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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

36th meeting
Strasbourg, 15-18 November 2016

Complaint on stand-by

Presumed deliberate killing of birds in Serbia

- REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT -

*Document prepared by
the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia*

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REPORT ON APPEAL NO. 2014/3 – ASSUMED DELIBERATE KILLING OF BIRDS IN SERBIA AND REPORT ON NEW APPEAL NO. 2016/3- FOUNDED SUSPICION OF DELIBERATE KILLING OF BIRDS IN SERBIA IN PERIOD 2014-2016,

1. The third meeting on the prevention of illegal poisoning of strictly protected species on the territory of the Republic of Serbia and illegal trade in pesticides, was held on 10 June 2016, in Belgrade.

The topic of the meeting was an appeal of the Council of Europe regarding the illegal poisoning of strictly protected species and notification of the Bird Study and Protection Society of Serbia concerning illegal trade in banned pesticides via the Internet, as well as report on previously executed actions and achieved progress. The meeting was attended by the representatives of competent authorities and organisations: the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (Department for Environmental Protection with inspection, Plant Protection Directorate with phytosanitary inspection, and Veterinary Directorate), Ministry of Interior, Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Serbia, Customs Administration, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Provincial Secretariat for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection, Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province, and WWF Office in Serbia.

1.1 The phytosanitary inspection informed the competent authorities and organisations attending the meeting that it was detected that Carbodan 35CT (Carbofuran) was imported through illegal channels via the Internet using software that was not registered in Serbia, but in some other countries in Europe, and that it arrives from Turkey, Bosnia, Ukraine, Moldova, etc. where its sales are still allowed.

Based on the report of the Bird Study and Protection Society of Serbia of 10 May 2016, and related to the detection of the sale of Carbodan 35CT preparation via an internet ad with enclosed photo documents, the phytosanitary inspection took measures in accordance with the Law on Plant Protection. Considering that these chemical agents were not registered in Serbia, and that they have been prohibited from marketing and use since 2013, the case was forwarded to the Ministry of Interior (Criminal Police Directorate – Department for Combating Organised Crime) on 20 May 2016 for further actions. The notification states that plant protection products are marketed via certain web pages, and that they were advertised for sale, including products such as Carbodan 35CT, and that the packaging of the preparation contains a label in a foreign language, which is not in accordance with the Law on Plant Protection Products.

1.2 Meeting participants also discussed about progress in terms of resolving cases under appeal No. 2014/3 stated by the representatives of Provincial competent authorities: There are still 5 pending open cases (Sombor municipality – death of 1-6 birds – proceedings in the Public Prosecutor's Office; Pančevo municipality, death of one bird – proceedings in the Magistrates Court; Smederevo municipality, death of one bird in Kovin – proceedings in the Public Prosecutor's Office; Sombor municipality, a case in Temerin was processed by the police. The stated proceedings are open, leading to a solution. Progress in inspection was noticed in certain cases, and all competent authorities at all authority levels got involved in the process of investigation and taking legal measures.

1.3 The following was agreed:

- That joint inspections shall be conducted in accordance with the Law on Inspections.
- That the Border Police Directorate and INTERPOL, as well as members of the Cyber Crime Unit, should be included in cooperation.
- To establish continuity in the training of certain representatives of the police and other competent authorities that would be nominated to make full contribution to the prevention and sanctioning of this type of illegal cases.
- To conduct a detailed preliminary on-site investigation with as many collected data about an individual case as possible. Insufficient evidence is the most common problem for an inadequate judgement. The most important thing is not to delay with the investigation procedure and to take into account prevention as a precautionary measure,

- To permanently resolve the issue of stocks (of Furadan and Carbofuran)
- That eagles get hurt secondarily in the food chain because Carbofuran is used for the treatment of seeds to protect from rodents. If any animal is killed this way, this bird species feeds on their corpses and thus dies because the corpses are poisoned with Carbofuran. It was noted that there is no deliberate poisoning of the birds, but that this concerns accidental poisoning in the food chain.
- To determine an action procedure in specific cases, and to define the course of actions of every competent authority: inspection, MoI, Cyber Crime Unit (CCU), Customs and Public Prosecutor's Office.
- The Protocol on actions and cooperation of authorities and organisations in the prevention of illegal killing, trapping and trade in wild birds was prepared in accordance with the Action Plan from Tunisia (2011-2020) and other international agreements. A proposal for this document was already considered in the previous two general meetings (on 5 and 26 March 2016). An addendum to the Protocol related to the action procedure was prepared at the suggestion of ornithologists and inspection.
- To establish inter-sector cooperation with the hunting sector and hunting associations.
- To intensify the spreading of information and appeal through the mass media in order to inform the citizens about the risks these pesticides have on the wildlife and human health.

In addition to the above stated measures, an initiative was made on 11 August 2016, in the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, to form a working group for the analysis of applicable legislative solutions concerning the marketing of plant protection products (Internet sale, inspection and customs control), application in practice, and preparation of amendments to the Law on Plant Protection Products. This inspector group will deal with the issues of introducing invasive species and the marketing of biological products.

1.4 The phytosanitary inspection submitted to the Ministry of Interior (Criminal Police Directorate – Department for Combating Organised Crime) a second notification about illegal trade in plant protection products via the Internet on 26 July 2016. The notification states that the trade in plant protection products is done mainly through “Kupujem-Prodajem“ website: (<http://www.kupujemprodajem.com/Furadan/299657920/oglas.htm>), through small ads that are occasionally published on websites and on the Facebook profile of a person, Željko Tepić, who offers a large number of plant protection products. The notification contains attachments of the ads and correspondence between Željko Tepić and potential buyers.

Special attention was drawn to the fact that plant protection products that were not registered and tested in accordance with the Law on Plant Protection Products were marketed on the territory of the Republic of Serbia by the persons not registered in the Register of plant protection products distributors and importers. The first and second notification of the phytosanitary inspection states a requirement from the Ministry of Interior to take actions under its competence and prevent illegal sale of plant protection products.

2. Stocks of FURADN 35 ST preparation

2.1 Based on controls of the phytosanitary inspection conducted in 2014, it was determined that stocks of FURADAN 35 ST of manufacturer GALENIKA-FITOFARMACIJA AD, Beograd (Zemun), Batajnički Drum bb, were deposited.

The quantities of Furadan of manufacturer GALENIKA-FITOFARMACIJA AD, kept in stocks amounted to:

- 11605 l in 1 l packaging
- 10488 pcs in 300 ml packaging
- 5,400 l in barrels (54 x 100 l).

In the period from 6 May 2014 to 1 December 2015, a return of 74 l of 1 l packaging and 59 pcs of 300 ml packaging was made from legal entities to company GALENIKA-FITOFARMACIJA AD, so that the total quantities of FURADAN 35 ST stored in the warehouse amounted to:

- 11679 l. in 1 l packaging
- 10547 pcs in 300 ml packaging
- 5,400 l in barrels (54 x 100 l).

2.2 GALENIKA-FITOFARMACIJA AD transferred the total quantity of FURADAN 35 ST to company KEMIS doo Valjevo, in accordance with the waste takeover and handling agreement. On 1 December, FURADAN 35 ST was transported to the hazardous and non-hazardous waste warehouse of KEMIS doo operator in Bačka Palanka, Drugo Železničko Naselje Street No. 2b, where it is still currently stored, until the waste export licence has been obtained. In accordance with Article 36(4) of the Law on Waste Management, hazardous waste may not be temporarily stored on the site of the manufacturer, owner and/or other waste holder for more than 12 months, unless the licence obtaining procedure is under way, and maximum 120 days from the expiry of that period. The environmental protection inspection received an order to conduct inspection, determine the status and order measures to be taken by the operator which is temporarily keeping stored waste in order to permanently resolve the issue of waste stocks. Procedure for obtaining the export permit of 200 t of stored waste is underway in accordance with the Law on Waste Management, i.e. import permit (Austria) and transit permits (Croatia and Slovenia).

2.3 The Plant Protection Directorate shall conduct the control of trade and use, in case a notification was submitted against legal entities and entrepreneurs owing or using FURADAN 35 ST preparation, after the adoption of a decision on the prohibition of the use of plant protection products. After conducted control, if it is determined that FURADAN 35 ST was used in trade or production, appropriate measures shall be taken in accordance with the Law on Plant Protection Products.

3. Analyses of the cause of death of specimens of strictly protected species

3.1 According to new appeal No. 2016/3, which was submitted by the EPAR-OIPA Serbia to the Secretariat of the Berne Convention, the national and provincial environmental protection inspection made a table overview of the status of each individual case of poisoning of strictly protected bird species, including undertaken measures, or initiated proceedings before competent courts (Addendum 1). All cases of illegal killing of these birds in period 2015-2016 will be submitted to the Convention Secretariat as part of the biannual report on exemptions in accordance with the Bern Convention.

3.2 A case of the killing of one strictly protected bird

One Griffon vulture was injured with a firearm on 22 January 2016 on the territory of a protected area, special nature reserve "Uvac". Despite the provided therapy in an animal hospital, the bird died. The national environmental protection inspector submitted a criminal charge against an unknown perpetrator, and proceedings are pending.

3.3 According to new appeal No. 2016/3 submitted by EPAR-OIPA Serbia to the Secretariat of the Bern Convention, it was stated that the service agreement for the needs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, in terms of the analysis of the cause of death of strictly protected species was signed on 29 July 2016, No. 404-02-253/1/3016-15 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia and the Scientific Veterinary Institute "Novi Sad".

Even before the signing of this agreement, as well as after the signing of the agreement, toxicological analyses were continuously conducted in 2016, which are contained in the table attachment of the report (Addendum 2). These analyses present results of causes of the poisoning of strictly protected bird species from Annex II of the Bern Convention, which confirm a larger number of cases of Carbofuran poisoning. Based on these analyses, the competent environmental protection inspections (national and provincial) and phytosanitary inspection submitted criminal charges to competent courts.

4. The status of the population of strictly protected bird species that are the subject of appeals, with taken protection measures

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection dated 13 and 14 July 2016, the Institute for Environmental Protection of Vojvodina Province submitted a report on the status of the population of strictly protected bird species that are the subject of appeals, on 28 July 2016. Also, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection dated 2 August 2016, the Institute for Nature Conservation of the Republic of Serbia submitted a report on the status of strictly protected bird species, on 9 August 2016:

4.1 There are 80-90 nesting couples of white-tailed eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) in the Republic of Serbia. The stated eight birds that died in Serbia make 4.4% of the nesting population, which has a great impact on the white-tailed eagle population in Serbia. There is about 80% of the national population on the territory of the AP of Vojvodina. A number of measures of active protection of habitats, nests and birds were taken. A significant number of nests were placed under protection within the protected areas. The measures of rehabilitation and revitalisation of marsh habitats favourable for finding food are being taken. Also, a campaign for the prevention of poisoning and killing of eagles is under way. The Action Plan of the Council of Europe for the conservation of white-tailed eagles is being implemented through the conditions of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia and the Institute for Environmental Protection of Vojvodina Province.

4.2 Griffon vulture *Gyps fulvus*. There are 150 couples of Griffon vultures nesting in Serbia. The two killed birds in Serbia make about 0.75% of the nesting population, which has a small impact on the Griffon vulture population in Serbia.

4.3 Buzzard *Buteo buteo*. There are 4000-5000 couples of buzzard nesting in Serbia. The three killed birds in Serbia make about 0.075% of the nesting population, which has a small impact on the buzzard population in Serbia. The territory of the AP of Vojvodina contains about 25 % of the national population. Individual measures of active protection of habitats and nests were taken, primarily by determining protected areas. This bird species regularly visits created feeding spots for large birds of prey in Vojvodina and western Serbia. A campaign for the prevention of the poisoning and killing of the birds of prey is under way.

4.4 Western marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*. There are 260-320 couples nesting in Serbia. The four killed birds in Serbia make about 1.54% of the nesting population, which has a small impact on the Western marsh harrier population in Serbia. The territory of the AP of Vojvodina contains more than 95 % of the national population. Individual measures of active protection of habitats and nests were taken, primarily by determining protected areas and revitalisation of marsh habitats.

4.5 Raven *Corvus corax*. There are 1500-1970 couples nesting in Serbia. The two killed birds in Serbia make about 0.13% of the nesting population, which has a small impact on the raven population in Serbia. About 20% of the national population is located on the territory of the AP of Vojvodina, and recently a significant drop in the number was noticed in certain areas. Individual measures of active protection of habitats and nests were taken, primarily by determining protected areas and particularly by creating a network of feeding spots which contain the largest number of this bird species. Project activities of prevention of the demolition of nests on power lines were conducted in cooperation with "Elektromreža Srbije". This is a protected bird species.

4.6 Montagu's harrier *Circus pygargus*. There are 10-17 couples nesting in Serbia. The one killed bird in Serbia makes about 10% of the nesting population, which has a great impact on the Montagu's harrier population in Serbia. About 10% of the nesting population is located on the territory of the AP of Vojvodina, and the majority is concentrated on the Pester Plateau. Individual measures of active protection of habitats and nests were taken, primarily by determining protected areas and revitalising pastures and wet meadows.

4.7 Crane *Grus grus*. They do not nest in Serbia, therefore, we can talk about the global impact on the species, which is, with the number of five birds, very small. During migration and occasional wintering, the main place of gathering is on the territory of the AP of Vojvodina. Individual measures of active protection of habitats and nests were taken, primarily by determining protected areas and revitalising mineral water ponds and meadows.

Please note that, before appeal No. 2014/3 submitted to the Council of Europe, the appellant did not refer to the competent authority for the implementation of the Convention – the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia (contact person for Convention implementation). When acting on the appeal, this Ministry regularly established cooperation with the Bird Study and Protection Society of Serbia, competent authorities and organisations to take measures of prevention and sanctioning of the illegal killing of strictly protected wildlife species. Also, the Ministry received new appeal No. 2016/3 which, on the same grounds, EPAR-OIPA Serbia submitted to the Council of Europe. This NGO did not refer to this Ministry before the submission of the appeal to the Council of Europe, except for the request for the submission of information of public importance relating to the obtaining of the protocols from meetings held in the Ministry for the consideration of appeal No. 2014/3. The meeting protocols were duly delivered to the appellant.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection acts in accordance with provisions of the Bern Convention and takes all administrative, legal and other measures in order to improve the protection of European wildlife and natural habitats. During the implementation of the Convention, since its ratification to date, the Ministry did not receive any notification or complaint from NGOs concerning the violation of the Bern Convention.

Please note that the Ministry acts in its work in accordance with the principle of transparency of work according to which, as a state administration body, it is obliged to provide to the public an insight into its work, according to the law regulating free access to information of public importance (Article 11 of the Law on State Administration – “Official Gazette of the RS“, No. 79/05, 101/07, 95/10 and 99/14). In the Republic of Serbia, national regulations contain all legal concepts that could be used for the prevention and sanctioning of illegal activities at the national level (submissions, notifications, providing opinion about the implementation of regulations, complaints, etc.) (Articles 80 and 81 of the Law on State Administration). Prior to the submission of the appeal to the Council of Europe, NGOs did not use a possibility to submit a complaint to the Ministry so that this case was resolved at the national level, in cooperation with other competent authorities and organisations, including NGOs.

During taking actions on the basis of the appeals, at the request of the Secretariat and the Bureau of the Berne Convention, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection will take planned measures, in cooperation with other competent authorities and organisations, and actively provide information and include NGOs in solving these issues at the national level.

Coordinated and prepared by:

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Annex 1

REPORT ON POISONING OF STRICTLY PROTECTED AND PROTECTED SPECIES IN THE PERIOD 2014-2016 ACCORDING TO COMPLAINT NO. 2016/3

Table 1. Report by Provincial Inspection for Environmental Protection

Year	Site	Species and illegal action	Illegal action	Measures taken
2014	Sanad	<i>Grus grus</i> (Crane)	19 poisoned individuals	Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Kikinda has filed charges against perpetrators. The trial began. Perpetrators and witnesses were questioned. Criminal expertise requested by the court decision No. K-173/2016 on 5 August, 2016. The continuation of the main hearing has been set for 23 September, 2016. Note: Proceedings of the case can be found at http://tpson.portal.sud.rs/libra_portal_full/default.cfm
2015	Krivaja	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (White-tailed Eagle)	remains of 1 White-tailed Eagle found	Inspection by competent veterinary and environmental protection inspections in presence of ornithologist of Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province on 31 March, 2015. Cause of death undetermined (remains insufficient for a necropsy).
2015	Radojevo	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> – (White-tailed Eagle) <i>Buteo buteo</i> (Buzzard)	1 individual of White-tailed Eagle and 3 individuals of Buzzard were poisoned	Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Kikinda has filed criminal complaint against perpetrators and gave the order for toxicological analysis.
2015	Special Nature Reserve „Ritovi donjeg Potisja” – site "Komonj"	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (White-tailed Eagle)	1 individual of White-tailed Eagle was poisoned	Unknown perpetrator. The individual has been stored in a cooling device of Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province in order to send forward for toxicological analysis. The analyses were not done until 22 March, 2016. Carbofuran positive. The results were submitted to the Inspection by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province on 22 July, 2016. The criminal complaint will be filed.
2015	Višnjićevo	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> – (White-tailed Eagle)	2 individuals were found with the help of person who reported their death. Reported 4 individuals	Unknown perpetrator. The toxicological analysis for carbofuran was conducted by Scientific Veterinary Institute "Novi Sad". The results were negative. Other analyses have not been performed. The results were submitted to the Inspection by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province on 22 July, 2016. The criminal complaint will be filed.
2016	Kanjiža	<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Buzzard)	6 individuals were poisoned	Unknown perpetrator. Poisoned individuals were taken to Scientific Veterinary Institute "Novi Sad" on 23 March, 2016. The analyses were completed on 28 April, 2016. Carbofuran poisoning confirmed. The results were submitted to the Inspection by

				the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province on 22 July, 2016. The criminal complaint will be filed.
2016	Special Nature Reserve "Ritovi donjeg Potisja"	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (White-tailed Eagle)	1 individual of White-tailed Eagle was poisoned	Unknown perpetrator. Poisoned individual was taken to the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province on 28 January, 2016. It was taken to Scientific Veterinary Institute "Novi Sad" on 8 February, 2016. The analyses were completed on 22 March, 2016. Carbofuran poisoning confirmed. The results were submitted to the Inspection by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province on 22 July, 2016. The criminal complaint will be filed.
2016	Special Nature Reserve "Karadjordjevo"	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (White-tailed Eagle)	2 poisoned individuals. One found in the Reserve caught in a fence of the hunting ground and the other was found on the border of the reserve, outside the fence	Unknown perpetrator. Poisoned individuals were taken to Scientific Veterinary Institute "Novi Sad" on 22 February, 2016. The analyses were completed on 22 March, 2016. Carbofuran poisoning confirmed. The results were submitted to the Inspection by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province on 22 July, 2016. The criminal complaint will be filed.
2016	District of cadastral municipality Novi Knezevac	<i>Grus grus</i> (Crane)	5 individuals of Crane were poisoned	Poisoned individuals were taken to Scientific Veterinary Institute "Novi Sad" on 22 April, 2016. Toxicological analyses were completed on 8 August, 2016. Carbofuran poisoning confirmed. The maize seeds and seedlings discovered on the site were sent for analysis to SP Laboratory AD Becej by the Republic phytosanitary inspection on 22 April, 2016. Test results confirmed that planted maize seeds were treated with carbofuran. A criminal complaint filed against the owner of the corn field.

Table.2 Report by Republic Inspection for Environmental Protection

Year	Site	Species and Illegal action	Illegal action	Measures taken
2016	Special Nature Reserve "Uvac"	<i>Gyps fulvus</i> (Griffon vulture)	1 individual found dead from a firearm wound	Republic inspection for environmental protection has filed criminal complaint against unknown perpetrator. According to information from the prosecution, the proceeding is under way.
2016	Pancevacki rit – between Kovilovo and Vrbovski	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (White-tailed Eagle)	3 individuals found dead, probably due to poisoning	Unknown perpetrator. Found individuals were taken to Scientific Veterinary Institute "Novi Sad" on 25 April, 2016. The analyses have not been performed. Police investigation conducted and report submitted to the prosecutor's office.

Annex 2**TEST REPORT No. 1259**

Request No.:

Date:

Test material owner/user:

Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province,
20a Radnička str, 21000 Novi Sad

Analysis ordered by:

Owner

Place and date of sampling:

Novi Sad, 8/2/2016

Sampler:

Owner

Sample receipt date:

8/2/2016

Analysis completed:

22/3/2016

Anamnestic data:

SAMPLE CODE	SAMPLE TYPE, CONDITION ON RECEIPT	SAMPLE SIZE (NUMBER/ QUANTITY)	AMOUNT FROM WHICH IS SAMPLED	ORIGIN	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
1259-1	White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) carcass found 21/4/2015, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Special Nature Reserve "Ritovi donjeg Potisja"	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
1259-2	White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) carcass found 3/12/2015, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Bosutska forest nearby the Sava River, south of Sremska Raca	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Suspected poisoning, toxicant below level of detection 2. Negative 3. Negative
1259-3	White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) carcass found 4/12/2015, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Bosutska forest nearby the Sava River, south of Sremska Raca	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Suspected poisoning, toxicant below level of detection 2. Negative 3. Negative
1259-4	White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) carcass found 27/1/2016, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Special Nature Reserve "Ritovi donjeg Potisja"	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Suspected poisoning, toxicant below level of detection 2. Negative 3. Negative

TEST REPORT No. 1760

Request No:

323-915/16-05

Date:

22/2/2016

Test material owner/user:

Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
1, Omladinskih brigada str, 11070 New Belgrade

Analysis ordered by:

Republic Veterinary Inspection Backa Palanka

Place and date of sampling:

Belgrade, 22/2/2016

Sampler:

RVI Uroš Isakov

Sample receipt date:

23/2/2016

Analysis completed:

22/3/2016

Anamnestic data:

SAMPLE CODE	SAMPLE TYPE, CONDITION ON RECEIPT	SAMPLE SIZE (NUMBER/ QUANTITY)	AMOUNT FROM WHICH IS SAMPLED	ORIGIN	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
1760-1	White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Hunting ground "Vranjak", Military institution "Morovic" section "Karadjordjevo"	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
1760-2	White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Hunting ground "Vranjak", Military institution "Morovic" section "Karadjordjevo"	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Suspected poisoning – toxicant below level of detection 2. Negative 3. Negative

TEST REPORT No. 2162

Request No: 130-501-118/2016-06
Date: 4/3/2016
Test material owner/user: Public Enterprise "Nature reserves Zrenjanin",
2, Vojvode Petra Bojovica str, 23000 Zrenjanin
/Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
1, Omladinskih brigada str, 11070 New Belgrade
Analysis ordered by: Provincial Secretariat for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection
– Division for Inspection
Boulevard Mihajla Pupina 16, 21101 Novi Sad
Place and date of sampling: Zrenjanin, 4/3/2016
Sampler: Veterinary Inspector
Sample receipt date: 4/3/2016
Analysis completed: 6/4/2016

Anamnestic data:

SAMPLE CODE	SAMPLE TYPE, CONDITION ON RECEIPT	SAMPLE SIZE (NUMBER/ QUANTITY)	AMOUNT FROM WHICH IS SAMPLED	ORIGIN	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
2162-1	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Farkas To – District of KO Slovacki Aradac	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
2162-2	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Farkas To – District of KO Slovacki Aradac	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
2162-3	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Farkas To – District of KO Slovacki Aradac	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative

TEST REPORT No. 2563

Request No: 30-501-121/2016-06
 Date: 16/3/2016
 Sample receipt date: 23/3/2016
 Analysis completed: 28/4/2016

Anamnestic data:

SAMPLE CODE	SAMPLE TYPE, CONDITION ON RECEIPT	SAMPLE SIZE (NUMBER/ QUANTITY)	AMOUNT FROM WHICH IS SAMPLED	ORIGIN	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
2563-1	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, HINGA	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
2563-2	Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Biserna obala	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
2563-3	Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Biserna obala	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
2563-4	Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Biserna obala	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Suspected poisoning – toxicant below level of detection 2. Negative 3. Negative

TEST REPORT No. 2790

Request No: 130-501-313/5/2016-06
 Date: 23/3/2016
 Sample receipt date: 23/3/2016
 Analysis completed: 28/4/2016

Anamnestic data:

SAMPLE CODE	SAMPLE TYPE, CONDITION ON RECEIPT	SAMPLE SIZE (NUMBER/ QUANTITY)	AMOUNT FROM WHICH IS SAMPLED	ORIGIN	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
2790-1	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, inappropriate	1	–	Nature, Vineyard of Tihomir Varju from Cantavir	Toxicology	analysis could not be performed
2790-2	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Vineyard of Tihomir Varju from Cantavir	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative

2790-3	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Vineyard of Tihomir Varju from Cantavir	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
2790-4	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Vineyard of Tihomir Varju from Cantavir	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative
2790-5	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, inappropriate	1	–	Nature, Vineyard of Tihomir Varju from Cantavir	Toxicology	analysis could not be performed
2790-6	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, Vineyard of Tihomir Varju from Cantavir	1. Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology 2. West Nile virus 3. Avian Influenza PCR	1. Carbofuran/Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning 2. Negative 3. Negative

TEST REPORT No. 4002

Request No: 130-501-638/2016-06
Date: 7/4/2016
Sample receipt date: 7/4/2016
Analysis completed: 28/4/2016

Anamnestic data:

SAMPLE CODE	SAMPLE TYPE, CONDITION ON RECEIPT	SAMPLE SIZE (NUMBER/ QUANTITY)	AMOUNT FROM WHICH IS SAMPLED	ORIGIN	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
4002-1	Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>) carcass, inappropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	analysis could not be performed
4002-2	Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran / Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4002-3	Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran / Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4002-4	Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>) carcass, inappropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	analysis could not be performed
4002-5	Buzzard (<i>Buteo buteo</i>) carcass not received	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	analysis could not be performed

4002-6	Domestic duck carcass, inappropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	analysis could not be performed
4002-7	Raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran / Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4002-8	Raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran / Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4002-9	Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) carcass, inappropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Temerin	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	analysis could not be performed

TEST REPORT No. 4003

Request No: 130-501-651/2016-06
 Date: 18/4/2016
 Sample receipt date: 28/3/2016
 Analysis completed: 28/4/2016

Anamnestic data:

SAMPLE CODE	SAMPLE TYPE, CONDITION ON RECEIPT	SAMPLE SIZE (NUMBER/ QUANTITY)	AMOUNT FROM WHICH IS SAMPLED	ORIGIN	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
4003-1	White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, National Park Fruska Gora	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4003-2	Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, National Park Fruska Gora	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning

TEST REPORT No. 4046

Request No: 130-501-323/2016-06
 Date: 21/4/2016
 Test material owner/user: Provincial Secretariat for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection – Division for Inspection, 16 Boulevard Mihajla Pupina, 21101 Novi Sad /Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, 1, Omladinskih brigada str, 11070 New Belgrade
 Analysis ordered by: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province, 20a Radnička str, 21000 Novi Sad
 Place and date of sampling: Novi Sad, 21/4/2016
 Sampler: Provincial environmental protection inspector
 Date of receipt of the samples: 21/4/2016
 Analysis completed: 8/8/2016

Anamnestic data:

SAMPLE CODE	SAMPLE TYPE, CONDITION ON RECEIPT	SAMPLE SIZE (NUMBER/ QUANTITY)	AMOUNT FROM WHICH IS SAMPLED	ORIGIN	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
4046-1	Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Novi Knezevac	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4046-2	Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Novi Knezevac	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4046-3	Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Novi Knezevac	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4046-4	Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Novi Knezevac	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning
4046-5	Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) carcass, appropriate	1	–	Nature, District of KO Novi Knezevac	Pathoanatomical examination, Toxicology	Carbofuran/ Carbofuran-7-phenol poisoning