THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

Pursuant to Article 88 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, I hereby issue the

DECISION

PROMULGATING THE ACT ON THE PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

I hereby promulgate the Act on the Protection of the Population against Communicable Diseases, issued by the Croatian Parliament at its session on 13 July 2007.

Class: 011-01/07-01/100
Reg. No.: 71-05-03/1-07-2
Zagreb, 18 July 2007

The President
of the Republic of Croatia
Stjepan Mesić, m.p.

THE ACT

ON THE PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Act regulates communicable diseases whose prevention and control are in the interest of the Republic of Croatia, as well as measures for the protection of the population against communicable diseases.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Act, epidemic outbreak of a communicable disease means an increase in cases of a communicable disease, unusual in terms of their number, time, location and the affected population, and an unusual increase in the number of cases with complications or a fatal outcome, the appearance of two or several connected cases of a communicable disease that has never appeared or has not been present for a number of years in an area, and the appearance of a larger number of cases of a disease of an unknown causative agent, accompanied by fever.

For the purpose of this Act, the infected area means an area in which one or more sources of infection exist and in which conditions exist for the appearance and spreading of infection.
For the purposes of this Act, the threatened area means an area to which a communicable disease can be transmitted from an infected area, and in which conditions exist for the spreading of the infection.

The minister responsible for health (hereinafter referred to as: the Minister), upon proposal from the Croatian National Institute of Public Health, shall proclaim an epidemic outbreak of a communicable disease or a threat of a communicable disease and define the infected and threatened areas by a special decision.

II. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Article 3

For the purposes of this Act, communicable diseases whose prevention and control is in the interest of the Republic of Croatia, mean:

1. Active tuberculosis (Tuberculosis activa)
2. Amoebiasis (Amoebiasis)
3. Acute flaccid paralysis (Paralysis acuta flaccida)
4. Purulent meningitis (Meningitis purulenta)
5. Purulent sepsis (Sepsis purulenta)
6. Rabies (Rabies)
7. Botulism (Botulismus)
8. Brill-Zinsser disease (Morbus Brill-Zinsser)
9. Brucellosis (Brucellosis)
10. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (Morbus Creutzfeldt-Jakob, CJ and vCJ)
11. Anthrax (Anthrax)
12. German measles/congenital rubella embryopathy (Rubeola/Embriopathia rubeoloaris congenitalis)
13. Diphtheria (Diphtheria)
14. Bacillary dysentery (Dysenteria bacilaris)
15. Poliomyelitis (Poliomyelitis anterior acuta)
16. EHEC-disease caused by enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli
17. Echinococciosis (Echinococciosis)
18. Enterocolitis (Enterocolitis)
19. Enteroviroses (Enteroviroses)
20. Erysipelas (Erysipelas)
21. Ehrlihiosis (Ehrlihiosis)
22. Fascioliasis (Fasciolyasis)
23. Influenza (Influenza)
24. Leprosy (Lepra)
25. Helminthoses (Helminthoses)
26. Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (Febris haemorrhagica cum syndroma renale)
27. Pertussis (Pertussis)
28. Infectious mononucleosis (Mononucleosis infectiosa)
29. Invasive disease caused by Haemophilus influenzae type B (sepsis, meningitis, arthritis, osteomyelitis)
30. Invasive disease caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae (sepsis, meningitis)
31. Yersiniosis (Yersiniosis)
32. Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacteriosis)
33. Gonorrhoea (Gonorrhoea)
34. Chlamydia infection (Chlamydiasis) and other STDs
35. Cholera (Cholera)
36. Cryptosporidium enteritis (Cryptosporidiosis)
37. Tick-borne meningococcal meningitis (Meningoencephalitis ixodidea)
38. Plague (Pestis)
39. Giardiasis (Giardiasis)
40. Legionellosis and legionelloses (Legionella)
41. Leptospirosis (Leptospiroses)
42. Listeriosis (Listeriosis)
43. Cutaneous/visceral leishmaniasis (Leishmaniasis cutanea/visceralis)
44. Lyme borreliosis (Lyme borreliosis)
45. Lymphogranuloma venereum
46. Malaria (Malaria)
47. Mediterranean exanthematic fever (Febris mediterranea exanthematica)
48. Meningococcal meningitis/sepsis (Meningitis epidemica/sepsis)
49. Murine typhus (Typhus murinus)
50. Measles (Morbilli)
51. Ornithosis-psittacosis (Ornithosis-psittacosis)
52. Pappataci fever (Febris pappataci)
53. Exanthematic typhoid fever (Typhus exanthematicus)
54. Recurrent fever (Febris recurrens)
55. Q-fever (Febris Q)
56. Salmonellosis (Salmonelloses)
57. SARS
58. Syphilis (Syphilis)
59. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
60. Strep throat, scarlet fever (Angina streptococcica, scarlatina)
61. Scabies (Scabies)
62. Tetanus (Tetanus)
63. Toxoplasmosis (Toxoplasmosis)
64. Abdominal typhus (Typhus abdominalis)
65. Trichinellosis (Trichinellosis)
66. Food poisoning (except salmonella) (Toxiinfectio alimentaris)
67. Tularaemia (Tularaemia)
68. Pneumonia (Pneumonia, bronchopneumonia)
69. Head/body lice infestation (Pediculosis capitis/corporis)
70. Viral gastroenterocolitis (Gastroenterocolitis virosa)
71. Viral hepatitis A, B, C, D, E, G (Hepatitis virosa A, B, C, D, E, G)
72. Unspecified viral hepatitis (Hepatitis virosa nonspecificata)
73. Viral haemorrhagic fevers (Febres haemorrhagicae virosae)
74. Viral meningitis (Meningitis virosa)
75. Chickenpox, herpes zoster (Varicella, herpes zoster)
76. Encephalitis (Encephalitis)
77. Mumps (Parotitis epidemica)
78. Yellow fever (Febris flavae)
79. HBsAg carrier state
80. HCV antibody carrier state
81. HIV antibody carrier state (HIV infectio)
82. S. typhi carrier state.
Should a threat of a communicable disease not listed in paragraph 1 hereof become imminent, likely to endanger the population of the Republic of Croatia, the Minister may decide that the measures laid down by this Act shall apply to that communicable disease as well, and may set other necessary measures.

In the event of a threat of a communicable disease not listed in paragraph 1 hereof, likely to endanger the population of the Republic of Croatia to a larger extent, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, on the proposal from the Minister, may proclaim disease to be a communicable disease whose prevention and control is in the interest of the Republic of Croatia, and may also set suitable measures, conditions, the manner of their carrying out, persons responsible for their carrying out and the resources.

In the event that an outbreak of a communicable disease or a threat of an outbreak of a communicable disease is proclaimed, in accordance with the provision of Article 2, paragraph 4 hereof, or if an epidemic or pandemic outbreak of a communicable disease has been proclaimed by the World Health Organisation or EU authorities, on the proposal from the Minister, the Government of the Republic of Croatia may establish the essential interest of the Republic of Croatia in the acquisition of goods, services and works aimed at prevention and control of the concerned communicable disease.


Article 4

The Republic of Croatia, the counties, the City of Zagreb, municipalities and towns shall ensure that the measures aimed at protection of the population against communicable diseases laid down by this Act are carried out, as well as the resources for their carrying out and professional supervision of carrying out of such measures.

Legal persons that perform healthcare activity and private healthcare providers shall carry out the measures for the protection of the population against the communicable diseases regulated by this Act.

Article 5

The annual programme of the measures aimed at protection of the population against communicable diseases shall be issued by the Minister, on the proposal from the Croatian National Institute of Public Health.

Pursuant to the programme referred to paragraph 1 hereof, annual programmes of measures for the protection of the population against communicable diseases for the territory of municipalities, towns and the City of Zagreb shall be adopted by competent municipal authorities, city administrations and the administration of the City of Zagreb, on a proposal from the competent institute of public health.
The programmes referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be adopted no later than 31 January of the current year and shall set out the measures, responsible persons for implementation of the programme, resources, deadlines and the manner of payment and programme implementation.

Article 6

The protection of the population against communicable diseases that can be transmitted from animals to people shall be carried out by legal persons carrying out healthcare activity and private healthcare providers, in co-operation with the competent authorities set out in regulations relating to the veterinary activity and shall include mutual reporting on the occurrence and trends in such diseases and the organisation and carrying out of anti-epidemic, hygienic and other measures for the prevention or control of certain communicable diseases.

Article 7

All legal and natural persons shall act in accordance with the measures for the protection of the population against communicable diseases laid down by this Act and other regulations adopted pursuant to this Act.

Persons that have contracted a communicable disease have the right and obligation to be treated and to adhere to the prescribed measures and instructions given by legal persons carrying out healthcare activity and private healthcare providers.

Persons who permanently or occasionally excrete germs of a communicable disease must adhere to the prescribed measures and instructions introduced by a competent general practitioner (family medicine) or a doctor of medicine specialised in epidemiology.

Article 8

All legal and natural persons shall enable the competent sanitary inspector and the competent general practitioner (family medicine) or the doctor of medicine specialised in epidemiology to perform supervision and shall undertake the measures provided for the protection of the population against communicable diseases.

IV. MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Article 9

The protection of the population against communicable diseases shall be attained by applying the compulsory measures for the prevention and control of communicable diseases that may include the following:

A. general measures,
B. special measures,
C. safety measures,
D. other measures.
A. GENERAL MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Article 10

The general measures for the prevention and control of communicable diseases shall be carried out in the facilities that are subject to sanitary inspection, i.e. in the buildings, facilities, areas, premises, installations and equipment of persons that carry out economic activities and the activities from the field of healthcare, education, social welfare, hospitality industry, tourism, crafts and services, sport and recreation, public water supply and sewage facilities and domestic refuse landfills, in public transport activities and in and around residential buildings, on public areas and in public buildings in towns and inhabited places and other facilities of importance for public health and public utilities.

The general measures for the prevention and control of communicable diseases include the following:

1. ensuring food safety, safety of objects that come into contact with food and general use items and sanitary-technical and hygienic conditions of their production and circulation.
2. ensuring safety of potable water and sanitary protection of spring areas and facilities, i.e. installations for public supply of potable water,
3. ensuring health safety of water in bathing-places, pools, fountains and other waters of interest of public health,
4. ensuring sanitary-technical and hygienic conditions in areas, premises or buildings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article,
5. ensuring sanitary-technical and hygienic conditions of draining waste waters, ballast waters and disposal of waste materials,
6. ensuring that disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation are carried out as general measures in areas, premises or buildings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation as general measures are carried out in order to keep the hygiene and reduce or stop the growth and multiplication or completely remove micro-organisms, harmful arthropods and harmful rodents.

Disinfection, as a general measure, means mechanical, physical and chemical measures taken in order to destroy, slow down the growth and multiplication or remove the majority of micro-organisms in areas, premises, buildings, installations, appliances and equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Disinfection, as a general measure, also means daily and permanent disinfection of appliances, objects, equipment, surfaces and lavatory facilities in all buildings in which food is prepared, produced, kept or served and in buildings that are subject to sanitary inspection, and must be carried out by the persons who use the areas, premises or facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as a continuous daily process in keeping the hygiene of personal or business premises.

Disinsectisation, as a general measure, means mechanical, physical, biological and chemical measures taken in order to prevent the presence, multiplication and to reduce the number of harmful arthropods and keep their number below a harmful threshold, in order to secure high quality hygienic and sanitary-technical conditions in areas, premises and buildings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Deratisation, as a general measure, means mechanical, physical, chemical and other physical and constructional and technical measures creating unfavourable conditions for harmful rodents to enter, be present and reproduce, carried out in order to prevent their entrance,
presence and reproduction and to reduce the number of harmful rodents, in areas, premises and buildings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The ordinance on sanitary-technical and hygienic conditions of the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, on sanitary-technical and hygienic conditions for pools and on conditions for health safety of water in bath-places, pools, fountains and other waters of interest of public health shall be issued by the Minister.

Article 11

Legal and natural persons that are the users of the facilities subject to sanitary inspection referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1 hereof shall enable that disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation are carried out as general measures for the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

Disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation as general measures, in addition to daily disinfection referred to in Article 10, paragraph 5 hereof, shall be carried out by legal persons that perform the healthcare activity and other legal persons, provided that they meet the set requirements.

The ordinance on the conditions concerning workers’ professional qualifications, technical equipment, premises and other conditions for legal persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be issued by the Minister.

Inspections of carrying out the general measures of disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation are within the competence of sanitary inspectors.

B. SPECIAL MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Article 12

Special measures for the prevention and control of communicable diseases include as follows:

1. early detection of the source of infection and the routes by which infection is transmitted,
2. laboratory examination of the causative agent of the disease or the epidemic outbreak of the disease,
3. reporting,
4. transport, isolation and treatment of diseased persons.
5. carrying out preventive and obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation,
6. health monitoring of carriers, employees and other persons,
7. health education of persons,
8. immunisation, seroprophylaxis and chemoprophylaxis and
9. informing health care providers and the population.

1. Early detection of the source of infection and the routes by which infection is transmitted

Article 13

With the aim of early detection of the source of infection and the routes by which infection is transmitted, the followings measures shall be carried out:

1) epidemiological and on-site investigations,
2) epidemiological examination, including surveys:
   a) in the event of the appearance of a single case of Brill-Zinsser diseases, brucellosis, enterocolitis caused by E.coli 0157, tuberculosis, hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome, viral hepatitis, rabies, malaria, measles, meningococcal disease, Q-fever, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, HIV antibody carrier state, abdominal typhus, paratyphoid fever, exanthematic typhoid fever, recurrent fever, poliomyelitis, acute flaccid paralysis, congenital rubella embryopathy, diphtheria, gonorrhoea, syphilis, anthrax, leprosy, tularaemia, trichinellosis, legionellosis, visceral leishmaniasis, ornithosis-psittacosis, botulismus, Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease (CJ and vCJ), salmonellosis, dysentery, SARS, and other diseases according to epidemiological indication,
   b) in the event of the appearance or threat of the appearance of cholera, plague, and viral hemorrhagic fevers,
   c) in the event of an epidemic outbreak of communicable diseases,
   3) health examinations of persons recovering from abdominal typhus, viral hepatitis B and C, according to epidemiological indications, and of persons recovering from dysentery and salmonellosis,
   4) health examination of persons who are suspected of suffering from or of being carriers of communicable diseases referred to in item 2 of this Article or other communicable diseases,
   5) epidemiological examination and health examination of persons who suffer from or are suspected of suffering from a communicable disease of an unknown causative agent,
   6) testing of blood of donors and of cells, tissues, organs for transplantation and semen for the presence of markers of communicable diseases.

With the aim of early detection of the source of the infection and the routes by which the infection is transmitted, the activities referred to in paragraph 1, items 1 to 5 of this Article shall be performed by competent institutes of public health which must have a medicine doctor specialised in epidemiology permanently on duty, as well as the resources for material expenses and a remuneration for being on duty. The activities referred to in paragraph 1, item 6 of this Article shall be performed by competent healthcare institutions.

2. Laboratory examination of causative agents of communicable diseases or epidemic outbreaks of communicable diseases

Article 14

Laboratory examinations of causative agents of communicable diseases shall be performed in the event of the appearance or suspected appearance of the following communicable diseases: acute flaccid paralysis, rabies, botulism, Brill-Zinsser disease, brucellosis, anthrax, Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease (CJ and vCJ), poliomyelitis, diphtheria, hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome, purulent meningitis, congenital rubella embryopathy, gonorrhoea, cholera, tic-borne meningoencefalitis, plague, leptomeningitis, leprosy, leishmaniasis, Lyme borreliosis, malaria, meningococcal disease, measles, ornithosis-psittacosis, exanthematic typhoid fever, recurrent fever, German measles, Q-fever, SARS, sepsis, syphilis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, abdominal typhus, trichinellosis, tuberculosis, tularaemia, viral hepatitis B and C, viral hemorrhagic fevers and yellow fever.

Laboratory examinations of causative agents of communicable diseases shall also be performed in the event of the appearance or threat of an epidemic outbreak of a communicable disease referred to in Article 3, paragraph 1 hereof.

Laboratory examination of causative agents of communicable diseases shall also be performed in micro-biological laboratories of legal and natural persons who perform the healthcare activity.
Laboratory examinations of causative agents of an epidemic of a communicable disease shall be performed in micro-biological laboratories of the authorised institutes of public health. Certification of laboratory examinations performed by legal persons that performing the healthcare activity shall be performed in micro-biological laboratories of the Croatian National Institute of Public Health for the following communicable diseases: acute flaccid paralysis, amoebiasis, anthrax, rabies, Brill-Zinsser disease, brucellosis, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, influenza, congenital rubella embryopathy, cholera, tic-borne meningoencefalitis, plague, leginellosis, leishmaniasis, malaria, meningococcal disease, ornithosis-psittacosis, measles, exanthematic typhoid fever, recurrent fever, Q-fever, salmonellosis (except S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium), SARS, abdominal typhus, tuberculosi s (if caused by a resistant strain), viral hemorrhagic fevers and yellow fever, and for the diseases for which certification is of special epidemiological interest.

In case of HIV infection, a test (verification) shall be carried out by the Clinic for Infective Diseases »Dr. Fran Mihaljević« Zagreb.

The diagnostic testing of rare, difficult to culture and dangerous causative agents of communicable diseases shall be carried out in micro-biological laboratories of the Croatian National Institute of Public Health.

On the proposal from the Croatian National Institute of Public Health, the Minister shall issue a decision whereby determining the micro-biological laboratories of legal and natural persons that perform the healthcare activity, authorised to carry out laboratory tests on causative agents of communicable diseases or epidemic outbreaks of communicable diseases.

The decision referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Article 15

Legal persons performing the healthcare activity and private healthcare providers who perform microbiological testing activity shall keep records of the performed laboratory tests and shall report on the causative agents of communicable diseases to the competent institute of public health and the Croatian National Institute of Public Health, which shall then submit a summary report to the ministry responsible for health (hereinafter: the Ministry).

3. Reporting

Article 16

The following shall be subject to the reporting obligation:
1) any disease or death caused by a communicable disease referred to in Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 3 hereof,
2) any suspicion of illness caused by Brill-Zinsser disease, cholera, plague, exanthematic typhoid fever, yellow fever, viral hemorrhagic fevers and SARS,
3) an epidemic outbreak of a communicable disease referred to in Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 3 hereof,
4) an epidemic outbreak of other communicable diseases referred to in Article 3, paragraph 2 hereof,
5) any excretion of germs of abdominal typhus,
6) any carrier status of viral hepatitis B and C antigen or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome antibodies and
7) any unusual event that may indicate an abuse of a biological agent or an epidemic outbreak of an unknown cause.
The legal person that performs the healthcare activity and private healthcare providers, according to the place where the communicable disease has appeared, shall file a report with the competent county institute of public health or the institute of public health of the City of Zagreb and, at the same time, with the Croatian National Institute of Public Health. A doctor of medicine or another healthcare provider who confirms the presence of a disease, a suspicion of a disease or a death caused by a communicable disease referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and is not on duty at his/her job, shall promptly inform the nearest legal person performing the healthcare activity or a private healthcare provider.

Article 17

As a rule, communicable diseases shall be reported based on the diagnosis, and a laboratory and microbiological confirmation of the disease shall be reported subsequently, upon receipt of the results of laboratory tests. The following diseases shall not be reported based on the diagnosis, but only after laboratory confirmation: congenital rubella embryopathy, syphilis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), HBsAg carrier state, HCV antibody carrier state, of HIV antibody carrier state and S. typhi carrier state.

Article 18

The institutes of public health shall promptly report to competent authorities, in accordance with the regulations relating to the veterinary activity, on any case of the following diseases: rabies, brucellosis, anthrax, echinococcosis, plague, leptospiroses, leishmaniasis, Q-fever, trichinellosis, tularemia, ornithosis-psittacosis, a new variant of Creutzfeldt – Jakob disease (vCJ), and an outbreak of salmonellosis. In accordance with the regulations relating to the veterinary activity, competent authorities shall inform the competent county institute of public health or the institute of public health of the City of Zagreb or the Croatian National Institute of Public Health on any established disease and on any animal that died from a communicable disease referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article or from BSE.

Article 19

The Minister shall issue the implementing regulations on the manner of reporting of communicable diseases laid down by this Act.

4. Transport, isolation and treatment of diseased persons

Article 20

The persons for whom it has been proved to suffer from Brill-Zinsser disease, infectious stage of syphilis, meningococcal disease, leprosy, cholera, plague, viral haemorrhagic fevers, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, exanthematic typhoid fever, recurrent fever, abdominal typhus, brucellosis, malaria, rabies, infectious stage of tuberculosis, SARS and anthrax and the persons suspected of suffering from cholera, plague, or viral haemorrhagic fevers, may be transported only in a suitable medical transport vehicle, under conditions that prevent spreading of the infection.

Article 21
The persons for whom it has been proved to suffer from a communicable disease or are suspected of suffering from a communicable disease referred to in Article 20 hereof, shall be isolated and treated in health institutions which provide conditions for isolation and treatment of persons suffering from communicable diseases. Persons suffering from other communicable diseases shall be isolated and treated at home, if conditions exist for this, in accordance with an estimate by the general practitioner (family medicine), otherwise they shall be treated in health institutions.

Article 22

In the event of an epidemic outbreak of a communicable disease of a greater extent, the diseased persons may also be isolated and treated in other suitable facilities rendered usable for that purpose. The Minister shall issue a decision on the isolation and treatment of diseased persons in the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on the proposal from the Croatian Institute of Public Health.

5. Obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation

Article 23

Obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation shall be carried out in order to:
- prevent communicable diseases from appearing,
- control spreading of communicable diseases subject to sanitary inspection in facilities referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1 hereof,
- control spreading of communicable diseases in the means of transport, on ships etc.
- control spreading of communicable diseases in foodstuffs warehouses.

Obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation shall be carried out with the aim to prevent the appearance of communicable diseases in accordance with the programme referred to in Article 5, paragraph 2 hereof in the facilities referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1 hereof.

Obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation shall be carried out following epidemiological indications or pursuant to sanitary inspection performed by the competent sanitary inspector. An order to carry out obligatory preventive measures of disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation shall be given by the competent sanitary inspector.

Article 24

Obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation shall be carried out by legal persons that perform the healthcare activity and other legal persons authorised by the Minister to carry out such measures, in accordance with the programme referred to Article 5 hereof.

Professional supervision of carrying out preventive and obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation shall be carried out by the competent county institute of public health or the competent institute of public health of the City of Zagreb. When the measures of preventive and obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation are carried out by the county institute of public health or the competent institute
of public health or the City of Zagreb, professional supervision of carrying out of such measures shall be performed by the Croatian National Institute of Public Health.

Professional supervision referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall be financed from funds of municipalities, towns, counties, the City of Zagreb, users of the facilities referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1 hereof or other persons obliged to carry out measures in accordance with the programme referred to in Article 5 hereof.

Reports shall be prepared about the carried out professional supervision referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, whose contents, form and manner of preparation shall be set out by the Minister.

Article 25

The ordinance on the conditions relating to workers’ professional qualifications, technical equipment, premises and other conditions to be met by legal persons performing the healthcare activity and other legal persons in order to carry out the activities of obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation shall be issued by the Minister.

6. Health monitoring of carriers, employees and other persons

Article 26

The following persons shall be subject to health monitoring:
1. persons who perform activities or participate in the production and transport of food or provide the population with potable water, who at their workplaces come into direct contact with food, objects that come into direct contact with food or potable water,
2. persons who perform activities or participate in the production or transport of articles intended for personal hygiene, care of or for beauty treatments of face and body, as well as those persons whose activities include insertion of paint or foreign objects into skin or mucous membranes,
3. persons who perform activities or participate in the performance of activities in elementary schools and secondary schools and other institutions for children and youth (nurseries, kindergartens, pupils’ dormitories, children’s resorts, institutions of social welfare etc.),
4. private healthcare providers and persons who examine, treat, provide care and service to sick persons in legal persons with the registered healthcare activity and institutions of social welfare, as well as persons working in the production, packaging and dispensing of medicinal products and medical devices or come into direct contact with medicinal products and medical devices in any other way,
5. persons in legal persons or with natural persons performing an independent activity, providing hygienic care to the population (public baths, wellness centres, beauty parlours, barbershops, hairdresser’s, massage salons, manicure and pedicure salons etc.),
6. persons suspected of being carriers of group A beta-haemolytic streptococcus, coagulase-positive staphylococcus, or staphylococcus excreted by enterotoxin or meningococcus,
7. persons who excrete germs of abdominal typhus,
8. persons who come to the Republic of Croatia from countries where the following diseases are present: malaria, cholera, viral hemorrhagic fevers or other diseases under the international agreement to which the Republic of Croatia is a party,
9. persons who come to the Republic of Croatia as asylum seekers, refugees, and persons under subsidiary or temporary custody,
10. foreigners who come to Croatia for the purposes of education, professional specialisation, or temporary work and their family members who come to the Republic of Croatia together with them.

Article 27

The term “direct contact with food” means a procedure during which an employee comes in contact with food that is not packaged or is packaged but, for the needs of the consumers, packaging is partly or completely removed from the food.

Article 28

Health monitoring includes:
1. health examination before entering into employment of persons referred to in Article 26, item from 1 to 5 hereof,
2. regular health examinations during the employment,
3. health examination after recovering from a communicable disease referred to in Article 3 hereof,
4. health examination after the entry to the Republic of Croatia, and during the incubation period, depending on the communicable disease.

Regular health examinations for carrier status in the course of the employment of persons who perform activities in food production or marketing or supply the population with potable water referred to in Article 26, item 1 hereof, shall be performed every six months, and other health checkups shall be performed annually. Health examinations of these persons shall be carried out when communicable diseases appear at the workplace or in their household and when there are epidemiological indications, on the proposal of the sanitary inspector, general practitioner (family medicine) or a doctor of medicine specialised in epidemiology. Regular health examinations during the employment of persons referred to in Article 26, items from 2 to 6 hereof shall be performed annually.

Regular health examinations during the employment of persons referred to in Article 26, item 7 shall be performed two times a year.

Health examinations of persons referred to in Article 26, items 8, 9 and 10 hereof shall be performed when entering the Republic of Croatia and monitoring shall last during the incubation period determined for a single communicable disease.

Health examinations referred to in paragraph 1, items from 1 to 4 of this Article shall be performed at the county institutes of public health or the institute of public health of the City of Zagreb, and at the Croatian National Institute of Public Health.

Article 29

The following persons shall not be employed in production and transport of food and supply of the population with potable water:
1. those suffering from communicable diseases or parasitic diseases that can be transmitted through food or water
2. suffering from purulent skin diseases,
3. suffering from diseases that are repulsive to consumers,
4. excreting certain causative agents of communicable diseases (carriers) that may be transmitted through food and water.
Article 30

Persons suffering from or being carriers of communicable diseases or parasitic diseases that may be transmitted through the means serving to perform those activities and persons who excrete causative agents of abdominal typhus, certain causative agents of food poisoning or dysentery shall not be engaged in the production and transport of medicinal products and medical devices, articles intended for personal hygiene, care of or for beauty treatments of face and body, as well as in the performance of the activities that include insertion of paint or foreign objects into the skin or mucous membranes.

Article 31

Persons suffering from active tuberculosis (tuberculosis in the phase of excreting the germs), shall not be allowed to work in schools and other institutions for children and youth, and persons who excrete causative agents of intestinal communicable diseases shall also not be allowed to work in preschool institutions.

Article 32

Healthcare providers and other persons employed with legal persons performing the healthcare activity and those employed in social welfare institutions and private healthcare providers suffering from active tuberculosis shall not perform examinations, treatments, or provide care and services to sick persons or wards.

Persons suffering from active tuberculosis shall not work in the production, packaging and dispensing of medicinal products and medical devices.

Article 33

Workers employed with legal and natural persons that independently perform the activity of offering hygienic care services to persons, as well as the activities of inserting paint or foreign objects into the skin and mucous membranes shall not perform those activities if suffering from active tuberculosis or purulent or parasitic skin diseases.

Article 34

Persons recovering after having suffered from abdominal typhus, bacillary dysentery or salmonellosis and persons suspected of carrying infectious germs of these diseases must perform health examinations until it is proved, based on laboratory findings, that they no longer carry infectious germs.

Persons for whom it has been proved to be suffering from cholera or malaria or are carriers of causative agents of these diseases must undergo treatment.

Carriers of the causative agent of viral hepatitis B and C, persons excreting causative agents and carriers of the causative agent (virus) of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome must be well informed on the manner of behaviour in order to prevent that their infection is transmitted.

Article 35

The costs of health examinations of persons referred to in Article 26, items from 1 to 5 hereof shall be borne by the employer.
The costs of health examinations of persons referred to in Article 26, items from 6 and 7 hereof shall be settled in accordance with regulations on obligatory health insurance, and the costs of examining the persons from Article 26, items 8, 9 and 10 hereof shall be settled from the State Budget of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 36

The ordinance on the manner in which health examinations of persons under health monitoring are performed shall be issued by the Minister.

7. Health education of persons

Article 37

Persons who at their workplaces in the production and transport of food come into contact with food and objects that come into direct contact with food and persons who prepare and serve food must have the necessary knowledge about food safety and personal hygiene.

The ordinance on the manner and programme of acquiring necessary knowledge about food safety and personal hygiene of persons referred to in Article 26 hereof shall be issued by the Minister.

Persons who perform activities in the production and transport of articles intended for personal hygiene, and natural persons who independently perform the activity of providing care services or beauty treatments of face and body, as well as the performance of activities that include insertion of paint or foreign objects into the skin or mucous membranes, shall have the necessary knowledge about the prevention of communicable diseases.

The ordinance on the manner and programme of acquiring the necessary knowledge for persons referred to in paragraph 3 hereof shall be issued by the Minister.

Article 38

Health education of persons referred to in Article 37 hereof shall be carried out by the county institutes of public health, the institute of public health of the City of Zagreb and the Croatian National Institute of Public Health.

Article 39

The costs of acquiring the necessary knowledge from Article 37 hereof shall be borne by the employer.

8. Immunisation, seroprophylaxis and chemoprophylaxis

Article 40

Immunisation shall be obligatory:
1. against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis, measles, German measles, mumps and viral hepatitis B and diseases caused by Haemophilus of influenzae B – for all persons of a certain age,
2. against tetanus - for persons who have suffered an injury,
3. against viral hepatitis B – for persons exposed to an increased risk of infection,
4. against rabies – for persons professionally exposed to risk of infection and those injured by a rabid animal or an animal suspected of being rabid,
5. against yellow fever – for persons travelling to a country where this disease is present or a country that requires immunisation against this disease,
6. against cholera and other communicable diseases – for persons who travel to a country that requires immunisation against these diseases or in cases justified by epidemiological indications,
7. against abdominal typhus and other communicable diseases - for all persons with epidemiological indications.

Article 41

Immunisation shall be performed by the doctor of medicine after examining the person that needs immunisation.
Immunisation may be performed by other healthcare providers, but only under supervision and under the responsibility of the doctor of medicine.
Immunisation against diseases established under the Compulsory Programme of Vaccination of School Children and Children of Preschool Age must be carried out only with vaccines determined in accordance with the Programme.

Article 42

Protection with immune serum (seroprophylaxis) is obligatory for:
1) persons injured by a rabid animal or an animal suspected of rabies,
2) injured persons exposed to tetanus infection,
3) persons exposed to infection by viral hepatitis A or B if a clinical or epidemiological indication exists.

Article 43

Protection by medications (chemoprophylaxis) is obligatory for:
1) persons exposed to cholera, tuberculosis and malaria infection;
2) children, youth, and persons employed in schools and other institutions for children and youth, during an epidemic outbreak of bacillary dysentery, streptococcal disease, or a single case of meningococcal disease according to epidemiological indication,
3) persons in contact with non-vaccinated children aged up to five years in case of the appearance of the invasive disease caused by type B Haemophilus influenzae.

Article 44

Immunisation against rabies, yellow fever, cholera, and other diseases shall be performed by the public health institutes.

Article 45

The ordinance on the manner in which immunisation, seroprophylaxis and chemopropylaxis against communicable diseases are carried out and on the persons that are subject to this obligation, as well as on the conditions concerning premises, equipment and employees with legal and with natural persons performing immunisation shall be issued by the Minister.
9. Informing

Article 46

The institutes of public health must inform healthcare providers and the population on the reasons and the manner of carrying out special measures for control and prevention of communicable diseases in special cases that require co-operation of healthcare providers and the population in carrying out special measures aimed at control and prevention of communicable diseases.

Healthcare providers and legal persons that perform the healthcare activity may inform other healthcare providers and the population only on a part of the measures they carry out.

On the proposal from the Croatian National Institute of Public Health, in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Minister shall inform healthcare providers and the population on carrying out special measures for the control and prevention of communicable diseases.

C. SAFETY MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Article 47

With the aim of protecting the population of the Republic of Croatia from the introduction of cholera, plague, viral hemorrhagic fevers, yellow fever and other communicable diseases, measures laid down by this Act and international agreements to which the Republic of Croatia is a party shall be taken.

With the aim of prevention and control of the communicable diseases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, on the proposal from the Croatian National Institute of Public Health, the Minister may order the following special safety measures for the protection of the population from communicable diseases:
1. carrying out obligatory anti-epidemic disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation,
2. establishment of a quarantine,
3. a ban on journeys to countries were there is an epidemic outbreak of a disease referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article,
4. a ban on the movement of people, or a restriction of movement in infected or immediately threatened areas,
5. a restriction or a ban on trade in certain types of goods and products,
6. obligatory participation of healthcare institutions and other legal persons, private healthcare providers and natural persons in the control of diseases,
7. a ban on the use of facilities, equipment and means of transport,
8. other necessary measures.

In the cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Minister may propose a ban on the entry into the Republic of Croatia of persons who come from areas where an epidemic outbreak of a communicable disease exists, who do not hold a valid vaccination certificate, or in cases when the public and health interest requires so.

For the purpose of carrying out safety measures for the protection of the population against communicable diseases, the persons referred to in paragraph 2, item 4 of this Article shall be entitled to a remuneration.
The amount of the remuneration and the criteria for setting the remuneration referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be determined by the Minister with the approval of the competent minister responsible for finances.

**Obligatory anti-epidemic disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation**

**Article 48**

Obligatory anti-epidemic disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation shall be carried out with the aim of stopping the spreading of communicable diseases in a fast and efficient manner, as a safety and obligatory measure.

**Article 49**

Obligatory anti-epidemic disinfection shall be carried out upon the occurrence of cholera, plague, viral hemorrhagic fevers, rabies, diphtheria, abdominal typhus, poliomyelitis, dysentery, viral hepatitis A, SARS and legionellosis, and other communicable diseases when epidemiological indications exist.

Obligatory anti-epidemic disinfection shall be carried out during illness or the carrier status (disinfection in course) or after recovery or the death of the sick person or the carrier (final disinfection), and shall include:
- secretion and excretion materials of the sick person or the carrier,
- personal belongings and other objects from the surroundings of the sick person or the carrier,
- residential and other premises where the sick person or the carrier resides or resided and offices and systems which were the route of transmission and the place of multiplication of the causative agent,
- means of transport in which the sick person or the carrier, or the person who has died from a communicable disease, was transported.

**Article 50**

The competent sanitary inspector shall order obligatory anti-epidemic disinsectisation upon occurrence of exanthematic typhoid fever, recurrent fever, plague, Brill-Zinsser disease and other communicable diseases transmitted and spread by harmful arthropods, on the proposal from a doctor of medicine specialised in epidemiology.

The competent sanitary inspector shall order obligatory anti-epidemic disinsectisation upon occurrence of malaria, or a threat of transmission of malaria in inhabited places where the disease has been established, or a danger that the disease may appear, on the proposal from a doctor of medicine specialised in epidemiology.

Obligatory anti-epidemic disinsectisation shall include:
- persons suffering from communicable diseases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and other persons from the surroundings of the sick person,
- clothes, footwear, underwear, bed linen and other objects belonging to the sick person and other persons from the surroundings of the sick person,
- residential and other premises and areas where the sick person or another person from his surroundings is residing or resided,
- means of transport in which the sick person or other persons were transported for which it has been established that they contained insects that transmit causative agents of some communicable diseases,
– the site, surroundings or area where harmful arthropods that transmit and spread communicable diseases live or conditions for their development exist.

Article 51

The competent sanitary inspector shall order obligatory anti-epidemic deratisation upon occurrence or a threat of occurrence of plague, and according to the epidemiological indication in the case of leptospiroses or other communicable diseases whose source may be harmful rodents.

Obligatory anti-epidemic deratisation shall include:
– residential buildings, public premises and buildings of inhabited places,
– harbours, seaports, river ports and airports, railway stations, and other public transport facilities,
– means of public transport (buses, ships, trucks, airplanes, railway wagons, etc.) and means for transporting food, objects that come into direct contact with food and items of general use,
– working premises, warehouses and other auxiliary facilities for production and trade of food, objects that come into direct contact with food and items of general use, and those used for the performance of other activities favourable for creating conditions for life and reproduction of harmful rodents,
– the site, surroundings or area where harmful rodents that transmit and spread communicable diseases live or conditions for their development exist.

Article 52

The ordinance of the manner of performing disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation as general, special and safety measures shall be issued by the Minister.

Article 53

County institutes of public health, the institute of public health of the City of Zagreb and the Croatian National Institute of Public Health shall carry out obligatory anti-epidemic disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation.

If a county institute of public health, the institute of public health of the City of Zagreb or the Croatian National Institute of Public Health do not have sufficient capacities to carry out the obligatory anti-epidemic disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation, at the request of the Minister, this measure shall be carried out by other authorised legal persons.

Article 54

The ordinance on conditions for facilities, equipment, and workers to be met by legal persons in order to perform disinfection, disinsectisatation and deratisation as general, special and safety measures shall be issued by the Minister.

2. Quarantine

Article 55

Quarantine shall consist of the restriction of the freedom of movement and carrying out of health examinations while quarantine lasts.
Persons for whom it has been established or who are suspected of having been in direct contact with persons suffering from or suspected of suffering from plague or viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa and Marburg) shall be placed into quarantine. If epidemiological indications exist, persons coming into the Republic of Croatia as asylum seekers or refugees, and those under subsidiary or temporary custody, shall be placed into quarantine in order to prevent spreading of communicable diseases. The decision on the establishment of quarantine, its duration for persons contracting communicable diseases other than those provided by Article 2 of this Article, shall be issued by the Minister.

Article 56

In order to protect the population of the Republic Croatia from the introduction of communicable diseases, sanitary and inspection surveillance shall be carried out in cross-border traffic, of the citizens of the Republic of Croatia and other persons who enter the Republic of Croatia, of their belongings and means. Sanitary and inspection surveillance on the border shall be carried out by border sanitary inspectors of the Ministry.

D. OTHER MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1. Measures in case of an epidemic outbreak or a natural disaster

Article 57

In case of abuse of biological agents or natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, fires, traffic accidents, mine accidents or accidents at other workplaces etc.), that may lead to an epidemic outbreak or a large number of persons falling ill from a communicable disease, the Minister may also provide the following measures for the prevention and control of communicable diseases, as appropriate: mobilisation of healthcare workers and other persons, requisition of equipment, medicinal products, medical devices, means of transport, temporary use of business and other premises to provide health protection, isolation, and treatment and assigning special tasks to legal persons that perform the healthcare activity and to healthcare providers.

2. Transport, burial and exhumation of the dead

Article 58

Transport, burial and exhumation of the dead must be performed under conditions and in a manner that prevents spreading of infection.

Article 59

Burial and transport of the dead that have not been buried and that died of anthrax, diphtheria, cholera, plague, abdominal typhus, viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa and Marburg, dengue), yellow fever and vCJ and other communicable diseases referred to in Article 3 paragraph 2 hereof, may be performed only under conditions and in the manner set by the Ordinance referred to in Article 65 hereof.
The dead referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried and transported in the territory of the Republic of Croatia or out of the Republic of Croatia pursuant to the decision and a dispatch note issued by the sanitary inspector of the state administration county office, the City Office of the City of Zagreb, competent according to the place of death of the person. The decision and the dispatch note for transport of the dead abroad shall be issued by the sanitary inspector from paragraph 2 of this Article with the preliminary approval of the competent body in charge of internal affairs.

Article 60

The dead that have not been buried and who did not die from communicable diseases referred to in Article 59 paragraph 1 hereof, shall be transported in the territory of the Republic of Croatia or out of the Republic of Croatia pursuant to the decision and a dispatch note issued by the sanitary inspector at the state administration county office or the City Office of the City of Zagreb, competent according to the place of death of the person. The decision and the dispatch note for transport of the dead referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article abroad shall be issued with the preliminary approval of the competent body in charge of internal affairs.

Article 61

The dead shall be transported from abroad to the Republic of Croatia only pursuant to the decision of the Ministry issued with the approval of the ministry in charge of internal affairs. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article apply also to the dead in transit through the Republic of Croatia.

Article 62

Exhumation and transport of the dead from one grave to another for burial at the same cemetery or the same place or from one place to be buried in another place in the territory of the Republic of Croatia or from the Republic of Croatia abroad shall be carried out pursuant to the decision and a dispatch note issued by the sanitary inspector in a state administration county office or the City Office of the City of Zagreb, competent according to the place of burial. The decision and the dispatch note for transporting a dead person abroad shall be issued with the preliminary approval of the competent body in charge of internal affairs. The transport of the remains of the human corpse exhumed after the expiry of ten years from the date of burial, shall be carried out pursuant to the dispatch note issued by the sanitary inspector at the state administration county office or the City Office of the City of Zagreb, competent according to the place of burial.

Article 63

Transport of urns containing ashes of the dead may be carried out without a dispatch note.

Article 64

The costs of the transport of the dead for burial shall be borne by the person who has submitted an application for approval of transport, unless otherwise laid down by special regulations or international agreements.
Article 65

The ordinance on the conditions and manner of arranging, transferring, transporting, cremation, burial and exhumation of the dead and on the conditions for the facilities and equipment to be met by legal and natural persons engaged in arranging, transferring, transporting, cremating, burying and exhuming the dead shall be issued by the Minister.

3. Measures for prevention and control of hospital infections

Article 66

All legal persons performing the healthcare activity, private healthcare providers and social welfare institutions shall provide hygienic and other conditions and carry out suitable sanitary-technical and hygienic and other measures for the prevention of spreading of communicable diseases (hospital infections).

In accordance with this Act and the ordinance issued pursuant to this Act, all persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall adopt a general act whereby establishing measures, obligations and responsibilities for the protection from hospital infections.

Article 67

The ordinance on the measures for prevention and control of hospital infections shall be issued by the Minister.

The ordinance on the sanitary safety of water for haemodialysis shall be issued by the Minister.

V. SUPERVISION OF CARRYING OUT OF MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Article 68

In the performance of sanitary inspection surveillance on the borders, border sanitary inspectors have the right and obligation to:
1. order health examinations of persons to establish the presence of communicable diseases,
2. order placing into quarantine of persons referred to Article 55 hereof,
3. order carrying out of obligatory preventive deratisation, disinfection and disinsectisation,
4. order carrying out of obligatory anti-epidemic deratisation, disinfection and disinsectisation,
5. order investigation of the efficiency of deratisation, disinfection and disinsectisation,
6. order undertaking other prescribed sanitary-technical and hygienic measures against communicable diseases, in accordance with this Act and commitments under international agreements.

Article 69

Carrying out of measures for protection of the population against communicable diseases shall be supervised by competent sanitary inspectors.

When carrying out supervision, competent sanitary inspectors are authorised to:
1. forbid movement of persons for whom it has been established or it is suspected that they suffer from certain communicable diseases,
2. forbid gathering of persons at schools, cinemas, clubs and other public places, until the risk of an epidemic outbreak of communicable diseases laid down by this Act has ceased,
3. order isolation and treatment of persons suffering from communicable diseases regulated by this Act,
4. forbid work of persons suffering from certain communicable diseases and of carriers of certain communicable disease at certain jobs or places where they can endanger health of other people,
5. order removal of sick persons from certain jobs,
6. forbid work of persons who have not undergone the prescribed health examinations,
7. order health examinations of persons and materials for laboratory testing in order to establish the presence of communicable diseases laid down by this Act,
8. forbid work of persons who do not have necessary knowledge about food safety and personal hygiene,
9. order health education of persons referred in Article 37 hereof,
10. order carrying out general, special and safety disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation,
11. forbid carrying out general, special and safety disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation to a healthcare institution, or other legal person, if they do not meet the set conditions, if they perform this activity without the Minister’s authorisation or perform it in an inappropriate manner,
12. order the performance of regular health examinations,
13. order vaccination against communicable diseases of persons professionally exposed to risk,
14. order testing of the efficiency of disinfection (microbiological purity) in facilities intended for food production and trade,
15. order taking other prescribed measures aimed at protection of the population from communicable diseases.

Article 70

The measures referred to in Articles 68 and 69 hereof shall be ordered by a decision. An appeal or a statement of claim against such a decision shall not postpone its execution.

If a sanitary inspector, during the inspection surveillance, estimates that epidemiological indications exist that require certain measures to be taken to remove threats to the health and life of the population, he will be verbally order prompt carrying out of such measures.

VI. OTHER PROVISIONS

Article 71

In order to prevent and control communicable diseases in the interest of the Republic of Croatia, the Ministry shall:
1. monitor the trends in communicable diseases on the basis of reports prepared by the Croatian National Institute of Public Health,
2. issue annual immunisation programmes on the proposal from the Croatian National Institute of Public Health,
3. align the work of the competent authorities of local and regional self-government units in the prevention and control of communicable diseases and in carrying out measures for the
protection against communicable diseases that appear in epidemic form and endanger two or more municipalities,
4. on the proposal from the Croatian National Institute of Public Health, order carrying out of safety measures against communicable diseases in the event of an epidemic outbreak endangering more units of local or regional self-government, in particular of complex outbreaks and outbreaks caused by unknown causative agents.

Article 72
The ministry competent for internal affairs shall offer help, within its competencies, to the Ministry in carrying out the measures referred to in Article 69, paragraph 2 and Article 70 hereof, as well as in carrying out other measures laid down by this Act.

Article 73
Within the protection of the population against cholera, malaria, plague, viral hemorrhagic fevers, SARS and communicable diseases of unknown causative agents, the Republic of Croatia shall provide resources for:
1. carrying out sanitary and inspection surveillance on the borders and for carrying out measures in connection with carrying out such surveillance,
2. health examinations of foreigners and citizens of the Republic of Croatia when entering the Republic of Croatia,
3. refunding the costs of participation in carrying out the measures referred to in Article 55, paragraph 3 hereof.

Article 74
Resources intended for carrying out preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic measures pursuant to this Act for persons insured under the compulsory health insurance scheme shall be provided in accordance with the Compulsory Health Insurance Act. Resources intended for carrying out the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for persons not insured within the compulsory health insurance scheme in the Republic of Croatia shall be provided in accordance with special regulations. The establishment of the insured person’s status referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not postpone carrying out of the measures laid down by this Act.

VII. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 75
The legal person will be fined for an infringement in the amount from HRK 50,000.00 to 100,000.00 if it:
1. carries out disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation without meeting the set conditions (Article 11, paragraph 2),
2. does not conduct early detection of the source and the routes by which infection is transmitted (Article 13),
3. does not perform laboratory examinations of the causative agents of communicable diseases or of an epidemic outbreak of communicable diseases (Article 14),
4. performs laboratory examinations of the causative agents of communicable diseases, or of an epidemic outbreak of communicable diseases without the Minister’s decision (Article 14, paragraph 8),
5. does not keep records on performed laboratory examinations or does not report on the causative agents of communicable diseases (Article 15),
6. does not report on communicable diseases in the manner laid down by this Act and the ordinance issued pursuant to this Act (Article 16),
7. does not report to the authorities laid down by regulations relating to veterinary activities (Article 18, paragraph 1),
8. carries out preventive and obligatory preventive disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation without the Minister’s authorisation (Article 24, paragraph 1),
9. does not submit the report on the performed professional surveillance within the set deadline (Article 24, paragraph 5),
10. does not carry out anti-epidemic disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation, or carries out anti-epidemic disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation without meeting the conditions laid down by the ordinance issued pursuant to this Act (Articles 49, and 54),
11. does not carry out the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of hospital infections (Article 66, paragraph 1),
12. fails to act, within the set time limit, in accordance with the decision issued by the sanitary inspector (Article 69). For an infringement from paragraph 1, items 5, 6 and 11 of this Article legal persons will be fined in the amount from HRK 5,000.00 to 10,000.00.
For an infringement from paragraph 1 of this Article, the responsible person of the legal person will also be fined in the amount from HRK 5,000.00 to 10,000.00.

Article 76

The legal person will be fined for an infringement in the amount from HRK 30,000.00 to 80,000.00 if it:
1. fails to provide the competent sanitary inspector and competent general practitioner (family medicine) or a specialist epidemiologist the possibility of undisturbed surveillance and taking the prescribed measures for the protection of the population against communicable diseases (Article 8),
2. fails to carry out general measures for the prevention and control of communicable diseases (Article 10),
3. obstructs carrying out of disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation (Article 11, paragraph 1),
4. employs a person who has not previously undergone health examination or fails to provide regular health examinations of its employees (Article 28),
5. employs or keeps at his/her work post a person for which it has been established to be suffering from a certain communicable disease or to be excreting germs or parasites (Article 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34),
6. does not provide for acquiring necessary knowledge about food safety and personal hygiene, or keeps at a work post a person without the necessary knowledge about food safety and personal hygiene (Article 37),
7. transports, buries or exhumes the dead contrary to provisions of Articles 58 – 62 hereof.
The natural person and the responsible person in the legal person will be fined for an infringement referred to in paragraph 1 hereof in the amount from HRK 3,000.00 to 8,000.00.
For a repeated infringement referred to in paragraph 1 hereof, in addition to the fine, the measure of withdrawing the license for performing activities will imposed for a six-month
period, while for an infringement committed for the third time, in addition to the fine, the measure of permanent withdrawal of the license for performing activities will be imposed.

**Article 77**

Where the obligation to adhere to the measures aimed at protecting the population against communicable diseases relates to a minor, the parent or the guardian will be fined for an infringement in the amount of HRK 2,000.00, if they fail to perform the obligation of immunisation against the diseases set by the Compulsory Programme of Vaccination of School Children and Children of Preschool Age.

**Article 78**

The doctor of medicine or another healthcare provider who has established the presence of a disease, or a death from a communicable disease, who fails to promptly notify the nearest legal person performing the healthcare activity or a private healthcare provider will be fined on the spot for the infringement in the amount of HRK 2,000.00.

**Article 79**

For any infringement of the provisions of this Act, the sanitary inspector will impose an on-the-spot fine in the amount of HRK 1,000.00.

**VIII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 80**

The ordinances whose adoption is under the responsibility of the Minister shall be adopted within six months from the date of entry into force of this Act.

**Article 81**

Until the date of entry into force of the ordinances referred to in Article 80 hereof, the following ordinances shall remain in force:

1. Ordinance on the conditions to be met by the healthcare institutions that perform laboratory examinations of the causative agents of communicable diseases, and of epidemic outbreaks of communicable diseases and a control (verification) of laboratory examinations of communicable diseases in order to establish a diagnosis (Official Gazette 23/94),
2. Ordinance on the manner of keeping records of the performed laboratory tests (Official Gazette 23/94),
3. Ordinance on the performance of health examinations of persons being or suspected of being carriers of certain communicable diseases (Official Gazette 23/94),
4. The ordinance on performance of health examinations of persons under health supervision (Official Gazette 23/94 and 93/00),
5. Ordinance on the manner of carrying out immunisation, seroprophylaxis and chemoprophylaxis against communicable diseases, and on the persons subject to this obligation (Official Gazette 164/04)
6. Ordinance on the conditions to be met by the legal and natural persons that perform the activity of obligatory disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation as a measure for the prevention and control of communicable diseases in the population (Official Gazette 35/07),
7. Ordinance on the manner of carrying out obligatory disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation (Official Gazette 35/07),
8. Ordinance on the conditions to be met by the health institutions that provide health education of persons engaged in the production and transport of foodstuffs (Official Gazette 2/02),
9. Ordinance on the conditions to be met by the health institutions that perform immunisation against yellow fever and rabies (Official Gazette 23/94)
10. Ordinance on the conditions and manner of carrying out measures for the prevention and control of hospital infections (Official Gazette 93/02),
11. Ordinance on sanitary safety of water for haemodialysis (Official Gazette 125/03)
12. Ordinance on the conditions and manner of carrying out transport, burial and exhumation of the dead (Official Gazette 23/94).

Article 82

Legal persons authorised to carry out disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation pursuant to the regulation in force on the date of the entry into force of this Act shall align their work and operations with the provisions of this Act and ordinances issued pursuant to this Act within 18 months after the entry into force of this Act.

Article 83

On the date of entry into force of this Act, the Act on the Protection of the Population against Communicable Diseases shall cease to have effect (Official Gazette 60/92 and 26/93).

Article 84

This Act shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Class: 501-05/07-01/01
Zagreb, 13 July 2007.

THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT
The President of the Croatian Parliament

Vladimir Šeks, m.p.