



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.

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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 2.1.2

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease : Classical 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

Submission Number

Wednesday, December 01, 2021 14:33:41

1638365623574-18069



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) :

Croatia is free from classical swine fever (CSF).

Last positive CSF case was confirmed in 2008.

Due to a lack of information on possible circulation of CSF virus in the region and having in mind that Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia just recently ceased vaccination against CSF, it is required to maintain CSF active surveillance in 2021, while for 2022 only passive surveillance is foreseen.

Preventive measures and surveillance on CSF closely relate with the preventive ASF measures.

Preventive ASF measures implemented in Croatia are expected to reduce possible introduction of CSF virus due to increased general awareness on biosecurity.

Therefore, constraints that we identified are very similar to those elaborated in the ASF surveillance programme.

Several possible specific constraints are identified as follows:

- unsatisfied implementation of biosecurity measures on certain pig holdings and in certain hunting grounds during hunting activities
- low CSF awareness
- no reporting/under reporting of the clinical signs suspect on CSF and wild boar found dead that may hamper early detection of CSF.

To mitigate and manage those constraints official controls are conducted focusing on the biosecurity.

Controls are performed on pig holdings, hunting grounds and authorised veterinary organisations involved in the official activities related to CSF.

Specific conditions that are controlled are:

- general biosecurity measures on pig holdings, identification and registration of pigs – traceability, CSF surveillance, reporting of sick and dead pigs
- outdoor pig holdings: double fences, identification and registration of pigs – traceability, CSF 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, CSF 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.

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Passive and active CSF 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 biosecurity as one of the most important condition for prevention of swine diseases including CSF.

With regard to other constraints, we specifically highlight some that are not related strictly to CSF and implementation of CSF 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.

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 objectives of the programme are:

1. Maintaining the status of the Republic of Croatia free from CSF
2. Early detection of CSF for the purpose of timely and urgent implementation of control measures preventing further spread

Target population are domestic pigs and wild boar (swine animals).

The objectives of the programme will be achieved through the full implementation of passive and active surveillance measures, which for domestic pigs includes:

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

- A. Daily inspection of pigs by the operator and prompt reporting to the veterinarian of the signs of a disease, abortions and / or deaths of pigs
- B. Notification of suspicion of CSF and mandatory investigation on a suspect establishment
- C. Exclusion of CSF by virological tests in all of the following cases:
 - a. when five days of antibacterial therapy did not result in drop of body temperature (or resulted in a temporary descent and recurrence by increasing the body temperature of the pig) nor by improving the general health status of pigs
 - b. abortion
 - c. if by pathoanatomical examination or post mortem examination during slaughter detect signs suspect to CSF
- D. Serological testing of pigs on randomly selected establishments.

In wild boar passive surveillance consists of sampling of each wild boar found dead (including road killed or shot sick) and will be carried out on throughout the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia, i.e. in the area of all hunting grounds, including the areas of national parks and nature parks.

Passive surveillance includes the reporting and laboratory examination of each dead wild boar.

Any wild boar found dead in a hunting ground or other area (road, agricultural surfaces, etc.) must be laboratory tested on CSF. Passive surveillance on CSF in wild boar is carried out simultaneously with passive surveillance of African swine fever (ASF) and samples from dead wild boar must be tested on both diseases.

Active surveillance in wild boar will be carried out in 2021 in hunting grounds with higher risk for introduction of CSF virus. Having in mind the current epidemiological situation, long-term CSF surveillance, the free status of the Republic of Croatia, the possible reemergence and implementation of control measures of CSF in the region, especially in neighboring countries (Serbia and 5 Bosnia and Herzegovina), available resources and activities carried out for the purpose of ASF prevention, active surveillance of CSF in wild boar will be carried out in a targeted wild boar population. Sampling will be carried out in a high-risk area for the occurrence of CSF in the area of hunting grounds located along the border with the Republic of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Samples from all hunted wild boars will be serologically tested on CSF.

Programme will be implemented on the entire Croatian territory.

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 CSF surveillance programme in Croatia

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- 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 implementing the measures under this programme
 - 7) To take the prescribed measures when irregularities are detected or when measures defined in this program 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 coordination and the organisation of the programme.

State inspectorate of the Republic of Croatia - Veterinary inspection is responsible body for official controls related to CSF and to take corrective and control measures accordingly.

Obligations of operators and hunters (hunting associations):

- 1) To give immediate notification to a veterinarian in an authorised veterinary organization if signs of a disease 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 checks 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.

Obligations of authorised veterinary organizations:

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

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(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 signs (including dead animals) 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 forms set out in the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases.

Hunters have same obligations as operators with regard notification of dead or suspect 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 71587 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.

The data on pigs and pig farms are presented in the attached Table 2 and maps.

Only farms category 0 are considered as non commercial – farms that keep only one pig for own consumption. Category 4 are farms with outdoor keeping system.

Wild boar density is determined based on a hunting bag. It is estimated that Croatia has around 26000 wild boars (parent found) and 40000 wild boars (annual growth). The data on wild boar population broke down by hunting grounds located in the high-risk area are presented in the attached Table 1. More detail as well as maps of each hunting ground are available on this link: Aktivna lovišta (mps.hr).

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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 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 as a part of 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):

For active CSF surveillance of domestic pigs, ELISA test will be used. In suspect cases (including abortions) virological tests (PCR) have to be carried out. Establishments for testing will be randomly selected according to risk based criteria: number and category of pigs and level of biosecurity (farm category).

Farms are divided in three groups:

1. farms in category 1 (low biosecurity)
2. farms with breeding pigs in category 2,3 and 4, and
3. farms with fattening pigs in category 2 and 3.

Sample size for active surveillance is calculated within EPITOOLS epidemiological programme. It is calculated that from each group 70 units (farms) have to be sampled, based on 0,1 probability of CSF virus introduction, design prevalence of 5% and target confidence of freedom 99%.

Given the increased risk in the pig population kept on category 1 farms, in addition to the 70 randomly selected category 1 farms, all category 1 farms with more than 100 pigs and where sows are kept and farms in Lika-Senj, Šibenik-Knin, Split-Dalmatia and Zadar county where more than 50 pigs and where sows are kept are included in active surveillance of CSF.

Thus, on 70 randomly selected farms, 30 farms are added with more than 100 sows and six farms with more than 50 pigs from the aforementioned counties.

In the first group 106 farms have to be sampled, while in two other groups 70 farms in each group needs

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to be sampled. In total, active surveillance is carried out on 246 holdings.

In case when pigs are no longer kept on a selected farm, a veterinarian have to inform the competent authority for the purpose of selection of a new farm based on the same criteria.

Number of pigs that have to be sampled on each farm is calculated according to prevalence table as follows:

- farms with breeding pigs: 10% prev. 95% CI
- farms with fattening pigs: 20% prev. 95% CI.

Farms selected for testing are listed in the Annex attached.

Each sample have to be inserted in the web system developed for tracking of sampling and testing of pigs. The system requires all details including the sampling purpose:

- active surveillance
- sampling according to a veterinary inspector order
- ruling out of the CSF in case of abortions or when antibiotic therapy not resulting with decrease of body temperature
- suspicion based on clinical signs or pathological changes in dead or slaughtered pigs.

The system produces reports that are base for payment and sampling is calculated only once per pig, no matter how many samples or test will be done.

For 2022, only passive CSF surveillance is foreseen with addition of CSF testing in case of ruling out of the CSF in case of abortions or when antibiotic therapy not resulting with decrease of body temperature or according to a veterinary inspector order.

With regard to planned frequency of controls and verifications of the implementation of the required passive and active surveillance for CSF 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. Official controls are planned and organised so to increase the efficiency and efficacy of official controls, all farms controlled for ASF are considered controlled for CSF as well, with additional checking of CSF surveillance performance on farms and in authorise veterinary organisations according to the programme. Within the ASF surveillance programme for the purpose of enhancement 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. Thus, we consider the most risk pig population is covered both for CSF surveillance.

Wild boar active surveillance will be carried out in the hunting grounds along the border with Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina combined with the ASF surveillance. All hunted wild boars will be tested on CSF with ELISA test. For passive surveillance in wild boar virological (PCR) test will be used.

Given the possible higher risk for CSF virus introduction from the neighbouring countries (Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) due to uncertain information on the CSF surveillance in that region and based on the information on ceasing of the CSF vaccination in these countries, all hunting grounds along the border are included in active CSF surveillance where all wild boars have to be serologically tested on CSF.

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For the 2022, CSF surveillance in wild boar will be focused only to passive surveillance.

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;

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- 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:

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- 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):

N/A

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.

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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 CSF 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) :

Active and passive surveillance on CSF will be carried out in wild boar (described in previous points).

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Public awareness campaign has started in 2018 in the framework of ASF awareness campaign. Leaflets about biosecurity are distributed to farmers, hunters and veterinarians. Amount of 100 euros will be paid from the state budget for each dead wild boar submitted to testing (60 euros for hunter or person and 40 euros for authorised veterinary organisation).

The CSF awareness programme is more general and focused on biosecurity. For the purpose of cost - efficiency it is combined with ASF awareness programme. Authorised veterinarians are regularly informed on differential diagnosis on CSF and ASF simultaneously.

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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) :

Surveillance on CSF will contribute to maintenance of the CSF country free status and to retain awareness on CSF and its possible reemergence. Data gathered within the surveillance will give more information on the possible CSF virus circulation in the region thus enabling prompt reaction in case of positive findings. If within active surveillance in 2021 no positive samples will be found, only passive surveillance will be implemented in 2022.

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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	500	3 700	0	0	X
Totals :			71 587	500	3 700	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						3700		

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	
HRVATSKA	whole country	all farms	71 587	200	300	0	0	X
Totals :			71 587	200	300	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						Add a new row		
						300		

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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	200	500	0	0	X
Totals : 71 587				200	500	0	0	
						Add a new row		
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						500		

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	
HRVATSKA	whole country	all farms	71 587	200	300	0	0	X
Totals : 71 587				200	300	0	0	
						Add a new row		
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						300		

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

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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	wild boar	Passive	70	0	X
HRVATSKA	at risk hunting grounds	4 500	hunting bag	wild boar	Active	5000	0	X
Totals :		70 500				5 070	0	
						Add a new row		
						<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>	5000	
						<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>	70	
						<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>	5070	

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	wild boar	Passive	100	0	X
Totals :		60 000				100	0	
						Add a new row		
						<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>	0	
						<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>	100	
						<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>	100	

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

Targets for year : **2021**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km ²	
HRVATSKA	n/a	12	n/a	0	0	X
Totals :				0		
					Add a new row	
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS					0	
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in neighbouring third countries					0	

Targets for year : **2022**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km ²	
HRVATSKA	n/a	12	n/a	0	0	X
Totals :				0		
					Add a new row	
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS					0	
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in neighbouring third countries					0	

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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	Blood	500	500	0	passive surveillance	X
HRVATSKA	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	300	300	0	passive surveillance	X
HRVATSKA	at risk hunting grounds	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	5 000	5000	0	active surveillance	X
HRVATSKA	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	70	70	0	passive surveillance	X
HRVATSKA	whole country Cat 1	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	1 500	1500	0	106 farms	X
HRVATSKA	whole country Cat 2,3,4	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	700	700	0	70 farms	X
HRVATSKA	whole country Cat 2,3	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	1 000	1000	0	70 farms	X
Totals :					9 070	9 070	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						8 200			
Total tests PCR in MS						870			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						0			
Total tests (Other) in MS						0			

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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	Blood	500	500	0	passive surveillance	X
HRVATSKA	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	300	300	0	passive surveillance	X
HRVATSKA	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	100	100	0	passive surveillance	X
Totals :					900	900	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						0			
Total tests PCR in MS						900			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						0			
Total tests (Other) in MS						0			

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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 (blood)	3 700	1.56	5772	yes	45	2 597,4
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled (organ)	300	3.48	1044	yes	45	469,8
Sampling	Wild boar sampled active	5 000	10	50000	yes	45	22 500
Sampling	Wild boar sampled passive	70	0	0	no	45	0
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	8 200	3.84	31488	yes	45	14 169,6
Testing	PCR	870	11.94	10387.8	yes	45	4 674,51

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Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	32.89	0	yes	45	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	
Vaccination	Vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS	0	0	0	no	45	0	
Vaccination	Distribution of oral vaccine for wild animals in MS	0	0	0	no	45	0	
Vaccination	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0	0	0	no	100	0	
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	0	0	0	no	45	0	X
				Add a new row				
Total with Union funding request (€):				98691.8	including		44411.31	

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Total without Union funding request (€):

0

= 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 (blood)	500	1.56	780	yes	45	351
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled (organ)	300	3.48	1044	yes	45	469,8
Sampling	Wild boar sampled active	0	9.99	0	yes	45	0
Sampling	Wild boar sampled passive	100	0	0	no	45	0

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	3.84	0	yes	45	0
Testing	PCR	900	11.94	10746	yes	45	4 835,7
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	32.89	0	yes	45	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
Vaccination	Vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS	0	0	0	no	45	0
Vaccination	Distribution of oral vaccine for wild animals in MS	0	0	0	no	45	0

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Vaccination	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0	0	0	no	100	0	
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	0	0	0	no	45	0	X
				Add a new row				
Total with Union funding request (€):				12570	including		5656.5	
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)

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(max. 32000 chars):

Testing of samples is performed in the Croatian Veterinary Institute (CVI) and its branch offices Križevci and Vinkovci. 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

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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

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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:

N/A

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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
	18069_13531.pdf	18069_13531.pdf	995 kb
	18069_13532.pdf	18069_13532.pdf	1375 kb
	18069_13533.xlsx	18069_13533.xls	28 kb
	18069_13534.xlsx	18069_13534.xls	11 kb
	18069_13535.xlsx	18069_13535.xls	18 kb
		Total size of attachments :	2427 kb