out contrary to the provisions of this Law.

Article 46

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Genetic modifications and manipulations in animal experiments can be authorized only if these procedures do not endanger the life and well-being of animals and do not disturb the ecosystem balance and favor the desired phenotypic and genotypic properties.

Article 47

In order to increase the productive and working characteristics of an animal or the satisfaction of an individual that disturbs the life and well-being of an animal, no selection, reproductive planning, and genetic modification and animal manipulation should be performed.

The Minister prescribes the types of permitted genetic manipulations and modifications on animals.

7. Ethical advice for the welfare of experimental animals

Article 48

In order to consider expert questions, give expert opinions and participate in the implementation of project tasks in the field of animal welfare, the Minister, in accordance with the regulations regulated by the state administration, establishes a special working group - the Ethical Council for the benefit of experimental animals (hereinafter: Ethics Council).

Article 49

A member of the Ethical Council can not at the same time be a member of the ethics commission for the protection of the welfare of experimental animals.

Article 50

Ethical advice:

- 1) provide advice on the ethics and welfare of animals when conducting experiments and genetic modifications and manipulations of animals;
- 2) provides expert opinions on the ethical and scientific justification of performing the experiments, as well as the interruption of the experiments on animals;
- 3) provide advice to harmonize the work of ethics committees for the protection of the welfare of experimental animals;
- 4) provides expert opinions on the performance of specific and invasive trials;
- 5) participates in the development and promotion of alternative methods of conducting the tour;
- 6) submit a report on his work and condition of animal welfare to the Minister once a year;
- 7) performs other duties in accordance with the law.

8. Ethics Commission for the protection of the welfare of experimental animals

Article 51

Scientific research organizations and other legal persons conducting animal experiments shall, within their organization or together with other scientific research organizations or legal persons conducting animal experiments, establish an ethics commission for the protection of the welfare of experimental animals (hereinafter: the Ethics Commission).

The Ethics Committee consists of a veterinarian of a surgeon, a veterinarian with experience in breeding experimental animals, experts with experience in the application of statistics in research, representatives of associations, or organizations whose goals are aimed at protecting the welfare of animals, as well as researchers from related scientific fields.

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At least one third of the members of the Ethics Commission must be persons who are not employed in a scientific research organization or another legal entity that carries out animal experiments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 52

Ethical Commission:

- 1) determine the method of conducting animal experiments in accordance with this Law;
- 2) performs expert control over the conduct of experiments on animals;
- 3) organize training of persons conducting animal experiments;
- 4) provide expert opinions to the Minister on the ethical and scientific justification of the conduct of the visit;
- 5) submit regular annual reports to the Minister.

The Ethics Commission shall immediately stop the conduct of the experiment if it is acting in contravention of the provisions of this law during the inspection of the animals and inform the Ministry thereof.

9. Pets

Article 53

The owner or keeper of the pet is obliged to provide care for the pet, care and accommodation in accordance with the type, race, sex, age, as well as the physical and biological specificities and needs in the behavior and health condition of the pet.

Dogs kept as pets, which may pose a threat to the environment, must be kept in the prescribed manner.

The Minister shall prescribe the manner of keeping the dogs referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 54

Local self-government units are obliged to develop and implement a program for controlling and reducing the abandoned dogs and cats population according to the specificities of the environment.

The bodies of local self-government units prescribe the place and manner of performing pets, and especially dogs and cats on public areas.

Article 55

Pets are marked and recorded in accordance with the law regulating veterinary medicine.

The owner, or keeper of pets, is obliged to prevent pets from endangering people and the environment by proper keeping and other measures and means.

The owner, or keeper of pets, is obliged to prevent the birth of unwanted pets by preventing the contact of males and females and the use of contraception, castration and sterilization of the female.

If the owner, or the pet owner, is not able to take care of them further, he is obliged to provide them with proper accommodation.

Article 56

The owner, or keeper of pets, who is engaged in the reproduction of pets for commercial purposes, is obliged to take care of the protection of the health, life and well-being of the litter.

The persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to hand over to the person to whom they give or sell the pet a written instruction on the conditions and manner of keeping pets, as well as other information relevant to the keeping of the pet, and in particular with regard to hygiene, racial characteristics, character, basic training, socialization and maintenance of fitness.

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The person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is responsible for the disadvantages and welfare of the offspring or the feminine parent.

Article 57

Pets must not be kept, reproduced or used for:

- 1) work, ie towing and carrying of cargo, other than races of dogs that are adapted and dressed for this purpose;
- 2) the food, ie the production of food, leather, fur, as well as for other commercial purposes.

The owner, or the dog keeper, must not keep a dog permanently attached to the chain or in a similarly related manner, unless it is bound to an extended guide.

10. Wild and exotic animals as pets

Article 58

Holding and reproduction of wild and exotic animals as pets may be performed only on the basis of the decision on the approval of keeping and reproduction of wild and exotic animals as pets, issued by the Minister, on the basis of the previously obtained consent of the minister responsible for environmental affairs.

Animals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be provided:

- 1) a space that meets their needs in terms of movement and physical activity;
- 2) a space that, depending on the type, allows climbing, bathing, resting and hiding, or swimming and diving;
- 3) contact with animals of the same species, if this is characteristic of the species;
- 4) appropriate climatic conditions, in accordance with the needs of the species;
- 5) other conditions that correspond to species, race, sex, age, physical and biological characteristics, behavioral characteristics and animal health.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made within 30 days from the date of submission of the request.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be final and an administrative dispute may be instituted against it.

The Minister, with the consent of the minister responsible for environmental affairs, prescribes closer conditions for keeping animals referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

11. Animal and kennel shops

Article 59

Sale of pets may be performed in kennels, and in addition to dogs and cats and in animal shops that fulfill the animal welfare requirements for premises, premises and equipment and which are entered in the Register of buildings kept by the Ministry, in accordance with the law is regulated by veterinary medicine.

The owner, or holder of the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, must keep a record, which shall in particular contain data on the number of animals sold, movement, nutrition and treatment of animals.

Persons working in the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must take care of the protection of the life and welfare of animals and for each sold animal issue a written instruction on the manner of keeping that animal.

The persons referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article must be trained for animal welfare.

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The Minister shall prescribe closer conditions that must be met by the shops of animals and kennels, the closer content and manner of keeping the records referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, as well as the program of animal welfare training referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

12. Facilities for hygiene and beautification of animals

Article 60

Persons working in facilities for hygiene and beautification of animals in their work and procedures with animals shall comply with the principles of animal welfare protection in accordance with this Law.

13. Pensions for pets and shelters for abandoned animals

Article 61

The pet pension (hereinafter: pension) and the shelter for abandoned animals (hereinafter: shelter) must meet the conditions for the protection of animal welfare in the area of animals, premises and equipment, in accordance with this Law and must be registered in Register of the facilities managed by the Ministry, in accordance with the law regulating veterinary medicine.

Persons working with animals in a boarding house or shelter must have been trained for animal welfare.

The Minister prescribes closer conditions for the protection of the welfare of animals that must be fulfilled by the pensions and shelters, the way in which animals are treated in the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the animal welfare program referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 62

The owner of the pension, or the shelter, is obliged, before registering in the Register of Facilities, to provide evidence to the Ministry that he has provided:

- 1) financial resources for undisturbed work;
- 2) implementation of animal health protection;
- 3) adequate space for the accommodation of animals in a way that will ensure the welfare of animals and will not violate public order and peace;
- 4) persons trained for the treatment of animals.

Article 63

The owner of the pension, that is, the shelter, is responsible for the life, health and welfare of the animals in the boarding house or shelter.

The owner of a pension, or a shelter, is obliged to care for the pets in the boarding house, or the shelter, with the care of a good host.

The owner of the pension or shelter is obliged to keep records of animals and keep this record for three years.

The Minister shall prescribe the content and method of keeping the records referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article 64

The agreement between the owner of the pension and the owner, that is, the keeper of the pet (hereinafter: the contract on the use of a board), is concluded on the accommodation and care of the animals in the boarding house.

When concluding a contract for the use of a pension, the owner or keeper of the pet is obliged to provide the owner of the pension with a certificate of health status and vaccination of pets.

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If the owner or the pet owner does not take over the pets from the pension within 15 days from the expiration date of the contracted period, or if he does not extend the contract on the use of the pension, the pets become the property of the pension, unless the owner or the pet owner justifies the reasons for which he did not take this animal within the prescribed time limit.

Article 65

The owner of the shelter is obliged to:

- 1) receives applications for abandoned animals and provides for the disposal of any abandoned animal, in accordance with this law;
- 2) ensure the implementation of preventive animal health measures and the necessary assistance to animals by the veterinarians;
- 3) cares about the finding of the owner or keeper of animals;
- 4) return to the owner or holder, at his request, the animal within 15 days from the day of the accommodation in the shelter;
- 5) prepare a plan for the disposal of animals in case of closure of the shelter or natural disasters.

An animal placed in a shelter may be donated if it is not taken over by the owner or holder within the time limit referred to in paragraph 1, item 4) of this Article.

Article 66

The local self-government unit shall be obliged to provide a shelter if there are abandoned animals in its territory.

The body of the local self-government unit is obliged to ensure the collection, transportation and disposal of abandoned and lost animals, as well as to provide assistance, care and accommodation to the shelter in accordance with this law.

When collecting and transporting abandoned and lost animals with animals, it must be handled so that the lowest degree of pain, suffering, fear and stress for the animal is caused.

The body of the local self-government unit shall ensure that the abandoned and lost animals that are sick or injured provide adequate veterinary assistance and provide for the incurably ill or injured animals the deprivation of life in accordance with this Law.

The minister prescribes the means and means for collecting abandoned and lost animals, as well as the way of transporting and disposing of abandoned and lost animals.

Article 67

The shelter provided by the local self-government unit includes:

- 1) abandoned and lost animals;
- 2) animals whose owners or holders can no longer take care of them;
- 3) animals which the Ministry confiscates to owners or holders;
- 4) animals at risk.

The owner of the shelter from paragraph 1 of this Article is obliged to cooperate with the competent veterinary services and animal protection organizations, as well as to regularly inform the public and other owners of the shelters for animals located in the shelter.

If no animal is found within 30 days from the date of placement in the shelter referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, or if it is not taken care of in another way, the animals shall be treated in accordance with the program of control and reduction of the abandoned dogs and cats population Article 54 of this Law.

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Article 68

A person who finds an abandoned animal is obliged to notify the nearest registered shelter without delay, in order to take care of the animal.

Article 69

The owner, or holder who loses an animal, is obliged to report this loss without delay, and no later than within three days from the day of the loss of the animal, to the competent authority of the local self-government unit and the veterinary service.

If the owner or holder does not report the loss referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, he is deemed to have left the animal.

Article 70

The costs of disposing of abandoned animals are borne by the owner, that is, the keeper of the animal, and if the unknown costs of taking care of the animal are borne by the owner of the shelter.

14. Protection of animal welfare in a zoo, shelter, or a farm for wildlife

Article 71

The owner of a zoo, or a mini zoo, a shelter, or a farm for wild animals, is obliged to provide in particular:

- 1) space and equipment for keeping and reproduction of animals in captivity that meet the needs of each animal species;
- 2) adequate rooms for animal isolation, or quarantine;
- 3) protection of animals from visitors and visitors from animals;
- 4) implementation of permanent health care;
- 5) food and water in accordance with the needs of each animal species;
- 6) keeping records of each individual, as well as all sold, exchanged or donated animals;
- 7) a program for maintaining a collection with a list of species and plans for the care of possible offspring;
- 8) financial resources necessary for permanent work;
- 9) plan of disposal of animals in the event of its closure or natural disasters.

The fulfillment of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Minister by a decision.

The decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be final and an administrative dispute may be initiated against it.

The minister, with the consent of the Minister responsible for environmental protection, shall prescribe the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article as well as the elements for determining the mini zoo.

Article 72

A person who is responsible for environmental protection of animal welfare at the zoo, shelter or nursery for wildlife must have a university degree - *a master* in the field of veterinary science (doctor of veterinary medicine) or biological science (degree in biology - *master*), or completed primary judges of at least five years in the field of veterinary sciences or at least four years in the field of biological sciences.

Persons who take care of animals must be trained for animal welfare.

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The Minister, with the consent of the minister responsible for environmental affairs, shall prescribe the program of animal welfare training referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 73

Wildlife that is under a special protection regime in accordance with national and international regulations may only be carried out between zoos, shelters, and wildlife breeding grounds, with the consent of the minister and the minister responsible for environmental protection.

IV ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Article 74

Associations registered in accordance with the law governing the registration and establishment of associations, and whose objectives are directed to the protection of animal welfare, shall be obliged to work on raising awareness and informing the public about the welfare of animals in accordance with this Law, and to actively participate in the protection of the welfare of animals in a way that does not violate the ethics and rights of other citizens, and if they have shelter they are obliged to work on the disposal of abandoned animals with previous recovery and health care of animals.

Article 75

In the event that the associations referred to in Article 74 of this Law perform activities contrary to the provisions of this Law, the Ministry shall notify the competent state authority with which they are registered.

V SUPERVISION

1. Inspection supervision

Article 76

Inspection supervision over the implementation of this law and regulations adopted on the basis of it is carried out by the Ministry through veterinary inspectors.

Inspection supervision of the implementation of this law shall be carried out on the basis of risk analysis, by accidental selection of the control site and on the knowledge of the procedure contrary to the provisions of this law.

2. Official legitimacy

Article 77

In carrying out inspection supervision, the veterinary inspector must have an official identification card proving the status of a veterinary inspector.

3. The rights and duties of the veterinary inspector

Article 78

In performing the tasks of inspection supervision over the implementation of this law, the veterinary inspector has the right and duty to check:

1) the way in which animals are treated;

2) the conditions of keeping and breeding animals;

3) facilities, premises and premises in which holding, cultivation, reproduction, sale, slaughtering, conducting of experiments, training, accommodation and care of animals;

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- 4) the fulfillment of conditions in terms of training for animal welfare;
- 5) Possession of the necessary documentation, as well as keeping records in accordance with this Law;
- 6) carrying out transport, transport, deprivation of life and slaughter of animals, animal training and public display of animals;
- 7) conducting experiments, genetic modifications and manipulations on animals, as well as carrying out interventions on animals;
- 8) means of transport;
- 9) animal breeding sites and control stations;
- 10) use of animals for the production of films, advertisements and other works on the film strip, video tapes and other image and tone carriers, as well as the use of animals for work;
- 11) the use of medicines or other substances that can lead to changes in the behavior, physical and mental abilities of animals, and which are not applied to the treatment of animals;
- 12) execution of measures under this law.

At the request of a veterinary inspector, the ministry responsible for internal affairs, within the limits of its powers, provides assistance in carrying out inspection supervision.

4. Measures required by the veterinary inspector

Article 79

In performing the tasks referred to in Article 78 of this Law, the veterinary inspector is obliged and authorized to:

- 1) order the removal of irregularities in the keeping, breeding, reproduction, slaughter, deprivation of life, loading, transshipment, unloading, transport, training and use of animals;
- 2) temporarily or permanently confiscate animals to protect life and well-being, if the owner acts contrary to the provisions of this law;
- 3) order removal of irregularities in the maintenance of public display of animals;
- 4) order removal of irregularities during the implementation of interventions in animals;
- 5) order the killing of animals of the animals at the expense of their owner or holder in cases where animals are incurably ill, injured or physically deformed so that their recovery is not possible;
- 6) order an interruption in the conduct of sightings, ie prohibit the conduct of animal experiments, if it is carried out contrary to the provisions of this law, or if the deficiencies related to the conduct of the experiments are not remedied within the prescribed time limit;
- 7) order an interruption in the conduct of sightings or prohibition of the conduct of experiments in animals if they are implemented without a decision on the approval of the inspection of the animals;
- 8) temporarily or permanently prohibit the conduct of experiments on animals in case they do not perform animal experiments in accordance with this Law;
- 9) order removal of irregularities in the work of pens and shelters within a specified time period, ie prohibiting the work of pens and shelters, if the deficiencies related to the work of the pens and shelters are not remedied within the prescribed time limit;
- 10) order the elimination of irregularities in the work of zoos, shelters and breeding grounds for wild animals within a specified time period, or ban their work if the deficiencies related to the operation of zoos, shelters and nurseries for wild animals are not remedied within the prescribed time limit;

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- 11) order the elimination of irregularities in the work of the animals shops and kennels, ie ban their work if the shortcomings related to the work of the animals' shops and kennels are not remedied within the prescribed time limit;
- 12) orders the seizure of animals whose keeping is not allowed;
- 13) prohibit the use of an animal for work, if it is carried out contrary to the provisions of this Law;
- 14) prohibit the carrying out of animal training if it is done contrary to the provisions of this Law;
- 15) prohibit the public display of animals, if it is carried out contrary to the provisions of this Law;
- 16) prohibit battles between animals or between animals and humans, betting, and the presence of animal fights;
- 17) prohibit the implementation of animal interventions, if they are conducted contrary to the provisions of this Law;
- 18) prohibit the deprivation of animal lives by an unskilled person and in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of this law;
- 19) temporarily or permanently prohibit the keeping and reproduction of animals, if the owner or holder proceeds contrary to the provisions of this Law;
- 20) prohibit loading, loading, transporting and unloading of animals, if the conditions prescribed by this Law are not fulfilled;
- 21) temporarily prohibit the slaughter of animals, which is carried out contrary to the provisions of this Law;
- 22) prohibit genetic modifications and manipulations in animals, if they are carried out without authorization;
- 23) prohibit the operation of facilities for hygiene and beautification of animals, if irregularities in work are not remedied;
- 24) temporarily seize documents and objects which in the misdemeanor or criminal procedure may serve as evidence and issue a certificate to it;
- 25) order the confiscation of animals if the inspector's decision did not proceed, which prohibited or ordered the removal of defects.

In the case of the measure referred to in paragraph 1, item 2) of this Article, a temporarily seized animal may be returned to the owner or holder if the conditions laid down in this Law for its further possession are fulfilled, or it can be disposed of in the manner prescribed by this Law and the law regulating veterinary medicine or Lose life on the owner's expense.

The veterinary inspector determines the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by a decision.

The decision of the veterinary inspector may be appealed to the Minister within eight days from the date of delivery of the decision.

The appeal shall not postpone execution of the decision, except in the case of the measure of deprivation of the animal of life referred to in paragraph 1, item 5) of this Article.

The minister's decision is finally and an administrative dispute can be initiated against him.

5. Veterinary station

Article 80

The veterinary station and the authorized veterinarian performing activities in accordance with the law regulating veterinary medicine (hereinafter: Veterinary station) may perform certain professional tasks for the purposes of the veterinary inspection referred to in this Law, and check this:

- 1) the treatment of animals;

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- 2) the conditions of keeping and breeding animals;
- 3) fulfillment of animal welfare conditions in facilities, space and premises where holding, breeding, reproduction, sale, training, accommodation and care of animals is carried out;
- 4) fulfillment of the requirements for animal welfare training, in accordance with this Law;
- 5) Possession of the necessary documentation, as well as keeping records in accordance with this Law;
- 6) performing transport, transport, animal training and public display of animals;
- 7) the implementation of animal interventions;
- 8) means of transport;
- 9) places for animal rest and control stations;
- 10) use of animals for the production of films, advertisements and other works on the film strip, video tapes and other image and tone carriers, and the use of animals for work;
- 11) the use of medicines or any other substances that can lead to changes in the behavior, physical and mental abilities of animals, and which are not applied to the treatment of animals.

The veterinary station can not perform the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in relation to its own animals and its own means of transport.

The Minister determines the fulfillment of the conditions for performing the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by a decision.

The decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article is final and an administrative dispute can be initiated against it.

The decision on the fulfillment of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

The person performing expert tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must have the authority issued by the Ministry.

6. Obligations of persons subject to inspection supervision

Article 81

Owners, or holders of animals, owners of facilities, premises, premises, equipment and means of transport subject to inspection supervision, shall be obliged to provide it, provide information and notices, as well as documentation for the smooth operation of the veterinary inspector.

The persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to prepare or submit data from the records and documentation necessary for the performance of the tasks of inspection supervision within a specified period, at the request of the veterinary inspector.

VI PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 82

A fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 dinars shall be imposed on a legal entity for a misdemeanor if:

- 1) does not treat the animal with care of the good host in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, item 1) of this Law;
- 2) does not provide timely veterinary assistance to animals in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, item 2) of this Law;
- 3) abused the animal (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 1);

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- 4) abandon, or dismiss, an animal whose survival depends directly on a person (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 2);
- 5) keeps, or reproduces, the animal in such a way as to inflict pain, suffering, fear and stress (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 4);
- 6) impose an animal on taking food, if it is not for health or scientific research purposes (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 5);
- 7) uses technical devices or other means that punish animals and which affect their behavior, including barbed necklaces or means of training or prosecution using electricity or chemical substances, except in the training of official dogs, contrary to Article 7, paragraph 1, item 6) of this Law;
- 8) catches the animal with traps that cause pain or injuries (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 7);
- 9) increases the aggressiveness of animals by selection or mechanical methods (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 8);
- 10) carries out the animal's aftershave on humans or other animals, except in the procedure of dressage of official animals (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 9);
- 11) uses live animals for the feeding of other animals, unless it is the only way of feeding these animals (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 10);
- 12) use live animals as bait for hunting or training of other animals (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 11);
- 13) organizes race of animals in a way that overcomes the physical possibilities of animals and animals inflicting injuries, pain, suffering, fear and stress (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 12);
- 14) reproduces an animal contrary to Article 7, paragraph 1, item 13) of this law;
- 15) release into the wild a reproduced, defective and indifferent wild animal if it has not previously been prepared for survival in such a living environment (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 14);
- 16) assign animals to reward in games of chance (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 15);
- 17) uses doping, stimulants and other substances used for the rapid development of animals and improvements in production and physical properties (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 16);
- 18) feeds or feeds the animal with substances that can cause unnecessary suffering or pain to animals caused by use or content (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 17);
- 19) exposes the animal to the direct impact of unfavorable weather conditions or the lack of oxygen (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 18);
- 20) propagates activities that are prohibited by this law, unless it indicates the negative consequences of such activities (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 20);
- 21) maintains battles between animals or between animals and humans, or organizes betting or betting in animal-borne combat (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 22);
- 22) keeps, reproduces, trains or carries animals, and places objects, land or material assets available to another person for the purpose of fighting animals or between animals and humans (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 23);
- 23) kills and abuses the animal for the production of films, advertisements and other works on the film strip, video tapes and other image and tone carriers, or if it places on the market, rents and publicly displays such a film, advertisement or other work (Article 7, paragraph 1 point 24);
- 24) provides medicaments, medical devices and other similar means not aimed at diagnosing, preventing, treating the animal and improving its health condition, which can lead to a change in the behavior, physical and psychological abilities of the animal (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 25);
- 25) own, use and sell drugs and substances for the purpose of doping animals (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 26);
- 26) encourages, supports, helps and conceals the doping of animals (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 27);

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- 27) performs training of animals contrary to Article 7, paragraph 1, item 28) and Article 10, paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 28) uses poisons and other chemical agents that cause pain, suffering and death of animals, except for the purpose of controlling the rodent population (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 29);
- 29) sells or gives pets to persons under the age of 18 without the permission of the parent or guardian (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 30);
- 30) hunts lost and abandoned pets (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 31);
- 31) neglect animals by depriving them of basic living needs (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 32);
- 32) abuses drugs on animals (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 33);
- 33) accustoms animals to activities that are unnatural and self-destructive for him (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 34);
- 34) holds, reproduces and uses wild animals for the purpose of exhibiting in circuses and at competitions and shows and exhibitions contrary to Article 7, paragraph 1, item 35, of this Law;
- 35) keeps, reproduces, imports, exports and deprives the animal of life solely for the production of fur and skin (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 37);
- 36) organizes circuses, exhibitions, competitions and events contrary to the provisions of Article 8, 1, 2 and 4 of this Law;
- 37) change the location of public display of animals contrary to Article 8, paragraph 5 of this Law;
- 38) does not possess a decision on the approval of the use of an animal for the production of a film, advertisement and other part on the film strip, video tape and other image and tone carriers (Article 9, paragraph 1);
- 39) trains animals and is not registered in the Register of the person for training of animals referred to in Article 11, paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 40) uses animals for work contrary to Article 12 of this Law;
- 41) carries out interventions on animals contrary to Art. 13 and 14 of this Law;
- 42) deprive the animal of life contrary to Article 15 of this Law;
- 43) deprive the animal of life in a public place contrary to Article 16 of this Law;
- 44) deprives the animal of life without prior stunning in a case not provided for by this Law (Article 17, paragraph 2);
- 45) deprives the animal of life contrary to Article 17, paragraph 3 of this Law;
- 46) holds, grows and places an animal on the premises that are not registered in the Register of Facilities (Article 18, paragraph 2);
- 47) keeps the animal, and does not provide the conditions referred to in Art. Articles 20 and 21 of this Law;
- 48) transported to the animal and not registered in the Register of the animal carrier, or transported to an animal without the authorization for transport referred to in Article 22 of this Law;
- 49) transports animals and does not possess an animal transport plan in accordance with Article 24 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 50) the animals are not accompanied by an escort in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3 of this Law;
- 51) in the course of pursuit, loading, transshipment, unloading and during transport, causes pain, suffering, injuries or deprivation of animals of basic physiological needs or causes the death of an animal (Article 25, paragraph 1);

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- 52) places where loading, transshipment or unloading of animals, as well as places for rest and control stations, do not fulfill conditions for the protection of the life and welfare of animals (Article 25, paragraph 4);
- 53) transporting animals contrary to Article 26 of this Law;
- 54) uses means that cause pain and suffering to restore animals (Article 28, paragraph 3);
- 55) slaughtering animals without professional and proper manner of stunning (Article 29, paragraph 1);
- 56) uses the funds referred to in Article 29, paragraph 2 of this Law for the purpose of animal stunning;
- 57) slaughtering animals without prior stunning in a case not prescribed by this Law (Article 30, paragraph 1);
- 58) the stunning and slaughter of animals is not performed by a trained person in accordance with Article 31, paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 59) carries out a visit to the animals, and does not have a decision on the approval of the inspection of animals (Article 34);
- 60) does not appoint an expert for the protection of animal welfare (Article 35, paragraph 2);
- 61) performs a trial on animals contrary to the provisions of Article 36 of this Law;
- 62) conduct a visit to the animals that are not owned or owned by a person registered for holding, reproduction and circulation of experimental animals (Article 37, paragraph 1);
- 63) carries out an inspection of animals for unauthorized purposes (Article 38);
- 64) performs a tour on animals contrary to the provisions of Art. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of this Law;
- 65) does not keep and keep records of the keeping, reproduction, traffic and conducting of experiments on animals (Article 43, paragraphs 1 and 5);
- 66) carries out a tour on animals for educational purposes contrary to Article 44 of this Law;
- 67) publishes scientific works, in case the animal experiment is conducted contrary to the provisions of this law (Article 45);
- 68) carries out genetic modifications and manipulations in animal experiments contrary to the purpose for which the exercise of the permission was granted (Article 46);
- 69) does not provide the pet with the conditions referred to in Article 53 of this Law;
- 70) deals with the reproduction of pets for commercial purposes, and does not care about the protection of the health, life and well-being of litters (Article 56, paragraph 1);
- 71) holds, ie reproduces and uses pets for unauthorized purposes (Article 57);
- 72) keeps and reproduces wild and exotic animals as pets without authorization (Article 58, paragraph 1);
- 73) wild and exotic animals kept and reproduced as pets do not provide the conditions referred to in Article 58, paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 74) sells pets in pet sale or kennel houses that are not registered in the Register of Facilities, as well as if they sell dog and cats in animal shops (Article 59, paragraph 1);
- 75) does not keep records of the number of animals sold, movement, feeding and treatment of animals (Article 59, paragraph 2);
- 76) does not issue a written instruction on the manner of keeping for each sold animal (Article 59, paragraph 3);
- 77) fails to fulfill the conditions for the protection of the welfare of animals in the boarding house and the shelter (Article 61, paragraph 1);
- 78) does not keep or keep records from Article 63, paragraph 3 of this Law;

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79) does not provide veterinary assistance to animals (Article 65, paragraph 1, item 2);

80) keeps and grows animals in a zoo, or a mini zoo, a shelter, or a breeding ground for wild animals, and does not fulfill the conditions (Article 71);

81) the zoo, shelter, or animal breeding grounds do not fulfill the conditions prescribed in Article 72 of this Law;

82) carries out the trade of wild animals under a special protection regime contrary to Article 73 of this Law.

For a misdemeanor referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a fine of RSD 10,000 to 50,000 shall be imposed on a responsible person in a legal entity.

Article 83

A fine in the amount of 10,000 to 50,000 dinars shall be imposed for a misdemeanor by a responsible person in the local self-government unit if the local self-government authority does not develop or implement a program for controlling and reducing the abandoned dog and cats population in accordance with Article 54, paragraph 1 of this Law, as and if it does not provide shelter and the collection, transportation and disposal of abandoned and lost animals in accordance with Article 66 of this Law.

Article 84

A fine of 50,000 to 500,000 dinars shall be imposed on an entrepreneur for a misdemeanor if he does the actions referred to in Article 82, paragraph 1, item 1. 1) to 58), item 65) - except in the part relating to the keeping of records on the conduct of experiments on animals and points. 69) to 82) of this Law.

Article 85

A fine of 5,000 to 50,000 dinars shall be imposed on a physical person for a misdemeanor if he / she commits the actions referred to in Article 82, paragraph 1, item 1. 1) to 82), as well as if:

1) the animal that injured it does not provide first aid or does not provide assistance by an expert (Article 6, paragraph 3);

2) Attends fighting between animals (Article 7, paragraph 1, item 22).

VII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 86

The Minister shall establish the Ethics Council within 90 days from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Article 87

Legal and physical persons, that is entrepreneurs, who are engaged in keeping, breeding, reproduction, training, traffic, transportation, conducting animal experiments, slaughtering, accommodation and care of animals, will harmonize their operations with the provisions of this law within one year from the date of entry into the power of this law.

The bodies of the local self-government units shall coordinate the work of the shelter for abandoned animals with the provisions of this law within three years from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Article 88

Regulations made on the basis of authorizations under this Law shall be passed within two years from the day this Law enters into force.

Article 89

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This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from the date of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", except for the provision of Article 7, paragraph 1, item 37, of this Law, which shall apply from 1 January 2019.

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