



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, December 07, 2022 12:56:19

1670414181163-19191



2. *Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease*

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- *Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year*
- *Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year*
- *Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year*
- *Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year*
- *An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

African swine fever (ASF) was never confirmed in Croatia.

Taking into consideration the epidemiological situation in the EU and in certain affected neighboring Member States and third countries, the fact that Croatia is a touristic country and more than 20 mil. of tourists visit Croatia during the year and having in mind the geographical position of Croatia, it has been assessed that Croatia is at significant risk for possible introduction of ASF virus to Croatian territory. Due to the high risk for ASF virus introduction, in 2018 Croatia started with implementation of ASF preventive measures. The main focus was given to raising awareness on ASF risk, importance of notification and reporting of each dead wild boar and domestic pigs and increased biosecurity level on pig farms as well during wild boar hunting.

Therefore, the Expert body for ASF has been established in 2018 with main goals to assist the competent authority in risk assessment and epidemiological analysis, to give proposals on preventive measures and to develop guidelines and other ASF materials.

ASF awareness campaigns have been started since 2018 and up to now several cycles of workshops for veterinarians, farmers and hunters were organized.

In cooperation with the hunting competent authority, a set of measures for wild boar population management was prepared, e.g. increased hunting, management of dead wild boars and biosecurity measures during hunting. For reporting and collection of dead wild boar, hunters are eligible for compensation.

For the purpose of active surveillance on ASF in wild boar population, high-risk areas were determined: all hunting grounds along the border with Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Overall performance of the surveillance programme during the past several years is considered as good. Biosecurity level on the establishments keeping porcine animals is increased and the number of non-compliant establishments decreased significantly in the past two years. In 2019 non-compliant establishments corresponded to 42,50% of all establishments, while in 2021 that percentage decreased to 31,14%. Still, further improvement is needed and therefore, majority of the activities focus on the education of operators keeping porcine animals on those establishments.

Regarding wild boar ASF surveillance, the number of reported and ASF tested dead wild boars is still lower than it should be and therefore, activities for increased searching and reporting of dead wild boars will be enhanced.

Related to increased hunting for the purpose of reducing the size of wild boar population, since 2018, increased hunting of wild boar on the entire Croatian territory has been in place for the purpose of long term reducing of the wild boar population. The targeted level is biological minimum – 50% of parent

found and there is no hunting ban on female wild boars throughout the whole year. To speed up the process, the Order (OG 18/22) was issued with deadline set up on 31 March 2023 that means responsible persons in hunting grounds have to reconsider their hunting plans (hunting bags) and calculated it based on the biological minimum.

Several possible specific identified constraints may be sum up as follows:

- no reporting/under reporting of the dead pigs and wild boar found dead that may hamper early detection of ASF
- unsatisfied implementation of biosecurity measures on certain pig holdings and in certain hunting grounds during hunting activities
- unwillingness of certain hunters to implement increased hunting
- low ASF awareness.

To mitigate and manage those constraints official controls are conducted focusing on the ASF preventive measures. Controls are performed on pig holdings, hunting grounds and authorised veterinary organisations involved in the official activities related to ASF.

Specific conditions that are controlled were:

- general biosecurity measures on pig holdings, identification and registration of pigs – traceability, ASF surveillance, reporting of sick and dead pigs
- outdoor pig holdings: double fences, identification and registration of pigs – traceability, ASF surveillance, reporting of sick and dead pigs
- biosecurity in hunting grounds during hunting activities, searching and reporting of wild boar found dead, implementation of increased hunting
- control of keeping pigs outside the holdings
- control of authorised veterinary organisations – performance of categorisation of pig holdings, pre movement clinical examinations on Category 1 farms, ASF surveillance – sampling and reporting.

To enhance searching and reporting of wild boar found dead, the competent authority secured financial contribution for persons who notify wild boar found dead and to hunting association and authorised veterinary organisation handling the wild boar carcass.

Passive and active ASF surveillance is fully payed from the state budget and operators do not have to pay for clinical examinations and sampling. In addition, to support hunting activities, for each hunted wild boar, trichinella testing is free of charge (cost is payed from the state budget directly to authorised veterinary organisation who perform trichinella testing).

With regard to enhancement of biosecurity implementation, financial support to operators keeping porcine animals with outdoor keeping system is envisaged. For each establishment a maximum amount of (approximately is foreseen for double fencing. In period 2019-2022, 128 operators successfully consumed the measure and in total HRK (approximately €) was payed to operators from the state budget thus improving the biosecurity level on outdoor pig keeping establishments.

Awareness campaign continued to raise awareness on ASF of general public as well as specific stakeholders.

With regard to other constraints, we specifically highlight some that in previous period were not related strictly to ASF and implementation of ASF measures, but on overall performance and general capacity of the competent authority as well as veterinary service involved in the implementation. Those constraints were:

- natural disasters – earthquake
- pandemic
- political and socio-economical.

Competent authority developed several instructions for the veterinarians how to organise and prioritise their work during pandemic under specific epidemiological conditions (i.e. lock down, travel restrictions etc.). In case of natural disasters, specific contingency plan applies, but in such cases that we experienced in previous two years, all available resources are deployed to the regions affected by disaster and all other activities were on hold. In such cases, revision of the measures was done to adjust feasible targets and available resources.

In case some of similar constraints occur in 2023, the competent authority will address the issue on the best possible way.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- *The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.*
- *Target population*
- *Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures*
- *Areas of implementation of the programme*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is early detection of ASF virus introduction for timely and urgent implementation of control measures to prevent further spread and maintenance of the ASF free status. Target population are domestic pigs and wild boar.

Establishments where pigs are kept are covered by the passive surveillance that is mandatory in all suspect cases (clinical signs), abortions and on certain proportion of dead pigs (regular mortality). In addition to surveillance, veterinary visits shall be carried out once per year on all outdoor keeping pig establishments in order to verify the implementation of the biosecurity measures and animal health conditions.

In wild boar population, passive surveillance continues to be carried out as the most sensitive measure for detection of ASF virus.

However, due to an increased risk of transmission of the ASF virus from Serbia (natural migration of wild boar) and having in mind transparency and availability of information on ASF situation in Serbia, an active surveillance will be carried out on all hunted wild boars in the 92 hunting grounds located along the border with Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. We consider this will contribute to early detection of the ASF virus incursion in addition to passive surveillance.

ASF passive surveillance in domestic population is implemented on all pig establishments. From all pig establishments dead pigs have to be reported and sampled.

Backyard establishments are included equally as all other establishments. In Croatia all pig establishments are considered commercial except establishments keeping only one pig, however sampling of dead pigs have to be implemented on these establishments as well.

Regarding outdoor pig establishments, in addition to sampling of dead pigs within the passive surveillance, all such establishments have to be controlled each year by veterinary inspectors while

authorized veterinarians have to make annual categorization in respect to biosecurity.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

Describe

- The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities
- Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Competent Authority (CA) for designing, organisation of implementation and reporting is the Ministry of Agriculture – Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSDG).

Obligations of the VFSDG are:

- 1) To design, organize and coordinate implementation of the ASF surveillance programme in Croatia
- 2) To collect, analyze and monitor the collected data
- 3) To perform statistical analyses and evaluate the results of the implementation of the programme
- 4) To submit data required by the European Commission – to provide the relevant bodies of the European Union with information on the programme
- 6) To supervise the work of authorised veterinary organisations or authorised veterinarians in implementation of the measures under the programme
- 7) To take the corrective measures when irregularities are detected or when measures defined in this programme are not implemented in a timely manner
- 9) To assure financial resources for program implementation.

In the VFSD, Veterinary Epidemiology Service within the Animal Health Protection Sector is responsible for the designing and coordination of the implementation of the programme.

State inspectorate of the Republic of Croatia (DIRH) - Veterinary inspection Sector is responsible body for official controls related to ASF and to take corrective actions and measures accordingly.

Control of ASF preventive measures and activities is one of the priority of official controls. Frequency of controls have to be risk based while specific controls have to be done annually (e.g. outdoor pig establishments). Controls shall be planned and conducted according to Guidelines for organization of official controls in animal health area (attached).

Prohibition of sustained feeding of wild boars is one of the measures included in the strategy for reducing the wild boar population to biological minimum as provided by the Order on reducing the number of wild boars (O.G. 115/18, 98/20 and 18/22). As all measures laid down in the Order this measure is under control of hunting and veterinary inspectors. For 2023 coordinated controls done by these inspection services will be further enhanced.

In addition, training was organized for hunters on which all measures and prohibitions were explained. To enhance hunting in 2022 amendment of Order was published with deadline given for the reaching of biological minimum on March 31 2023.

Obligations of operators (including hunters/hunting associations):

- 1) To give immediate notification to a veterinarian in an authorised veterinary organization if signs of a disease, abortion and/or death occur
- 2) To restrict the movement of an animal suspected of being affected by disease and to prevent contact of other people and animals with the suspected animal or carcass until veterinary exam have been completed
- 3) To strictly implement all prescribed and ordered veterinary measures in order to control the disease
- 4) To assure regular monitoring of health status of herd and cooperate with authorised veterinarian in way to efficiently implement ordered measures
- 5) To report on wild boar found dead
- 6) To implement relevant biosecurity measures.

Obligations of authorised veterinary organizations:

- 1) To conduct sampling according to the programme
- 2) To carry out investigation in case of suspicion
- 3) To report to the VFSDG on activities under this programme
- 4) To implement all prescribed measures for the ASF control.

Obligations of the Croatian Veterinary Institute (CVI)

- 1) To perform laboratory tests in accordance with the procedures being laid down in the Delegated Regulation 2020/687 and the programme
- 2) To inform the VFSDG, Veterinary inspection Sector and the sender of the sample about the results of diagnostic tests (immediately and without delay).

4.2 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :

- 1) Surveillance in holdings/wild boar
- 2) Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- 3) Describe risk areas if they have been defined
- 4) Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is implemented throughout the territory of the Republic of Croatia in all 21 counties. Total area of the territory of the Republic of Croatia is 56 590 km².

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

(max. 32000 chars):

The Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 65/20) sets out the obligation to notify the occurrence and suspicion of any disease and lays down the procedures to be followed by the operators, the authorised veterinarians, the veterinary inspectors and official laboratories. The operator must immediately without any delay notify to the veterinarian every clinical sign (including dead animals and abortions) suspect to a disease. A veterinarian must perform investigation - clinical examination and sampling of the suspect animal(s). In case of suspicion, VFSDG and veterinary inspection must be notified by telephone or electronic means, without any delay. The authorised veterinarian must submit information about the suspicion using the form laid down in the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases. Hunters have same obligations as operators with regard notification of dead or suspect (sick) wild boars.

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars):

Target population: porcine animals (kept porcine animals and wild boar population)
Census on 31/12/2021: 72144 establishments and 1.257.753 kept porcine animals
In Croatia most dominant establishment (70%) are small ones with up to 10 pigs. However, only 30% of the total pig population is kept on those small establishments.
Wild boar density is determined based on several methods: annual hunting bag, hunting statistics, camera trapping and permanent monitoring through the year.
It is estimated that Croatia has in total around 66000 wild boar (parent found 26000 and annual growth 40000).

4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Identification of porcine animals and registration of establishments is mandatory according to the Animal Health Regulation 2016/429 (Part IV) and Delegated Regulation 2019/2035. Pigs are identified by the ear tag or tattoo.

4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Movement data are kept electronically in the data base according to the Animal Health Regulation 2016/429 (Part IV) and Delegated Regulation 2019/2035. National animal health certificate issued by the authorised veterinarian is required for movement of swine animals within the country. Movement of live wild boars within Croatia is banned due to ASF preventive measures.

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations
- Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Passive surveillance is mandatory in kept and wild swine population.

No active ASF surveillance on kept swine animals as well as on outdoor farms in high-risk areas in the form of sampling and testing on ASF is planned following the recommendations listed in the Working document SANTE/7113/2015 – Rev 12 – “Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU”.

For the purpose of enhancement of the ASF awareness implementation of appropriate biosecurity, annual farm visits by authorised veterinary organisations are performed on outdoor pig farms in the whole country. The visits include checking of identification and registration of pigs, record keeping, biosecurity measures and animal health conditions i.e. reporting of abortions, sick or dead pigs. The questionnaire is prepared and answers are entered in the web system that counts the category of pig farm according to biosecurity level. In case that outdoor farm is categorised in the lowest category (Category 1), no movement is allowed from such farm unless an authorised veterinarian performs clinical examination at least 24 hours before movement. In case of on farm slaughter for farmer’s own consumption, clinical examination is valid for seven days.

With regard to planned frequency of controls and verifications of the implementation of the required passive surveillance for ASF on commercial, non-commercial and outdoor farms, this is in the competence of veterinary inspectors from the State inspectorate. They perform official controls according to the annual plan for official controls. Planning of official controls is risk based focusing on activities and conditions as explained under previous point.

VFSDG issued a Guideline for the preparation of the annual plan of official controls on animal health that Veterinary inspection Sector uses in the planning.

When laboratory tests are required, virological tests (PCR) on ASF will be carried out.

Wild boar active surveillance will be carried out in the hunting grounds along the border with Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina where all hunted wild boars have to be tested on ASF.

4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All pig holdings are required to implement specific biosecurity measures to prevent an introduction of a infection or a disease.

Basic biosecurity measures are stipulated in Annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, issued by the Minister as follows:

In order to prevent introduction and spread of CSF and ASF virus, pig keepers must establish and implement and carry out on a permanent basis the following measures:

On holdings with up to 10 pigs:

- the holding must be fenced, and the entrance to the establishments must be controlled;
- cleaning, disinfection, disinfestation and rodent control must be organised and performed in accordance with technical requirements;
- dead animals, manure, slurry and waste water from rearing facilities must be properly disposed of;
- only farm household members are allowed entry into the facilities where pigs are kept;
- any person who has noticed any signs of the disease or a suspected disease, or unusual behaviour of pigs within or outside the holding must report to the veterinarian thereon;

On holdings with 11 to 100 pigs; in addition to the measures specified in item (a) of this paragraph:

- protective clothing and footwear must be provided for the personnel and visitors;
- disinfection barriers for vehicles and persons must be installed at farm entrances;
- approved disinfectants in prescribed concentrations are to be used for disinfection;
- protective clothing and footwear provided must be used exclusively for work in pig facilities and the exit from the holding in the same protective clothing and footwear must be prohibited;

On holdings with 101 or more pigs; in addition to the measures specified in item (b) of this paragraph:

- a person in charge of maintaining the disinfection barriers should be appointed and maintenance records are to be kept;
- all staff working on the farm must disinfect hands and footwear when entering the farm;
- changing rooms for protective clothing and footwear should be provided, with separate lockers for »clean« and »dirty« sections; hand washing facilities; and if necessary, shower areas are also to be provided;
- all staff working on the farm must change into protective clothing when entering the farm area and,

- after use, such clothing must be properly placed in the locker for »dirty« items;
- it is prohibited to leave the farm area wearing protective clothing and footwear, or taking it out;
 - a protective clothing laundry room must be provided;
 - work on the farm is to be organised in such a way as to prevent uncontrolled and unnecessary movement of staff within the farm;
 - it is prohibited to keep other animal species within the pig facilities;
 - a record must be kept of all visitors to the farm, indicating the date of their entry and exit and the purpose of visit;
 - vehicles may enter the farm only through a disinfection barrier, and only with the authorisation of the responsible person;
 - a record must be kept of all vehicles entering the farm, indicating the date of their entry and exit and the purpose of visit;
 - visitors may enter the farm after disinfection has been performed in accordance with the instructions set by a responsible person, and may move within the farm area only if accompanied by a responsible person and if wearing mandatory protective clothing and footwear;
 - it is prohibited to bring accessories, tools and equipment into or out of the farm;
 - staff catering facilities should be located within the farm area;
 - persons are strictly prohibited to bring food into the farm, especially pig meat and pork products;
 - farm staff must not engage in household pig production;
 - farm staff must not work in pig production facilities other than those located on the farm;
 - farm staff must neither take part in hunting of wild boar nor do any work involving live or dead wild pigs (which have died or have been killed);
 - the staff who have accidentally come into contact with infected or suspect pigs, their parts or products, before entering the farm area must report the issue to a responsible person.

Veterinary check of implementation of stipulated PBM (by using a Questionnaire) has been in place since 2009. In 2019 categorisation of pig establishments have been carried out. A categories from 0 to 4 have been attributed to each establishment according to their biosecurity.

Additional biosecurity measures are imposed for pig holdings with outdoor system:

- double fence (outside fence must be electric)
- all pigs kept outdoor have to be identified (ear tagged) continuously.

All hunting associations have to draw up and implement a biosecurity plan including:

- a. determination of the responsible person in the hunting ground for the implementation of biosecurity measures
- b. contacts (name, surname, e-mail address, mobile phone number) of the responsible person and contacts of the competent authorized veterinary organization and veterinary inspector
- c. a procedure for keeping records of all hunters residing in the hunting ground
- d. the procedure and records on the implementation of disinfection of vehicles, footwear, equipment and soil before and after the hunt
- e. a procedure for the evisceration of shot wild boars with a specific space for that purpose
- f. procedure for harmless disposal, i.e. destruction of animal by-products resulting from evisceration

Biosecurity measures shall include at least:

- a. disinfection of footwear, equipment and vehicles before and after hunting
- b. vehicles used in the hunting ground, especially for the transport of carcasses of shot wild boar, must be approved by the responsible person both before and after the hunt, i.e. before leaving the hunting ground they must be disinfected

- c. shredding can be carried out only in designated places (space)
- d. placing containers or locating waste (eviscerated organs, skin, etc. of animal waste) and harmless disposal
- e. control of the entry of unauthorized persons and vehicles into the hunting area
- f. prohibition of disposal of products and waste of animal origin in the hunting area, except at specially designated locations or containers
- g. reporting illegal landfills for the purpose of urgent remediation
- h. active search for dead wild boars and urgent reporting to the authorized veterinary organization of each carcass found for the purpose of its removal and diagnostic search.

4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures will be applied according to the Delegated Regulation 2020/687.

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures will be applied according to the Delegated Regulation 2020/687.
Possibility for preventive culling/slaughtering of pigs will be elaborated within the ASF Expert body established in 2018.
The risks assessment and cost benefit analysis of such measure will be performed in order to decrease the ASF risk for possible spreading of ASF virus to bigger commercial farms within the risk area.
The similar practice was applied in Belgium and other MSs with incentives for pig farmers that decide to stop with pig keeping.
In general, the preventive culling/slaughtering of pigs in the infected area should focus on small pig farms with low biosecurity level.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to Article 34 of the Veterinary Act for an animal which has been killed or slaughtered or has died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for destroyed products or objects the operator is entitled to a compensation corresponding to the market value on the day of implementation of the measure.

Value of the animal, product or object is determined by commission appointed by the CVO (competent veterinary inspector and members from the central level of CA).

Payment has to be realized at the latest 90 days after the implementation of the measure.

Pursuant to Article 35 of the Veterinary Act the operator is not entitled to compensation:

- 1) if he failed to immediately report the appearance of the infectious disease and did not treat the animal in the manner stipulated by the legislation.
- 2) if he failed to undertake the stipulated or ordered measures for the prevention and control of infectious or parasitic diseases,
- 3) if the animal is not properly identified
- 4) if he conducts trade of animal contrary to the provisions of Veterinary Act,
- 5) if the animal disease appeared during import or within the duration of quarantine of the imported animal.

4.3.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The official control and supervision of the implementation of the ASF surveillance programme will be carried out by the Veterinary Inspection of the State inspectorate of Republic of Croatia.

4.3.12 Measures implemented in wild boar (in ASF programmes).

Describe

- *how sustained feeding is avoided.*
- *average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²*
- *sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied*

(max. 32000 chars) :

In addition to increased hunting of wild boar, mandatory biosecurity measures during wild boar hunting, Order on the reduction of the number of the certain species of wildlife (OG 115/18, 98/20, 18/22), stipulates provisions with regard feeding ban and the amount of feed allowed.

Measures in wild boar population are sum up as follows:

- increased hunting of wild boar to biological minimum (50% of the parent found)
- mandatory biosecurity measures before, after and during wild boar hunting
- feeding ban with max. amount of feed allowed 10kg/km² monthly only for the hunting purposes
- using of optical sights for night hunting with the possibility of electronic magnification within protected areas, and artificial lighting devices and devices for illuminating the target outside the

protected areas
- searching and reporting of dead wild boar carcasses.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Public awareness campaign has started in 2018. Leaflets are distributed to farmers, hunters and veterinarians. Public awareness campaign in 2019 consisted of leaflets and guidelines distributed to all stakeholders. Amount of 100 euros is paid from the State budget for each dead wild boar submitted to ASF testing (60 euros for hunters association (responsible person) and 40 euros for authorised veterinary organisation). In addition 15 euros is paid to any person who notified founding of the dead wild boar. Police (inland and border) actively participates in ASF prevention. Education are organised for hunters, farmers and veterinarians on ASF aiming to raise awareness. General public is informed using social media, newspaper, TV and radio. Posters were distributed to authorised veterinary organisations in 2021. Activities will continue in 2023 according to epidemiological situation. In 2023, a new cycle of workshops on ASF will be launched with the aim of educating veterinarians, operators and hunters. It is planned to educate at least one person in each hunting ground.

Estimated cost of the awareness campaign is inserted in the Table C.1.6. and include:

- purchase of services to print leaflets and posters;
- purchase of information road panels;
- purchase of production and broadcasting of radio, television and internet spots, and
- purchase of services for organizing awareness raising meetings for stakeholders (veterinarians, farmers, hunters, forest management bodies, professional transport operators, customs, etc.).

We have corrected targets as one media campaign including all above mentioned activities as follows; 70% will be dedicated to purchase of services for organising awareness raising meetings for stakeholders, while remaining 30% of activities will be purchase of services to print leaflets and posters, and purchase of information road panels and purchase of production and broadcasting of radio, television and internet spots. We plan public procurement for the agency (bidder) that will provide all above mentioned activities within planned financial budget of 260 000 euros.

In addition to education and participation of hunters in the workshops, each hunting ground will be provided with disinfectant in order to enhance mplementation of biosecurity measures.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The implementation of the 2023 surveillance programme for ASF will ensure an early detection of the ASF infection/disease as well as shortening of the time lag between the introduction of the ASF virus and

the confirmation of the disease. i.e. the reduction in the number of infected animals.

The programme will also contribute to maintaining a ASF free status of the country and to reducing the risk of possible introduction of ASF virus. Programme will enhance rapid implementation and efficient management of control measures to eradicate the ASF virus in case of an outbreak, thus minimizing economic damage.

Implementation of biosecurity measures on pig farms also contribute to maintaining a ASF free status of the country, taking into account that biosecurity measures have a direct impact on a reduction of risk of ASFV introduction.

Taking into consideration that ASF has been reported in many EU Member states we have assessed there is a risk of introduction of the disease into Croatia either from neighboring countries or from affected countries due to indirect transmission (human factor). Therefore an active approach involving all stakeholders into this problem is needed. This programme will enable a clear framework with division of roles and responsibilities for each of the stakeholders.

In case of wild boar, detecting the presence of the disease based on passive surveillance programme might not be sufficient, because limited number of dead wild boar are found. Therefore the programme is also directed to raise awareness on importance of passive surveillance, both in wild boar and domestic pig population and to active surveillance in high risk area.

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

B. Targets

B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
HRVATSKA	All	Commercial	72 144	2 000	10 000	0	0	X
Totals :			72 144	2000	10 000	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						10000		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
HRVATSKA	All	66 000	hunting bag, other	wild boar	Passive	120	0	X
Totals :		66 000				120	0	
						Add a new row		
<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>						0		
<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>						120		
<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>						120		

B.3 Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments	
HRVATSKA	All	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	9 800	9800	0	testing of dead animals and	X

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

HRVATSKA	All	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	200	200	0	testing of abortions and susj	X
HRVATSKA	All	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	120	120	0	passive surveillance	X
Totals :					10 120	10 120	0		
					Add a new row				
					Total tests ELISA in MS				
					0				
					Total tests PCR in MS				
					10 120				
					Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS				
					0				
					Total tests IPT in MS				
					0				
					Total tests (Other) in MS				
					0				

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

C.2. Financial informaton

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who performs the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

Authorised veterinarians from authorised veterinary organisations will perform sampling and clinical examination of bovine animals. For each month authorised veterinary organisation submit invoices to the VFSD and after verification of invoices, they are paid by the state budget.

Sampling equipment is included in the unit cost.

For sampling of wild boar performed by hunters, authorised veterinary orgainsation provides free of charge trichinella testing for each sampled wild boar. The cost is paid by the sate budget.

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars):

Testing of samples is performed in the Croatian Veterinary Institute (CVI). For each month CVI submits invoice to the VFSD for verification and payment by the state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation is paid by the central level (VFSDG) from the state budget.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars):

N/A

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implements this measure? Who provides the equipment/service? Who pays?

(max. 32000 chars):

Other measures if laid down by the central level are paid by the state budget.
Exceptions are biosecurity measures that are beared by the operators.

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease is planned for all hunting grounds for the purpose of supporting the increased level of biosecurity for ASF prevention.

Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease is planned as supportive activity for the biosecurity in the hunting grounds. Therefore, all hunting grounds in Croatia (currently 1070) will be supplied with the disinfectant. Depending on the available budget 1 or 2 kg of disinfectant (with appropriate virucidal activity) will be distributed to the responsible person of each hunting ground through the 21 County hunting departments.

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls,xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	19191_14910.pdf	19191_14910.pdf	809 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1097 kb