



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses
submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

Annex I.a: Programme for the eradication of Rabies

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Member state : | HRVATSKA |
| Disease | Rabies |
| Species : | Fox |
| This program is multi annual : | yes |
| Type of submission : | New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual program |
| Request of Union co-financing from beginning of : | 2021 To end of 2022 |

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document: 2021

Contact data

Name : [REDACTED]

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Your job type within the CA : [REDACTED]

Submission Date

02/11/2021

Submission Number

1635851251581-17941

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A. Technical information

1. Submitted programme

1.1 Provide a concise description of

- the programme with its main objective, overall strategy and timeframe. In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- target population for vaccination, surveillance and monitoring
- main measures: vaccination scheme, surveillance, monitoring and other measures
- areas of implementation of the programme
- areas you envisage to continue vaccinating from 2020 onwards

(max. 32000 chars) :

Domestic animals:

Compulsory vaccination of dogs against rabies will be continued in the period covered by the program. Vaccination policy is changed, obligatory annual vaccination of dogs is from 2020 implemented in accordance with the available and approved rabies vaccine taking into account information related to animal immunity as prescribed by the vaccine producer.

Wild animals:

The main objective of the programme is to maintain rabies free status and to prevent re-introduction of rabies via implementation of oral vaccination of foxes. Due to lack of relevant epidemiological information on rabies situation from certain third neighboring countries (Bosna and Hercegovina, Serbia, Montenegro) as well as reoccurrence of rabies in BIH in 2020 in domestic animals, oral vaccination of foxes will be carried out at the territory of the whole Croatia (Adriatic islands excepted) for at least two more consecutive years.

To maintain achieved status wild carnivore, predominantly red foxes and golden jackals have to be vaccinated against rabies orally using vaccine baits.

The vaccination scheme will be implemented according to the following parameters:

- as a rule, baits are dropped by plane on whole area of Croatia, except Adriatic islands, with the density of 25 baits per square kilometer twice a year (spring and autumn campaign);

Vaccination of wild animals is envisaged till 2023 on the whole territory of Croatia, and afterwards, buffer zones will be established in order to protect possible introduction of virus from 3rd countries. Changing of vaccination policy from the territory of the whole country to restrictive buffer zones highly depends on the implementation of eradication programs as well as epidemiological evidence on rabies eradication results in 3rd neighboring countries (Bosna and Hercegovina, Montenegro, Serbia)

Analysis of data related to fox and golden jackal population are done by wildlife epidemiologist due to information reported by hunters on fox and golden jackal mortality in certain counties. According to Opinion on the influence of the spread of golden jackal population on fox populations in the Republic of Croatia in certain counties the increase in number of golden jackals directly affects the decline in the population density of foxes. Detail description is attached to Annex of this document. Additionally golden jackal is considered as more severe predator for other species (e.g. dears, does, rabbits) causing

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significant damage to biodiversity in the hunting ground.

Considering the above mentioned lack of fox samples in previous years could be partially explained by fact that hunters were more concentrated of thinning of golden jackal population than of foxes. Due to that sampling of golden jackals will be continued at the whole territory of Croatia in 2021-2023.

According to Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing in 2021 (OG 2/21, 4/21, 7/21, 19/21) the aims of the program are related to:

1. Control of the implementation and the effectiveness of OVF (OVF Monitoring)

For the purpose of OVF monitoring programme, hunting grounds are obliged to submit carcasses of foxes/golden jackals to the authorized veterinary organization for further laboratory testing according to number of samples determined by OVF monitoring programme. Golden jackals are considered as equivalent sample as foxes and the measure will be implemented on the whole territory of Croatia.

For the purposes of OVF monitoring programme, the sample is considered to be a whole fox or golden jackal carcass. In order to carry out the appropriate laboratory tests, it is necessary to shoot seemingly healthy animals older than one year, which do not show any signs of a disease.

According to the vaccination area the target was set of testing 4 foxes/golden jackals per 100 km² for monitoring the efficiency of OVF vaccination. A sample size is set for each hunting ground in order to avoid bias in results. Up-to-date information on hunting grounds and size of their concession areas are given by Directorate of Forestry, Hunting and Wood Industry - MoA. Hunting of foxes and golden jackals is done according to obligations prescribed in hunting legislation.

For 2021, the number of samples for OFV monitoring has been modified according to the probable dynamics of sample delivery by the end of the year. For 2022, the number of samples is calculated in accordance with current recommendations.

Information on exact number of targeted animals per each hunting ground were send to all authorised veterinary organisations and are publicly available on the official web site of VFSD <http://www.veterinarstvo.hr/default.aspx?id=1114>. Also detail instructions for hunters and authorized veterinary organizations on submission and acceptance of valid samples for the OVF programme are published on web site.

Sampling is carried out in a way that the carcass is harvested immediately after shooting, packed and sealed in a PVC bag and delivered as soon as possible to the competent authorized veterinary organization. Upon receipt of the sample, the authorized veterinary organization is obliged to check the quality of the sample in such a way as to determine the degree of autolytic changes. If the sample is suitable for laboratory testing, an authorized veterinary organization shall complete the Sampling form for Laboratory testing with all the requested information. Each carcass must be accompanied with the official Sampling form for the laboratory testing. The form must indicate number and name of the hunting ground in which the animal has been shoot as well as information that sample of foxes and golden jackals is sent for the purpose of control the efficacy of oral vaccination. The Sampling forms are marked with the unique serial numbers. Laboratory results are linked to the unique serial number and samples and thus provide for the traceability of samples and test results. In case carcass is suitable for further laboratory testing authorised veterinary organisation will pay a compensation for the submitted sample to the hunter. The amount of compensation and the method of payment are prescribed by the price list of veterinary services issued by MoA that are covered from the state budget.

2. Active and passive surveillance

Efforts will be focused on aisinga and maintaining the current level of disease awareness and by this to achieve a sufficient number of samples (emphasis will be given to indicator animals - suspicious behaviour, in- contact animals, animals from road kills, found dead animals) for reliable evaluation of rabies situation in the country.

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For the purpose of collecting data required to maintain the status of a country free from rabies, an authorized veterinary organizations are obliged to submit the samples of both wild and domestic animals for the purpose of active and passive surveillance.

a) Active surveillance

The sample is considered to be whole animal carcass. Rabies must be excluded from all regular samples received in laboratory and it involves testing of any seemingly healthy fox or jackal delivered by a veterinary organization for the purpose of OVF monitoring programme. This measure is prescribed by national legislation.

b) Passive surveillance

For the purpose of passive surveillance of rabies, the sample is considered to be:

- foxes, jackal, wolves, martens or badgers found dead without previously identified clinical signs of disease (e.g. found dead on the holding, road kills, found dead in the hunting ground),
- domestic animal kept on pasture (cattle, sheep, goats, equidae, pigs) found dead without previously identified clinical signs of disease (animals found dead on the pasture), and
- any wild or domestic animal in which clinical signs of disease indicates suspicion on rabies (any behavioural alteration not specific for considered animal species, signs of central nervous system disorders, animals of unknown health status that injured/attacked humans).

For the purposes of passive monitoring of rabies in wild animals (foxes, jackal, wolves, martens or badgers) the entire carcass of the animal or head of the animal packed in a sealed packaging needs to be sent for the purpose of laboratory testing. If the animal's carcass cannot be delivered to the laboratory immediately, it is necessary to sample the whole head of the animal and pack it in a plastic sealant and store it at -20°C. The bag in which the head sample is packed must be marked with a unique number of Sampling form that accompanies the sample in the laboratory.

Sampling of dead animals kept on the pasture is carried out at the collections points or in the rendering plant. On dead domestic animal found on the pasture the owner is obliged to immediately inform the competent authorized veterinary organization in order to forward the information to the nearest branch of the Croatian Veterinary Institute for the purpose of sampling.

On the sampling form accompanying the sample in the laboratory, an authorized veterinary organization must indicate the purpose of the testing (monitoring of OVF, active or passive surveillance).

1.2. Benefits of the programme

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 benefits of program are:

- wildlife rabies eradicated in Croatia
- significantly improved animal health and welfare of domestic animals
- increased quality of human health
- lower costs of disease outbreak management
- The status of country being free from rabies

Due to the fact that program can be submitted only for time period until 2022 a new tender for the

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purchase and distribution of OVF vaccine will be launched only for one year period of 2022. In order to have sufficient no of samples for monitoring of OVF as well as to be able to maintain rabies status additional efforts are made and cooperation is done with competent authority for hunting and State inspectorate. Also the amount of financial reward for sample submission is assured in the state budget.

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

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

- vaccination and monitoring
- surveillance

Attach maps

(max. 32000 chars) :

The total surface area of Croatia is 56.542 square km. Area to be covered by the oral vaccine baits in period 2021- 2022 is 53.317 square km while the surface of all Adriatic islands is excluded from the distribution. Active and passive surveillance are obligatory and implementation that covers the whole territory of Croatia is prescribed by national legislation.

Mapping of both sampling and results of testing will be done in order to monitor the epidemiological situation, and to identify possible gaps in rabies surveillance activities.

3. Description of the disease control strategy of the eradication programme in accordance with Article 32 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

3.1. Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rabies is compulsory notifiable disease. A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 65/20). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organized as urgent exchange of information between the VFSDG, Official Laboratories, State Inspectorate and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases must be reported immediately. Pursuant to reports on disease occurrence issued by veterinary organisations and laboratory reports, the VFSDG drafts a monthly report about the occurrence and spread of animal diseases in the Republic of Croatia. All monthly reports are regularly published on the web site of the MoA (www.veterinarstvo.hr). Regarding the international obligations on disease notification, in accordance to the aforementioned Croatian legislation, VFSDG regularly notifies European Commission, World Organization for Animal Health and competent veterinary authorities of neighboring countries on primary and secondary disease outbreaks as well as prepare six-monthly and annual reports for OIE. Every operator responsible for any animal has the obligation to immediately and without delay, notify all clinical signs or dead animal to the veterinarian. Veterinarian has the obligation that after clinical (pathological) examination of the sick (dead) animal, notify suspicion on the disease to the veterinary inspector and to the VFSDG using the official form for the animal disease suspicion

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notification. During the examination veterinarian must take samples for laboratory testing to confirm or exclude the disease. The veterinarian must notify the VFSDG and a veterinary inspector without delay and at the latest within 24 hours electronically about each confirmed case of rabies. In case of failing to notify the suspicion on animal disease (dead or sick animals) penalties are laid down in the Veterinary Act. Veterinarians are regularly educated on their obligations related to disease notification procedures.

3.2. Target animals and estimation of the animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring of OVF - Foxes and golden jackals regularly shoot according to prescribed number per each hunting ground
Passive surveillance - all domestic and wild animals susceptible to rabies found dead without previously identified clinical signs of disease (e.g. found dead on the holding, road kills, found dead in the hunting ground),
- all domestic animal kept on pasture (cattle, sheep, goats, equidae, pigs) found dead without previously identified clinical signs of disease (animals found dead on the pasture), and
- all wild or domestic animal in which clinical signs of disease indicates suspicion on rabies (any behavioural alteration not specific for considered animal species, signs of central nervous system disorders, animals of unknown health status that injured/attacked humans).

3.3. Tests used and sampling schemes

Describe :

- a. the tests used for surveillance and monitoring, when are to be used and in which animals
- b. the sampling schemes in each area of the programme for surveillance and monitoring and details on the collection of dead animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

NRL for rabies is Croatian Veterinary Institute in Zagreb.
CVI Branches (regional laboratories) in Rijeka, Križevci, Split and Vinkovci are official laboratories involved in rabies diagnostic.

Diagnostic tests carried out in National Reference Laboratory (Zagreb):

1. Fluorescence antibody test (FAT)
2. Fluorescence virus neutralisation test (FAVN)
2. Modification of Fluorescence virus neutralisation test (mFAVN)
3. Determination of oxytetracycline in bones
4. Age determination
5. Virus isolation
6. Indirect immunoperoxidase test
7. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
8. RT-PCR
9. Vaccine titration

Diagnostic tests carried out in CVI Branches (regional laboratories) Križevci, Vinkovci, Split, Rijeka:

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1. Fluorescence antibody test (FAT), as a part of surveillance program.

Interlaboratory testing for FAT is obligatory organised by NRL every two years (as it is also done in such intervals between EURL and NRL). In case of necessity ILT with regional branches can be organised more frequently.

Testing of samples within active and passive surveillance is done in NRL Zagreb as well as in all regional laboratories (Rijeka, Križevci, Vinkovci and Split).

The CVI Branches (regional laboratories) Rijeka, Križevci, Vinkovci and Split shall submit samples (brain, teeth and piece of muscles) to the Croatian Veterinary Institute - National Reference Laboratory for Rabies in Zagreb, which is the only laboratory that carries out complete diagnostic related to control of OVF monitoring programme.

For rabies surveillance direct FAT is used. As a complementary method in case of positive result PCR is used. For each positive FAT virus isolation and virus determination is performed.

For monitoring of OVF the following tests are used: direct FAT, mFAVN, Determination of oxytetracycline in bones, Age determination,

For vaccine quality control: Vaccine titration

Since 2014 ELISA is changed with mFAVN test and in forthcoming campaigns it is envisaged to use is further on.

- detection of tetracycline - control of bait up-take

- age determination by trained expert

Protection titer is controlled by FAVN test. Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb as NRL for rabies is on the list of the approved laboratories to perform mentioned test.

In all cases and in all animals, sample is considered to be whole carcass, which is delivered to NRL.

Each animal delivered to laboratory is prior any sampling and testing checked according to age and categorised as juvenile (less than 1y old) and adult (more than 1y old). All information on sample tested contains data related to species and age of the animal and are reported from the laboratory to VFSDG in excel table monthly.

3.4. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Describe

- vaccination of kept animals in the framework of the eradication programme
 - vaccine(s) to be used
 - targeted population
- vaccination of wild animals:
 - definition/demarcation of the vaccination area
 - frequency and expected dates of the vaccination campaigns
 - vaccine bait(s) to be used
 - vaccine bait distribution method and designed vaccine bait density
 - vaccination of stray dogs with the vaccine(s) to be used and the targeted population

(max. 32000 chars) :

All measures prescribed in Reg 2020/689 related to infection with RABV are implemented.

Each year the Minister issues orders by which rules for obligatory vaccination of dogs and oral vaccination of foxes are prescribed. Immunity of animal is valid in accordance to manufacturer instructions. For vaccination of dogs and other domestic animals only monovalent vaccine

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manufactured from dead, highly virulent immunogenic strains of the rabies virus is prescribed and approved. All vaccinated animals have to be identified and data on vaccination and identification are registered in database Lysacan.

Tender for purchase, storage and distribution of vaccine launched in 2019 is valid for vaccine that will be used for OVF in 2021.

Due to the possibility of applying for the program only until 2022, a new tender will be launched at the end of 2021 and it will cover the purchase and distribution of vaccines for one calendar year (2022).

The oral vaccination of foxes against rabies will be done by plane in density of 25 baits per km². The vaccination needs to be performed twice a year (spring and autumn). The total surface area of Croatia is 56.542 km². The estimated area to be covered by baits is 53.317 km² (3,259 km² is the total area of all Adriatic islands which will not be covered by vaccine as there were no positive results on rabies). Flight line distance will be 500 meters, as in all previous years (2011-2020). Due to the recurrence of rabies in BiH in 2020 and the unfavorable and insufficiently known epidemiological situation in BiH, OVF will be implemented throughout the whole country.

One contractor will be responsible for vaccine purchase, storage of vaccine and vaccine distribution, therefore, the contractor (consortium) will be responsible for maintenance of cold chain. Veterinary inspectors will monitor the storage of vaccine and handling with vaccine before and during the distribution at each airport used.

Each lot of vaccine will be tested prior the distribution, and titration results will be entered to the report intended for European Commission. Competent authority will not allow distribution of vaccine before satisfactory results of vaccine titration.

The contractor (consortium) will be obliged to ensure proper equipment in each plane in order to provide distribution data via GPS system to the contractor every day. Data will be analyzed and corrective measures (density of baits not satisfactory, malfunction of GPS system or distribution machines), if any, will be requested from contractor.

External GIS company is contracted for daily control of delivered data on field distribution.

3.5. Measures in case of a positive result

Please describe the measures taken and if reinforced vaccination, surveillance or monitoring are foreseen.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures in case of suspicion and positive result are aligned with Article 35 and 36 of the Regulation 2020/689. Detailed measures are prescribed in national Ordinance on measures for the control and eradication of rabies in animals (OG 32/00). In case of suspicion authorised veterinary organization shall immediately take measures to confirm or rule out the suspicion of disease. If an animal is suspected of being rabid, a veterinarian from the authorised veterinary organization must clinically examine the animal in order to decide whether suspicion of rabies is justified. If the suspicion of rabies is clinically confirmed by the veterinarian, veterinary inspector must immediately order that the animal is euthanised and material submitted to the official laboratory for testing. Clinically healthy dogs and cats that have injured people must be observed for 10 days. During this period, three clinical examinations shall be conducted: on the first, fifth and tenth day.

Where rabies is suspected, the head or carcass of the animal must be submitted for laboratory testing. An animal shall be considered rabid where rabies has been confirmed by laboratory analysis, using an

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immunofluorescent antibody test and PCR.

Following confirmation of rabies and as long as the risk of rabies exists, the following measures must be ordered in protection zone:

1. confinement of all animals suspected of being rabid;
2. confinement of dogs under three months of age;
3. keeping of dogs and cats under control; dogs must be marked, leashed and muzzled;
4. prohibition of trade in dogs and cats;
5. checking of procedures applied by animal keepers and tracing of contacts the infected animals may have had with other animals susceptible to rabies or with humans;
6. preventive vaccination of dogs and, where necessary, of other animals susceptible to rabies;
7. euthanasia of unvaccinated dogs and cats and of stray dogs and cats;
8. organised reduction of the fox population and, where necessary, other wild animal population;
9. euthanasia of animals affected with rabies and of nonvaccinated animals bitten by a rabid animal; animals vaccinated against rabies which have been bitten by a rabid animal shall be closely observed for 6 months, in which period the animal owner must report to the veterinary organisation any changes in health status of the animals under observation;
10. euthanasia of animals that have been in contact with a rabid animal or an animal suspected to be rabid, or vaccination of such animals if there are not bites on them (with the exception of unvaccinated dogs and cats) and their placement in quarantine for six months;
11. euthanasia of animals suspected of being rabid, that demonstrate changes in their species-characteristic behaviour;
12. prohibition of removing animal products, animal raw materials and objects likely to spread rabies from an infected holding or other places;
13. prohibition of skinning of the carcasses of dogs, cats, foxes, wolves and other fur animals. The skinning of carcasses may be allowed provided the following conditions are met:
 - the person skinning the carcasses of the animals referred to above must have received a protective vaccination against rabies, must not have wounds on the head and hands, and must be trained to perform this procedure;
 - the person skinning animal carcasses must wear protective clothing and footwear, gloves and face mask, and must have appropriate equipment for taking material for laboratory testing and disinfectants;
 - the bag containing the skin must be kept in a separate room until the result of the testing is known. If the result of the testing is positive the bag and the skin contained in it shall be destroyed; if the result of the testing is negative it will be allowed to place the skin on the market.

Disinfection of rooms and premises where a rabid animal or an animal suspected of being rabid animal is kept and of equipment which has come in contact with such animal shall be carried out daily, until the animals are euthanised or the period of observation of a suspected rabid animal has elapsed, after which final disinfection shall be carried out.

Epidemiological investigation will be carried out in order to determine the possible ways related to introduction of the disease.

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3.6 Awareness campaigns and other measures

- *Awareness campaigns :*
 - *Please describe the awareness raising campaigns to be implemented*
- *Other measures :*
 - *Please describe measures to be implemented to reduce the contact with infected animals*
 - *Please describe coordinated measures with other Member States or third countries, where relevant*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Prior to each campaign, public advertising is carried out in the most circulating newspapers, the information is transmitted to the TV and broadcast through central news and through local radio stations. All information are available on the official website of the Ministry of Agriculture. Additionally information are distributed through monthly hunting journal.

In the case of confirmed rabies, the general public receives through the media all the necessary information about the measures introduced in order to prevent the spread of the disease. The information is immediately forwarded to the competent services for human health and hunting authorities and associations. Information on confirmed case is notified to the neighboring countries. In 2021/22 workshops for hunters, veterinarians and representatives of regional and local administration are planned to be organised related to rabies eradication activities. Educations will be focused on raising the awareness in relation to rabies in general and importance of sample delivery for the purpose of both active and passive surveillance. Representatives from all counties and hunting grounds are envisaged for educations. 21 education for hunters and veterinarians is envisaged in 2021/2022 time period (one education per county) in case epidemiological measures will allow it. At least two public campaigns per year will be organised to inform general public on rabies importance and their role in that as well as activities related with oral vaccination and surveillance. Due to long land (soft) border Republic of Croatia is at constant risk from possible introduction of rabies from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. Thus a major constrains are related to cessation of funding for oral vaccination measures in those countries by the EC, inadequate implementation of monitoring and surveillance activities as well as programs for raising the awareness of all stakeholders (hunters, veterinarians and general public) in those countries.

Epidemiological situation in neighbouring countries is continuously monitored. Due to lack of information related to all activities of eradication programme OVF is planned to be done in the whole territory of Croatia for at least two more years. Latter decisions on distribution of oral vaccines only in the buffering zone will depend on epidemiological situation in the neighbouring countries. Regular exchange of information and cooperation with neighbouring countries on all oral vaccination and rabies eradication activities is planned via regional meetings. According to national legislation all suspected domestic and wild animals over the whole territory of Croatia must be collected and tested for rabies. The number of such samples is not restricted and samples are collected during the whole year. Educations and raising awareness activities will be implemented in order to receive as much as possible of such samples and especially in the counties bordering with third countries.

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B. General information

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

Describe :

- 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 for the organization and implementation of this Programme, is the Ministry of Agriculture– Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate General - Animal Health Sector.
The competent authority for supervision and control of the Programme implementation in the field is the State Inspectorate - Veterinary Inspection and Food safety Sector.
Taking and submitting of samples to the authorised veterinary organizations is done by hunters.
Submission of samples to laboratory is conducted by authorised veterinarians.
Laboratory diagnostic is done in NRL for Rabies as well as in the official laboratories.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

List of legislation concerning the implementation of the programme:

- a) Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 82/13,148/13, 115/18, 52/21)
- b) Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products (Official Gazette 84/08)
- c) Ordinance on oral vaccination of foxes (Official Gazette 137/13)
- d) Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 65/20)
- e) Ordinance on measures for the control and eradication of rabies in animals (Official Gazette 32/00)
- f) Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing for the calendar year
- g) Regulation 2016/429
- h) Delegated regulation 2020/689

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3. Historical data on the epidemiological situation, including:

a. a concise description of the following indicators:

- number of confirmed cases by listed animal species (excludes bat cases), during at least the past 5 years
- maps indicating the distribution of confirmed cases referred before per year, during at least the past 5 years
- disease control strategy and results of control measures, during at least the past 5 years
- number of rabies cases in previously (last year) free areas compared to previous year
- % of seroconversion in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year
- % of vaccine uptake in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year

b. 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):

Last case of rabies in Croatia was confirmed in February 2014 in one red fox.

%of vaccine uptake 2017= 78,82%

% of seroconversion 2017 =18,32 %

%of vaccine uptake 2018 = 84,5%

% of seroconversion 2018 = 15,74%

%of vaccine uptake 2019 = 90%

% of seroconversion 2019 = 18,56%

%of vaccine uptake 2020 = 83,87%

% of seroconversion 2020 = 32,23%

In general, results are satisfactory while last case of rabies was confirmed in February 2014 but seroconversion is not as high as expected. Lower percentage of seroconversion could be explained with fact that a number of samples delivered for the purpose of OVF monitoring was much lower than prescribed. Analysis of data related to fox and golden jackal population are done by wildlife epidemiologist due to information reported by hunters on fox and golden jackal mortality in certain counties. According to Opinion on the influence of the spread of golden jackal population on fox populations in the Republic of Croatia in certain counties the increase in number of golden jackals directly affects the decline in the population density of foxes. Monitoring of golden jackal population in the last 5 years showed that counties with highest density of that species in costal part of Croatia are Dubrovačko-neretvanska, Zadarska and Šibensko-kninska county, and in continental part of Croatia Brodsko-posavska, Požeško-slavonska, Osječko-baranjska, Vukovarsko-srijemska and Virovitičko – podravska counties. Additionally golden jackal is considered as more severe predator for other species (e.g. dears, does, rabbits) causing significant damage to biodiversity in the hunting ground. Considering the above mentioned lack of fox samples could be partially explained by fact that hunters were more concentrated of thinning of golden jackal population than of foxes. Therefore sampling of golden jackals has been introduced in the whole teriory of Croatia in rabies programme .

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4. Control on the implementation of the programme and Intermediate targets

4.1 Control on the implementation of the programme

Describe the system to control the implementation of the programme:

- flight tracks
- methods to be used to assess the correct vaccine bait distribution
- strategy to monitor the effectiveness of the vaccination as regards serology and vaccine bait uptake in the targeted animal population, the sampling schemes, with details on the collection of dead animals, and diagnostic methods
- measures to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the vaccine bait before it is distributed particularly as regards titration of the vaccine baits and controls of the cold chain (official controls to be performed on the vaccine)

4.2 Intermediate targets of the eradication programme:

- expected annual decrease of the number of outbreaks
- expected number of confirmed outbreaks in areas with outbreaks during the previous year
- expected percentage of sero-conversion in targeted animal populations
- expected percentage of vaccine uptake in animals of the targeted species

(max. 32000 chars):

The CA for the organization and implementation of this Programme, is the Ministry of Agriculture–Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate- General - Animal Health Sector.

The CA for supervision and control of the Programme implementation in the field is the State Inspectorate– Veterinary Inspection and Food safety Sector.

Each vaccine batch is tested prior the distribution, by NRL for rabies (Croatian Veterinary Institute - Zagreb). Distributor of vaccine is controlled upon vaccine arrival to Croatia and on the airports for the purpose of maintaining cold chain of vaccine and distribution process. Instruction on controls are sent from central level to competent veterinary inspectors. Distribution is controlled on daily basis in way that person in charge of distribution at competent authority has link for monitoring position of airplanes while distributing vaccine. Furthermore, data are delivered daily, and valuated following day for the previous day. External IT company is contracted for daily controls of distribution. All reports will be delivered from IT company to CA on daily basis and in case noticed gaps and irregularities - reported from CA to the distributor in order to repeat distribution.

Control of the programme implementation on the field is done by State inspectorate of the Republic of Croatia according to the Annual official control plan. Additionally, monthly control of samples delivered to laboratory for purpose of OVF monitoring as well as surveillance activities are done by VFSDG. In case when discrepancy related to targets of the programme will be noticed, State inspectorate will be informed and requested to proceed with control in the field.

For the purpose of collecting the required number of samples for OVF monitoring from 2022, payment of delivered samples to the hunters will be made only after fulfilling the prescribed quota of samples and more intensive control of implementation by the inspection is planned.

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

C. Targets

1. Tests to be carried out for the monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness

Targets for year : **2021**

| Country | Region | Animal Species | Type of test | Test description | Number of tests | Expected number of positive results | % positive | |
|----------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------|---|
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox and golden jackal | serological test | FAVN | 900 | 300 | 33 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox and golden jackal | presence of biomarker | Tetracycline in bones | 900 | 750 | 83 | X |
| Totals : | | | | | 1 800 | 1 050 | | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | | |
| | | | | | Total tests Serological (FAVN) in MS | 900 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests Serological (FAVN) in TC | 0 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests Serological (ELISA) in MS | 0 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests Serological (ELISA) in TC | 0 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests Serological (Other) in MS | 0 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests Serological (Other) in TC | 0 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in MS | 900 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in TC | 0 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in MS | 0 | | |
| | | | | | Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in TC | 0 | | |

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

Targets for year:

2022

| Country | Region | Animal Species | Type of test | Test description | Number of tests | Expected number of positive results | % positive | |
|---|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox and golden jackal | Serological test | FAVN | 2132 | 700 | 33 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox and golden jackal | presence of biomarker | Tetracycline in bones | 2132 | 1700 | 80 | X |
| Totals : | | | | | 4 264 | 2 400 | | |
| | | | | | | | | Add a new row |
| Total tests Serological (FAVN) in MS | | | | | 2 132 | | | |
| Total tests Serological (FAVN) in TC | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Total tests Serological (ELISA) in MS | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Total tests Serological (ELISA) in TC | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Total tests Serological (Other) in MS | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Total tests Serological (Other) in TC | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in MS | | | | | 2 132 | | | |
| Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in TC | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in MS | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in TC | | | | | 0 | | | |

2. Surveillance tests to be carried out

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

Targets for year : **2021**

| Country | Region | Animal Species | Category | Test description | Number of tests | Expected number of positive results | |
|----------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox and golden jackal | Hunted animals (active surveillance) | FAT | 900 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox | Suspect or dead animals | FAT | 260 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Domestic animals | Suspect or dead animals | FAT | 110 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Other wild animals | Suspect or dead animals | FAT | 170 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Dogs | Suspect or dead animals | PCR tests | 5 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox | Suspect or dead animals | PCR tests | 5 | 0 | X |
| | | | | Total | 1 450 | 0 | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| | | | | | Total tests FAT in MS | 1 440 | |
| | | | | | Total tests FAT in TC | 0 | |
| | | | | | Total PCR tests in MS | 10 | |
| | | | | | Total PCR tests in TC | 0 | |
| | | | | | Total tests Virus characterisation tests in MS | 0 | |
| | | | | | Total tests Virus characterisation tests in TC | 0 | |
| | | | | | Total tests Virus isolation tests in MS | 0 | |
| | | | | | Total tests Virus isolation tests in TC | 0 | |

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

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Total other tests MS | 0 | |
| Total other tests TC | 0 | |

Targets for year: **2022**

| Country | Region | Animal Species | Category | Test description | Number of tests | Expected number of positive results | |
|----------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------|
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox | Suspect or dead animals | FAT | 500 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Domestic animals | Suspect or dead animals | FAT | 130 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Other wild animals | Suspect or dead animals | FAT | 200 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Fox | Suspect or dead animals | PCR tests | 5 | 0 | X |
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | Dogs | Suspect or dead animals | PCR tests | 5 | 0 | X |
| | | | | Total | 840 | 0 | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| | | | | | Total tests FAT in MS | 830 | |
| | | | | | Total tests FAT in TC | 0 | |
| | | | | | Total PCR tests in MS | 10 | |
| | | | | | Total PCR tests in TC | 0 | |
| | | | | | Total tests Virus characterisation tests in MS | 0 | |
| | | | | | Total tests Virus characterisation tests in TC | 0 | |

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

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Total tests Virus isolation tests in MS | 0 | |
| Total tests Virus isolation tests in TC | 0 | |
| Total other tests MS | 0 | |
| Total other tests TC | 0 | |

3 *Wildlife oral vaccination to be carried out*

Targets for year: **2021**

| Country | Region / area | Products used | Number of doses | Size of the vaccination area (km ²) | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|----------|
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | SAD Bern strain | 2665850 | 53 317 | X |
| Total | | | 2 665 850 | | |
| | | | | Add a new row | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Bern strain in MS | | | 2 665 850 | | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SAG2 strain in MS | | | 0 | | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD B19 strain in MS | | | 0 | | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Clone attenuated in MS | | | 0 | | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SPBN GASGAS strain in MS | | | 0 | | |
| Total Vaccines distributed | | | 2 665 850 | | |
| Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC | | | 0 | | |

Targets for year: **2022**

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

| Country | Region / area | Products used | Number of doses | Size of the vaccination area (km ²) | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|---|
| HRVATSKA | Croatia | SAD Bern strain | 2665850 | 53 317 | X |
| Total | | | 2 665 850 | | |
| | | | | Add a new row | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Bern strain in MS | | | 2 665 850 | | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SAG2 strain in MS | | | 0 | | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD B19 strain in MS | | | 0 | | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Clone attenuated in MS | | | 0 | | |
| Oral vaccine and baits made of SPBN GASGAS strain in MS | | | 0 | | |
| Total Vaccines distributed | | | 2 665 850 | | |
| Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC | | | 0 | | |

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the 4th quarter 2021 a new tender will be launched for vaccine used in 2022 rabies programme. Therefore information on type of vaccine is based on previous contracts.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Annex I annual official control plan <https://nextcloud.mps.hr/s/r5dq44Qyope9eWP> Maps <https://nextcloud.mps.hr/s/4MAN7TxPcZ25EYr>

4 Official control of oral vaccines to be carried out

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

Targets for year: **2021**

| Country | Number of batches distributed | Number of batches controlled by the CA | Number of virus titrations performed | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|
| HRVATSKA | 8 | 8 | 40 | X |
| Total | 8 | | 40 | |
| | | | Add a new row | |
| | | Vaccine titration tests in MS | 40 | |
| | | Vaccine titration tests in TC | 0 | |

Targets for year: **2022**

| Country | Number of batches distributed | Number of batches controlled by the CA | Number of virus titrations performed | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|
| HRVATSKA | 8 | 8 | 40 | X |
| Total | 8 | | 40 | |
| | | | Add a new row | |
| | | Vaccine titration tests in MS | 40 | |
| | | Vaccine titration tests in TC | 0 | |

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

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

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. Delivery | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cost related to | Specification | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Sampling | The information of the finding of dead/hunted foxes, raccoon dogs and jackals in the framework of passive surveillance | 540 | 10 | 5400 | yes | 75 | 4 050 | X |
| Sampling | Their collection and delivery (dead/hunted animals) to the competent authorities for sampling and laboratory testing in the case of the animals are tested in the framework of passive surveillance | 540 | 40 | 21600 | yes | 75 | 16 200 | X |
| Sampling | The information of the finding of healthy hunted foxes, raccoon dogs and jackals in the framework of active surveillance (monitoring of oral rabies vaccination) | 900 | 5 | 4500 | yes | 75 | 3 375 | X |
| Sampling | Their collection and delivery (healthy animals) to the competent authorities for sampling and laboratory testing in the case of the animals are tested in the framework of active surveillance (monitoring of oral rabies vaccination) | 900 | 15 | 13500 | yes | 75 | 10 125 | X |
| 2. Testing | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Number of tests | Average cost per dose in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Testing | Serological test: FAVN – MS | 900 | 48.93 | 44037 | yes | 75 | 33 027,75 | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-------|--------|---------|-----|-----|----------|---|
| Testing | Serological test: FAVN – TC | 0 | 48.93 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Serological test: ELISA – MS | 0 | 6.55 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Serological test: ELISA – TC | 0 | 6.55 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | FAT - MS | 1 440 | 18.09 | 26049.6 | yes | 75 | 19 537,2 | X |
| Testing | FAT - TC | 0 | 18.09 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) - MS | 900 | 18.62 | 16758 | yes | 75 | 12 568,5 | X |
| Testing | Presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) - TC | 0 | 18.62 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Vaccine titration test-MS | 40 | 83.23 | 3329.2 | yes | 75 | 2 496,9 | X |
| Testing | Vaccine titration test-TC | 0 | 83.23 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | PCR tests - MS | 10 | 35 | 350 | yes | 75 | 262,5 | X |
| Testing | PCR tests - TC | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Virus isolation test - MS | 0 | 94.53 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Virus isolation test - TC | 0 | 94.53 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Virus characterisation test - MS | 0 | 148.47 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Virus characterisation test - TC | 0 | 148.47 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |

3. Vaccination

| Cost related to | Compensation of | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Vaccination | SAD Bern - vaccine and bait - MS | 2 665 850 | 0.31 | 826,413.5 | yes | 75 | 619 810,13 | X |
| Vaccination | SAG2 - vaccine and bait - MS | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Vaccination | SAD B19 - vaccine and bait - MS | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Vaccination | SAD Clone attenuated | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Vaccination | SPBN GASGAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Vaccination | Distribution of oral vaccine - MS | 2 665 850 | 0.47 | 1,252,949.5 | yes | 75 | 939 712,13 | X |
| Vaccination | Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC | 0 | | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |

4. Other costs

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

| Cost related to | Specification | 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 | 2 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X | |
| | | | | Add a new row | | | | | |
| Total with Union funding request (€): | | | | 2,214,886.8 | including | | 1,661,165.11 | | |
| Total without Union funding request (€): | | | | 0 | = requested EU contribution in € | | | | |

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

| 1. Delivery | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cost related to | Specification | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Sampling | The information of the finding of dead/hunted foxes, raccoon dogs and jackals in the framework of passive surveillance | 830 | 10 | 8300 | yes | 75 | 6 225 | X |
| Sampling | Their collection and delivery (dead/hunted animals) to the competent authorities for sampling and laboratory testing in the case of the animals are tested in the framework of passive surveillance | 830 | 40 | 33200 | yes | 75 | 24 900 | X |
| Sampling | The information of the finding of healthy hunted foxes, raccoon dogs and jackals in the framework of active surveillance (monitoring of oral rabies vaccination) | 2 132 | 5 | 10660 | yes | 75 | 7 995 | X |
| Sampling | Their collection and delivery (healthy animals) to the competent authorities for sampling and laboratory testing in the case of the animals are tested in the framework of active surveillance (monitoring of oral rabies vaccination) | 2 132 | 15 | 31980 | yes | 75 | 23 985 | X |
| 2. Testing | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Number of tests | Average cost per dose in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Testing | Serological test: FAVN – MS | 2 132 | 48.93 | 104,318.76 | yes | 75 | 78 239,07 | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-------|--------|----------|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| Testing | Serological test: FAVN – TC | 0 | 48.93 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Serological test: ELISA – MS | 0 | 6.55 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Serological test: ELISA – TC | 0 | 6.55 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | FAT - MS | 830 | 18.09 | 15014.7 | yes | 75 | 11 261,02 | X |
| Testing | FAT - TC | 0 | 18.09 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) - MS | 2 132 | 18.62 | 39697.84 | yes | 75 | 29 773,38 | X |
| Testing | Presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) - TC | 0 | 18.62 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Vaccine titration test-MS | 40 | 83.23 | 3329.2 | yes | 75 | 2 496,9 | X |
| Testing | Vaccine titration test-TC | 0 | 83.23 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | PCR tests - MS | 10 | 35 | 350 | yes | 75 | 262,5 | X |
| Testing | PCR tests - TC | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Virus isolation test - MS | 0 | 94.53 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Virus isolation test - TC | 0 | 94.53 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Virus characterisation test - MS | 0 | 148.47 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Testing | Virus characterisation test - TC | 0 | 148.47 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |

3. Vaccination

| Cost related to | Compensation of | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Vaccination | SAD Bern - vaccine and bait - MS | 2 665 850 | 0.31 | 826,413.5 | yes | 75 | 619 810,13 | X |
| Vaccination | SAG2 - vaccine and bait - MS | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Vaccination | SAD B19 - vaccine and bait - MS | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Vaccination | SAD Clone attenuated | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Vaccination | SPBN GASGAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Vaccination | Distribution of oral vaccine - MS | 2 665 850 | 0.47 | 1,252,949.5 | yes | 75 | 939 712,13 | X |
| Vaccination | Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 100 | 0 | X |

4. Other costs

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

| Cost related to | Specification | 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 | 2 | 7000 | 14000 | yes | 75 | 10 500 | X |
| | | | | Add a new row | | | | |
| Total with Union funding request (€): | | | | 2,340,213.5 | including | | 1,755,160.13 | |
| Total without Union funding request (€): | | | | 0 | | | = requested EU contribution in € | |

2. Financial information

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring - Hunters are obliged to deliver foxes and golden jackals to Authorized veterinary organisation (privat veterinarians). For each delivered animal within prescribed quota per hunting ground authorized veterinarian pays to the hunter, checks the quality of sample, and sends sample to the regional laboratory or National reference laboratory. Passive surveillance - Animals have to be delivered to authorised veterinary organisation. For each

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

delivered animal as described in programme authorized veterinarian pays to the person that delivered sample and sends the sample to the regional laboratory or National reference laboratory. all measures prescribed by this program are fully financed from the state 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)

(max. 32000 chars):

Croatian veterinary institute Zagreb is NRL for rabies. CVI branch laboratories in Krizevci, Vinkovci, Rijeka and Split are official laboratories appointed for rabies surveillance testing (only FAT). Samples tested for the purpose of OVF monitoring are carried out only by NRL for rabies. Samples tested for surveillance purpose are tested in branch laboratories as well as NRL. After conducting all tests both for surveillance and monitoring, results are sent to the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, and according to number of tests performed, payment is processed to the Croatian veterinary institute each month (state budget).

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**

(max. 32000 chars):

n/a

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(max. 32000 chars):

Vaccine is provided by Ministry of Agriculture, according to public tender. For 2022 contract will be signed after public procurement will finish. The contractor is obliged to deliver vaccine to Croatia and distribute it after satisfactory result from NRL on titration of vaccine baits. The same company

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

(consortium) is responsible both for supply of vaccine and areal distribution of vaccine . Payment will be processed in time period of 30 days after submitting written report and evidence on distribution to the Ministry of Agriculture. Payment will be processed from state budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Awareness campaign will be implemented via newspaper commercials, TV and radio spots. Public awareness campaign will be coordinated by Ministry of Agriculture.

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)

Croatian gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest EUROSTAT data is less than 90% of the Union average.

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:

n/a

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 |
|--|--|-----------------|---|-----------|
| | | | | |
| | | | Total size of attachments : | |