



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex III: Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : To end of

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

05/12/2022 14:49:42

Submission Number

1670248183193-19041



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2. Description of the programme

Please give a short description of the programme (max. 32000 chars) :

The specific objectives of TSE surveillance, control and eradication Programme for 2023 are to:

- monitor epidemiological situation regarding BSE in bovine and Scrapie in ovine and caprine in Croatia and
- detect and eradicate at early stage any positive TSE case(s) as well as other animals which may have been infected.

TSE programme for 2023 will consist of two parts:

- BSE annual monitoring programme based on active and passive surveillance and
- Scrapie annual monitoring programme based on active and passive surveillance.

In case of suspicion or confirmation of TSE, control and eradication measures will be carried out in accordance with TSE Regulation (as described in Articles 12 and 13 and Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001).

BSE surveillance programme

BSE programme will be based on passive surveillance in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE Regulation).

The surveillance programme has been revised in 2016.

The surveillance testing scheme in 2023 for animals born in Croatia and other EU MS listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC will be based on testing all bovine animals older than 48 months belonging to the following subpopulations ("risk animals"):

- special emergency slaughter,
- clinical signs at AM,
- fallen stock,
- killed animals,

and testing of BSE suspects- no age limit.

No testing of healthy slaughtered animals will be performed during 2023 (except testing of bovine animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC (Bulgaria and Romania) or from countries outside the EU which have a controlled or undetermined risk of BSE).

Testing regime which will be applied on animals from other EU MSs without a revised monitoring programme or from countries outside the EU which have a controlled or undetermined risk of BSE:

- healthy slaughtered animals: older than 30 months,
- "risk animals": older than 24 months,
- animals with clinical signs (clinical suspects): no age limit.

Croatia became recognised as a country with an "OIE negligible BSE risk status" in 2014.

BSE is a notifiable disease in accordance with the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette No 65/20). Anyone discovering symptoms of BSE in an animal must notify a veterinarians. BSE is suspected in animals showing clinical signs compatible with BSE or in case of a positive or inconclusive result of a rapid test performed under the surveillance programme.

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Scrapie surveillance programme

Passive surveillance programme in ovine and caprine animals in 2023 will be based on testing of ovine and caprine animals which have died or have been killed and which are older than 18 months.

According to the rules of TSE Regulation minimum sample size (depends of size of ovine and caprine population in Croatia) of dead ovine animals which have to be tested is 1500 animals; minimum sample size of dead caprine animals is 100% up to 500 animals.

Scrapie is a notifiable disease in accordance with the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette No 65/20). Scrapie is suspected in case of a clinically suspected animals.

Genotyping

No breeding programme under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 will be performed in 2023.

Chronic wasting disease

Croatia will not implement monitoring of TSE in cervides.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

Last year's No of cases	Total No	No of classical cases	No of atypical cases	No of undetermined cases
BSE case	0	0	0	0
Scrapie case (ovine)	2	0	2	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	0	0	0	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		0	0	0
Scrapie (ovine)		0	19/11/2021	0
Scrapie (caprine)		0	0	0

Comments (if any)

BSE epidemiological situation

BSE has not been confirmed in Croatia. It has never been diagnosed by post-mortem histopathological examination of the brain or by use of rapid tests of any tested animal.

Scrapie epidemiological situation

First case of scrapie in Croatia is confirmed on March 5, 2013. Confirmation testing was made by the EURL – AHVLA with overall result atypical scrapie. The result was consistent with epidemiological data in the affected herd. There were no clinical signs of scrapie observed. Other samples from the same herd were tested negative on scrapie. As soon as first result became available, the herd has been placed under official control. The herd was under official survey and every fallen and slaughtered animal older than 18 months were tested on scrapie during two following years after last confirmed case.

Second case of atypical scrapie was confirmed on April 30, 2015 in Osijek- Baranja County (animal birth

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year: 2004, breed: German merino land sheep). Confirmation testing was made by the EURL – AHVLA with overall result atypical scrapie. In addition prion protein genotype for the codon 141 was determined (heterozigote L/F). Croatian Veterinary Institute- Zagreb performed IHC and genotyping. Measures were applied in accordance with Annex VII of TSE Regulation.

During 2021, two atypical Scrapie cases were confirmed in Croatia. First case of atypical scrapie was confirmed in November 2021, in sheep born in 2013, Solčavsko- jezerska breed situated on the holding located in Bjelovar- Bilogora county. Animal was not clinically suspected on Scrapie, so suspicion was raised due to positive result on rapid tests performed by NRL. EURL for TSE performed confirmatory testing and it was confirmed positive by Immunoblot. In addition, NRL performed genotyping with result: ALRR/ALHQ (genetically resistant). Second case was also confirmed in November 2021, in sheep born in 2005, German Merino breed, in Osijek- Baranja county. Animal was not clinically suspected on Scrapie, so suspicion was raised due to positive result on rapid tests performed by NRL. EURL for TSE performed confirmatory testing and it was confirmed positive by Immunoblot. In addition, NRL performed genotyping with result: AFRQ/ALRQ (sheep that genetically have little resistance to scrapie).

During 2022, NRL confirmed two cases of atypical scrapie in sheep.

4. Measures included in the programme

4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate General of the Ministry of Agriculture is the national competent authority responsible for designing and developing TSE surveillance Programme. VFSDG is also responsible for monitoring the dynamic of implementation of TSE programme.

The Programme will be implemented by authorised veterinarians who are responsible for sampling and submission of samples for testing to the TSE diagnostic laboratory.

Supervision of coordination and implementation of the Programme on the field will be carried out by veterinary inspectors from State Inspectorate.

4.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

(max. 32000 chars):

Croatia is divided into 21 counties. For the purposes of this Programme, Croatia will be treated as a single geographical and administrative region. The programme will be applied in the whole territory of Croatia.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Each holding containing bovine, ovine and caprine animals is registered and identified with a unique farm number within Farm Register. A uniform farm register is fully operational for cattle, sheep and goats. It contains all relevant farm information (name, owner, location, type of production, No of animals, etc.) as well as information on the animal identification number(s) and animal movements.

The alignment of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals commenced late in 2003 and from that was subsequently enhanced. Bovine database is being fully operational and allows the tracing of the dam and cohort in case of any possible BSE positive case as well as origin of a cattle (including the first keeper, ID Code, date of birth, sex, ID code of the mother, ID number of calves, all the movements of an animal, information about the keeper, all the bovine animals that had ever kept on the farm, all movements from and to a specified farm in a specified time interval).

Rules for registration of the holdings are applied in accordance with Part IV, Title 1, Chapter 1, Section 1 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Animal identification is obligatory for all bovine, ovine and caprine animals. The animal numbers and ear tags (and other identification means) are allocated by the Directorate for Livestock and Food Quality. Each number is unique for cattle, sheep and goats. Ear tagging is carried out by animal keepers, Directorate for Livestock and Food Quality or authorized veterinarians (AVs), all of whom may enter data on animal identification in the register. AVs enter the data on animal movements. It is the responsibility of the holder of animals to ensure that the animals are properly identified and registered, to keep the required records and to ensure the traceability of animals in case of their movement.

Bovine animals must be tagged (both ears) and registered following birth, and ovine and caprine animals no later than 6 months after birth or earlier in case of movement from the holding. Ovine and caprine animals identification consists of right ear tag and bolus electronic transponder.

Animals could not be moved from the holding of origin without proper identification, valid passport with all relevant data (ID number, birth date, movements records etc.) and with health certificates issued by the AVs. The certificates are required when animals are to be sent to an animal market or when there are movement of animals e.g. from the holding to another holding, slaughterhouse, sport events, fair, common pasture. The certificate contains information on: identity of the owner; identity and place of origin of the animal; and health status and eligibility to be placed on the market or to be moved according to the relevant legal requirements.

At slaughterhouses strict procedures are in place to verify both the origin and the health status of the animal came for slaughter. This include checks of identification marks, documentation and ante mortem inspections. All carcass and all parts of the body of an animal tested for BSE including the hide shall be retained under official control until a negative result to the rapid test has been obtained. Traceability of meat and meat products is strictly regulated. Accordingly, any single meat or meat product must be accompanied by the information which ensure the full control of traceability. That means that meat or meat product can be in every moment, by the batch number and other information, traced back to the mincing/processing/cutting batch and finally linked with the carcass of origin, consequently to the farm of origin. In addition, procedure for recall of the products from the market is obliged part of HACCP documentation for approved food business operators, and the subject of official controls performed by the official veterinarians and state veterinary inspectors.

In 2023, rules for identification of the animals will be applied in accordance with Part IV, Title 1, Chapter 2, Section 1 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 as regards

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rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520 laying down rules with regard to the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette No 65/20) prescribes notification system in Croatia. BSE and Scrapie are a notifiable diseases in accordance with the Ordinance. The central competent authority for animal diseases notification is the Animal Health Protection Sector within the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate General of Ministry of Agriculture. The Sector is responsible to collect and analyse the data on animal diseases in Croatia as well as for the notification of the listed diseases to the OIE, EFSA and EC.

According to the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette No 82/13, 148/13, 115/18 and 52/21), every person (holder) responsible for any animal has the obligation to notify all clinical signs or dead animal to the veterinarian. Veterinarian has the obligation that after clinical (pathological) examination of the sick (dead) animal, notify suspicion on the disease to the veterinary inspector and to the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate General using the official form for the animal disease suspicion notification. During the examination veterinarian must take samples for laboratory testing to confirm or exclude the disease. Specific provisions are laid down in Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year

2023

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals born in Ms listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC	0	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	5 500	5 500
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	200	200
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	100	100
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		10	10

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4.6.2 Rapid tests on small ruminants

The sampling rules applicable for the monitoring of ovine and caprine animals slaughtered or not for human consumption (described below as healthy slaughtered/dead animals) are in compliance with provisions of Annex III, II, 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, in particular:

- Animals are over 18 months of age or have more than two permanent incisors,
- No over-representation of any group (origin, age, breed, production type, etc),
- Sampling representative of each region and season,
- Multiple sampling in the same flock avoided whenever possible,
- A system is in place to ensure that in successive sampling years, all officially registered holdings with more than 100 animals where TSE cases have never been detected are subject to TSE testing,
- A system is in place to check that animals are not being diverted from sampling (except derogation communicated to the Commission):

yes

no

If no please explain.

4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.

528 785

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	0
Dead ovine animals (b)	1 500
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	20
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10

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Total number of tests	1 530
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- (a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation
- (b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation
- (c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

4.6.2.2 Rapid tests on caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

59 036

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	500
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	20
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5
Total number of tests	525

- (a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation
- (b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation
- (c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

4.6.3 Confirmatory tests **other than rapid tests** as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	10
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	15

4.6.4 Discriminatory tests (Annex X.C point 3.1 (c) and 3.2 (c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999(2001)

Targets for year

2023

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	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	3
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	2
Total	5

4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Adult sheep population

More than 750,000 animals

Less than or equal to 750,000 animals

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	4
Random genotyping	0

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

Following confirmation of the presence of a BSE, measures as defined by TSE Regulation (Article 13, Annex VII) will be carried out. This includes: disposal of all parts of the body of the infected animal, tracing of cohorts and progeny, all at risk animals will be killed and disposed, an epidemiological inquiry will be carried out, the holding on which the animal was present when the presence of a TSE was confirmed will be placed under official control and all movement of animals susceptible to TSE and products of animal origin derived from them from or to the holding will be subject to authorization by the competent authority, with a view to ensuring immediate tracing and identification of the animals and products of animal origin concerned. Owners will be compensated without delay for the loss of the animals that have been killed or products of animal origin destroyed. National contingency plan for BSE describes in details all options and measures applied in the case of confirmation of BSE.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	5

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4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in ovine and caprine animals

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Following confirmation of the Scrapie, measures as defined by TSE Regulation (Article 13, ANNEX VII) will be carried out. This includes: all animals in the flock will be identified individually, disposal of all parts of the body of the infected animal, tracing of cohorts and progeny, all at risk animals will be killed and disposed, an epidemiological inquiry will be carried out in accordance with Annex III, Chapter B of Regulation, the holding on which the animal was present when the presence of a scrapie was confirmed will be placed under official control and all movement of animals susceptible to TSE and products of animal origin derived from them from or to the holding will be subject to authorization by the competent authority, with a view to ensuring immediate tracing and identification of the animals and products of animal origin concerned. Additional measures following confirmation of the presence of a Scrapie will be carried out according to the Annex VII, Chapter A and Chapter B (testing of infected flock, restriction, genotyping and depopulation of susceptible animals).

When presence of TSE has been officially confirmed an inquiry will be carried out to identify all animals in risk:

- all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which disease was confirmed,
- the parents and in the case of females all embryos, ova and last progeny of the female animal in which the disease is confirmed,
- all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which disease was confirmed,
- the possible origin of the disease and the identification of other holdings,
- the movement of potentially contaminated feeding stuffs.

Owners will be compensated without delay for the loss of the animals that have been killed or products of animal origin destroyed.

In case of Atypical Scrapie non of control or eradication measures will be applied.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	20
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	20
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	60

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

(max. 32000 chars) :

No breeding programme under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of

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Regulation (EC) 999/2001 will be performed in 2023.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Total	0

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

The costs of BSE programme in bovine in 2023 will include costs of laboratory testing's (rapid tests, confirmatory tests and discriminatory tests) and compensation to the farmers in case of suspicion on TSE or confirmation of TSE (depopulation of herds, killing and disposal of all animals identified as cohort and progeny and other at risk animals).

1. Laboratory testing's

Rapid tests of bovine animals will be performed on: healthy slaughtered animals (RO i BG), emergency slaughtered animals, fallen stock, killed animals, clinical suspects and animals with clinical signs AM. For all this categories one rapid tests for diagnosis will be used.

Estimation of the number of animals tested on BSE during 2023 in the framework of surveillance programme is done on the basis of numbers of testing's performed in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 (table with data of bovine animals tested is attached to this document).

The estimated number of suspect animals (clinical or laboratory suspicion) in 2023 is 10. TSE NRL will use for suspected animals or samples as a confirmation combination of one rapid tests (IDEXX) and one confirmatory test (Western-Blot). So, it is estimated as follows: 10 suspects, 10 rapid tests, 10 confirmatory tests and 3 discriminatory tests (if 3 out of 10 confirmatory tests will be positive and type of BSE will be determinate).

2. Compensation to the farmers

It is estimated that in 2023, 5 bovine animals will be killed and destroyed to rule out the suspicion or because of implementation the measures on the affected holding after confirmation of BSE (the BSE epidemiological situation in Croatia is taken into account, BSE has never been confirmed).

The costs of Scrapie programme in ovine and caprine in 2023 will include costs of laboratory testing's (rapid tests, confirmatory tests, discriminatory tests and genotyping's) and compensation to the farmers in case of suspicion on TSE or confirmation of TSE/Scrapie.

1. Laboratory testing's

In 2023, in accordance with TSE Regulation 1 500 rapid tests of samples from dead ovine and 500 rapid tests of samples of dead caprine will be performed.

The estimated number of suspect animals (clinical or laboratory suspicion) in 2023 is 10 for ovine and 5 for caprine per year. Therefore, 15 confirmatory tests are foreseen.

As, the last case of atypical scrapie is confirmed during first half of 2022 we foreseen some atypical Scrapie cases.

Although, classical Scrapie was never confirmed in Croatia, we foreseen some classical scrapie cases.

Estimation for 2023 is as follows: primary molecular tests (for diagnosis of CS), genotyping of TSE cases (for both AS and CS), rapid tests performed on ovine and caprine animals originated from holdings with CS.

Except genotyping's of TSE cases, it is estimated that for the purpose of monitoring and eradication measures due to confirmed case of CS, genotyping

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tests will be performed.

2. Compensation to the farmers

It is estimated that in 2023, 20 ovine and caprine animals per year will be killed and destroyed to rule out the suspicion or because of implementation the measures on the affected holdings after confirmation of CS and for those animals farmers will be decompensated. In case of decision to use derogation and to compulsory slaughter animals from affected holdings, it is foreseen to decompensate owners for 20 slaughtered animals.

5.2 *Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme*

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2023

5.3. Financial information

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):

Official sampling of healthy and emergency (compulsory) slaughtered animals (in slaughterhouses) and fallen stock (at the rendering plants) is performed by authorized veterinarians. Costs of sampling are covered by the state budget in the case of fallen stock, clinical suspects, killed and emergency slaughtered animals. Food business operators (slaughterhouses) will pay the costs of sampling of healthy slaughtered animals.

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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):

The testing of the official samples (fallen stock, emergency (compulsory) slaughtered animals, killed animals and clinical suspects) will be performed by Croatian Veterinary Institute- Zagreb and costs will be entirely paid by the state budget.
The testing of the official samples from healthy slaughtered animals will be performed by Croatian Veterinary Institute- Zagreb and costs of testing of those animals will be covered by food business operator (slaughterhouse). Therefore, Union contribution is not requested for costs of testing of healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in the Annex of the Decision 2009/719 (200 tests).

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 to the animal owners will be paid by the central level (Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate General; Ministry of Agriculture).
Compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals is prescribed by Articles 33, 34 and 35 of the Veterinary Act.
For animals killed, slaughtered or for animals which have died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures referred to in Article 33, the animal holder or the owner of the object are entitled to the compensation in the amount of the market value on the day of the implementation of the measure.
The assessment of the value of the animals and objects is carried out by the commission appointed by the CVO, the composition of which must include the competent veterinary inspector. The decision on the entitlement to the damage compensation and on the amount of damage compensation is passed by the CVO upon the proposal of the commission within 60 days, while payment must ensue not later than 90 days from the day of implementation of the measures.
The animal holder or owner of the object is not entitled to damage compensation referred:
-if he failed to immediately report the appearance of the infectious disease and did not treat the animal in the manner stipulated by the of the implementing legislation,

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- if he failed to undertake the stipulated or ordered measures for the prevention and control of infectious or parasitic diseases,
- if he transfers the animal from an uninfected to an infected or endangered area or from the infected or endangered area to the uninfected area,
- if he conducts trade of animal contrary to the provisions of Veterinary Act,
- if the animal disease appeared during import or within the duration of quarantine of the imported animal.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination (if applicable)** : 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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

n/a

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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.

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:

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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
	19041_14743.pdf	19041_14743.pdf	288 kb
	19041_14744.xlsx	19041_14744.xls	10 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	586 kb