

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes

Project Number 20: Support for Food safety, Animal Welfare and Control/Eradication Classical Swine Fever and Rabies

1 BASIC INFORMATION

- 1.1 CRIS Number:** 2011/022-585
- 1.2 Title:** Support to food safety and animal welfare and Control / Eradication of Classical Swine Fever and Rabies
- 1.3 ELARG statcode:** 03.12 Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy
- 1.4 Location:** Republic of Serbia

Implementing arrangements:

- 1.5 Contracting Authority:** EU Delegation (EUD) to Serbia
- 1.6 Implementing Agency:** EUD
- 1.7 Beneficiary (including details of project manager)**
- Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) –
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The Steering Committee will be chaired by the Beneficiary Project Manager and additionally consist of representatives of the EU Delagation, the Veterinary Directorate, and other relevant state institutions and/or stakeholders. The Committee will meet each quarter to discuss the progress of project implementation.

Finance

- 1.8 Overall cost:** EUR 6 million
- 1.9 EU contribution:** EUR 6 million¹
- 1.10 Final date for contracting:** 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement (FA).
- 1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:** 4 years after the signature of the FA.
- 1.12 Final date for disbursements:** 5 years after the signature of the FA.

2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND PROJECT PURPOSE

2.1 Overall Objective:

To improve the animal health status in Serbia and surrounding countries regarding Classical Swine Fever and Rabies as well as to improve and further align with the EU acquis the systems for food and feed chain safety control to assure the protection of consumers, animal and public health.

2.2 Project purpose:

1. Continued support of the eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever in domestic pigs and wild boars.
2. Continued support of the eradication programme of rabies in wildlife (mainly fox) population and reduction of the risk of the transfer of the virus on the population of domestic animals.
3. Analysis and Assessment of the food and feed supply chains.
4. Development and adoption of a strategy, standards and regulations on hygiene for food of animal origin and for animal feed hygiene.
5. Institutional Development in food and feed safety.
6. Capacity Building in the veterinary, animal welfare, and food and feed safety sectors.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

European Partnership with Serbia (including Kosovo) of 18 February 2008 (2008/213/EC) identifies priorities that need to be developed in the process of Serbia's efforts in integration.

Agricultural sectoral policies related to this project are:

- Update legislation and strengthen implementation and controls in the areas of food safety and veterinary and phytosanitary issues.

¹ During the UPA 2011 programming process the indicative budget of this project was estimated at 4.8 million euro. Due to the limited budget of the IPA 2011 National program for Serbia, budget was reduced to 4 million. Subject to availability, the remaining cost may be covered from the savings or reserves from the IPA 2011 program.

- Continue to upgrade veterinary, phytosanitary, wine and sanitary laboratories, inspectorates and controls at external borders.
- Continue to upgrade food-processing establishments to meet EU requirements.

Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA):

Under Article 97 (Agriculture, and the agro-industrial sector) of the Stability and Association Agreement (SAA) cooperation between EU and Serbia related to the Community acquis in the field agriculture as well as veterinary and phytosanitary domains will aim at modernisation and restructuring, attain community sanitary requirements, and support the gradual approximation of Serbian legislation and practice to Community rules and standards.

The Serbian 2009 Progress report by the Commission of the European Communities of October 14, 2009 remarks (4.2.2 p.42) that: “Some progress can be reported in the veterinary area. The Law on Animal Welfare was adopted in May 2009. Action plans for improvement and extension of the system for the identification of bovine animals and for the registration of their movements were adopted. A strategy for exchange of data from the animal identification and registration IT systems with other IT systems was endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management. Regulations on bovine animal identification and registration development was adopted in July 2009 together with three sets of regulations for the eradication of bovine diseases”

Implementation of the laws on Food Safety and Animal Welfare, including preparation of associated standard operating procedures and secondary legislation, will improve the current situation in Serbia regarding the whole veterinary system.

According to the 2010 Progress Report, little progress has taken place in the area of **food safety**. Implementing legislation relevant for allowing export to European Union was adopted. However, the implementation of the law on food safety needs to improve. Substantial implementing legislation needs to be enacted and enforced. The principle of risk analysis is not yet applied and an adequate database system needs to be set up for this purpose. The Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points Plans need to be better implemented by operators and associated official controls. Inspections and controls at the external border need to be further upgraded. The ministry needs to improve capacities to take on its new competences on food safety. As far as the veterinary law is concerned, amendments to the law on veterinary matters were adopted. They further align the legislation with the EU *acquis*. Implementing legislation was adopted among other things on conducting border veterinary controls, eradication of a number of diseases and animal welfare. In the field of animal welfare, two European conventions on pets and protection of vertebrate animals were ratified. However, further amendments to the import licensing system will be necessary as the current system is not compatible with the *acquis*. The implementing legislation on border controls is not enforced and veterinary inspections and controls at external borders have not been upgraded.

2.4 Link with 2011-2013 MIPD for Serbia²

Support for food safety, animal welfare and control/eradication of swine fever and rabies falls under the Agriculture and Rural Development sector and addresses its objective to strengthen the food safety and veterinary sectors with particular focus on the national

² Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document

system of laboratories for food chain control, animal welfare, control of diseases, and controls at external borders.

Agriculture and rural development is an important sector in the Serbian economy with a direct social dimension, as approximately half the Serbian population live in rural areas. This sector, which includes food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary issues, is therefore a key challenge for Serbia in the pre-accession period. Alignment and implementation of the *acquis* in this sector is a demanding exercise and a key part of Serbia's preparations to assume the obligations of EU membership.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable) N/A

2.6 Link with national / sectoral plans

The policies in the Serbian agricultural sector aim at, among others, full harmonisation with the veterinary, phyto-sanitary and sanitary standards of the EU. Realisation of this goal will require a staged approach in order to leave time for the adjustments and structural controls.

The Government's "Agricultural Strategy" identifies seven objectives of agricultural policy and the following are particularly addressed by this project:

- To increase the wealth of the nation through an efficient agricultural sector, producing products that are internationally competitive in terms of quality and price.
- To ensure that the food provided to Serbian consumers meets acceptable standards of quality and safety.
- To prepare Serbia's agricultural sector for accession to the EU.
- To prepare Serbia's agricultural trade & support policies for accession to the WTO.

The Serbian Government Amended National Programme For Integration of the Republic of Serbia into the European Union (December 2009) gives priorities for the period 2010-2012 in Annex 2, 3.12.5, and those related to the Project are:

In the National Integration Program prepared by the Republic of Serbia, and in accordance with mid-term priorities of the European Partnership and the EC Progress Report for 2007, mid-term priorities in food safety envisage further harmonization with the EU's *acquis*.

Based on the Law on Food Safety, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM), together with the Ministry of Health (MoH) will draft and adopt legislation and supporting regulations in accordance with the relevant EU directives and regulations.

3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

3.1 Background and justification:

The Republic of Serbia has already started transposition and implementation of provisions in the *acquis communautaire* relevant to Animal Disease Control, Animal Welfare and Food Safety. Secondary legislation is currently being prepared for adoption. It is necessary to implement these regulations and to control their enforcement by the Veterinary Inspection Service. It is of particular importance to continue disease control for CSF and

Rabies. It is also important to improve inspection procedures, knowledge and expertise through continuous training for inspectors and other officials involved in controlling and monitoring food safety and animal welfare.

The disease control elements of this project are an extension (continuation) of the Project entitled: “*Support of the Control/Eradication of Classical Swine Fever and Rabies in the Republic of Serbia*”, which are part of IPA 2008 and IPA 2009. The common objective of these projects is to assist Serbia to control and eradicate two high priority animal diseases (CSF and Rabies).

The project is in line with other regional projects that involve neighbouring countries and regions (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)).

The Republic of Serbia has already started processes of transposition and implementation of provisions of the *Acquis communautaire* relevant to animal disease control and eradication including Classical Swine Fever and Rabies. During implementation of the IPA 2008 and IPA 2009 project it is expected that the Veterinary directorate will significantly increase administrative and institutional capacities to implement important measures in regard to the eradication and control of animal diseases. Also, knowledge transfer activities will take place to educate farmers, hunters, and other stakeholders, which are of crucial importance for eradication of certain animal diseases, in particular those that need an integrated management approach by different interest groups.

The eradication of rabies and CSF in the Western Balkans consists of two components – a regional component for the Western Balkan countries (managed by the EU), and a national component (this project). There are 7 national programmes, one in each of the West Balkan countries, including the one in Serbia, where EU financing started with IPA 2008. The purpose of the project described in this project fiche is to continue the earlier work (IPA 2008 and 2009).

Wildlife in the whole region of Western Balkan countries, is a reservoir of classical swine fever virus and rabies virus with permanent threats of serious outbreaks in domestic animal populations.

Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

Production of pork and products from pig meat is a very important agricultural sector in Serbia with potential for significant growth. Some recognized companies from the EU have already started to invest in pig production in Serbia after the veterinary administration proclaimed that the CSF is under control and that Serbia will switch the control approach to a non-vaccination policy.

The wild boar population in Serbia is counted and registered by hunt associations and the Ministry of Agriculture (Forestry Directorate). The Veterinary Directorate has engaged one wildlife specialist and started close collaboration and cooperation with hunter associations in order to implement an appropriate surveillance system for the wildlife. In 2009 the Veterinary Directorate significantly improved CSF monitoring of wild boars as support to the project. Such active surveillance will create a better understanding of the epidemiological situation in the wild pig population but also enable scientifically-based risk analysis before the implementation of a non-vaccination policy. There is currently no vaccination programme for wild boars against CSF but a close dialogue with DG SANCO will help to develop a common strategy.

In January 2010 the Veterinary Sector started the IPA 2008 project to control CSF. Initial activities have included discussions with responsible bodies in neighbouring countries and planning for a CSF control strategy. There were two outbreaks of Classical Swine Fever in Republic of Serbia (Sremska Mitrovica municipality) in November 2010 after more than 3 years. One outbreak was located on the commercial farm and another on small, backyard holding in the same municipality. The outbreak is reported to EU notification system (ADNS) and OIE (WAHIS) in order to transparently inform member states. Serbian CA immediately have established protection and surveillance zones and performed all measures prescribed in the Rulebook for Classical Swine Fever (in line with relevant EU legislative). Local Crisis Management Centre was responsible for implementation of all measures. This crisis influenced eradication activities and VD established much better control of implementation of vaccination programme. According to risk assessment, it is necessary to prolonge vaccination campaign in this and other regions, in order to prevent country and region of new outbreaks, especially in non-vaccinated population of pigs. The non-vaccination programme will start later in 2011 or in following years in dependence of epidemiological situation and according to new long term strategy for eradication of CSF which is currently under development.

Rabies

Control and eradication of rabies has been a focus for decades in Serbia, as well as other countries in the region, because of permanent notification of cases in the wildlife population. There were 181 registered cases of rabies in Serbia in 2009, predominantly in foxes with some cases in domestic animals (dogs and cats) which have been in direct contact with affected foxes.

Rabies is suppressed by the systematic annual vaccination of dogs and cats. Since October 2007 the Veterinary Directorate of Serbia has been implementing dog identification (using transponders), a programme of dog and cat vaccination against Rabies, and a programme of registration in a central database of dogs, cats and owners. Owners have been issued Pet Passports for every registered dog or cat. The project is designed as a supporting tool for the eradication of Rabies with more than 900,000 animals registered in a modern web-based central database.

Food safety

The basic legal framework in the EU is provided by Regulation N. 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council, laying down the general principles and requirements of Food Law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety. The principal objectives of the project are to provide support in capacity building and institutional development for implementation of EU general and specific food and feed hygiene requirements and implementation of effective official control systems

In particular a strategy for upgrading establishments producing food to EU standards is considered necessary. The issue appears to be critical in the area of food and feed of animal origin where the risks and non-compliance are significantly higher compared to the area of food of non-animal origin.

Ensuring high levels of food safety requires attention to the entire animal food chain from producer through to users of animal products for non-human consumption (in particular certain forms of animal feed), and ultimately also waste disposal from processing plants must be addressed (due to potential for disease). This is not an issue that can be ignored. A

previous twinning project (carried out in 2006-2009) identified significant problems in Serbian animal product processing plants, with high risks of contamination and scope for uncontrolled spread of diseases, particularly through the animal feed chain, which would have catastrophic consequences for the Serbian agricultural sector. This twinning project also prepared a draft action plan foreseeing different options for management of animal byproducts in Serbia. However, this action plan still needs to be adopted by the MAFWM. Existing processing plants are in poor condition, they lack adequate sanitary and health controls, and suitable transport for animal products is inadequate. This project will therefore also develop capacity within the Veterinary sector to enable the examination of potential risks arising within the animal food and feed chain and identification of regulatory and infrastructure needs to provide the evidence base for future action that complies with the EU *acquis*.

Animal Welfare

The Animal Welfare Law primarily defines the conditions regarding animal welfare, and responsibilities of legal entities, individuals and entrepreneurs regarding welfare of animals from the farm to the slaughterhouse, including obligations of transporters and keepers of animals. Legislation covers: rules of conduct and protection from abuse, the development and promotion of public awareness in the direction of respect, and duty of care and responsibility towards animals.

The European Union position is that the candidate countries should necessarily fully harmonize regulations on animal welfare with European Union legislation. This segment is an important element in increasing of public confidence in food production and to prevent differences between member states in relation to animal welfare, which may cause unequal conditions of competition and thus adversely reflect on the functioning of the internal market of the European Union. Candidate countries must therefore make detailed plans for restructuring of the animal husbandry sector including the investments based on the request of the legal system of the European Union. Animal welfare legislation presents a commercial and economic necessity for Serbia because of the economic importance of both importing and exporting products of animal origin, which requires respect for all procedures regarding the holding and transport of animals, and animal products to the final destination or consumer.

The state of animal welfare in the Republic of Serbia is currently unsatisfactory. There is a lack of interest and information about the necessity of protecting animals, indifference and non-recognition of the basic needs of animals, as well as the implications of irresponsible treatment of animals can have on the living standards of people. Animal welfare is thus also a social issue that has many aspects (e.g. educational, informational, cultural), which can be used to achieve economic progress, through respect, care, and a responsible attitude towards animals. A high level of awareness is a prerequisite to achieving the ultimate goal, a harmonious life for people and animals. Adoption of the Animal Welfare Act has created a new framework for the protection of animals and new approach to this issue in Serbia.

Animal welfare is increasingly understood as a significant factor in the quality of animal products - a factor which has a direct impact on consumer choice. The new law affects the physical and legal persons or entrepreneurs who perform activities related to animals, owners and the possessor of animals, and awareness of citizens, (as well as the economic situation in Serbia). The law will have special impact on farmers and producers because the standards stipulated in the legislation will enable them to export their products to European Union markets. The new law requires mandatory training of persons working with animals,

thus raising the level of their awareness that the responsibility of the owner or keeper of animals is not only to animals, but also to the safety of the wider community.

Measures that will be taken to achieve the goals regarding this law are training of veterinarians and veterinary inspectors, the owners, keepers of animals, legal and natural persons, entrepreneurs – transporters of animals. Monitoring will require a higher level of inspection and control, more efficient data management and a documentation system in order to follow up inspections with and allow for imposition of sanctions in cases of non-compliance.

In each area (food safety, animal feed safety, animal welfare) action is required to implement legislation, either recently adopted or about to be adopted by Serbia, through establishment of standards, operating procedures and regulations, and to raise standards to bring Serbia into line with EU requirements in these areas.

In each area assistance is required to undertake a range of activities including:

- Needs assessment;
- Development of standards and regulations;
- Training of personnel within MAFWM, its agencies, and other stakeholders;
- Rising awareness among relevant stakeholders and the public.

By integrating the capacity building activities in these three sectors savings can be made through linking the training programs and technical assistance, and benefits obtained through synergistic effects arising from a coordinated approach to developing policy, regulations, operating procedures, and guidelines in the three sectors at the same time.

The project will enable the following improvements to take place:

Food Safety

Implementation of the new Serbian Law on Food safety through new standards and regulations based on risk assessment, improvements in hygiene across all establishments involved in processing or handling food and animal feed; development of inspection teams, a national crisis management response team, training across all relevant stakeholders, and raise awareness about food hygiene.

Animal Welfare

Implementation of the new Animal Welfare Law, which will bring Serbia into line with EU requirements through setting standards and regulations, creation and training of inspection teams, and training and awareness raising regarding animal welfare throughout the supply chain.

Testing and analysis for food of animal origin and feed, in the field of food safety, in Serbia are performed by followed laboratories:

- Veterinary Institutes – 12 laboratories,
- Institute of Meat Hygiene and Technology,

- Centre for Foodstuffs examinations,
- SP Laboratory for food safety.

All these laboratories are accredited according to ISO 17025.

Food Safety and Animal Welfare

Food safety and animal welfare, are both concerned with managing activities involving multiple stakeholders that are linked together usually in some form of economic relationship. Food and feed safety must deal with food supply chains where animals or animal products are passed from one person or a set of persons to another, and who may or may not be located in close proximity. Animal welfare must deal with ensuring that all persons involved in keeping or transporting animals from one place to another adhere to the same standards of welfare. There are many similarities in the requirements for implementing legislation in both areas. The complex nature of the activities requires capacity building to develop thorough understanding of risks throughout the supply chains, effective inspections of large numbers of establishments (using risk-based sampling), and good documentation and data handling to enable follow-up actions to take place. Both areas also require raised awareness among large numbers of stakeholders, and the general public in order to achieve effective implementation of legislation.

To enable more efficient use of limited resources (as many capacity building activities for both elements will be similar) these two elements of the project have been conceptualized in terms of four components that address the key needs for both food safety and animal welfare sectors:

- Analysis and assessment
- Strategy, Standards and Regulations
- Institutional Development
- Capacity building (which includes public awareness raising)

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

Impact:

First, the project will continue the disease control activities started under the IPA 2008 project, namely: procurement of vaccines and their distribution, strengthening of epidemiological surveillance and rapid response activities, development of information technology management (including further development of a geographical information system for epidemiological purposes), document management and reporting systems, capacity building in laboratory testing and the development of necessary laboratory controls, monitoring of the swill feeding ban. Other related activities include: awareness-raising campaigns, appropriate training of veterinarians, hunters and inspectors, and suitable surveillance of wild life with regard to both CSF and rabies.

Second, the project will have an impact on increasing public confidence in the food supply chain and harmonization of the relevant national regulations in relation to animal welfare with the EU legislation. Implementation of these laws will contribute to Serbia being in position to meet the standards set in the EU for export of food and animals.

Publicity activities of the twinning project will raise awareness of the population on food hygiene.

Sustainability:

Implementation of the IPA 2008 disease control project began in January 2010 and the first vaccination distribution activities are due to start in September 2010. This IPA 2011 project will continue these activities.

The food safety elements of the project are a direct continuation of the results attained by projects; CARDS 2005, a Twinning Program “Institutional Capacity Building for the Veterinary Directorate” and Institutional Capacity Building of the Food Chain Laboratories Administration (SR 2005/IB/AG/02), that provided assistance in drafting both laws.

At the end of this project, it is expected that the Ministry staff and other relevant parties will be equipped with skills to continue with the implementation of not only these laws, but others too.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

The first two components of this project build on activities started in 2010 under the IPA 2008 project, while components 3 to 6 focus on capacity building and institutional development in the areas of food and feed safety, and animal welfare. The results for the components are described below:

Results related to component 1: Continued support for the Classical Swine Fever eradication programme in domestic pigs and wild boars

1. Completed assessment of current programme activities and effectiveness with recommendations for updating and improvements.
2. Regulations for national surveillance and control programme for CSF are regularly analysed and improved, in line with EU legislation.
3. Multi-annual strategy, operating procedures and surveillance system (active and passive surveillance, official controls etc.) are updated and improved.
4. The non-vaccination policy for CSF on commercial farms and backyard holdings is effectively monitored and updated in response to new information.
5. Surveillance programmes and/or sustainable vaccination programmes (in some zones) of wild boars are reviewed and updated where required.
6. Continued availability and use of vaccines, diagnostics and diagnostic investigation supplies for CSF.

Measurable indicators of progress include:

- Assessment report with recommendations for project improvements.

- Regulations are updated and harmonized with the current EU legislation along with a watching brief on potentially new EU legislative development.
- Updating and continuation of the eradication strategy and standard operating procedures.
- Completed review of regulations for non-vaccination policy
- Action plan for non-vaccination policy is updated.
- Reporting system on CSF in wild boar population is reviewed and updated
- Acceptable number of wild boar population simple tests completed
- Crisis management teams training programme updated
- Procedures for management of outbreaks of CSF updated and improved.

Results related to component 2: Continued support of the eradication programme for rabies in wildlife (mainly fox) population, and reduction in the risk of the transfer of the virus to domestic animals

1. Completed assessment of current programme activities and effectiveness with recommendations for updating and improvements.
2. Review and update of regulations for national surveillance programme for rabies in line with EU legislation
3. Review and update of multi-annual strategy, operating procedures and surveillance systems (active and passive surveillance, official controls etc.)
4. Equipment for epidemiological surveillance and rapid response tested and improved
5. Continuation of updated surveillance programme and sustainable vaccination programmes for wild life against rabies
6. Continuation of updated vaccination programme for wildlife population (foxes) in compliance with EU recommendations across the whole territory of Serbia

Measurable indicators of progress include:

- Assessment report with recommendations for project improvements.
- Updated regulations are harmonized with EU legislative
- Eradication strategy and standard operating procedures updated and improved in line with new information
- List of equipment available and regularly updated
- Continued availability and use of information system with registers and appropriate data
- Identification and registration system for dog and cats is in use

- Availability of reliable data concerning number of vaccines distributed annually
- Annual number of cases of rabies in fox population is decreased

Component 3: Analysis and Assessment of the food and feed supply chains

1. Risk analysis of the food and feed supply chains sourcing materials from animals in Serbia (with a focus on disease control and consumer safety); a needs assessment of regulatory requirements and infrastructure investment in order to minimize risk and maximize consumer safety.

Measurable indicators of progress include:

- Clear understanding of sources and nature of risks in selected food and agricultural feed chains.
- Identification of regulatory (standards, guidelines, controls, inspection, monitoring), and investment needs (physical infrastructure, equipment, training).

Component 4: Development and adoption of a strategy, standards and regulations on hygiene for food originating from animals and for animal feed hygiene

1. Development and adoption of standards and regulations on hygiene for food originating from animals and for animal feed hygiene
2. Using evidence from the risk assessment carried out under Component 3, development of a strategy for managing risk in the food and feed sectors
3. Animal welfare standards and guidelines are developed and adopted for all keepers of animals.
4. Development of a national strategy for implementing animal welfare standards.

Measurable indicators of progress include:

- Improved awareness of food and animal feed hygiene among relevant MAFWM staff, animal producers, processors, and other key stakeholders
- Improved understanding of standards required and economic implications of application in Serbia
- A national strategy for improving animal welfare.
- Improved understanding of animal welfare standards by all stakeholders, and improved welfare of animals at all stages in the supply chain
- A draft risk management strategy identifying required actions across the food and feed supply chains.

Component 5: Institutional Development in food and feed safety

1. Updated food and feed management documentation system to enable effective inspection, monitoring and control of all those involved in animal-based food and

feed supply chains. No procurement of supplies or services will be required outside of the scope of the twinning contract in this regard.

2. Food Safety Crisis Management plan adopted
3. Inspection teams established for food and agricultural feed establishments

Measurable indicators of progress include:

- Improved understanding and control of establishments processing food and animal feed
- Establishments are formally registered in a documentation system
- Enhanced capacity to manage outbreaks of food poisoning and deal with threats to safety of food supplies for humans and animals
- Improved Hygiene standards in food and animal feed establishments over time.

Component 6: Capacity Building in the veterinary, animal welfare, and food and feed safety sectors

1. Training programs related to control and monitoring of food safety for inspectors, and other key stakeholders in the Veterinary Sector and other appropriate government departments.
2. Training of professionals and MAFWM staff in animal welfare standards and management.
3. Public education and awareness campaign for both food (and feed) safety and animal welfare standards. This will focus on key stakeholders in food and feed supply chains, and in the case of animal welfare on all keepers and transporters of animals.

Measurable indicators of progress include:

- Increased number of inspectors certified to undertake monitoring and control of food and feed establishments, and to enforce animal welfare standards and regulations.
- Improved knowledge and understanding of food and feed hygiene requirements at all stages in the supply chain.
- Improved knowledge and understanding of animal welfare requirements at all stages in the supply chain
- Improved understanding among stakeholders and the general public about animal welfare standards and practices.

3.4 Activities:

Activities related to Component 1: Continued support for the Classical Swine Fever eradication programme in domestic pigs and wild boars

- 1.1. Assessment of the current situation resulting from implementation of activities started in 2010, and identification of where changes, improvements and updating are required.
- 1.2. Improved monitoring and surveillance programme for the wild boar population building on experience and scientific evidence provided during the first two or three years of monitoring.
- 1.3. Vaccination programme applied where needed on wild boar populations.
- 1.4. Improved monitoring and non-vaccination programme for commercial farms and all holdings with pigs based on evidence collected in the first two or three years of monitoring, emergency vaccination in case of outbreaks of classical swine fever, other eradication measures (Co2 bags, tunnels).
- 1.5. Regulations reviewed at regular intervals in line with EU legislation and changes made where necessary.
- 1.6. Review and updating of standard operating procedures and contingency planning for all programme activities (this activity will include review of processes, updating where required, and continual 'on-the-job' training of personnel using simulation exercises and other techniques).

Activities related to component 2: Continued support of the eradication programme for rabies in wildlife (mainly fox) population, and reduction in the risk of the transfer of the virus to domestic animals

- 2.1. Assessment of the current situation resulting from implementation of activities started in 2010, and identification of where changes, improvements and updating are required.
- 2.2. Updating and continuation of the monitoring and surveillance programme for rabies.
- 2.3. Updating and continuation of the rabies vaccination programme for wildlife across the whole of Serbia.
- 2.4. Regulations for national surveillance programme reviewed at regular intervals and improved in line with EU legislation.
- 2.5. Review of utilisation and effectiveness of the epidemiological surveillance and rapid response equipment. Making changes in procedures and utilisation where required and provision of continued 'on-the-job' training for relevant personnel.
- 2.6. Review and updating of standard operating procedures and contingency planning for all programme activities (this activity will include review of processes, updating where required, and continual 'on-the-job' training of personnel using simulation exercises and other techniques).

Activities related to Component 3: Analysis and Assessment

- 3.1. Conduct of a risk assessment of the current food and feed supply systems.
- 3.2. Conduct of an audit to assess investment needs in the food and feed supply chain.

Activities related to Component 4: Strategy, standards and regulations

4.1. Food safety: Developing regulations on food hygiene for food originating from animals and for hygiene of animal feed. Activities include:

- Check regulations meet the EU standards
- Develop guidelines for implementation
- Study tours/visits to other EU countries to build capacity/undertake training.

4.2. Using best practice from EU member states to develop standards that meet EU requirements on both food safety and animal welfare.

4.3. Food safety – using evidence from activities in component 3 develop a draft risk management strategy that prioritise actions, assigns responsibilities, and identifies time frames for action.

Animal welfare - Develop system of animal welfare standards across the entire supply chain, in particular for the following individuals and organizations:

Those involved in keeping animals, Veterinary inspectors (farm, transport and slaughterhouse inspectors), those involved in transporting live animals.

4.4. Animal welfare – using evidence from activities in Component 3 put together a draft strategy for implementing standards and regulation on animal welfare. Identify priorities for action, time frames, and responsibilities.

Activities related to Component 5: Institutional development

5.1. Food safety: Create a food and feed management documentation system

(Determine the type, level and sources of information needed, design information collection system; design and test data base for holding and analyzing information).

5.2. Food safety: Develop a Crisis Management plan. Using best practice and technical assistance from EU member states design a Crisis Management Plan for Serbia with standard operating procedures and identify key staff at all levels; assign responsibilities. Create communications links between key sectors within MAFWM, and between MAFWM and other Ministries.

5.3. Food safety: Create inspection teams (assess the number of inspection teams required, type and level of expertise needed; assign responsibilities and develop operating procedures, monitoring and reporting system for expert teams; provide manuals of procedures to all inspectors.

5.4. Preparation of guidelines for the implementation of the draft strategies (on food safety and animal welfare) prepared in Component 4

Activities related to Component 6: Capacity Building

6.1. Food safety: using experts from appropriate institutions in selected EU member states undertake training programs for inspectors, food and feed establishment managers, and other key stakeholders

6.2. Food safety crisis management plan - Deliver training to identified staff and other relevant stakeholders in crisis management; assignment of responsibilities and certification of relevant staff.

6.3. Food safety inspection teams: Deliver training to team members and other stakeholders as required

6.4. Identify forms of delivery best suited to different sectors/actors, which may include workshops, individualized training programmes, short courses, training manuals, and study tours.

6.5. Food safety awareness raising program designed for all stakeholders.

6.6. Animal welfare: Train professionals, MAFWM staff, and others involved in keeping, transporting, or slaughtering animals, in particular: those involved in keeping animals, Veterinary inspectors (farm, transport and slaughterhouse inspectors), those involved in transporting live animals.

6.7. Animal welfare: develop a public education and awareness raising programme. Identify a range of approaches for raising awareness among different stakeholders, media and sectors of society. The project will assist in raising awareness on food safety and animal welfare issues among the professional and general public through organisation of visibility and training events and conferences, as well as through design of publicity products such as leaflets and promotional materials. If required, the project may also assist in design of the awareness strategies, programmes or campaigns (which could be procured outside of the scope of the project). Publicity and awareness raising activities will be subject to provisions of the twinning manual.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

Please explain the added value and the concrete need of this additional project to the ones in 2008 and 2009.

Conditionality:

Components 1 and 2 of this project are a continuation of a 3-year IPA 2008 funded project that started in January 2010 to control/eradicate CSF and rabies, which should be completed first. A second Project from the IPA 2009 programme continues this eradication programme, which will be continued with support from this IPA 2010 project. Regarding Components 3 – 6 of this project: legislation are in place in Serbia and requires the actions listed in these components in order to be implemented.

Sequencing:

Components 1 and 2 of this Project will build upon similar IPA 2008 and IPA 2009 projects. Eradication and control of rabies and classical swine fever requires a multiannual approach. As per the recommendations by the DG SANCO, the eradication of rabies is expected to last for at least 5 consecutive years. It is foreseen to be based on the oral vaccination of the wildlife (in particular foxes) which are the main reservoirs and vectors of the disease. Each of the annual vaccination programmes is anticipated to include two national vaccination campaigns (in spring and autumn). IPA 2008 project for combating animal diseases includes the funds for 2010 autumn and 2011 spring national rabies oral

vaccination campaign. IPA 2009 includes funds planned to be used for autumn 2011 and spring 2012 vaccination campaigns. IPA 2011 would build upon IPA 2008 and 2009 projects as it includes funds which may be used for vaccination campaigns in 2012 and 2013. In parallel, the surveillance systems for rabies and classical swine fever would need to be gradually upgraded as they are a key for sustainable combating and eradication of these diseases. Fighting and eradication of classical swine fever includes development of the associated strategies, contingency plans and response centres and is also requiring a phased and multi annual approach. Combating of this animal disease may include procurement of vaccines or vaccination campaigns (regional or national). Control of these diseases is a permanent problem and it is very important to implement good surveillance and monitoring programmes. The activities in IPA 2009 will follow-on from those carried out within IPA 2008, and will not be repeated, apart from revaccination.

Activities in Component 3 need to be undertaken early on in the project period (risk assessment, needs assessment) in order to provide the evidence base for actions in Component 3 (writing strategies, standards and guidelines).

Capacity building activities such as training of key personnel in MAFWM will need to be sequenced across the project timeframe with some initial capacity building occurring early in the project (e.g. to enable drafting of standards and guidelines), and other activities (e.g. associated with training of inspectors) taking place later in the project after standards and guidelines have been developed.

Awareness raising activities (stakeholders and the general public) should take place towards the end of the project period, after the relevant systems and guidance is in place.

Within the context of the CARDS programme, the EU provided an extensive assistance to strengthening of the Serbian systems for food chain control including upgrading of the laboratories, delivery of the inspection equipment, vehicles for veterinary and phytosanitary inspectors as well as the capacity building projects within the Veterinary and Phytosanitary Directorates whose objectives included support for drafting of the legislation in the food safety, veterinary and plant health areas.

As a result of that support, the new framework acts on the food safety and animal welfare have been adopted by the Serbian Parliament in 2009. However, as identified in 2010 progress report, implementation of the new legislation requires additional efforts. IPA 2011 (components 3 to 6 of this project) will provide support to that effect.

3.6 Linked activities

3.6.1 Links to other IPA programmes

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, with assistance from EAR and TAIEX have been working on several priorities, including food chain safety through an assessment of veterinary and phyto-sanitary legislation, upgrading Serbia's food laboratories and establishing a national animal identification system - all to EU standards. Reform of the veterinary sector is ongoing and a number of laws and regulations have been adopted.

Since 2001 the EU and other donors have supported various activities of the MAFWM regarding: the need for institutional reform; strengthening the laboratory system through the supply of equipment and the technical assistance to improve the quality of management; supporting reform and strengthening of the veterinary, phytosanitary and sanitary inspectorates; improving inspection facilities at external borders; strengthening the

organisational and managerial capacities (objective-setting, budgeting, planning, etc.); upgrading analytical and strategic planning and evaluation capacity; strengthening the protection of plant, animal and public health and strengthening the capacity of the MAFWM in aligning regulations with *acquis communautaire*.

Institutional Capacity Building of the Food-Chain Laboratories Administration (SR2005/IB/AG/02). This Twinning will include the development and implementation of an action plan for the strengthening management of the food-safety laboratory system and strengthen the quality management systems implemented in these laboratories. This Twinning was started in October 2007.

Project within IPA 2008 “Support for the Control/Eradication of Classical Swine Fever and Rabies in the Republic of Serbia” (208/020-406) started in January 2010 with two main purposes – to eradicate sylvatic rabies from the fox population in the whole territory of Serbia and to eradicate classical swine fever from the swine population in the whole territory of Republic of Serbia.

This project will have a very important impact on animal health status in Serbia and in the region.

Within the IPA 2009 programme is a continuation of support in control and eradication of classical swine fever and rabies in Serbia. There are activities relating to supplies of vaccines and diagnostics equipments and tests. Also the vaccination campaign will be continued, and there is continuation in activities regarding public awareness campaign in Serbia

3.6.2 Links with CARDS programmes (ongoing and foreseen)

All implemented projects financed by the EU in the previous period (CARDS 2001-2006) dealt with reform, capacity building and equipping the MAFWM but not directly with CSF and rabies.

Within CARDS 2005, a Twinning Programme “Institutional Capacity Building for the Veterinary Directorate” began in January 2006 in partnership with Germany and Austria. This programme encompasses 5 components (Enhancement of the capability of the Veterinary Directorate, Legal approximation, strengthening of the capacity of the Veterinary Inspectorate, Control and disposal of animal waste and Animal welfare). Apart from having harmonisation of national legislation with the veterinary *acquis* as one of the objectives, this programme also helps decentralise responsibilities of the central veterinary office to District Veterinary Officers, with preservation of the centralised chain of command.

Project “Technical Assistance of Animal Identification and Registration System” (No. 06SER01/04/005) which has started in April 2008 and which is finished on April 2010 had a very important impact on development and improvement of Animal Identification and registration in Serbia through the work on fully compliant Serbia’s Bovine Identification and Registration System with all EU requirements, the extension of animal identification and registration in Serbia to other species in compliance with relevant provisions of *acquis communautaire* and preparation of strategy for the exchange of data from animal identification IT systems with other IT systems of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, other ministries or other bodies involved of the public administration.

3.6.3 *Links to other programmes*

In the food safety field the United States Department for Agriculture (USDA) is providing training opportunities including fellowships and educational seminars for official veterinarians and other stakeholders.

3.7 Lessons learned

Implementation of the programme for combating and eradication of rabies and classical swine fever in Serbia started in January 2010 with the commencement of the designated Technical Assistance project (IPA 2008). It was very soon identified that the development and adoption of the strategic plans for combating and eradication of the two diseases is the highest priority. In case of rabies, the experiences from the EU Member States as well as recommendations by the line DG (SANCO) have been identified as guiding principles. The first national campaign for oral vaccination of foxes against rabies has been successfully completed in early December 2010. The effects of the campaign are currently being evaluated.

However, in case of classical swine fever, due to the epidemiological and economical importance of the disease and specific situation in Serbia, different options will be analysed, in order for the Government to be able to make decisions, for example, in relation to the appropriate time for ceasing of the mandatory vaccination of pigs, which currently presents an obstacle for export of pork to the EU.

Components 1 and 2 of this project will build on the experience gained from two years of implementation of the initial project to combat CSF and Rabies in Serbia starting in 2010. The project will also take into account lessons learned in neighbouring countries that are implementing similar national projects, and from EU Member States.

To date, the classical pattern of two “single” vaccination campaigns per year, carried out in spring and autumn, has been found to be successful in Europe whatever the fox population density. This biannual distribution frequency has been used in all European programmes of oral vaccination that resulted in the elimination of rabies. Spring distributions are preferably carried out in May or June in order to increase the efficient access of fox cubs to bait. However, early spring campaigns carried out in March-April (targeting exclusively the adult fox population at its annual lowest density) were also shown to be beneficial in Belgium, Luxembourg, and several German Bundesländer, where snow is abundant, melting may degrade the vaccine baits, and in such areas vaccination is preferably performed before the snow starts to melt. Autumn distribution is generally organized in September or October.

This project will benefit from the evaluation of the first two years of implementation and enable tailoring of the programmes in order to make them more effective.

Components 3 to 6 of this project will benefit from experiences of neighbouring countries that are recent EU Member States – Romania and Bulgaria, and candidate countries – Croatia, Albania. Experience shows that in developing harmonized legislation, the most important issue is to develop and implement EU standards in existing system of the country. The reform of the wider food safety sector requires consensus between the Ministries and other institutions involved in control of the food chain, in particular with respect to clear

definition and division of responsibilities and introduction of systems and procedures aligned with the EU requirements and best practices.

While the previous EU support to the wider food safety area resulted in adoption of the new legislation it proved that the main challenge, i.e. implementation of the newly adopted acts, lay ahead. The new laws introduce principals which, to the large extent, may be a novelty to the Serbian authorities as well as other sector stakeholders. In some instances, new legislation requires changes to the traditional approaches to the control of food chain safety in force for the last decades. It is therefore clear that the alignment of the Serbian systems for the food chain safety control with the requirements of the EU acquis will be a process and will require appropriate support along that path. As mentioned above, political support and consensus among different state bodies which is part of the system will be a key to success.

In that relation, previous EU funded projects have also identified a need for continuous capacity building within the beneficiary Ministry in order to strengthen its ability to enforce and implement (particularly recently adopted) legislation. It was also identified that a wider group of stakeholders should be included in the educational and training programmes.

4 INDICATIVE BUDGET (AMOUNTS IN EUR MILLION)

Title: Support to food safety and animal welfare and Control / Eradication of Swine Fever And Rabies			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	IPA EUCONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c) = (x) + (y) + (z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Contract 1		x	0.6	0.6	100%							
Contracts 2 and 3		x	3.4	3.4	100%							
Contract 4	x		2.0	2.0	100%							
TOTAL IB			2.0	2.0	100%							
TOTAL INV			4.0	4.0	100%							
TOTAL PROJECT			6.0	6.0	100%							

(1) Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use “X” to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of sum of each line of the Total Expenditure (column (a))

5 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1 (CSF supplies)	T+1Q	T+4Q	T+6Q
Contracts 2 and 3 (Rabies supplies)	T+1Q	T+4Q	T+12Q
Contract 4 (Twinning)	T+5Q	T+6Q	T+14Q

6 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The Project does not target women specifically, but general improvement in CSF and rabies regulations and standards, food safety and animal welfare regulations and standards, will be beneficial to all citizens, including women. Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the Project will be guaranteed.

6.2 Environment

The project directly relates to environmental issues and protection of environment, and strengthening environmental aspects of the Serbian legal framework by improving food safety, animal health and animal welfare with minimum environmental impact after proper risk assessment according to EU requirements.

6.3 Minorities

Improvements in food safety are likely to benefit all sectors of society, but in particular may benefit those on low incomes sourcing cheap food supplies based on poorer quality animal products. Improvements in food safety will result in lower risk from the spread of disease.

People working in food and feed processing establishments (e.g. slaughterhouses, meat processors) should benefit for improvements to health and safety standards, and reduced risk of exposure to disease.

Considering this project will deal with alignment of CSF legislation, food safety, and animal welfare legislation, its outcomes will be beneficial to all citizens.

ANNEXES

- I Log frame in Standard Format
- II Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- III Description of Institutional Framework
- IV Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
 - Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
 - Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA
 - Reference to MIPD
 - Reference to National Development Plan
 - Reference to national / sectoral investment plans
- V Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format			
Title: Support to food safety and animal welfare and Control / Eradication of Swine Fever And Rabies		Contracting period expires: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
		Total budget: EUR 6 million	IPA budget: EUR 6 million
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
Improvement of animal health status in Serbia and surrounding countries regarding Classical Swine Fever and Rabies, improvements in food and feed safety and animal welfare, assurance of consumer protection, improvement of public health, and support for sustainable development of agriculture. This project builds on, improves, and continues an IPA 2008 project on control of Classical Swine Fever and Rabies, which started in January 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No cases of Classical Fever in population of domestic pigs ▪ Increasing of samples from wild boars tested on CSF on statistically significant level ▪ Decrease in number of new rabies cases at least 10 percent yearly ▪ Improved standards of hygiene practiced in food and agricultural feed establishments. • Operational data management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant Official Governmental reports (e.g. Animal disease status report) ▪ European Commission's Progress Report on Serbia ▪ Food and veterinary office (FVO) Reports ▪ Monitoring reports; inspection reports; prosecutions. • Number of certified inspectors. 	

Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued support of the eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever in domestic pigs and wild boars. 2. Continued support of the eradication programme of rabies in wildlife (mainly fox) population and reduction of the risk of the transfer of the virus on the population of domestic animals. 3. Analysis and Assessment of the food and feed supply chains. 4. Development and adoption of a strategy, standards and regulations on hygiene for food originating from animals and for animal feed hygiene. 5. Institutional Development in food and feed safety. 6. Capacity Building in the veterinary, animal welfare, and food and feed safety sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decreasing prevalence and incidence of classical swine fever and rabies in wild life and domestic populations ▪ Number of outbreaks of CSF identified and contained ▪ Number of vaccine packages delivered per year and area covered ▪ Serbia continues with a non-vaccination policy for domestic pigs ▪ Improved standards of hygiene practiced in food and agricultural feed establishments. ▪ Operational data management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal Diseases Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate, ▪ Food and veterinary office (FVO) Reports ▪ New legislative, harmonized with EU in place ▪ Registers of attendance at training workshops and programmes ▪ Monitoring reports; inspection reports; prosecutions. ▪ Number of certified inspectors. ▪ Good practice manuals and guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wild carnivore (Fox) vaccination is successfully applied in neighbouring countries ▪ financial support for vaccine purchase and delivery, and for necessary monitoring and surveillance equipment ▪ Continuous Governmental support for adoption the Acquis Communautaire and institutional capacity building for veterinary service ▪ Cooperation and coordination between all relevant authorities ▪ Financial resources and technical assistance to develop adequate monitoring and inspection procedures; ▪ willingness and ability to enforce regulations and impose penalties for non-compliance.

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Results related to component 1: Continued support for the Classical Swine Fever eradication programme in domestic pigs and wild boars.			
Completed assessment of current programme activities and effectiveness with recommendations for updating and improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment conducted on CSF, and on training and awareness raising programmes. ▪ Strengths, weaknesses and improvements identified and recommendations drawn up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published Assessment report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued ministerial support ▪ Sufficient qualified staff in the appropriate organisations involved ▪ Assessment and evaluation of current situation are thorough, and identify key changes required to improve the effectiveness of activities
Regulations for national surveillance and control programme for CSF are regularly analysed and improved, in line with EU legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identified changes are implemented in the programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate, ▪ Project reports identifying changes made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vaccination of domestic carnivores applied on time and in correct manner
Multi-annual strategy, operating procedures and surveillance system (active and passive surveillance, official controls etc.) are updated and improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of vaccines used and number of outbreaks contained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient institutional capacity for implementation of project
The non-vaccination policy for CSF on commercial farms and backyard holdings is effectively monitored and updated in response to new information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes made to monitoring and surveillance activities. ▪ Number of farm visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official Reports ▪ Monitoring and surveillance data collected and added to data base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved diagnostic,

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Surveillance programmes and/or sustainable vaccination programmes (in some zones) of wild boars are reviewed and updated where required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes made to regulations. ▪ Level of harmonisation with EU regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports of regulatory reviews. ▪ Official statements alerting stakeholders to proposed and actual regulatory changes. ▪ Official Gazette. 	<p>monitoring and control measures are accepted by all stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People and institutions affected by oral vaccination of wildlife accept the improvements in aerial and manual vaccine distribution.
Continued availability and use of vaccines, diagnostics and diagnostic investigation supplies for CSF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated operating procedures in use. ▪ Number of personnel trained. ▪ Number of tests of contingency plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official Gazette. ▪ Directives, instructions and guidance manuals. ▪ Number of training certificates delivered and registers of attendance at training sessions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved information exchange and close co-operation on zoonoses between human health and veterinary authorities can be attained.
Results related to component 2: Continued support of the eradication programme for rabies in wildlife (mainly fox) population, and reduction in the risk of the transfer of the virus to domestic animals			
Completed assessment of current programme activities and effectiveness with recommendations for updating and improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment conducted on Rabies eradication programme, and on training and awareness raising programmes. ▪ Strengths, weaknesses and improvements identified and recommendations drawn up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published Assessment report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvements to disease control and surveillance systems are accepted by all involved parties. ▪ Veterinary services and stakeholders accept the improved training and education opportunities.
Review and update of regulations for national surveillance programme for rabies in line with EU legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulation harmonised and is available in official papers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official Gazette. ▪ Published reports on changes required. 	

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Review and update of multi-annual strategy, operating procedures and surveillance systems (active and passive surveillance, official controls etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy approved, SOP's and document management system available and in use, data collection is evaluated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate. 	
Equipment for epidemiological surveillance and rapid response tested and improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of equipment available and identification of updates and improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate. Audits of equipment. 	
Continuation of updated surveillance programme and sustainable vaccination programmes for wild life against rabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vaccine packages delivered and area covered. Number of stray dogs and cats is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of vaccines and delivery capabilities. Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate. Register of stray animals. 	
Continuation of updated vaccination programme for wildlife population (foxes) in compliance with EU recommendations across the whole territory of Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved programme and/or regulation is available in official papers. Decrease in reported numbers of cases of rabies in the fox population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official Reports (Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Directorate. Food and veterinary office (FVO) Reports. 	
Results related to Component 3: Analysis and Assessment of the food and feed supply chains			
Risk analysis of the food and feed supply chains and needs assessment on regulatory and infrastructural requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear understanding of risks in relevant food and feed supply chains. Clear identification of regulatory and infrastructure needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published reports on risk analysis and needs assessment. Prioritisation of risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of technical assistance to conduct analysis and assessment.

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Results related to Component 4: Development and adoption of a strategy, standards and regulations on hygiene for food originating from animals and for animal feed hygiene			
Development and adoption of standards and regulations on hygiene for food originating from animals and for animal feed hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved awareness of food and animal feed hygiene among relevant MAFWM staff, animal producers, processors, and other key stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published standards and regulations, harmonized with EU requirements; guidelines for implementation. ▪ Numbers completing training programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate training to enable development of standards and regulations. ▪ Capacity within MAFWM to adopt regulations.
Using evidence from the risk assessment carried out under Component 3, development of a strategy for managing risk in the food and feed sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A draft risk management strategy identifying required actions across the food and feed supply chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published strategy document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High quality of assessment carried out in initial phases of project (Component 1) to provide evidence for making standards. ▪ Adequate training and technical assistance.
Animal welfare standards and guidelines are developed and adopted for all keepers of animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A national strategy for improving animal welfare. ▪ Improved understanding of animal welfare standards by all stakeholders, and improved welfare of animals at all stages in the supply chain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published Standards and operating procedures. ▪ System of transfer notes to ensure compliance. Inspection reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-departmental working to ensure all aspects are addressed. ▪ Consultation with key stakeholders.

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Development of a national strategy for implementing animal welfare standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved understanding of standards required and economic implications of application in Serbia. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-departmental working to ensure all aspects addressed. Consultation with key stakeholders.
Results related to Component 5: Institutional Development in food and feed safety			
Updated food and feed management documentation system to enable effective inspection, monitoring and control of all those involved in animal-based food and feed supply chains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved understanding and control of establishments processing food and animal feed. ▪ Establishments are formally registered in a documentation system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document Management system manual; Database of food and agricultural feed establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ability to collect good quality information on food and feed production establishments.
Food Safety Crisis Management plan adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced capacity to manage outbreaks of food poisoning and deal with threats to safety of food supplies for humans and animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of crisis management team; manual of operating procedures; reports of actions undertaken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate number of personnel trained; good communications between elements in the Crisis. ▪ Management Team, and between the team and central government decision makers.

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Inspection teams established for food and agricultural feed establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved Hygiene standards in food and animal feed establishments over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of names and expertise of inspection teams; inspection team activity reports (over specific time periods); number of prosecutions; number of inspections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of adequate number of personnel for training. ▪ Inspection teams have the capacity to enforce regulations and impose penalties
Results related to Component 6: Capacity Building in the veterinary, animal welfare, and food and feed safety sectors			
Training programs related to control and monitoring of food safety for inspectors, and other key stakeholders in the Veterinary Sector and other appropriate government departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number of inspectors certified to undertake monitoring and control of food and feed establishments, and to enforce animal welfare standards and regulations. ▪ Improved knowledge and understanding of food and feed hygiene requirements at all stages in the supply chain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of training courses delivered; number of participants attending training programmes; number of certificates of achievement awarded. ▪ Operating procedures, published guidelines, and manuals of procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Willingness of MAFWM staff and key stakeholders to engage in training. ▪ Quality of technical assistance.
Training of professionals and MAFWM staff in animal welfare standards and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved knowledge and understanding of animal welfare requirements at all stages in the supply chain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of training courses delivered; number of participants attending training programmes; number of certificates of achievement awarded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social and economic capacity of producers and processors to adapt to higher standards.

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operating procedures, published guidelines, and manuals of procedures. 	
<p>Public education and awareness campaign for both food (and feed) safety and animal welfare standards. This will focus on key stakeholders in food and feed supply chains, and in the case of animal welfare on all keepers and transporters of animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved understanding among stakeholders and the general public about animal welfare standards and practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in number of offences recorded; improved compliance with regulations and standards identified through inspections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social and economic capacity of farmers, transporters, and keepers of animals to change practices.

ACTIVITIES	INPUTS & COSTS	Assumptions
<p>Activities related to component 1: Continued support for the Classical Swine Fever eradication programme in domestic pigs and wild boars.</p> <p>Assessment of the current situation resulting from implementation of activities started in 2010, and identification of where changes, improvements and updating are required.</p>	<p>3 supplies contracts, total value EUR 4 million</p> <p>CSF supply (1 contract): EUR 0.6 million</p>	
<p>Improved monitoring and surveillance programme for the wild boar population building on experience and scientific evidence provided during the first two or three years of monitoring.</p>		
<p>Vaccination programme applied where needed on wild boar populations.</p>		
<p>Improved monitoring and non-vaccination programme for commercial farms and all holdings with pigs based on evidence collected in the first two or three years of monitoring, emergency vaccination in case of outbreaks of classical swine fever, other eradication measures (e.g. CO₂ system for euthanasia).</p>		
<p>Regulations reviewed at regular intervals in line with EU legislation and changes made where necessary.</p>		
<p>Review and updating of standard operating procedures and contingency planning for all programme activities (this activity will include review of processes, updating where required, and continual ‘on-the-job’ training of personnel using simulation exercises and other techniques).</p>		
<p>Activities related to component 2: Continued support of the eradication programme for rabies in wildlife (mainly fox) population, and reduction in the risk of the transfer of the virus to domestic animals</p> <p>Assessment of the current situation resulting from implementation of activities started in 2010, and identification of where changes, improvements and updating are required.</p>	<p>Rabies supply (2 contracts): EUR 3.4 million</p>	
<p>Updating and continuation of the monitoring and surveillance programme for rabies.</p>		

ACTIVITIES	INPUTS & COSTS	Assumptions
Updating and continuation of the rabies vaccination programme for wildlife across the whole of Serbia.		
Regulations for national surveillance programme reviewed at regular intervals and improved in line with EU legislation.		
Review of utilisation and effectiveness of the epidemiological surveillance and rapid response equipment. Making changes in procedures and utilisation where required and provision of continued 'on-the-job' training for relevant personnel.		
Review and updating of standard operating procedures and contingency planning for all programme activities (this activity will include review of processes, updating where required, and continual 'on-the-job' training of personnel using simulation exercises and other techniques).		
<p>Activities related to Component 3: Analysis and Assessment of the food and feed supply chains</p> <p>Conduct of a risk assessment of the current food and feed supply systems.</p> <p>Conduct of an audit to assess investment needs in the food and feed supply chain.</p>	<p>Twinning contract – EUR 2 million</p> <p>The essential selection and award criteria for the award</p>	

ACTIVITIES	INPUTS & COSTS	Assumptions
<p>Activities related to Component 4: Development and adoption of a strategy, standards and regulations on hygiene for food originating from animals and for animal feed hygiene</p> <p>Food safety: Developing regulations on food hygiene for food originating from animals and for hygiene of animal feed. Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check regulations meet EU standards - Develop guidelines for implementation - Study tours/visits to other EU countries to build capacity/undertake training. <p>Using best practice from EU member states to develop standards that meet EU requirements on both food safety and animal welfare.</p> <p>Food safety – using evidence from activities in component 3 develop a draft risk management strategy that prioritise actions, assigns responsibilities, and identifies time frames for action.</p> <p>Animal welfare - Develop system of animal welfare standards across the entire supply chain, in particular for the following individuals and organizations: those involved in keeping animals, Veterinary inspectors (farm, transport and slaughterhouse inspectors), those involved in transporting live animals.</p> <p>Animal welfare – using evidence from activities in Component 3 put together a draft strategy for implementing standards and regulation son animal welfare. Identify priorities for action, time frames, and responsibilities.</p>	<p>of twinning contracts are laid down in the Twinning Manual and its annexes.</p>	

ACTIVITIES	INPUTS & COSTS	Assumptions
<p>Activities related to Component 5: Institutional Development in food and feed safety</p> <p>Food safety: Create a food and feed management documentation system (Determine the type, level and sources of information needed, design information collection system; design and test database for holding and analyzing information).</p> <p>Food safety: Develop a Crisis Management plan. Using best practice and technical assistance from EU member states design a Crisis Management Plan for Serbia with standard operating procedures and identify key staff at all levels; assign responsibilities. Create communications links between key sectors within MAFWM, and between MAFWM and other Ministries.</p> <p>Food safety: Create inspection teams (assess the number of inspection teams required, type and level of expertise needed; assign responsibilities and develop operating procedures, monitoring and reporting system for expert teams; provide manuals of procedures to all inspectors.</p> <p>Preparation of guidelines for the implementation of the draft strategies (on food safety and animal welfare) prepared in Component 4</p>		

ACTIVITIES	INPUTS & COSTS	Assumptions
<p>Activities related to Component 6: Capacity Building in the veterinary, animal welfare, and food and feed safety sectors.</p> <p>Food safety: using experts from appropriate institutions in selected EU member states undertake training programs for inspectors, food and feed establishment managers, and other key stakeholders</p> <p>Food safety crisis management plan - Deliver training to identified staff and other relevant stakeholders in crisis management; assignment of responsibilities and certification of relevant staff.</p> <p>Food safety inspection teams: Deliver training to team members and other stakeholders as required</p> <p>Identify forms of delivery best suited to different sectors/actors, which may include workshops, individualized training programmes, short courses, training manuals, and study tours.</p> <p>Food safety awareness raising program for all stakeholders</p> <p>Animal welfare: Train professionals, MAFWM staff, and others involved in keeping, transporting, or slaughtering animals, in particular: those involved in keeping animals, Veterinary inspectors (farm, transport and slaughterhouse inspectors), those involved in transporting live animals.</p> <p>Animal welfare: develop a public education and awareness raising programme. Identify a range of approaches for raising awareness among different stakeholders and sectors of society including: leaflets and brochures, articles in relevant newspapers and magazines, dissemination through relevant societies and organizations, development and regular updating of website, dissemination of information through informative TV and radio program (e.g. news items, documentaries, etc.).</p>		

PRECONDITIONS:

Components 1 and 2 are a continuation of a 3-year IPA 2008 and IPA 2009 funded projects; the former started in January 2010 to control/eradicate CSF and rabies.

Components 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this project are dependent on successful completion and adoption of regulations for implementing the Food Safety Law and on the adoption of regulations that establish animal welfare standards for Serbia.

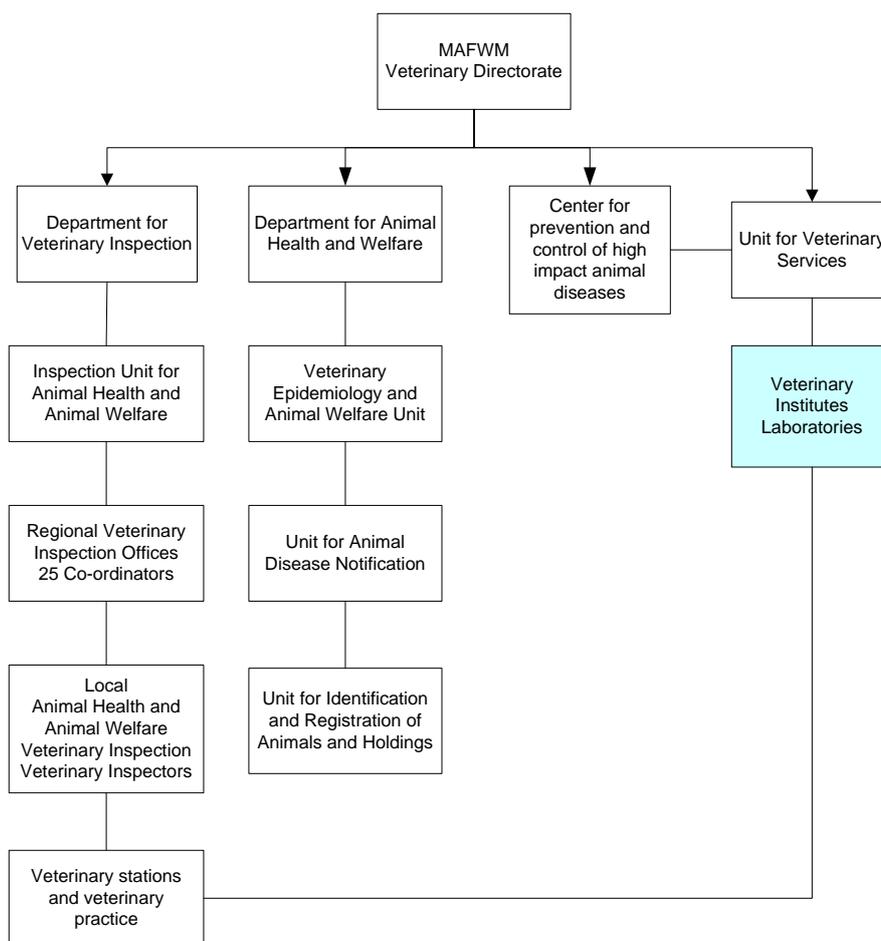
ANNEX 2: Indicative amounts (in EUR million Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project (IPA contribution only)

Contracted	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Total
Contract 1 (CSF supplies)				0.60											0.60
Contracts 2 and 3 (rabies supplies)				3.4											3.4
Contract 4 (Twinning)						2.00									2.00
Cumulated				4.00		2.00									6.00
Disbursement	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Total
Contract 1 (CSF supplies)						0.6									0.60
Contract 2 and 3 (rabies supplies)				2.0								1.4			3.4
Contract 4 (Twinning)						0.7					0.7			0.6	2.0
Cumulated				2.0		3.3					4.0	5.4		6.00	6.00

ANNEX III: Institutional Framework – legal responsibilities

Following this project, in cooperation with the Regional project, as well as individual national projects by neighbouring countries in the region, an effective control of these diseases will be made possible, as the effect of cross border spread will be minimised and therefore reduce the risk of introduction of these very important diseases to the European Union.

Animal Health Control System



The VD consists of the following departments (see following page):

Reference to EP / SAA

European Partnership with Serbia (including Kosovo) of 18 February 2008 (2008/213/EC) identifies priorities that need to be developed in the process of Serbia's efforts in integration.

Agricultural sectoral policies related to this project are:

- Update legislation and strengthen implementation and controls in the areas of food safety and veterinary and phytosanitary issues.
- Continue to upgrade veterinary, phytosanitary, wine and sanitary laboratories, inspectorates and controls at external borders.
- Continue to upgrade food-processing establishments to meet EU requirements.

Stabilisation and Association Agreement:

Under Article 97 (Agriculture, and the agro-industrial sector) of the Stability and Association Agreement (SAA) cooperation between EU and Serbia related to the Community *acquis* in the field agriculture as well as veterinary and phytosanitary domains will aim at modernisation and restructuring, attain community sanitary requirements, and support the gradual approximation of Serbian legislation and practice to Community rules and standards.

The Serbian 2009 Progress report by the Commission of the European Communities of October 14, 2009 remarks (4.2.2 p.42) that: "Some progress can be reported in the veterinary area. The Law on Animal Welfare was adopted in May 2009. Action plans for improvement and extension of the system for the identification of bovine animals and for the registration of their movements were adopted. A strategy for exchange of data from the animal identification and registration IT systems with other IT systems was endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management. Regulations on bovine animal identification and registration development was adopted in July 2009 together with three sets of regulations for the eradication of bovine diseases"

Reference to MIPD³

Support for food safety, animal welfare and control/eradication of swine fever and rabies falls under the Agriculture and Rural Development sector and addresses its objective to strengthen the food safety and veterinary sectors with particular focus on the national system of laboratories for food chain control, animal welfare, control of diseases, and controls at external borders.

Agriculture and rural development is an important sector in the Serbian economy with a direct social dimension, as approximately half the Serbian population live in rural areas. This sector, which includes food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary issues, is therefore a key challenge for Serbia in the pre-accession period. Alignment and implementation of the *acquis* in this sector is a demanding exercise and a key part of Serbia's preparations to assume the obligations of EU membership.

³ Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document

Reference to National / Sectoral plans

The policies in the Serbian agricultural sector aim at, among others, full harmonisation with the veterinary, phyto-sanitary and sanitary standards of the EU. Realisation of this goal will require a staged approach in order to leave time for the adjustments and structural controls.

The Government's "Agricultural Strategy" identifies seven objectives of agricultural policy and the following are particular addressed by this project:

- To increase the wealth of the nation through an efficient agricultural sector, producing products that are internationally competitive in terms of quality and price.
- To ensure that the food provided to Serbian consumers meets acceptable standards of quality and safety.
- To prepare Serbia's agricultural sector for accession to the EU.
- To prepare Serbia's agricultural trade & support policies for accession to the WTO.

The Serbian Government Amended National Programme For Integration of the Republic of Serbia into the European Union (December 2009) gives priorities for the period 2010-2012 in Annex 2, 3.12.5, and those related to the Project are:

This project fiche is directed towards meeting these priorities, as well as those set in the National Strategy paper.

One of the main goals of The National Agricultural Development Strategy (NADS), which are stated in The Budget, Economy and Fiscal Policy Memorandum too, is to ensure food which satisfies needs of consumer with regard to quality and safety, and protect the environment from influences of agricultural production (reducing agricultural pollution) through: creating veterinary and phytosanitary services which are corresponding to international standards and legal expectations of Serbian consumers; protecting human health from illnesses transmitted by food and/or animals, adverse effects of pesticides, veterinary drugs and food additives; protecting environment from adverse effects of plant protection products (PPP's), fertilisers and veterinary drugs.

ANNEX IV: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents

The protection/eradication of CSF and rabies is based on the following acts:

Primary legislation: Law on veterinary matters («Official Journal of RS»,. No 91/05)

Secondary legislation is based on the Law on veterinary matters:

- Regulation on Program on Animal Health Protection Measures for 2010 (OG RS No. 6/10)
- Regulation on list of dangerous disease and list of contagious notifiable disease as well as the notification and withdrawal of notification (OG RS No. 49/06)
- Regulation on the mode of conducting veterinary-sanitary examination and control of animals before slaughter and control of products of animal origin (OG SFRY No 68/89)
- Regulation on measures for control and eradication of classical swine fever (OG RS No. 102/09)
- Regulation on measures for control and eradication of rabies (OG SFRY No. 39/88)
- Regulation on Program on Animal Health Protection Measures for 2006 (OG RS No. 38/06)
- Regulations on Loading, Reloading and Unloading of Animals, Products, Raw Materials and Animal Waste, Transportation Vehicle Requirements, Sanitary and Technical Condition of the Consignment and Form of the Consignment Health Condition Certificate (OG SFRY No 69/90)
- Regulation on identification and registration of swine and ovine and caprine (OG RS No 11/2006)

Food safety is based on the following acts:

Primary legislation:

- *Food Safety Law (Official Gazette RS, No 41/09),*
- *Law on Veterinary Matters (Official Gazette SCG, No 91/05)*
- *Law on the Amendments to the Law on Veterinary Matters (Official Gazette of RS, No. 30/2010)*

Secondary legislation:

- Rules lay down method and procedure of performing official control of animal origin food and method of performing official control of animals prior and subsequent to slaughtering (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, number 99/10)
- Rules laying down foodstuffs hygiene conditions (“Official Gazette RS”, number 73/10),
- Rulebook on general and specific food hygiene requirements in any phase of food production, processing and trade (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 72/2010)
- The rulebook on the requirements that must be fulfilled by establishments for the slaughtering of animals, treatment, processing and storage of products of animal origin (*Official Gazette of the SFRY*, No. 53/89),
- The rulebook on veterinary sanitary conditions in establishments for production and trade of food of animal origin (*Official Gazette RS*, No 11/08”),
- The rulebook on the shape and contents of the seal and the health certificate for game meat for public consumption as well as on mode and procedure for marking food of animal origin (*Official Gazette RS*, No 44/07”),
- The Rules laying down measures for early detection and diagnostics of infective disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, method for their enforcement, including measures for prevention of spread, control and eradication of this infective disease (*Official Gazette RS*, No 96/10”),
- The Order on taken measures for detaining of appearing, detecting, disabling spreading, restraining and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies(*Official Gazette RS*, No 17/2006”),
- The Rulebook on monitoring residues in live animal, food of animal origin and feed (*Official Gazette RS*, No 91/2009”),
- Rules lay down general and special conditions of animal feed hygiene (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, number 78/10)
- Rulebook on conditions for self control procedures in feed business (*Official Gazette RS* No 94/2009)
- Rulebook on conditions for declaration, labeling and promotions of animal feed (*Official Journal RS*”, No 4/2010)
- Rulebook on animal feed quality (*Official Journal RS*”, No 4/2010)
- Instructions for official sampling methods for monitoring and inspection supervision of animal feed (MAFWM, Veterinary Directorate 323-07-10339/2009-05 and 29.12.2009)
- Instruction for taking samples and methods for analysis of animal feed (MAFWM, Veterinary Directorate 323-07-10300/2009-05 and 28.12.2009)

Animal welfare is based on the following acts:

Primary legislation: *Animal Welfare Law ("Official Journal RS", No 41/2009)*

Secondary legislation:

Rulebook on requirements for registration in Register of experiments on animals and content and manner of keeping the Register, training program on welfare of experimental animals, form of request for conduction of experiment on animals, care, handling and the methods of killing of experimental animals, and content and manner of record on keeping, breeding, trade and experiments conducted on animals ("Official Journal of RS" No 39/10)

Rulebook on the requirements for means of transport in which animals are transported ("Official Journal of RS" No 14/10)

Rulebook on the training program on animal welfare during the transport and content and manner of keeping the Register of transporters ("Official Journal of RS" No 38/10)

Rulebook on the training program on animal welfare during the transport and content and manner of keeping the Register of transporters ("Official Journal of RS" No 73/10)

Rulebook on the conditions for animal welfare in terms of space for animals, premises and equipment in the establishments for keeping, breeding and trade of animals, the manner of keeping, breeding and trade of specific animal species and categories, as well as the content and manner of keeping records of animals ("Official Journal of RS" No 6/10)

Rulebook on the conditions and means of killing of animals, the manner of handling the animals immediately before slaughter, conditions and manner of stunning and bleeding, the conditions and methods of slaughter without prior stunning as well as the training program on animal welfare at the time of slaughtering ("Official Journal of RS" No 14/10)

Rule book on keeping the dogs that may pose a threat to the environment ("Official Journal of RS" No 65/10)

Rulebook on conditions which must be fulfilled in zoos and mini zoos and elements for determine mini zoo ("Official Journal of RS", No 75/10)

Law on ratification of European Convention on protection of pet animals

Law on ratification of European Convention on the protection of vertebrate animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes

ANNEX V: Contracting arrangements

1. Supply contract for purchase of vaccines against CSF for vaccination of wild boar (if necessary), emergency vaccination of domestic pigs in case of outbreaks of CSF according to EU rules
2. Supply contract for rabies vaccines for wild carnivores (rabies).

3. Supply contract for purchase of diagnostics and laboratory investigation supplies and equipment (rabies).
4. Twinning contract for capacity building, training and institutional development in food safety, animal feed, and animal welfare.