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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Sluzbeni List.NEW REGULATION REQUIRES PASSPORTS FOR LIVESTOCK

A new regulation, effective 7 February 1951, rules that in order to facilitate control and prevention of contagious livestock diseases, trading in livestock in Yugoslavia can be done only on the basis of livestock passports. Trading in livestock is defined as a change in ownership or change in quarters. Livestock are defined as cattle, buffalo, horses, mules, hinnies, donkeys, sheep, goats, and hogs.

The livestock passport is an official document which attests to the health, origin, and ownership of a head of livestock.

As evidence of an animal's health, this document is valid for 10 days from the date of issue; as proof of ownership it is valid for one year from the date of issue.

Healthy livestock are defined as those which are not sick and not infected with any contagious livestock disease, which originate from a noninfected stable, and which veterinary health regulations allow to be put on the market.

The animal's origin is defined as the area under the jurisdiction of the municipal or city people's council, where the animal was quartered for 40 days previous to the issuance of the passport.

The livestock owner is obliged to have livestock passports when:

1. Transfer of ownership is made by purchase, sale, trade, gift, inheritance, etc.
2. Taking or shipping livestock to a fair, exhibit, contest, etc., regardless of whether the fair, etc., is held where the livestock are permanently quartered or not; and when moving cattle to another locality for pasture or new quarters.

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3. When livestock are being moved to new quarters because their owner has had to change his place of work.

4. When livestock are to be slaughtered for public or private consumption.

The above regulations apply whether livestock are herded, transported by rail, ship, or any other means of transportation.

The republic Minister of Agriculture is authorized to prescribe other instances when livestock passports are necessary.

Horses, mules, and hinnies belonging to Yugoslav Army units and establishments are exempted from the above regulations.

Livestock passports are green or red. The green form is used for large livestock, such as cattle, buffalo, horses, mules, hinnies, and donkeys; and the red for small livestock, such as sheep, goats, and hogs. Forms issued for large livestock may not be used for small livestock, or vice versa.

The municipal or city people's council is authorized to issue a livestock passport for livestock quartered less than 40 days in its area, if it is a collective passport; or if it is a single passport, where no further transfer is to be made, or if a veterinary attests to the health of the livestock.

Impounded or confiscated livestock, and those belonging to Yugoslav Army units will be issued passports by the municipal or city people's council in the area where the new owner has his permanent residence, on the basis of a receipt from the military unit or establishment or state agency transferring ownership to the new owner.

Completion of passport forms, transfers, and receipts are to be legible, in ink, or typed.

The use of printed signatures or initials is not authorized on livestock passports; they are to be signed in full.

Livestock passports are issued in the language of the republic concerned.

Passports for large livestock are issued for each head except for sucklings, which are included with their mothers.

A collective passport may be issued for small livestock, providing they are the same breed and belong to the same owner.

Livestock documents are issued on the owner's request, on the basis of one of the following documents: (1) written certificate of the animal's origin and health condition; (2) former livestock passport (individual, collective, local, or foreign); (3) veterinary certificate; (4) or certificate of ownership transfer issued by the municipal or city people's council, military unit, or establishment, or state agency from which the owner has acquired the animal.

The number of the document upon which it is based is stamped on the new passport.

For checking purposes, the passport issuing authority may request the owner to present the livestock for inspection.

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Localities under veterinary health quarantine may not be indicated in passports as places of destination for livestock without special authorization from the veterinary concerned. In such cases, the passport will contain the name of the authorizing agency, the number, and date under which the authorization was issued.

When transfer of ownership is made for only part of the livestock included on a collective passport, passports for the transferred animals may be issued individually or collectively.

Owners must have passports for pigs, goats, or lambs up to 6 weeks old which are sold on the market for public consumption. Such passports are not transferred to the purchaser.

Livestock passports must contain precise information on number of livestock, breed, sex, age, color, special features, and markings.

The certificate of origin and health, the document on which the livestock passport is issued, must contain the owner's name and address, detailed description of livestock with all distinguishing features, and age; a statement that they are not infected or suspected of being infected with any livestock disease; and a statement that they come from a noninfected stable.

Certificates of origin and health are kept on file for 3 years after livestock passports are issued.

For livestock raised by private owners, certificates of origin and health are issued by a person designated by the municipal or city people's board; for cattle raised on state farms, farm work cooperatives, farm enterprises, and establishments, the certificates are issued by the authorities of the above-mentioned farms, cooperatives, and enterprises.

Each change in an animal's ownership has to be recorded on the passport, with the name of the new owner entered on the reverse of the document.

Extensions to expired livestock certificates of origin and health are entered on the reverse side of the document and are valid for 10 days. Such extensions may be granted only when there is no objection from a veterinary and health viewpoint.

Entries pertaining to changes in ownership, extension of health certificates, or changes in places of destination are made by the municipal or city people's council which issued the passport, or by the council in whose area the cattle are now located.

If necessary during transport, extensions of health certificates and changes in places of destination are made by the responsible veterinary at the railroad station or harbor, if the destination change is within state borders; by the border veterinary service if the new destination is across state borders; or by the veterinary of the srez or city people's council in whose area the health certificate has expired or change of destination has occurred.

A change of destination may be effected only if the livestock passport is valid and if the livestock satisfy health requirements.

Any changes occurring in livestock, such as change in color, new brandings, castration, loss of an ear, etc., are to be reported by the owner to the responsible municipal or city people's council for necessary changes to be entered in the livestock passport.

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Inaccurate data entered in a livestock passport are to be reported to the responsible municipal or people's council.

Animals born in transit are entered on the mother's passport. Such entries are made by the municipal or city people's council at the place of destination.

Deletion of entries on collective livestock passports is done by the municipal or city people's council or by a person authorized to inspect meat and livestock earmarked for slaughter.

Entries of livestock disposed of by sale, gift, etc., or which have died, been killed, or lost, or those earmarked for normal consumption but not killed in slaughterhouses are deleted and new passports for livestock remaining are issued by the municipal or city people's council in whose area the livestock was disposed of, etc.

The person authorized to inspect stock for slaughter and meat deletes entries for livestock slaughtered for public or private consumption.

If during rail or ship loading, transloading, or transport, it is necessary to delete individual animals from a collective passport because they have died, been slaughtered from necessity, or removed to reduce the load, etc., deletion is to be done by the veterinary at the railroad station or harbor concerned. In such cases, the veterinary will issue the owner a written receipt for livestock deleted.

Owners of livestock passports which have been lost or have disappeared may be given duplicate passports providing the old passports are proclaimed invalid, and the necessary information gathered to compile a new passport. A duplicate of a livestock passport is marked "Duplicate" in red ink.

The municipal or city people's council which issued the original document or transferred ownership rights is responsible for issuing duplicate passports, except in cases when the livestock in question are no longer located in the municipal or city people's council's area. The duplicate then will be issued by the council in whose area the livestock is located. It is the owner's responsibility to provide all necessary data for filling out the duplicate passport.

If the municipal or city people's council responsible for issuing duplicates of livestock passports refuses to do so, it will give an explanation to the owner. Decisions of this kind may be appealed to a higher people's council within 8 days from the date of the explanation.

Livestock passports issued abroad are valid in Yugoslavia, providing they are approved by the border veterinary service.

Livestock imported from abroad must be transported or driven to their new destination by the shortest route.

If livestock passports are not approved by the border veterinary service, the srez Commission for Agriculture, or the municipal or city people's council at the destination, will place the animals in quarantine, investigate the method and route of transportation, and the health of the livestock, and forward this data to the responsible republic Ministry of Agriculture.

Transfer of ownership or confirmation of health condition may not be effected by foreign livestock passport; the foreign document must be replaced by a Yugoslav livestock passport.

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Deletion of livestock from foreign collective livestock passports is done as prescribed for domestic passports.

If there are no contagious livestock diseases in the area of a municipal or city people's council and adjoining regions, the passports of livestock earmarked for export will affirm that for the past 40 days there were no livestock contagious diseases in the area of the municipal or city people's council or in adjoining regions. This affirmation is to be placed on the reverse of the passport below the statement certifying to the health of the animal.

The provisions of this regulation also apply to livestock earmarked for export, unless otherwise regulated by agreements made with the export countries concerned.

The Internal Revenue Law prescribes that a special fee be charged for issuance, of livestock passports and for transfer of livestock ownership. If a collective passport is issued, a fee is charged for each head of livestock listed in the document. No fee is charged for certificate of origin and health.

Authorities issuing livestock passports must keep records of passports and duplicates issued, changes of ownership, extension of health certificates, and changes in destination. The republic Ministries of Agriculture will prescribe how these records will be kept.

Obsolete livestock passports and collective passports for livestock which have been disposed of are kept on file for 3 years by the issuing agency.

The Commission for Agriculture of the srez executive council or the city people's council supervises the issuance and transfer of livestock passports. Details of such supervision are recorded in a special book kept for this purpose.

Passports found to be incorrect are taken away from their owners. If incorrect data can be corrected within the provisions of this regulation, the corrected passport is returned to the owner.

Livestock owners who violate regulations will be fined a maximum of 5,000 dinars:

1. For taking livestock from their permanent quarters to another place without a valid livestock passport.
2. For failing to report to the proper authority changes which make identification difficult, such as change of original color, new brandings, loss of an ear, etc, and failure to present the passport to have the necessary changes recorded.
3. For failure to record a change of ownership.

The executive councils of srez or city people's councils enforce the provisions of this law as regards legal proceedings and imposition of fines.

The republic Ministries of Agriculture in coordination with the Ministries of Finance are authorized to organize training courses for personnel to be employed in livestock passport work.

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