

## About this dossier

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## Eradication: Final report for Classical Swine Fever 2019

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

ID: 20200318-5KH3MDCT

**Country code:** HR

### Reporting period

**From:** 2019

**To:** 2019

**Year of implementation:** 2019

## 1. Technical implementation of the programme

### 1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

Classical swine fever (CSF) was last time confirmed in 2008. Since then, surveillance was implemented for gathering information on disease evolution, early detection, and later, for the purpose of regaining freedom from CSF.

Based on favourable epidemiological situation, Croatia submitted a dossier to the OIE for the official recognition as country free from CSF and in addition, Croatia requested from EC delisting of four counties from the regionalisation measures.

The measures were lifted by the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2019/1972 of 26 November 2019 amending Implementing Decision 2013/764/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member States.

Despite the fact that CSF was not reported in past 10 years, Croatia continued with comprehensive surveillance programme in 2019.

Surveillance was implemented in domestic pig population and wild boar population on the entire Croatian territory.

Passive surveillance was combined with passive surveillance on ASF and ASF awareness campaign that contributed to increased awareness on preventive measures against CSF, increased level of biosecurity and higher number of dead pigs tested on CSF.

Due to necessity of having updated information on pig holdings and pigs in Croatia, categorisation with regard to biosecurity was performed in 2019. Categorisation also included division of pig holdings regarding implementation of biosecurity measures.

Pig holdings are divided in 5 categories:

Category 0 - holdings keeping only one fattening pig for own consumption

Category 1 - lowest level of biosecurity

Category 2 - medium level of biosecurity

Category 3 - highest level of biosecurity

Category 4 - outdoor keeping system

Biosecurity measures are described in the attachment to this report.

In addition to the regionalisation measures, movement ban was implemented on all farms in Category 1, unless clinical examination was done 24 hours before movement. Clinical examination was paid by owner.

Based on updated information on pig holdings a selection of holdings intended for CSF testing was made. Pig farms were randomly selected within specific targeted groups (2% farm prevalence, 95 % conf.):

Category 1 - 701 farms

Category 2 and 3 - breeding pigs - 351 farms

Category 2 and 3 - fattening pigs - 110 farms.

On each farm sampling was made according 10/95 scheme.

In addition to the regionalisation measures, movement ban was implemented on all farms in Category 1, unless clinical examination was done 24 hours before movement. Clinical examination was paid by owner. Clinical examination in at risk counties under regionalisation measures was performed on 2435 pigs. In the Table A only 11 suspect farms were entered.

Regarding CSF surveillance in wild boar, most of the hunting grounds (944) were included in CSF testing.

In total, 7363 wild boar samples were tested on PCR, while 10504 samples were tested on ELISA.

Depending on wild boar density and CSF risk (historical data) in 255 hunting grounds samples were taken for serological and virological testing, while in 674 hunting grounds, only serological testing was performed.

The number of expected samples was calculated based on planned hunting for the hunting season 2018/2019 and 2019/2020.

## **1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.**

For the reporting purposes all pig farms (holdings) are reported as commercial. All registered pig holdings are considered as commercial even if they sell only few animals per year(s) on a local market. Also, obligatory biosecurity measures are stipulated for all pig holdings no matter on pig keeping purposes. Lower number of samples (17320 domestic pigs) is eligible for co-financing and therefore shown in the table because sampling was not paid to the authorised veterinary organisations from the State budget in the framework of CSF surveillance programme due to different reasons, e.g.:

- sampling was not reported in the prescribed time

- it was not stated in the invoice that sampling is performed in the framework of CSF programme

- Aujeszky eradication programme is on going and sampling was paid in the framework of that programme; some of the samples were tested on CSF, but not calculated as eligible for EU funding

- sampling is done by the pathologists at the collection points of dead animals

- verification of receipt is still on-going.

It is considered that during implementation of the CSF surveillance programme targets were mostly achieved and overall performance is good. Number of wild boars found dead and reported to the veterinarian for CSF testing purposes increased significantly, from 19 in 2018 up to 75 in 2019.

Suspicion was officially notified and reported in 11 pig farms due to clinical signs or dead of more than one animal with similar symptoms.

CSF was ruled out based on negative results of laboratory testing of suspect animals.

CSF was ruled out in 75 wild boars found dead.

All tests within the surveillance programme revealed negative results on CSF.

## **1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.**

N/A

## **2. Tables for SWINE DISEASES PROGRAMMES monitoring outcome of the year**

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12)

**Table A - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN DOMESTIC PIGS**

Region	Number of clinical examined holdings	Number of farms sampled	Type of farm	Number of animals sampled	Number of farms with serologically positive result	Number of farms with active infection detection	Number of outbreaks
Croatia	11	2,008	Commercial	21,035	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	11	2,008		21,035	0	0	0

**Table B - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOAR/FERAL PIGS**

Region	Type of surveillance	Number of animals tested	Positive	% positive	Number of cases
Croatia	Active	10,504	0	0 %	0
Croatia	Passive	75	0	0 %	0
<b>Total</b>		10,579	0	0 %	0

**Table C - WILD BOAR ORAL VACCINATION**

Region/Area	Month	Number of baits	Size of vaccinated area (km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Total</b>		0	0

**Table D - DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND RESULTS**

Region	Animal population	Laboratory test used	Number of animals tested	Number of tests carried out	Number of positive results	Comments
Croatia	feral pigs	ELISA	10,504	10,504	0	
Croatia	feral pigs	PCR	7,363	7,363	0	
Croatia	domestic pigs	ELISA	19,079	19,079	0	
Croatia	domestic pigs	Other, please specify in comments	8	8	0	ELISA Ag
Croatia	domestic pigs	PCR	2,061	2,061	0	
Croatia	feral pigs	Other, please specify in comments	1	1	0	ELISA Ag
<b>Total</b>			39,016	39,016	0	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION