



Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses 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 of eradication, control and surveillance 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).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.

- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Instructions to complete the form:

1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.

2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page). If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.

3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.

4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document. Save this completed document on your computer for your record.

5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.

6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English. Document version: 2021 2.1.1

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease : African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

To end of

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

Friday, October 29, 2021 10:46:38

Submission Number

1635497199778-17885



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

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 neighbouring Member States and third countries Croatia became at risk country for introduction of ASF virus. Surveillance of ASF was implemented at certain level from 2010. Testing was mainly performed on samples taken in the framework of passive surveillance on CSF, but certain number of tests were also done in the framework of active surveillance on samples taken from domestic pigs and hunted wild boars taken in the framework of the CSF surveillance programme. The latter was mainly in order to maintain laboratory capacity on ASF diagnostics.

During 2018 several activities have started due to spreading of ASF within EU. Croatian pig industry was worried about ASF spreading across the EU and supported proactive approach proposed by the competent authority. Preventive measures were considered as needed as well as enhanced surveillance and public awareness campaign. Therefore, since 2018 Croatia have implemented a set of ASF preventive measures according to relevant EU and national legislation. Expert body for ASF have 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.

During 2018, the focus is given to reporting and sampling of dead wild boars. Significant efforts has been made to raise awareness of hunters and farmers regarding notification and reporting of each dead wild boar and domestic pigs.

Due to the fact that Croatia is touristic country and more than 20 mil. of tourists visit Croatia during the year, having in mind geographical position of Croatia, it has been assessed that Croatia is at significant risk of possible spreading of ASF virus to Croatian territory.

During 2018-2019, workshops for veterinarians, farmers and hunters were organized.

In cooperation with the hunting competent authority, set of measures applied on wild boar population was prepared: 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, high-risk areas are determined: hunting grounds along the border with Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Several possible specific constraints are identified 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

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

- 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 are:

- 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 paid from the state budget and pig keepers 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 paid from the state budget directly to authorised veterinary organisation who perform trichinella testing).

With regard to enhancement of biosecurity implementation, financial support to pig keepers who have outdoor systems is envisaged. For each holding, a maximum amount of 20.000 HRK (approximately 2.670 €) is foreseen for double fencing. In period 2019-2021, 123 pig holdings successfully consumed the measure and in total 1.421.187,82 HRK (approximately 189.500 €) was paid to pig keepers from the state budget thus improving the biosecurity level on outdoor pig keeping systems.

Continuing awareness campaign is implemented in Croatia to raise awareness on ASF of general public as well as specific stakeholders.

With regard to other constraints, we specifically highlight some that are 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 are:

- 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 recently experienced, all available resources are deployed to the regions affected by disaster and all other activities are on hold. In such cases, revision of the measures has to be done to adjust feasible targets and available resources.

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

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 swine animals (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 are 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) 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. An ASF active surveillance in wild boar implemented in the 26 hunting grounds located in the high risk area bordering with Serbia will be included in the Table B.

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 (VFSD).

Obligations of the VFSD 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

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

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 - Veterinary inspection is responsible body for official controls related to ASF and to take corrective actions and measures accordingly.

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 VFSD on activities under this programme

4) To implement all prescribed measures for the ASF control.

Obligations of the Croatian Veterinary Institute

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 VFSD, Veterinary inspection 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.

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

(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

(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, VFSD 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):

Swine animals (domestic pigs and wild boar population). 1252273 pigs are kept on 71584 establishment. 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 boars (26000 parent found and 40000 annual growth).

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Identification of swine 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.

More details is inserted in the point 8.1. of the ASF surveillance programme attached.

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.

In addition the Instructions for veterinarians for the veterinary checks for the purpose of categorisation of pig farms according to biosecurity level is attached.

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

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

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.

When laboratory tests are required, virological tests (PCR) 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 combined with the CSF surveillance. 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

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

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

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

- 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

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

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 animals 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):

Order on the reduction of the number of the certain species of wildlife (OG 115/18, 98/20) stipulates

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

provisions with regard feeding ban and the amount of feed allowed (attached).

Since 2018, increased hunting of wild boar on the entire Croatian territory is laid down 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. We believe the general increased hunting will decrease the wild boar population to biological minimum level. It is planned to reach the target until the beginning of 2023/2024 hunting season.

The hunting data related to the period of implementation of increased hunting are attached.

Sampling and management of dead wild boar is in detail described under point 9 of the ASF surveillance programme (attached).

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 will be paid from the State budget for each dead wild boar submitted to ASF testing (60 euros for hunter or person and 40 euros for authorised veterinary organisation). 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 are planned to be distributed to authorised veterinary organisations within 2021.

Activities will continue in 2021 and 2022 and will be adjusted to epidemiological situation.

ASF education for hunters and distribution of ASF posters will be conducted in 2021, while in 2022 additional activities will be included: workshops for veterinarians and operators and ASF simulation exercise.

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 2021-2022 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

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

ASFV introduction.

Taking into consideration that ASF has been reported in Ukraine, Moldova, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Belgium, Lithuania, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Serbia 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 monitoring

B. Targets

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

Targets for year: **2021**

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	whole country	all farms	71 587	1 500	10 000	0	0	X
Totals :			71 587	1500	10 000	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						10000		

B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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	
								X
Totals :			0	0	0	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						Add a new row		
						0		

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

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

Targets for year : **2022**

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	whole country	all farms	71 587	1 500	10 000	0	0	X
Totals :			71 587	1500	10 000	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						10000		

B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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	
								X
Totals :			0	0	0	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						Add a new row		
						0		

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

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

Targets for year: **2021**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive		
HRVATSKA	whole country	66 000	hunting bag, other	wild boar	Passive	70	0	X	
HRVATSKA	high risk area	3 134	hunting bag, other	wild boar	Active	1700		X	
Totals :		69 134				1 770	0		
						Add a new row			
						<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>		1700	
						<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>		70	
						<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>		1770	

Targets for year: **2022**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive		
HRVATSKA	whole country	60 000	hunting bag, other	wild boar	Passive	100	0	X	
HRVATSKA	high risk area	3 000	hunting bag, other	wild boar	Active	1700		X	
Totals :		63 000				1 800	0		
						Add a new row			
						<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>		1700	
						<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>		100	
						<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>		1800	

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

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

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year : **2021**

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	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	9 950	9950	0	testing of dead pigs and abo	X
HRVATSKA	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	50	50	0	testing of suspect pigs	X
HRVATSKA	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	70	70	0	passive surveillance	X
HRVATSKA	high risk area	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	1 700	1700	0	active surveillance	X
Totals :					11 770	11 770	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						0			
Total tests PCR in MS						11 770			
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 monitoring

Targets for year: **2022**

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	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	9 950	9950	0	testing of dead pigs and abo	X
HRVATSKA	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	50	50	0	testing of suspect pigs	X
HRVATSKA	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	100	100	0	passive surveillance	X
HRVATSKA	high risk area	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	1 700	1700	0	active surveillance	X
Totals :					11 800	11 800	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						0			
Total tests PCR in MS						11 800			
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 monitoring

C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

C.1. Cost per year

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

1. Sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	10 000	1.56	15600	yes	75	11 700
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	1 700	10	17000	no	75	0
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted wild boar for further sampling, testing and removal/safe disposal by the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	70	10	700	yes	75	525
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	70	20	1400	yes	75	1 050
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	70	40	2800	yes	75	2 100
2. Testing							

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

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	ELISA	0	4.03	0		75	0	
Testing	PCR	11 770	14.89	175,255.3	yes	75	131 441,48	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	30.73	0		75	0	
Testing	Immunoperoxydase test	0		0		75	0	
3. Vaccines								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
4. Compensation paid to owners								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
5. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
6. Duly justified measures								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	1	70000	70000	yes	75	52 500	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease	1	30000	30000	yes	75	22 500	X

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

	Add a new row		
Total with Union funding request (€):	295,755.3	including	221,816.48
Total without Union funding request (€):	17000		= requested EU contribution in €

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

1. Sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	10 000	1.56	15600	yes	75	11 700
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	1 700	10	17000	yes	75	12 750
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted wild boar for further sampling, testing and removal/safe disposal by the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	100	10	1000	yes	75	750
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	100	20	2000	yes	75	1 500
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	100	40	4000	yes	75	3 000
2. Testing							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Testing	ELISA	0	4.03	0		75	0
Testing	PCR	11 800	14.89	175,702	yes	75	131 776,5
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	30.73	0		75	0
Testing	Immunoperoxidase test	0		0		75	0

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

3. Vaccines								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
4. Compensation paid to owners								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
5. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
6. Duly justified measures								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	1	80000	80000	yes	75	60 000	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease	1	50000	50000	yes	75	37 500	X
				Add a new row				
Total with Union funding request (€):				345,302	including		258,976.5	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

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

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.

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)

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

(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 (VFSD) 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 monitoring

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.
Exception are biosecurity measures that are beared by the operators.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)

Croatia is eligible for co financing rate of 75 % because gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90 % of the Union average. This rate should be applied for laboratory testing, clinical examination of bovines and sampling and additional measures in case of

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

3. 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

4. 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:

Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease is planned for hunting grounds along the border with Serbia and Bosnia and Hercegovina in 2021. In 2022, disinfectant will be distributed in all hunting grounds for the purpose of supporting the increased level of bisecurity for ASF prevention.

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

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
	17885_13268.pdf	17885_13268.pdf	1409 kb
	17885_13269.doc	17885_13269.doc	271 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1679 kb