Bilateral Screening

Control Measures for Animal Diseases

Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
Veterinary Directorate

Brussels
20 – 24 October 2014
Control measures for animal diseases

Content:

• Organization of animal health system in RS
• Animal health control activities and measures
• Legal base
• Compulsory notification of animal diseases
• Animal diseases in RS and preparedness of VS
  • Epidemiological situation
  • Early warning, Preparedness, rapid alert & response
  • Control measures
  • Future plans
Control measures for animal diseases

Animal diseases:

- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Classical swine fever
- African swine fever
- Avian Influenza
- Newcastle Disease
- Bluetongue
- Swine vesicular disease
- African Horse Sickness
Control measures for animal diseases

Animal diseases:

- Bovine tuberculosis
- Brucellosis
- Enzootic bovine leucosis
- Fish diseases
- TSE/BSE
- Zoonoses
- Other diseases
Control measures for animal diseases

1. **CCA: Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection, Veterinary Directorate**
   1) **Animal Health, Welfare and Traceability Department**
      i. Animal Health/Epidemiology Unit
      ii. Animal Welfare Unit
      iii. Animal I&R Unit
   2) **Veterinary Inspection Department**
      i. Unit for Animal Health and Welfare (I&R)
   3) **Unit for registration of veterinary organizations**

2. **Veterinary Institutes (in total 12)**
   - Laboratory investigations
   - Veterinary epidemiology centers
   - Rapid response teams (12)
   - Advanced emergency veterinary teams (4 in Serbia)

3. **Private and public veterinarians**
   1. 298 authorized vet. stations– delegated activities
   2. 904 in total vet. stations/clinics/ambulances
Veterinary laboratories

• 12 Epidemiological regions in Serbia
• 12 veterinary institutes responsible for laboratory investigation and epidemiological support
  1. NIV Serbia- Belgrade
  2. NIV “Novi Sad”- Novi Sad
  3. VSI “Sombor”- Sombor
  4. VSI “Subotica”- Subotica
  5. VSI “Kraljevo”- Kraljevo
  6. VSI “Sabac”- Sabac
  7. VSI “Zajecar”- Zajecar
  8. VSI “Nis”- Nis
  9. VSI “Zaječar” Zaječar
  10. VSI “Zrenjanin”- Zrenjanin
  11. VSI “Pančevo”- Pančevo
  12. VSI “Požarevac”- Požarevac
  13. Faculty of veterinary medicine (TSE)
# Reliable diagnosis of animal diseases

Quality standards (ISO 9001:2000, ISO 17025)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>QMS 9001:2000</th>
<th>Animal Heal. ISO 17025</th>
<th>Food safety ISO 17025</th>
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Designated NRLs for animal health

1. Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia, Belgrade:
   - Foot and Mouth Disease
   - Swine vesicular disease
   - Blue tongue
   - Classical swine fever
   - African swine fever
   - African horse sickness
   - Infectious horse anaemia
   - Horse influenza
   - Dourine
   - Glanders
   - Anaerobic infections
   - Aujeszky’s disease
   - Enzootic bovine leucosis
   - Fish diseases
Designated NRLs for animal health

2. Scientific Veterinary Institute Novi Sad:
   - Leptospirosis
   - Listeriosis
   - Atrophic rhinitis
   - Transmissive gastroenteritis of swine
   - Gumboro disease
   - IBR/IPV
   - Mycoplasma infections
Designated NRLs for animal health

3. Veterinary Specialist Institute Kraljevo:
   - Avian Influenza
   - Newcastle Disease
   - Q fever
   - West Nile Fever
   - Mycoplasmosys

4. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Belgrade, Pathology Department:
   - TSE/BSE
Compulsory notification of animal diseases

Legal base:
1. Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12)
2. Criminal Code (OG RS 85/05, 88/05 - corr., 107/05 - corr., 72/09, 111/09, 121/12 i 104/13)
5. Instruction on prioritization on animal diseases (2005)

Procedures and responsibilities:
1. Farmer/owner/keeper
2. Veterinarian
3. Veterinary epidemiologist (veterinary institute)
4. Veterinary inspector
5. Veterinary Directorate (IT system, software module)
Compulsory notification of animal diseases

**Notification software module:**

- Part of integrated VIMS
- Web-based application: [http://www.vet.minpolj.gov.rs](http://www.vet.minpolj.gov.rs)
- Registration and documentation of all AD
- Management support tool
- Detailed information about outbreaks
- Immediate access
- Decision supporting tool
- Two types of outbreak:
  - *Primary outbreak*
  - *Secondary outbreak*
Compulsory notification of animal diseases

Duties of owners:

• In the case of suspicion of infectious disease, presence of clinical symptoms, a sudden death of an animal, appearance of two or more cases of disease with the same or similar symptoms, animal owner or keeper shall:
  • report it immediately to a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector;
  • prevent other persons from approaching the animal, herd, flock or body of the dead animal until the arrival of a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector;
  • isolate the body of the suspected animal;
  • retain any body of an animal suspected to have died of an infectious disease until otherwise instructed by a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector;
  • provide information requested by a veterinarian or a veterinary inspector;
  • enable sampling for testing purposes.
Compulsory notification of animal diseases

*International notification:*

- It is mandatory for the VD to issue an immediate notification of the primary outbreak of any notifiable disease
- This presumes notification of diseases without delay, and within 24 hours at the least, to the OIE and competent veterinary authorities of neighbouring countries
- WAHIS
- WAHIS-Wild
Rulebook on establishing of Program of measures for animal health protection

To be adopted and published before end of January for that particular year (e.g. OG RS 24/14 in 2014)

1. Animal identification and registration
2. Zoosanitary/ Biosecurity measures/ Animal Welfare
3. General and active surveillance
4. Education and awareness
5. Vaccinations (CSF, ND, Rabies)
6. Diagnostic investigations
7. Surveillance of Emerging, High impact animal diseases (AI, FMD, BT...)
8. Monitoring of endemic diseases (Brucellosis, TB, Bovine leucosis, Trichinosis, Salmonellosis, Q fever, fish diseases, bee diseases, aerobes/anaerobes infection,
9. Monitoring in AI centres
10. Abortus programme
Surveillance of animal diseases

Example - 2014:

- Routine vaccination
  - CSF,
  - Rabies (dogs, cats, wild carnivores)
  - Some regional issues (e.g. anthrax, clostridia infections...)
- Monitoring of vaccination and control of immunological status
  - Newcastle disease,
  - CSF,
  - Rabies (ORV)
- Diagnostic investigations of priority diseases
  - brucellosis,
  - enzootic bovine leucosis,
  - bovine tuberculosis,
  - BSE/TSE,
Surveillance of animal diseases

Example - 2014:

- Monitoring of EADs or possible infections with exotic agents
  - FMD (re-establishment of OIE official free status)
  - Bluetongue disease,
  - Avian influenza,
  - ASF
  - Infection with Schmallenberg virus
- Monitoring of males in artificial insemination centers and breeding males
- Monitoring of wild animals and game animals in hunting grounds
Surveillance of animal diseases

Example - 2014:
• Monitoring of some endemic diseases and zoonosis
  • Q fever
  • West Nile Fever
  • Trichinella in wild boar
  • BVD
  • IBR
  • Salmonellosis,
  • Campylobacteriosis,
  • MRSA
  • AMR
  • Mycotoxicosis
  • Aujeszky disease
  • Fish diseases
Surveillance of animal diseases

Example - 2014:
• Notification, sampling and testing of all abortuses (bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine, equines)
  • Brucellosis,
  • Leptospirosis,
  • Q fever,
  • BVD,
  • Schmallengerg
  • Lysteriosis
  • Other if relevant
Foot and mouth disease

Epidemiological situation in Serbia and preparedness

- The last confirmed case of FMD – 1996
- OIE status free from FMD without vaccination (2006)
- National Reference Laboratory for FMD (Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia in Belgrade)
  - Collaboration with Community RL for FMD
  - Participation in international Proficiency Testing
  - Coordination of diagnosis standards and methods at national level, antigen identification and genome characterization
  - OIE "Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines"
- Due to epidemiological risk (Turkey, Thrace region...), preparedness activities
  - Improving FMD Emergency in Balkans by EuFMD (2013/2015)
**Foot and mouth disease**

**Legal base**

- Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12);
- Rulebook on notification of animal diseases and Directive
- Rulebook on establishing measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Foot and Mouth infectious disease (OGRS 15/10).
- Contingency plan *(drafted with support of TAIEX, in procedure)*
- Import control
- Quarantine of imported susceptible animals
Foot and mouth disease

Control measures

• Mandatory notification
• Vaccination is prohibited
• Measures for eradication of the disease based on the implementation of culling of all animals on infected and contact holdings
• Restriction of movement and trade of susceptible species and their products
• Protection and surveillance zones

Plans

• To publish new Contingency plan and Manual (before end of 2014)
• Simulation exercise of an outbreak of FMD will be carried out in collaboration with Bulgaria and Macedonia in 2015 supported by EuFMD:
  • Desktop simulation (January 2015)
  • Field simulation (March/April 2015)
  • Follow up (during 2015)
Classical Swine Fever

• Epidemiological situation in Serbia and preparedness
  • The last confirmed case of CSF – November 2010
  • Vaccination policy in place
  • Due to epidemiological risk, preparedness activities
  • Eradication strategy approved in 2012
  • New strategy under development (TA, IPA 2012)
  • Development of National Veterinary Compensation Fund
  • National conference on CSF – communication with stakeholders
  • EU supported programe (IPA)
**Classical Swine Fever**

Epidemiological situation 2005-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of holding</th>
<th>No of holdings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Commercial farms</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Family farms type A</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Family farms type B</td>
<td>34,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Backyard holdings</td>
<td>130,398</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Free range holdings</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>165,530</strong></td>
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</table>
Classical Swine Fever

**Legal base**

- Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12);
- Rulebook on notification of animal diseases and Directive;
- Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Classical Swine Fever infectious disease, and the manner of their implementation (OG RS 102/2009).

Aligned to EU legislative

- Commission Decision 2002/106/EC of 1 February 2002 approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever

- Revision in September 2014, new regulation
Classical Swine Fever

Control measures

• Mandatory notification
• Preventive vaccination is in place (C-strain of CSFV).
• Measures for eradication of the disease based on the implementation of culling of animals from infected and contact holdings
• Determination of protection zone and surveillance zone
• Restrictions on movement and placing on the market of all susceptible species of animals and their products
• Prohibition of feeding of pigs with catering waste

Plans

• Evaluation on the epidemiological situation,
• Preparedness and capacities for non-vaccination policy
• Communication with stakeholders
• Simulation exercise in autumn 2015 (Desktop simulation, Field simulation, Follow up)
**Classical Swine Fever**

**Strategy for non vaccination:**

Control and eradication of CSF ensuring:

1. *the implementation of biosecurity measures,*
2. *animal identification and movement control,*
3. *surveillance and monitoring activities to early detect virus circulation,*
4. *Improvement of early warning system and rapid response to outbreaks,*
5. *Continuous education*
6. *Awareness and collaboration with stakeholders*
Classical Swine Fever

Public awareness:
- Biosecurity TV spot and radio commercial broadcasted on national and regional stations
Classical Swine Fever

Public awareness:
- Brochures and leaflets
- Events
КЛАСИЧНА КУГА СВИЊА
КЛИНИЧКА СЛИКА И СИМПТОМИ

Симптоми болести:
- Липотеза
- Падање у вези
- Спредове на главу
- Епистемионе
- Чување
- Печење
- Феталитет
- Спавање
- Гибели

Патоморфолошке промене:
- Гематмохематите
- Љуспоносне промене
- Утолство наљежа у термоклавовима
- Хематохематите
- Епистемионе
- Учесна промене
- Спредови на главу
- Чување
- Печење
- Спавање
- Гибели

Извор: Институт за здравствене науке и карактеристике биоспецифичности, Нови Пазар
African Swine Fever

• Epidemiological situation in Serbia and preparedness
  • Never confirmed nor suspected in Serbia
  • Due to epidemiological risk:
    • Surveillance and monitoring of will board
    • Rapid alert, response and preparedness activities

• Legal base
  • Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12);
  • Rulebook on notification of animal diseases and Directive
  • Rulebook on establishing measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the African swine fever infectious disease (OG RS 32/10):
**African Swine Fever**

**Control measures**
- Mandatory notification
- Measures for eradication of the disease based on the implementation of stamping-out on infected and contact holdings
- Determination of protection zone and surveillance zone
- Restrictions on movement and placing on the market of all susceptible species of animals and their products
- Prohibition of feeding of pigs with catering waste
- Suspected or confirmed case in a slaughterhouse or means of transport
- Confirmation in feral pigs

**Plans**
Contingency plan and simulation exercise (with CSF)
Avian influenza

- **Epidemiological situation in Serbia and preparedness**
  - The last confirmed case of HPAI - 2006
  - Active surveillance ever since, education and awareness,
  - Contingency plan and Manual (2007)
  - Collaboration with public health authorities

- **Legal base**
  - Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12);
  - Rulebook on notification of animal diseases and Directive
  - Rulebook on establishing measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Avian influenza infectious disease (OG RS 7/10)

- Import control
- Quarantine
Avian influenza

Control measures

• Mandatory notification
• The epizootiological inquiry:
  1) the length of time during which avian influenza may have been present on the holding or other premises or means of transport;
  2) the possible origin of avian influenza;
  3) the identification of any contact holding;
  4) the movements of poultry, other captive birds, persons, mammals, vehicles or any material or other means by which the avian influenza virus could have spread.
• Simulation exercise with public health authorities in 2009 (FAO)
• Manual for public awareness activities in collaboration with public health authorities (UNICEF)
Avian influenza

Low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) - Confirmed case:

- risk assessment, relevant criteria (the species concerned, the number of holdings in the area in question, the location of the slaughterhouses and the biosecurity measures)
- measures to be applied on the basis of the risk assessment:
  - Depopulation of all poultry and all other captive birds, Animal welfare standards
  - the disposal of carcasses and hatching eggs;
  - hatching eggs collected and poultry hatched from eggs before the application of the initial measures - official surveillance;
  - table eggs produced before the depopulation - to be disposed of or transported to a packing centre or an establishment for the manufacture of egg products;
  - any material likely to be contaminated is to be disposed of;
  - manure, slurry, bedding, buildings and all material likely to be contaminated are to be cleaned and disinfected;
  - mammals of domestic species are to be prohibited from entering or leaving the holding;
  - the virus is to be isolated.
- Specific measures in the restricted zone (radius of at least 1 km around the holding).
Avian influenza

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI):

- Vaccination is not allowed
- all poultry and other captive birds are to be killed;
- all carcasses are to be disposed of under official supervision;
- poultry hatched from eggs before the application of the initial measures is to be placed under official surveillance;
- meat of poultry slaughtered and eggs collected before the application of the initial measures are to be identified and disposed of;
- all substances likely to be contaminated are to undergo the appropriate treatment;
- manure, slurry, bedding and all materials likely to be contaminated are to be cleaned and disinfected;
- any movements of animals entering and leaving the holding must take place under supervision;
- the virus is to be isolated using the most appropriate laboratory procedure.
- specific measures in the protection zone (at least 3 km around the holding) and surveillance zone (within a radius of at least 10 km around the holding).
Newcastle Disease

- **Epidemiological situation in Serbia and preparedness**
  - The last confirmed cases - 2007
  - From 2008 - stable epidemiological situation due to compulsory vaccination and implementation of registration of poultry holdings (Central database)
  - Active surveillance

- **Legal base**
  - Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12);
  - Rulebook on notification of diseases and Directive
  - Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Newcastle infectious disease (OG RS 95/09),
  - Quarantine
Newcastle Disease

Control measures

- Mandatory notification
- Vaccination is obligatory according to Rulebook on Animal Health Program of Measures
  - *All back-yard poultry must be vaccinated*
  - *Poultry on commercial farms must be vaccinated to ensure permanent immune protection*
  - *Live vaccines made from La Sota strain*
  - *Monitoring of vaccination effectiveness*
- Suspicion of Newcastle disease
- Confirmation of NCD - Measures based on the implementation of culling of poultry from infected and contact holdings,
- Restriction of movement and trade of susceptible species and their products
- Determination of protection zone (min. 3 km) and surveillance zone (min. 10 km)
Bluetongue

- **Epidemiological situation in Serbia and preparedness**
  - The last confirmed case of BT-serotype 4 in 2014
  - Previous case in 2002
  - Active surveillance from 2004
  - Monitoring in 2014 due to epidemiological situation in Greece and Bulgaria
    - *Serological*
    - *Virological*
    - *Entomological*
  - Establishment of Expert group
  - Crisis management centar,
  - Regional crisis management centar
  - Collaboration with neighbouring countries
  - Communication with EU,
  - *CVET mission, November 2014*
**Bluetongue**

- **Legal base**
  - Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12);
  - Rulebook on notification of animal diseases and Directive
  - Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Bluetongue infectious disease, and the manner of their implementation (OG RS 18/09, 95/14)
  - Quarantine
  - Import control
Bluetongue

Control measures

• Mandatory notification
• Vaccination is not in place, could be approved by CCA
• Restriction of movement and trade of susceptible species and their products
• Determination of restrictive, protection zone and surveillance zone
  • 20 km area around infected holding
  • the protection zone 100 km
  • the surveillance zone at least 50 km from the protection zone
• Restrictions on movements of animals,
• Conditions for the transit across protection and surveillance regions
African Horse Sickness

- **Epidemiological situation in Serbia and preparedness**
  - Never reported

- **Legal base**
  - Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12);
  - Rulebook on notification of animal diseases and Directive
  - Rulebook on establishing measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the African Horse Sickness infectious disease and mode of their implementation (OG RS 6/10),
  - Import control
  - Quarantine
African Horse Sickness

Control measures

• Mandatory notification
• Confirmed case - all infected equidae to be slaughtered and the carcases of the animals disposed
• to extend the measures to all holdings situated within a 20 km radius,
• Vaccination of all animals in this area
• epizootiiological survey
• protection zone (of at least 100 kilometres around the infected holding)
• surveillance zone (of at least 50 kilometres beyond the protection zone)
• specific measures to be applied: identifying all holdings containing equidae, visits and examinations carried out by the official veterinarian and a ban on moving the animals.
• Systematic vaccination of the animals may be carried out in the protection zone.
**Enzootic bovine leucosis**

**Legal base**

- Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12)
- Rulebook on establishing of Program of measures for animal health protection
- Prerequisites for free status in Central database
- Diagnostic testing (financed by CA):
  - *All bovines older than 24 months*
  - *Control at slaughterhouses,*
  - *keeping of records and notifications to vet. Insp. at place of origin*
Enzootic bovine leucosis

Legal base

- Regulation on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the enzootic bovine leucosis disease, and the manner of their implementation (O.G. of the Republic of Serbia No 51/2009)
- in line with:
  - Council Directive 77/391/EEC introducing community measures for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle,
**Bovine tuberculosis**

**Legal base**

- Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Bovine tuberculosis, the manner of their implementation and establishing the status of herds free from bovine tuberculosis (OG RS 51/09)

- Aligned to:
  
  Council Directive 77/391/EEC introducing community measures for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle,
  Council Directive 78/52/EEC establishing the community criteria for national plans for the accelerated eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and enzootic leucosis in cattle
  Council Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine
Bovine tuberculosis

- Prerequisites for free status in Central database
- Monitoring program (financed by CA)
- All bovines older than 6 weeks
- Primary disease diagnostics (single tuberculin test) conducted by authorised veterinarians using the intradermal tuberculinisation method with the single tuberculin test PPD culture of Mycobacterium bovis
- Final testing (comparative tuberculinisation of animals exhibiting positive or suspicious reaction after the single tuberculin test) is conducted by the authorised laboratory
- Control at slaughterhouses,
- keeping of records and notifications to vet. Insp. at place of origin
Brucelosis

Legal base

- Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12)
- Rulebook on establishing of Program of measures for animal health protection
- Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Bovine brucellosis, the manner of their implementation and establishing the status of herds free from Bovine brucellosis (OG RS 55/09)
- Prerequisites for free status in Central database
- Vaccination is prohibited
- Diagnostics (financed by CA):
  - All bovines older than 12 months (except fattening males) and small ruminants older than 6 months
  - All abortuses to test in authorised lab
  - Control at slaughterhouses, keeping of records and notifications to vet. Insp. at place of origin
Fish diseases

Organizational improvements
• Engagement of one aquatic animal disease expert in CCA (2014)

Legal base
• Rulebook on Animal Health Program of Measures
• Clinical examinations, sampling and laboratory examinations
• Two authorised institutes to carry out investigations,
• Listed fish diseases
  • Viral haemorrhagic septicemia
  • Infectious haemotopoetic necrosis
  • Infectious pancreatic necrosis
  • Spring viraemia of carp
  • Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy
**Mollusc diseases**

- Not applicable
- To be in place before accession to EU.
Other Diseases

Swine Vesicular Disease:
• The Rulebook on establishing measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Swine Vesicular Disease infectious disease, and the manner of their implementation (OG RS 10/10)
• No specific problem nor activity in regards to SVD nor Teschen disease.

PPR:
• Serbia is active in participation in Tripartite meetings under EUFMD umbrela, with Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria.
• Risk analysis, following of epidemiological situation in region, particularly in Thrace region.
• Collaboration with neighbouring countries,
Zoonoses and food borne diseases

Legal base

- Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12)
- Law on Food Safety (OG RS 41/09)
- Law on human protection against contagious diseases (OG RS 125/04)
- Rulebook on Health Program of Measures
  - Zoonoses
  - AMR
- Rulebook for notification (zoonoses included)
- Rulebooks for particular diseases only

Structure and collaboration

- Collaboration with public health authorities
- Collaboration within Veterinary Services and departments (multisector issue)
- Capacity building - IPA 2013
- MoH established expert group for transposition of EU legislation
Rabies

- **Animal population:** Endemic in wild population (silvatic Rabies); sporadic in domestic/pet population
- Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Rabies infectious disease, and the manner of their implementation (O.G. of the Republic of Serbia No. 78/2009)
- Rulebook on Program of Animal Health Protection Measures:
  1. Vaccination of dogs and cats: older than 3 month to be vaccinated once a year with inactivated vaccine
  2. Oral vaccination of wild carnivores is conducted twice a year, in spring and autumn.
- NRL for Rabies – Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia (Belgrade)
## Rabies

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<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TESTED</th>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
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ORV
Bovine tuberculosis

Legal base
- Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12)
- Rulebook on establishing of Program of measures for animal health protection
- Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, supression, and eradication of the Bovine tuberculosis, the manner of their implementation and establishing the status of herds free from bovine tuberculosis (OG RS 51/09)
- Aligned to:
  - Council Directive 77/391/EEC introducing community measures for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle,
Bovine tuberculosis

- Prerequisites for “free status” in Central database
- Monitoring program (financed by CA)
- All bovines older than 6 weeks
- Primary disease diagnostics (single tuberculin test) conducted by authorized veterinarians using the intradermal tuberculinisation method with the single tuberculin test PPD culture of Mycobacterium bovis
- Final testing (comparative tuberculinisation of animals exhibiting positive or suspicious reaction after the single tuberculin test) is conducted by the authorized laboratory
- Control at slaughterhouses,
- keeping of records and notifications to vet. Insp. at place of origin
Brucellosis

Legal base

- Law on Veterinary Matters (OG RS 91/05, 30/10, 93/12)
- Rulebook on establishing of Program of measures for animal health protection
- Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Bovine brucellosis, the manner of their implementation and establishing the status of herds free from Bovine brucellosis (OG RS 55/09)
- Prerequisites for free status in Central database
- Vaccination is prohibited
- Diagnostics (financed by CA):
  - All bovines older than 12 months (except fattening males) and small ruminants older than 6 months
  - All abortuses to test in authorized lab
  - Control at slaughterhouses, keeping of records and notifications to vet. Insp. at place of origin
Salmonellosis

- Rulebook on establishing measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the infections of poultry with the certain serotypes of Salmonella spp. (OG RS 7/10).
- Aligned with
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

VETERINARY DIRECTORATE
Veterinary Public Health Dept
Animal Health Dept
Veterinary Inspection

Veterinary Institutes
Laboratories
Faculties
Veterinary Practice

AGRICULTURE INSPECTION

PHYTOSANITARY DIRECTORATE

Plant Health Institutes
Laboratories

Food Business Operators
Holdings

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

SECTOR FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Institutes
Laboratories
Faculties

Food Business Operators
Holdings
TSE/BSE

Legal framework

Regulation 999/2001/EC

- Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection and diagnostics of infective disease transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, manner for their implementation, as well as the measures for prevention of spread, control and eradication of this infective disease (OG RS No 96/10)
- Order Implementation of the measures for Prevention of Incidence, Detection, Prevention of Spreading, Containment and Eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy’s (OG RS No 8/09)
TSE/BSE

Legal framework

✓ Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection and diagnostics of infective disease transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, manner for their implementation, as well as the measures for prevention of spread, control and eradication of this infective disease (OG RS No 96/10)
- Monitoring of TSE
- Specified risk materials
- Feed ban
- Measures for suspected case
- Measures in case of officially confirmation
TSE/BSE

Legal framework

- Order Implementation of the measures for Prevention of Incidence, Detection, Prevention of Spreading, Containment and Eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy’s (OG RS No 8/09)

- Import conditions for shipments of animals, food, feed and APB based on GBR - categorization of countries:
  - negligible, controlled, undetermined
International recognition of Serbian Veterinary Service

- Official OIE status of the country free of FMD without vaccination (2006)
- Official OIE status of the country free of Rinderpest (2007)
- Member of the Steering Committee for TADs for Europe (52 European countries)
- Member of Executive Committee of EUFMD
- Member of OIE Task Force for Europe (53 member states)
- Member of OIE Steering Group for Animal Welfare for Europe (53 member states)
- Represented in OIE Regional Commission for Europe as General Secretary of Bureau
- Continuous assessment by European Commission (FVO audits)
- OIE – PVS (March 2013)
- In progress: OIE status for BSE
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION