Dr Dušan Petrić, head of the Center of Excellence One Health - Disease Vectors and Climate Change, is a professor at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Novi Sad, Serbia. He has been researching mosquitoes, simulids, sand flies and biting midges since 1981. Since 2013, he has been researching the possibilities of applying the sterile insect technique (SIT) in the fight against the Asian tiger mosquito. It also deals with surveillance and risk assessment of the emergence of new vector-borne diseases in Europe. He has 42 years of experience in mosquito research, was visiting professor at the University of Manchester, UK, School of Biological Sciences, Department of Environmental Biology (1990-1991) and visiting researcher at the Institute of Zoology, University of Heidelberg, Germany (1990-2000). Since 2014, he has organised and led field studies and training on mosquito identification and sampling in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Turkey. It provides expert consultation to international bodies such as the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). He is the author of books (Kluwer Academic, Springer, Springer Nature), technical reports (ECDC, EFSA), numerous peer-reviewed scientific publications (C=1,749; *h*-index=20, Scopus), and associate editor of the journal Medical and Veterinary Entomology. He coordinated two domestic and four international projects. He was a member of the Core Matrix Mosquito Group of the VectorNet project (EFSA/ECDC) and is now Deputy Chair in the *Aedes* Invasive Mosquitoes (AIM) COST Action, Deputy Head of the Mosquito Group in the new VectorNet project (EFSA/ECDC) and National Coordinator of the IAEA related project for controlling invasive mosquitoes using the SIT technique. He authorises the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for vectors and the diseases they transmit. His scientific interests are still focused on the development of mosquito surveillance and monitoring methods, the study of the impact of climate change on mosquitoes and the diseases they transmit, as well as the implementation of environmentally acceptable control strategies.