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THE HEALTH STATUS OF BREEDING BOARS FOR NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION, REGULATORY COMPLIANCE IN SERBIA: ARE WE CLOSER OR FURTHER AWAY EUROPEAN UNION?

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Diagnostic and health condition control procedures of breeding boars in Serbia are in accordance with Regulation on the establishment of animal health care measures for 2014 year. Diagnostic tests for breeding boars in centres for artificial insemination are performed on each breeding animal twice a year, and those include tests for brucellosis (*B. abortus*, *B. suis*); tuberculosis (bovine tuberculin); Aujeszky's disease; leptospirosis and PRRS. On the other hand, as an example of EU regulations, we shall mention compulsory measures in Czech Republic about the obligation of examination of swine. These are following: for Brucellosis it refers to breeding boars before movement to the quarantine of the semen collection center, breeding boars in the quarantine of the semen collection center at least 15 days after the start of the quarantine, breeding boars in the semen collection center 1x per year. The health status in relation to Aujeszky's disease involves examination of breeding pigs older than 3 months moved from extra-EU states, breeding boars before movement to the quarantine of the semen collection center, breeding boars in the semen collection center 1x per year, breeding boars in the quarantine of the semen collection center at least 15 days after the start of the quarantine. In relation to mentioned legal framework and de facto situation in pig production in Serbia, we would recommend thoroughly planned control and primarily to make evidence of boars used for breeding of sows and gilts in rural areas. It is also referred to illegal stations („centres“) for artificial insemination of swines which are not registered for production and trade of boar semen. However, it should be considered that for effective implementation of regulations in regard to boar semen production and trade, and the future implementation of EU regulations, it is not enough just to intensify control and penalty provisions for particular violations. On the contrary, raising awareness about the importance of these measures for animal and human health should be a prerequisite, and education of all participants (farmers, animal owners and veterinarians) is practically an obligatory part of it.

Key words: boar, semen, legislative, West Balkan, EU

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