



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

Annex I.d : Programme for the control and eradication of Bluetongue submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.06

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Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Thursday, October 15, 2015 17:05:06

Submission Number

1444921507396-6921



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species: Bovines and sheep and goats

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

History of Bluetongue disease in Croatia:

First documented occurrence of bluetongue disease (BTD) in Croatia was in November 2001 in Dubrovnik-Neretva county, municipality Konavle, the southernmost area of Croatia bordering with Montenegro and Bosnia and Hercegovina. Outbreaks in 2014 also started in the same area.

Clinical symptoms were observed in 51 sheep from Konavle area and 15 sheeps from Dubrovnik area. No symptoms were observed in cattle whereas 3 cases of clinical symptoms in goats were reported. Seropositive animals were detected in 49 herds. Of the 3318 serum samples tested, 622 were positive to bluetongue disease virus (BTDV) using c-ELISA (178 cattle, 174 sheep, and 270 goats). Subsequently it was confirmed by serum neutralisation test that it was serotype 9 of BTDV.

In order to detect the presence of BTDV in Croatia, Veterinary Directorate conducted serological screening of cattle since 2002.

During serological investigation in sentinel cattle in 2004 circulation of BTDV serotype 16 was detected. Further genotypisation showed that the virus had 100% S5 sequence match with vaccination strain used in Italy.

Sero-surveillance data until 2005 have shown that virus was circulating among cattle in Dubrovnik-Neretva county (positive serotype 9 and 16 in the municipalities Metković, Ploče, around Dubrovnik i Konavle).

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Data from 2006 showed that that year virus activity was limited.

In 2007 there was no seroconversion on BTDV in the area of Dubrovnik-neretva county.

In the period 2007 - 2009 there was no evidence that BTDV was circulating among cattle in the whole territory of Croatia which can be confirmed with sero-surveillance data from 2009:

2858 blood samples from cattle

3 cELISA positive

0 SN Test positive

2010 surveillance detected positive cattle in Međimurje county but seroconversion or virus circulation was not confirmed. Subsequent investigation showed that the positive cattle (imported) was previously vaccinated.

Serological surveillance data from the last 4 years:

2011

Number of animals tested cELISA 5006

Number of seropositive cELISA 112

SN test positive 86 (serotype 8)

RT-PCR tested 9

Number of virologically positives 0

2012

Number of animals tested cELISA 3821

Number of seropositive cELISA 24

SN test positive 12 (serotype 8), 2 (serotype 1)

RT-PCR tested 182

Number of virologically positives 0

2013

Number of animals tested cELISA 712

Number of seropositive cELISA 1

SN test positive 1 (serotype 8)

2014

Number of animals tested cELISA = 2127

Number of seropositive cELISA =281

Number of PCR tested =427

Number of PCR positive = 152

SN tested= 129

SN test positive Serotype 4= 71

SN test positive Serotype 1= 1

Vector activity period:

In addition to serological surveillance, entomological investigation was carried out from July 2009 to 2011. Detailed results (numbers, species, date of collection and location) are entered in the EU-BTNET. Sampling for vector presence was done by authorised veterinary organisations on randomly selected locations.

During 2009 it was conducted on 19 locations in 19 counties in the period July – December 2009. In

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analysed samples *Obsoletus* complex and *Pulicaris* complex were found.

In 2010 sampling was conducted on 20 locations in 20 counties in the period January – December. In analysed samples *Obsoletus* complex, *Pulicaris* complex and in one sample *Nubeculosus* complex, and no *C. imicola* were found.

In 2011 sampling was performed once every month on 20 locations, also in 20 counties from January to December. In analysed samples *Obsoletus* complex, and *Pulicaris* complex were found. *C. imicola* was not identified.

It was concluded that that adult insects from family *Culicoides* are present during the whole year, but also, they are significantly reduced during winter months. Highest vector activity is during June-September. Vector activity surveillance data is in Figures 4, 5 and 6.

According to results of vector activity surveillance, serological surveillance will be conducted from May to December.

Bluetongue disease outbreaks in 2014th - Serotype 4

On the October 27th 2014 authorised veterinarian reported suspicion on BTB based on clinical signs in sheeps. On October 31st 2014 outbreaks were notified to EC and OIE, and also to neighbouring countries. In the 2014 total of 62 outbreaks were confirmed (Figure 1). Result on serotyping from EURL confirmed Serotype 4. Disease is confirmed in sheeps, goats and bovines, in mostly small scale herds (extensive production). Clinical signs are detected only in sheep and goats. First outbreaks were detected in October in Dubrovnik Neretva county, southern most part of Croatia on 13 holdings (Figure No 2). In this first outbreaks, clinical signs were detected in 42 sheeps. Also, one outbreak involved goat farm, also with clinical signs in goats. There was no clinical signs in bovine animals. PCR positive bovine animals were detected on 2 holdings.

Also incursion of Serotype 1 from Italy is confined on island Lastovo in Dubrovnik-Neretva county. No clinical signs of disease as well as further spread of that serotype was not detected. Location of confirmed Serotype 1 outbreak is shown in Figure 3 (purple).

Measures prescribed by Council Directive 2000/75 and Commission Regulation 1266/2007 are in force.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case taking into account the provisions of Commission Regulation 1266/2007

(max. 32000 chars) :

Considering current epidemiological situation in Croatia the objectives of BT 2016 programme are:

1. To control the disease, avoiding mayor epidemic and further spread in 2016 by vaccinating all domestic ruminants (cattle, sheep and goats). Vaccination will be conducted in the period of January-March 2016.
2. To monitor the BTV4 circulation in order to regain free status of the country. Surveillance will be based

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on non-vaccinated serologically negative animals - young replacement animals at least 8 month of age. In case of insufficient number of such bovine animals, goats will be selected. This surveillance will be in line with Annex I point 3 of Regulation 1266/2007. The sample size is calculated considering a reference geographic unit of 45 km x 45 km and taking into account the geographic extension of whole Croatia. For that purpose an overall number of 2000 animals will selected and tested 2 x year before and after the vector season (first control in May and second round in November on the same animals).

3. To early detect incursion and spread of any other serotype other than BTV4 in areas which are at risk of such introduction. For this purpose the whole coastal area of Croatia is considered to be at risk for BTV1 introduction from Italy. Sampling will be performed in the period of the year when infection is most likely to be detected. For that purpose 800 sentinel animals, already selected under the point 2 above, will be sampled on monthly basis from June to December, instead of twice. The sentinel animals will be distributed within counties over coast. Following the provisions of Annex I point 2 of 1266/2007 Regulation, the sample size is calculated considering a reference geographic unit of 45 km x 45 km and taking into account the extension of the geographic area under surveillance.

4. To carry out entomological surveillance in order to confirm or/and update historical data. Species will be identified by morphological identification and molecular techniques. Virological examination of selected Culicoides pools will be performed as a complementary tool for early detection of virus circulation. Entomological surveillance will be carried out all along the year, by permanent traps operating on weekly basis. This surveillance will allow to define the areas and periods of major risk of BTV transmission and to possibly define seasonally vector-free periods as defined in Annex V of Reg. 1266/2007.

5. To check the level of animal population immunity upon vaccination 300 samples will be randomly tested for each animal species (cattle and sheep). This sample size is able to estimate the prevalence of immune animals (based on serology) with an error of +/- 5% and 95% of confidence.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2016

First year :

Control

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

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- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent Authority (CA) is Ministry of Agriculture – Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate.

Obligations of the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (Competent Authority) are:

- 1) To coordinate and implement the program for the control of bluetongue disease in Croatia.
- 2) To collect, analyze and monitor the collected data.
- 3) To perform statistical analyses and evaluate the results of the implementation of the programme
- 4) To submit data required by the European Commission – to provide the relevant bodies of the European Union with information on the attainment of the objectives of the Program
- 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 Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, Veterinary Epidemiology Service (inside the Animal Health Protection Sector) is responsible for the coordination and the implementation of the program.

In Veterinary Inspection Sector, Veterinary Inspection Service (consisting of 9 regional offices with 65 branches, covering whole territory of Croatia) is responsible for supervision on the field and for control of the work of authorised veterinary organisations.

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Obligations of keepers of animals:

- 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 and eradicate 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 implement the measures determined by this program

Obligations of the Croatian Veterinary Institute - Regional Veterinary Institute Split - National reference laboratory for bluetongue disease:

- 1) To perform laboratory tests in accordance with the procedures being laid down in this program.
- 2) To inform the Veterinary Directorate, the competent branch of veterinary inspection offices and the sender of the sample about the results of diagnostic tests (immediately and without delay).

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

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

The program 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 (2025 reference units). Sample size is calculated considering a reference geographic unit of 45 km x 45 km and taking into account the extension of the geographic area under surveillance.

The official control and supervision of the implementation of the Program will be carried out by the Veterinary Inspection Department of the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, which is divided into nine regional Veterinary Offices (Bjelovar, Osijek, Rijeka, Slavonski Brod, Split, Šibenik, Varaždin, Zagreb and the City of Zagreb). Regional Veterinary Offices are divided in branch offices with individual officers (a total of 65 branch offices have been set up).

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures implemented taking into account the provisions of Directive 2000/75/EC and Regulation 1266/2007. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned

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4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 135/14) sets out the obligation to notify the occurrence and suspicion of bluetongue disease and lays down the procedures to be followed by the keeper of the animal, the authorised veterinarian, the veterinary inspector and official laboratories.

The keeper of the animal must immediately and without delay notify an authorised veterinary organisation on suspicion of the disease (clinical signs).

A veterinarian who suspects the disease must notify the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate and the veterinary inspector at a competent branch of the veterinary office by telephone and telefax or electronic means, without delay and not later than within 24 hours. The authorised veterinarian must submit information about the suspicion using the forms set out in Annex III to the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will cover

- all ruminants in Croatia regarding vaccination

- to monitor the BTV4 circulation in order to regain free status of the country surveillance will be based on non-vaccinated serologically negative animals - young replacement animals at least 8 months of age. In case of insufficient number of such bovine animals, goats will be selected.

- for detecting of early incursion of any other BTV Serotype other than BTVS4, surveillance will be based on 800 sentinel animals, already selected for the purpose of monitoring the BTV4 circulation (above mentioned). They will be sampled on monthly basis from June to December. The sentinel animals will be distributed within counties over coast. High risk areas for introduction of new BTV serotype mainly BTV1 were additional sero-surveillance program will be carried out are considered all coastal counties (Istarska, Primorsko-goranska, coastal part of Ličko-senjska County, Zadarska, Šibensko-Kninska, Splitsko-Dalmatinska and Dubrovačko-Neretvanska County). Map is attached to programme and area where surveillance on new serotype will be carried out is marked with orange.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All herds and holdings are registered in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC.

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The current national system is performed in accordance with EU Regulations (EC) 1760/2000, (EC) 494/98, (EC) 1082/2003, (EC) 499/2004, (EC) 911/2004 and (EC) 644/2005. In case of any intra-country movement, an individual animal passport should be issued by the authorised veterinarian.

The Central Register of Ovine and Caprine Animals (CROCA) is the main database that contains information on ovine and caprine animals in the Republic of Croatia and in which all ovine and caprine animals are registered and monitored from birth do death.

Ovine and caprine animals are identified by an eartag applied to the right ear and a bolus electronic transponder. Pure-bred breeding animals are additionally identified by a number tattooed on their left ear, and this identification is conducted by the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

Ovine and caprine animals must be identified within six months following the date of their birth and in any case before the animal leaves the holding on which it was born. Exceptionally, if an animal under six months of age is moved from the holding of birth directly to a slaughterhouse it can be identified solely by an eartag. An unidentified ovine or caprine animal may not be moved from the holding.

Ovine animals identified by a yellow rectangular eartag and caprine animals identified by a white rectangular eartag containing the unique life number of the ovine/caprine animal, which consists of the two-letter code of the country of origin and the nine-digit code, need not be re-identified by a new eartag. These ovine/caprine animals are registered in the CROCA only when they arrive to the holding of destination. Before these animals are moved from the holding, the keeper must fill in a movement document by entering the information about his holding and the holding of destination or the slaughterhouse and the life numbers of all the animals moved. The keeper of the holding of destination shall give a copy of the movement document to his authorised veterinary organisation, which shall enter the data from the document into the CROCA.

Ovine and caprine animals identified in any other way not in accordance with the Ordinance on the implementation of obligatory identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals or with the identification method described in the preceding paragraph must be re-identified by a prescribed mark and registered in the CROCA no later than before they are placed on the market.

The eartag for ovine animals is white and for caprine animals red. It consists of two parts, the male part (the front) and the female part (the reverse), which are joined for use.

Bolus electronic transponders contain the numeric identifier of the Republic of Croatia and the nine-digit unique life number of the animal, identical to the unique life number indicated on the ear tag.

Bolus electronic transponders are used for animals born in the Republic of Croatia after 1 January 2010.

Animals imported from EU Member States and properly identified need not be re-identified.

Keepers of ovine/caprine animals, except transporters, must keep a register of ovine/caprine animals on the holding, containing up-to-date chronological information on all changes, entered no later than three days after the change occurred.

Once a year, all keepers of ovine / caprine animals must submit data on the number of ovine and caprine animals on the holding.

The data on the number of the animals on the holding are to be entered in the form "Annual notification of the number of bovine and caprine animals on the holding", which forms an integral part of the Register of Ovine/Caprine Animals on the Holding.

4.4.4 Rules for the movement of animals

A description is provided taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation on bluetongue

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Since in October 2014 BTD is confirmed in Croatia and all susceptible animals are vaccinated in 2015. Rules for movement are in line with Regulation 1266/2007.

4.4.5 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Test to be used in the frame of the programme will be cELISA, SN test, RT-PCR.

4.4.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Inactivated vaccines against bluetongue's virus disease for active immunization of the animals in order to prevent the viraemia and the clinical signs with appropriate serotype will be used. Animals will be vaccinated according to manufacturer instruction (primovaccination with booster dose). Plan is to vaccinate all domestic ruminants from January till March 2016. Vaccine will be applied by authorised veterinarians. Data on each vaccinated animal must be recorded in database. Animals vaccinated in 2015 will be re-vaccinated (one vaccine application) while all non vaccinated animals will pass scheme of vaccination according to manufacturer instruction (primovaccination with booster dose). Cost of vaccine administration in Croatia is 2,6 euro for bovine animal and 1,6 euro for sheep or goat.

4.4.7 Information on bio-security measures implemented in the holdings and their assessment by official services.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. Also, Animal Health Sector participates in education of farmers through stakeholders associations. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- _ implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- _ implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- _ disposal of biological waste,
- _ respect of animal welfare.

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In addition, compensation payment is conditional and depends on proper application of bio-security measures at the holding, which is controlled by veterinary inspectors.

4.4.8 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive herds taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of confirmation of bluetongue disease, according to relevant legislation veterinary inspector orders:

- culling of animals with severe clinical signs,
- disposal of dead animals and carcasses according to Regulation 1069/2009,
- clinical examination of herd,
- sampling of animals showing clinical signs of disease for laboratory testing,
- epidemiological investigation on the holding,
- epidemiological investigations of holdings in the range of 20 km from infected holding,
- in case vaccinated animal is BT positive - control of herd immunity

4.4.9 Control of the implementation of the programme by the Competent Authority - Documentation of the official controls

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official control over the implementation of the programme as well as measures in case of suspicion/ confirmed case are carried out by veterinary inspectors. Actions taken are documented with the official forms.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Benefits of the programme is avoiding major epidemic in 2016/2017, early detection of the intrusion of new serotype other than BTV4 and to continue with the surveillance aiming at regaining the free status of country (in case of favorable epidemiological situation from 2016). Also, great benefit of the programme is facilitating the possibility of placing animals on the market, without restrictions, throughout the territory of the European Union, thus ensuring the free movement of goods, enhancing market competitiveness and strengthening livestock production.

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

2016

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	cELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	8 000	X
Croatia	SN	Bovines	serum	surveillance	240	X
Croatia	PCR	Bovines	blood	surveillance	240	X
Croatia	cELISA	Bovines	blood	control of vaccination	150	X
Croatia	cELISA	Sheep and goat	blood	control of vaccination	150	X
Croatia	PCR	Bovines	blood-pool samples	surveillance	500	X
Croatia	species identification	Culicoides spp	Culicoides pool	surveillance	252	X
Croatia	PCR	Culicoides spp	Culicoides pool	surveillance	21	X

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Croatia	SN	Bovines	blood	control of vaccination	50	X
Croatia	SN	Sheep and goat	blood	control of vaccination	50	X
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on sampling

7.1.2.1 Targets on sampling animals

Targets on sampling for year: **2016**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering			Target indicators	
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
Croatia	Bovines	458 976	458 976	2 000	2 000	50	5	5	0,44	2,5	X
Croatia	Sheep and goat	670 362	670 362	500	500	20	5	5	0,07	4	X
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on sampling herds

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Targets on the sampling of herds for year: 2016

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators		
										Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
Croatia	Bovines	34 399	34 399	400	10	5	0	0	1,16	2,5	1,25	X
Croatia	sheep and goat	20 176	20 176	20	10	5	0	0	0,1	50	25	X
Total		54 575	54 575	420	20	10	0	0	0,77	4,76	2,38	
Add a new row												

7.2 Targets on vaccination

Targets on vaccination for year:

2016

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Targets on vaccination				
				Number of herds in vaccination	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated

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Croatia	Bovines	34 399	458 976	34 399	34 399	460 000	520 000	400 000	60 000	X
Croatia	Sheep and goats	20 176	670 362	20 176	20 176	670 000	840 000	500 000	170 000	X
							Add a new row			

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

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.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (serum antibody detection)	Individual animal sample/test	8 300	8	66400	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serum neutralisation	Individual animal sample/test	340	46	15640	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR (animal samples)	Individual animal sample/test	800	34	27200	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	10 000	7.6	76000	yes	X
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (bovines)	Vaccine dose	520 000	0.85	442,000	yes	X

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Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	Vaccine dose	840 000	0.85	714,000	yes	X
Administering costs	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (bovines)	Animal vaccinated	520 000	1	520,000	yes	X
Administering costs	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	Animal vaccinated	840 000	1	840,000	yes	X
					Add a new row		
Grand Total					2 701 240,00 €		

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Official sampling is done by authorised veterinarians and under the supervision of veterinary inspection. All costs of the official sampling are paid from the

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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) :

Samples are tested in National referent laboratory for BTB Croatian Veterinary institute - Branch Split. Testing of all samples taken according to the programme is paid from 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 Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (central level) 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)

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Costs of obligatory vaccination are entirely paid from the state budget. Cost of vaccine administration in Croatia is 2,6 euro for bovine animal and 1,6 euro for sheep or goat. Vaccine is provided and paid by the Veterinary and Food safety Directorate from State budget. Vaccination is done by the authorised veterinarians and is paid by the state budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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

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

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

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

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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
Figure No 1 - Final map outbreaks in 2014.jpg	FigureNo1-Finalmapoutbreaksin2014.jpg	94 kb
Figure No 2 - First outbreaks in Dubrovnik neretva county -October 2014.jpg	FigureNo2-FirstoutbreaksinDubrovnikneretvacounty-October2014.jpg	87 kb
Figure 4 - Vector activity 2011 .jpg	Figure4-Vectoractivity2011 .jpg	45 kb
Figure 5 - Vector activity 2010.jpg	Figure5-Vectoractivity2010.jpg	370 kb
Figure 6 - Vector activity 2009.pdf	Figure6-Vectoractivity2009.pdf	10 kb
Figure No 3 - location of Serotype 1 outbreak.jpg	FigureNo3-locationofSerotype1outbreak.jpg	299 kb
Map 1 .docx	Map1.doc	36 kb

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			Total size of attachments :	941 kb
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