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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards, Serbia and Montenegro

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Report Highlights:

This report provides information on laws and regulations for food, food import rules and contact information in Serbia and Montenegro.

Includes PSD Changes: No
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Unscheduled Report
Sofia [BU1]
[SR]

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This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

FOOD LAWS

Executive Summary

The responsibilities regarding food laws are divided by the two republics (Serbia and Montenegro). Each republic now follows older federal (Yugoslav) laws on food safety with separate enforcement and implementation mechanisms. Serbia and Montenegro have formed a working group involved in preparation of a new joint food safety law due to be finalized in 2004. This law will be WTO compliant and will lay the groundwork for possible EU membership application. As of February 2004, Serbia and Montenegro are not WTO members, nor are they full CODEX members. Serbia and Montenegro recently became OIE and FAO members again, but are not yet UPOV members. In November 2003 the U.S. Congress has passed a law granting MFN status to Serbia and Montenegro. Currently, Montenegro follows Serbia's lead on food safety issues and often adopts Serbian implementing regulation. However, Montenegro has its own Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Environment, which monitor specific issues and develop policy specific to local requirements. While Serbia technically includes the province of Kosovo, the UN's Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) oversees all policy and regulations in Kosovo.

Foreign Trade and Customs Policies

Issues regarding foreign trade and customs tariffs are regulated by republic level laws, including the Serbian Law on Foreign Trade ("Official Gazette" No. 23/2001), and the Law on Customs Tariff ("Official Gazette" 127/2003) and the Montenegro Law on Trade ("Official Gazette" No. 23/2001) and the Law on Customs Tariff ("Official Gazette RCG" No.21/2003).

The two republics currently have separate customs, tax, veterinary, phytosanitary and sanitary services. These differences were partially harmonized under pressure from the EU as Serbia and Montenegro prepares for a pre-accession agreement. While Serbia and Montenegro have resolved 55 percent of all agriculture tariff positions, the outstanding tariff differences are the most difficult and cover sensitive agriculture commodities in Chapters 1-24. Serbia and Montenegro have agreed to a three-year plan for harmonizing these different tariff lines.

The "Law on Foreign Trade" in both Serbia and Montenegro promotes the free trade of goods and services. Officially, restrictions and imports bans are applied to protect public health and guard the domestic market against subsidized or dumped products.

Agreements on free trade (FTAs) under the Stability Pact initiative strive to create free trade areas in South East Europe. Serbia and Montenegro have signed FTAs with Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Moldova. On January 1, 2004, many tariffs fell for goods originating from South East Europe. Also in January 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina announced suspension of FTA provisions with Serbia and Montenegro concerning tariffs on agricultural imports for a temporary period of 90 days. The FTAs with Slovenia and Hungary will become non-operational when both countries join the EU in May 2004.

Although Serbia and Montenegro have their own Customs Administration they both apply the Harmonized System (HS) of commodity description and coding. Customs tariffs for agricultural products range from 5 to 30 percent of imported values, with additional levies for some agricultural products based on unit weight, in dinar or Euro/kg (for product specific tariff information, please contact the Belgrade FAS Office listed in Appendix II).

Taxes are applied at the same rates for locally produced and imported goods. Serbia is still applying sales tax of 20 percent on most goods. The newly develop law on value added tax in Serbia is under Parliamentary consideration, but is expected to be enforced during 2004. Montenegro is applying value-added taxes (VAT) of 17 percent on average, as of January 1, 2003 on all products (including some food and agricultural goods).

Food safety

As with Customs and foreign trade regulation, there are separate authorities in Serbia and Montenegro regarding food safety. These separate authorities apply identical laws, but implementation details may vary.

Veterinary and phyto-sanitary laws and regulations in Serbia and Montenegro are taken from the Federal Yugoslav Law and are, as of January 2004, completely identical. However, there are separate authorities in each republic implementing those laws and regulations. In accordance with the joint agreement for creating a union of Serbia and Montenegro, both republics signed (April 2003) a "Protocol on Harmonization of Actions and Procedures in Foreign Trade of Goods Subject to Mandatory Veterinary-Sanitary and Phytosanitary Control at the Border." The result is that the two republics agree to mutual recognition of official actions taken on imported food items, including when products enter one republic for transit to the other. Responsibility for food safety is thus shared by the Serbian and Montenegrin Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Trade.

The Ministries of Health in Serbia and Montenegro have both domestic and border (import) Sanitary Inspection units responsible for the wholesomeness of imported foods. Inspection takes place at border crossings or at the customs clearance point.

The Ministries of Agriculture in Serbia and Montenegro issue import approvals for foods of animal origin, veterinary drugs, seeds, planting materials and pesticides. For other products, permits are not required. Ministries in both republics have Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspection units that issue certificates. The inspections take place at border crossings.

The ministries of Trade and Economy in Serbia and Montenegro have distinct "Market Inspection" units that charged with quality control for imported foods. They inspect imported food products at the customs points and inspect food in retail distribution.

The following laws and regulations are relevant both for locally processed and imported foods:

- The Law on Sanitary Control of Food and Goods of general use (both republics are applying the old Law of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia ("Official Gazette" no. 53/1991, re-published in the "Official Gazette" of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia no. 37/2002). This law applies to foods, spices, additives, processing equipment, packaging material as well as tobacco and products. It regulates both food hygiene (subject to specific ordinances, residues, changes in food quality due to the physical, chemical, microbiological and other processes, expiry date, original package and bulk-packaged foods labeling) and nutritive value (subject to the specific ordinances regulating quality of each type of food). Sanitary inspectors work in accordance to this law.
- Enforcement is done in accordance with the laws on Market Inspection (Serbian "Official Gazette" no 80/2002 and Montenegro "Official Gazette" no. 56/92) and the Law on Quality Control Of Imported and Exported Goods (Federal "Official Gazette" no. 28/96). Quality control for all types of products is done by visual checks and for products listed in the above mentioned Laws (almost everything that is considered as food) additional safety checks are done, using laboratory testing on basic ingredients. Visual checks involve product identification (origin, type, quantity), determining if labeling and packaging requirements have been met, and checking for the necessary statements containing the importer's name and address, the product's general appearance, taste, flavor, presence of residues, color, structure, checking if the transportation requirements have been met and etc. Specific ordinances define sampling procedures.

Quality control of imported products can be done again after the import procedure has been completed and prior to retail distribution on the market. Inspection can be done also after the retail distribution in the store.

The quality of individual groups of products is subject to specific ordinances (e.g. Quality of Poultry Meat and Meat Products "Official Gazette" no. 51/88 and 55/91; Quality of Swine Meat and Meat Products "Official Gazette" no. 24/86; Quality of Milk and Milk Products "Official Gazette" no. 26/02; Quality of Honey and other Bee Products "Official Gazette" no. 7/92; Quality of Beer "Official Gazette" no. 88/94 etc.).

LABELING REQUIREMENTS

The "Law on Sanitary Correctness of Food and Goods of General Use" regulates labeling requirements for food. Accordingly, a label must be present in both retail and bulk packaged foods and must indicate the following: expiration date, type and content of food additives, type and content of added vitamins, minerals, and other ingredients added to enrich the product's nutritional value.

Labels on foods that have been changed nutritionally for special diets must clearly indicate "dietetic food."

The "Law on Quality Control of Imported and Exported Goods" says that a label must clearly indicate the name of the product, manufacturer's complete address, name and address of the importer, and important information such as net weight in metric units, ingredients, instructions for use (if necessary) and storage and any important information and warnings.

If an original label is in English (e.g. standard U.S. label) or any other language, the seller is obliged to prepare translated stick-on labels and deliver them together with imported

products. It is the importer's obligation to place those translated labels on products prior to retail distribution.

For each type of food product a specific ordinance spells out labeling requirements; for example, according to the ordinance for "Quality of Edible Vegetables Oils and Fats, Mayonnaise and Related Products" (Yugoslav "Official Gazette" no. 20/00 dated 12 May, 2000), a label must clearly indicate the following:

- 1) product's name and brand name if any,
- 2) manufacturer's name and complete address,
- 3) date of manufacturing (day/month/year),
- 4) "use by" or "best before" date,
- 5) product's net-weight (mass or volume),
- 6) food additives,
- 7) basic ingredients listed in order of their predominance and type and
- 8) quantity of ingredients added to enrich product's nutritive value.

According to this ordinance the label must be noticeable, visible, clear and legible. The product's and the manufacturer's names must be printed in larger fonts (the size of font is not specified).

Labels for margarine and similar products must include the percentage of individual components.

If vitamins are added the label must indicate "enriched with vitamins."

If the manufacturing and packaging companies are not the same, the label must indicate the company that did the packaging.

Labels for honey must include its origin and production method (e.g. comb, liquid, strained honey). If it was imported, it must be labeled "imported honey."

Labels for roasted coffee must indicate its origin and date of roasting.

Meat products must indicate "chilled", "frozen", "heat treated", "sliced", "chopped" etc. and must provide instructions for use and storage if necessary. According to the ordinance for Quality of Poultry Meat (Yugoslavia Official Gazette no.51/88 and 55/91), a label on imported poultry meat must also clearly indicate the following:

- 1) importer's name and complete address,
- 2) products name and brand name if any,
- 3) country of origin of meat or/and meat products

If products were artificially colored and preserved by preservatives, it must be indicated right below the product's name, e.g. "artificially colored" or "preserved by preservative" as well include an indication as to which chemicals were used.

Claims such as "light" and "reduced" are permitted. However, generally labels must not contain words, pictures and drawings and health-related information that could mislead consumers regarding product's origin, quantity and quality.

Food products produced through biotechnology (GMOs) in Serbia and Montenegro are regulated by old Yugoslav "Law Governing Genetically Modified Organisms" (Official Gazette no. 21/2001 dated May 8, 2001). Each republic is applying the same federal law. The law

and rulebooks derived from the law have been designed to follow regulations adopted and implemented by the European Union (EU directives 90/220 and 90/219). The biotech law allows research or use of biotech events, but puts them under strict supervision of the state. Permits for work, research, contained use and marketing can be obtained by anyone who can meet the regulated requirements. Shipments and imports of soybeans, soybean meal and corn (and food byproducts) are tested for biotech content at the border. Detection of GMOs is PCR based. Regulations on labeling for "GMO content" were issued by the Serbian Ministry of Health in February 2003. According to this regulation, all retail food labels on products with biotech content (0.9 percent minimum) must include a yellow triangle, framed with red border and containing the letters in English "GMO" (black letters). All commercial and retail food and feed products must be labeled, although it is not clear exactly how enforcement and control will be regulated.

The "Law on Organic Agricultural Production" (Official Gazette no.28/2000) and derived rulebooks (Official Gazette no. 51/2002) are applied in both Serbia and Montenegro and are regulating production, import, packaging, and transportation and labeling of organic food.

Food samples do not need to be labeled. If shipped to Serbia and Montenegro, sample should be marked clearly on all packaging: "samples - not for sale."

PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Packaging requirements are subject to specific ordinances for each type of food.

For example, packaging material for raw coffee packed in ½ kg units must weigh less than 50 g per square meter. Packaging requirements for fresh seafood products are very comprehensive.

However, in most cases there are no special requirements concerning packaging material and container size. Most Serbian and Montenegrin consumers prefer smaller packages and are price sensitive.

There are no legal requirements regarding the collection and recycling of used packaging materials.

FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

Food additives are regulated by the ordinance on "Quality of Foods Additives" (Yugoslav "Official Gazette" no. 32/01 dated 28 June 2001). According to that ordinance, additives are substances that are not foods (regardless of their nutritive value) but are added to foods during processing because of their effect on the food's organoleptic characteristics. Substances added to enrich nutritive value and salt are not considered as additives.

Additives can be added to foods if approved and listed in the so-called "Positive List" provided in the above-mentioned ordinance (approx. 500 additives in total). The quantity used must be in accordance with specific regulations for each group of products. Additives must not affect/decrease a food product's nutritive value or change significantly the taste and flavor of products, unless this is intent. They also must not create toxins in products during the processing, storage or use. They must be identifiable, which means that their type and quantity in products can be tested, unless they were removed or destroyed during processing. Additive usage generally must be justified from a technical standpoint.

Additives are divided into 14 groups according to the "Positive List":

- 1) antioxidants and synergists of antioxidants,
- 2) preservatives,
- 3) flavorings,
- 4) flavor intensifiers,
- 5) emulsifiers, stabilizers and coagulants,
- 6) colorings,
- 7) anticoagulants,
- 8) acids,
- 9) bases,
- 10) salts,
- 11) enzymes,
- 12) sweeteners,
- 13) processing accessory substances (against foaming, for filtration, catalysts)

For each of the above-mentioned groups there are specific requirements.

Additive labels must clearly indicate the following:

- The additive's name according to the "Positive List", or mixture name, including its usage, and brand name if any,
- The manufacturer's name and complete address,
- The date of manufacturing (day/month/year) and "best before" date,
- The product's net-weight (mass or volume) in metric units,
- Basic ingredients:
 - For additives: The basic ingredient (active component) and its quantity in units or percentage compared to product's net-weight. An additive's basic ingredient is its active component. Additive carriers (e.g. ethanol) must be declared.
 - For additive mixtures: List additive names from the "Positive List" in order of their predominance compared to product's net-weight. If certain additives can be used only in limited quantity, the quantity must be declared.
- Name of the country of origin-if imported
- Printed indication that additive is GMO
- Other information important to consumers

The product's name and the manufacturer's name must be printed in larger fonts (size not specified). Labels must indicate the company that did the packaging (name and address) if different from manufacturer.

Sodium nitrite, potassium and saltpeter mixtures used for pickling may be sold but only in original packaging and must be marked as "warning – poison" and "keep in dry place."

PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS IN FOODS

All imported food products must comply with domestic rules on pesticides and other contaminants.

Although Serbia and Montenegro is not a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the CODEX; maximum residue limits (MRLs) are generally recognized for imported foodstuffs.

There is a specific ordinance on residue limits for pesticides and other contaminants, (e.g. hormones, antibiotics and mycotoxins) which can be found in food. This is the ordinance on "Quantity of Pesticides, Metals, Antibiotics, Hormones and other Contaminants in Food" published in the Yugoslav "Official Gazette" no. 32/2002. Both Ministries of Agriculture (Serbia and Montenegro) apply this ordinance.

According to the ordinance, pesticides are substances used for protection of agricultural products against diseases and pests. Pesticides and their maximum residue limits in foods are listed in a special attachment. The list includes over 200 different pesticides, their names, chemical names and maximum contents in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of food.

For concentrated and dehydrated products (e.g. milk powder, dried soups) the maximum quantities are being calculated for a product that is used for final consumption (on a liquid basis, e.g. liquid milk and soups).

Food contaminants are listed as lead, cadmium, mercury, zinc, tin, copper, arsenic, iron and other metals and nonmetals. The ordinance provides a table with maximum residue limits for 47 different foods (expressed in mg/kg).

Hormones and antibiotics residues are generally not allowed in food products.

Maximum residue limits of mycotoxins are also regulated for grains, flour, legumes, beans, nuts, coffee, roasted cocoa and peanuts.

The above mentioned lists are available from the FAS office in Belgrade (see Appendix II).

Trade, imports and sampling of pesticides are regulated by the ordinance of "Trade, imports and sampling when importing pesticides" (Yugoslav "Official Gazette" no. 59/01 dated 2 November 2001).

Import permits for plant protection products must be obtained from the Serbian and Montenegro Ministries of Agriculture, Phytosanitary Departments.

For Serbia:

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Phytosanitary Department/Import and registration of pesticides/
Omladinskih Brigada 1,
11070 New Belgrade
Serbia
Contact person: Ms. Snezana Petric
Tel: ++ 381 11 600 081
Fax: ++ 381 11 602 320

For Montenegro:

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Phytosanitary Department
B.C."VECTRA"
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Contact person: Mr. Milan Markovic
Tel: ++ 381 81 482 107
Fax: ++ 381 81 2234 306
E-mail: milanm@mn.yu

Serbia and Montenegro has a list of approved pesticides that can be imported and traded. This list can be obtained from the Phytosanitary Departments in the Ministries of Agriculture (as above listed). The latest list of pesticides approved for import and trade was published in the Federal "Official Gazette" no. 6/03.

OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Importers must request import approval from Serbian or Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture for import of live animals and products of animal origin (for contact details see Appendix I). Those requirements are in accordance with the Office of International des Epizooties (OIE) requirements. Serbia and Montenegro became member of OIE in May 2003.

Food products must be tested for microbe levels at laboratories of the Institutes for Public Health within each republic (see Appendix II). The ordinance on "Microbiological Wholesomeness of Food" was published in the Yugoslav "Official Gazette" no. 46/02 and provides maximum content of different microorganisms in food products.

Because of European outbreaks of FMD, BSE, and Avian Influenza, Serbia and Montenegro have banned imports and transportation of live domestic and wild animals and their products from a number of countries, as well as banned feed containing proteins of animal origin. In 2001 Serbia and Montenegro imposed a ban on import of beef meat and beef products from all origins.

There are specific conditions for import of semen, embryos, and horses. They may be obtained from the republics' Ministries of Agriculture, Veterinary Department (see Appendix).

Certification and documentation: Live animals, meat and dairy products require veterinary certification, while seeds, fruits and vegetables require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the export country's relevant authorities (e.g. USDA/APHIS). Special certification is need for veterinary drugs, demonstrating the drugs have been approved and used in the country of origin. Information can be obtained from the Serbian and Montenegro Ministries of Agriculture (Appendix I).

Foods that are subject to veterinary and phytosanitary inspections can enter on all border crossings where veterinary and phytosanitary border inspection posts exist.

Importers should always inform the relevant Ministry of Agriculture at the point of entry in order to allow them to fax import permits to the relevant border inspection post.

Inspection services are charged as per a published, official price list. Services cost more if done after regular working hours and on weekends and holidays.

OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Alcoholic beverages, nonalcoholic beverages and tobacco: Products are subject to specific taxation rules and require import license issued by the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance issues control excise stamps, which are to include in the packaging prior to import to Serbia and Montenegro.

COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARK LAWS

The "Law on Trademarks" (Federal "Official Gazette" no.15/95) protects trademark, service and brand names. It is applied in both republics. Trade or service marks receive protection for a 10-year term from the date of filing, with the term being extendable. A new law on trademarks is currently being drafted to bring the law up to Trade Related International Properties TRIPs standards.

Serbia and Montenegro also apply the Federal Law on patents (Federal "Official Gazette" no. 28/96) that protects and regulates patents and the Federal Law on copyrights (Federal "Official Gazette" no. 24/98) that is regulating copyrights.

Domestic and foreign applications must be submitted to the Federal Intellectual Property Office (see Appendix II).

Serbia and Montenegro are members of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and signatory to a large number of conventions: Paris Convention Treaty, the 1970 Patent Cooperation Treaty, Madrid Agreement (International Registration of Marks), etc.

IMPORT PROCEDURES

Foreign exporters can import food products into Serbia and Montenegro using a locally registered office or a local company/shipping agency/forwarding agent registered for import activities. It is common for agents to help with food import regulations.

Import approvals for agriculture commodities should be obtained from the Ministries of Agriculture. Import approvals are required for import of live animals and all products of animal origin with more than 2 percent of animal component, genetics, veterinary drugs, seeds and planting materials or pesticides. Prior approval is not required for other food products.

All food products must be accompanied with standard documents that follow each shipment and by health certificates issued by relevant authorities of exporting countries (e.g. veterinary certificate for meat and meat products, phytosanitary certificates for fruits, vegetables, seeds, planting material etc) and are subject to veterinary and phytosanitary inspections at border crossings and sanitary and market inspections at customs points.

Foods of animal origin and veterinary drugs: Import approvals are processed at the Veterinary Departments of the Republics Ministries of Agriculture. Forms are available from those departments (see Appendix I).

Seed and planting materials: Import of seeds and planting materials is regulated in Serbia by the Law on Seeds and Planting Material (Serbian "Official Gazette" no. 43/94) and in Montenegro by the Law on Seeds and Planting Material (Montenegro "Official Gazette" no.39/92) and Rulebook on Health Control of Plant Shipments in Trade across the State Border (Federal "Official Gazette" no. 59/01).

Sanitary inspectors visually inspect all food for sanitary wholesomeness prior to customs clearance visually and take samples for laboratory tests (Appendix II). Imported goods are held at the customs point until testing is complete.

If a market inspector rejects and importer's request, goods are stored until the procedure is completed. When the required procedure is completed the inspector can order the return or destruction of goods, if necessary, at the cost of importer, or can order certain changes prior to customs clearance.

Note

On February 4, 2003 following the adoption of the Constitutional Charter and Implementing Law, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was formally dissolved and was renamed to "Serbia and Montenegro". The re-naming reflects the union of the two remaining former republics, Serbia and Montenegro. Yugoslavia transferred all of its rights and duties to the new state union. Thirty federal institutions immediately ceased to exist while seven federal institutions have become Serbian bodies.

According to the Constitutional Chapter the two republics will form a limited union, maintaining separate economic institutions. In the future, Serbia and Montenegro will share joint customs systems and foreign trade policy. Republics will be linked by a small joint administration in charge of defense and foreign affairs. Serbia and Montenegro will participate jointly in international financial organisations, as well as vis-à-vis the European Union (EU) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The Republic of Serbia legally includes the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo. However, on a practical level, there are currently three separate customs zones with different regulations:

- Republic of Serbia (including Vojvodina, but not Kosovo).
- Republic of Montenegro.
- Kosovo Province where the UN together with the provisional local government, has established customs and tariff codes.

The Serbia and Montenegro tariff schedules were harmonised as of August 15, 2003, except for tariffs of 56 agricultural commodities. Kosovo has separate customs arrangements. Final agreement between Serbia and Montenegro on harmonisation of customs tariffs on all agriculture commodities is to be reached within the next 3-5 years. In the same period, the economic systems of the joint state of Serbia and Montenegro will be harmonised to EU standards.

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

1. Import of live animals and products of animal origin, veterinary drugs:

Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Veterinary Department
Nemanjina 22-26
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 3631 576
Fax: ++ 381 11 3616 272

Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Veterinary Department
B.C."VECTRA"
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 482 270
Fax: ++ 381 81 234 306
E-mail: dejanl@mn.yu

2. Import of seeds and planting material:

Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Phytosanitary Department
Omladinskih Brigada 1,
11070 New Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 600 081
Fax: ++ 381 11 602 320

Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Phytosanitary Department
B.C."VECTRA"
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 482 107
Fax: ++ 381 81 2234 306
E-mail: milanm@mn.yu

3. Import of pesticides:

Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Phytosanitary Department
Nemanjina 22-26
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 600 081; 602 555 ext 3054
Fax: ++ 381 11 602 320

Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Phytosanitary Department
B.C."VECTRA"
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 482 107
Fax: ++ 381 81 2234 306
E-mail: milanm@mn.yu

4. GMO approvals and registrations:

Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
Department of Genetics Resources and GMO
Omladinskih Brigada 1,
11070 New Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 311 75 88
Fax: ++ 381 11 311 22 89
E-mail: fed.pagri@www.yu

5. Inspection on sanitary conformity:

Serbian Ministry of Health
Department for Sanitary Inspection
Nemanjina 22-26
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11
Fax: ++ 381 11
Web page: www.zdravlje.sr.gov.yu

Montenegro Ministry of Health
Department for Sanitary Inspection
Radomira Ivanovica 2,
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 658 100
Fax: ++ 381 81 658 100
E-mail: masanovic@cg.yu

6. Market inspection:

Serbian Ministry of Trade
Department for Market Inspection
Nemanjina 22-26
11000 Belgrade,
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 3631 136
Fax: ++ 381 11 3610 258

Montenegro Ministry of Economy
Department for Market Inspection
B.C."VECTRA"
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 245 874; 224 889
Fax: ++ 381 81 245 148

7. Alcohol, nonalcoholic beverages, tobacco:

Serbian Ministry of Finance
Nemnjina 22-26,
11000 Belgrade
Tel: ++ 381 11 3616 361
Fax: ++ 381 11 3616 535
E-mail: informacije@mfin.sr.gov.yu
Web page: mfin.sr.gov.yu

Montenegro Ministry of Finance
Stanka Dragojevicica 2,
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 242 835
Fax: ++ 381 81 224 450

8. Customs clearance:

Serbian Custom Administration
Bul. AVNOJ-a 155
11070 New Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 311 7272
Web page: www.fcs.yu

Montenegro Custom Administration
Street Oktobarske Revolucije 128
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 620 433; 620 931; 620 378
Fax: ++ 381 81 620 459

9. Trade marks, patents and intellectual property

Federal Intellectual Property Office
Zmaj Jovina 21
11000 Belgrade
Tel: ++ 381 11 630 499
Fax: ++ 381 11 311 23 77
E-mail: yupat@gov.yu
Web page: www.yupat.sv.gov.yu

10. Serbian Government Official web page: www.serbia.sr.gov.yu

11. Montenegro Government Official we page: www.vlada.cg.yu

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORTANT CONTACTS FOR U.S. EXPORTERS

1. Office of Agricultural Affairs (Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS))
U.S. Embassy Belgrade
Kneza Milosa 50,
11000 Belgrade
Tel: ++ 381 11 306 4927
Fax: ++ 381 11 306 4922
Contact: Tatjana Buric, Agriculture Specialist
E-mail: burict@amembbelgrade.org
Web page: <http://belgrade.usembassy.gov/>

2. Serbian Ministry of Agriculture
Department for International Relations
Nemanjina 22-26,
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
Tel: ++ 381 11 3065 038; 3631 617
Fax: ++ 381 11 3616 272
E-mail: minpolj@eunet.yu
Web page: www.minpolj.sr.gov.yu

3. Montenegro Ministry of Agriculture
Department for International Relations
B.C. "VECTRA"
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
Tel: ++ 381 81 482 271; 234 217
Fax: ++ 381 81 234 306
E-mail: ljljanas@mn.yu

4. University of Belgrade, Veterinary Faculty
Bul. JNA18,
11000 Belgrade
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12. Serbian Chamber of Commerce
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14. Web page on Agriculture and Food Production in Serbia: www.serbiafood.co.yu