



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10320/2013

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Control and monitoring programme for Classical Swine Fever

Croatia

Approved* for 2013 by Commission Decision 2012/761/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease : Classical swine fever

Species : Domestic pigs

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing from
beginning of :

2013

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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, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). 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) :

Pig production in the country:

According to the information provided from Pig database, there are around 1.5 million pigs are kept on 95.136 holdings.

An information on pig production at holding /animal level is as follows:

- 93% percent of holdings keep up to 50 pigs (out of that number 67% of holdings keep up to 10 pigs, while 26% holdings keep 11 to 50 pigs). On such holdings 52% of pigs is produced.
- 1.6 % of holdings keep 51 to 100 pigs. These holdings produce 7% of pigs.
- 1.4 % have more than 100 pigs, and these holdings produce 41% of pigs.

It is also relevant to mention that 85% of holdings keeping pigs, are mixed herds while 15% of holdings keep pigs only.

CSF preventive vaccination is prohibited in Croatia from January 1, 2005.

The last case of CSF was confirmed in March 2008. Table summarizing results of CSF serological and virological testing in domestic pigs from 2007 to 2011 is attached to this document.

Taking into account risk factors associated with recent CSF epidemic in Croatia, state of implementation of preventive biosecurity measures at small commercial farms, movement patterns of pigs, recent occurrence of CSF in wild boar and recent CSF epidemic in a neighboring country, the following pig holdings are considered as high-risk groups as regards new introduction of CSFV:

1. Subgroup 1: Commercial pig farms containing 100 or more fattening pigs, found non-compliant in

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terms of implementation of preventive biosecurity measures (PBM) as stipulated in Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof. (Please note that assessment of implementation of PBM is done during the Veterinary Check of holding. Results of assessment of implementation of PBM in 2012 will be used when creating a sampling frame for Subgroups of pigs that are relevant for this Program).

2. Subgroup 2: Farms keeping 5 or more breeding pigs, that will be selected from the list of all such farms in the country that are found non-compliant in terms of implementation of PBM in 2012.

3. Subgroup 3: Mixed herds with 10 or more pigs to be selected from the list of all such farms in the country that are found non-compliant in terms of implementation of PBM in 2012.

4. Subgroup 4: Pigs in the localities in the Vukovar-Srijem County, Sisak-Moslavina and Karlovac county, situated in the vicinity of the hunting grounds in which the presence or new introductions of CSFV can not be fully excluded and the localities where the raising of domestic pigs on pasture is not practiced in accordance with the Order (Official Gazette No 135/2011) as well as localities bordering on the countries in which CSF in domestic pigs have been confirmed in the last three years, and where the CSF status of wild boar is either unfavorable or not sufficiently known.

The above mentioned pig population are considered to be populations at high risk so target populations to which results of CSF surveillance are to be applicable. From this population the study population will be drawn.

I. CSF serological surveillance

CSF serological surveillance on farms as mentioned under points 1 to 4 in this Section, is an important, active element of CSF surveillance in 2013. However, in order to achieve objectives of CSF surveillance in 2013, this needs to be complemented with virological surveillance in case of suspicion of CSF.

II. CSF virological surveillance

Virological testing (for the purpose of ruling out CSF) should be the most sensitive approach to allow for early detection. It is very much associated with awareness of both pig keepers and veterinarians.

Virological testing will be performed on:

- blood samples taken from pigs showing clinical symptoms associated with CSF and organs samples (at least the tonsils, spleen or kidneys) taken from pigs that died or were killed for diagnostic purposes;
- virological testing of organs samples of pigs in which signs leading to the suspicion of CSF were observed during the ante-mortem or post-mortem examination;
- virological testing of blood samples taken from pigs when antibacterial treatment failed to lower body temperature and to improve the health state of pigs in 5 days (or resulted only in a temporary drop in body temperature of the pig(s), after which it increased again).

On all farms included in CSF surveillance in 2013, official control of the implementation of PBM (by using the Questionnaire prepared in accordance with item VIII of the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof) will be performed.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Objectives of Active and passive CSF surveillance

The specific objectives of the CSF Surveillance Programme are:

1. To early detect CSF infection/disease in order to ensure that at the end of the high-risk period, i.e. the period from the time the CSF virus is introduced until the first case is detected, the number of infected farms is as low as possible.
2. To detect possible illegal use of vaccines against CSF.
3. Keep awareness among pig keepers and veterinarians on CSF risks and prevention.

Serological testing may not significantly contribute to the achievement of the objective 1. mentioned above. However, serological examination is necessary for detecting illegal vaccination of pigs against CSF. In addition, in the case of clinically inapparent infections and difficulties associated with differential diagnosis, serological examination may also be an efficient surveillance method for CSF.

The infection of pigs with other pestiviruses may significantly complicate a surveillance strategy based on serology. Antibodies to bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) and antibodies to Border disease virus (BDV) can give positive results in serological tests for CSF, due to common antigens. Therefore, serological cross-reactivity with other pestiviruses will be taken into consideration when determining seropositive reactions for CSF or interpreting data from serological examination.

CSF serological surveillance

Farms for serological surveillance will be randomly selected from the list of PBM non-compliant farm as identified during the Veterinary check of holdings in 2012. According to the results of Veterinary check of implementation of PBM in 2011, still high % of farms from target subgroups is found to be non-compliant. When calculating a sample size, prior information on number of PBM noncompliant farms of each Subgroup is taken from the data collected within the Veterinary checks of holdings implemented in 2011.

Number of holdings in each target population Subgroup will allow for detection of at least 1 seropositive holding (with 0.95 CI and assuming perfect tests at a herd level) if the prevalence of seropositives is at least 1%. Number of animals to be sampled per holding will allow for detection of: 20 % seroconversion with 95 % confidence in Subgroup 1.; and 10 % seroconversion, with 95 % confidence, in Subgroups 2. and 3.

Based on prior information on possible dangerous direct or indirect contacts, 60 settlements in Vukovar-srijem, Sisak-moslavina and Karlovac county will be included in the Program (Subgroup 4). In those settlements sampling will be carried out on all holdings keeping 5 to 50 pigs. Number of animals to be sampled per holding will allow for detection of at least 1 seropositive animal if prevalence of those seropositives is at least 10 %. with 95 % confidence.

Only pigs older than 4 months are eligible for CSF serological testing.

On each holding included in the study, samples will be taken once a year.

Based on the design, the following number of farms/animals (and frequency of sampling) will be included in the program:

1. Subgroup 1: 141 farms / 14 pigs per farm / 1 x a year. (Expected number of samples: 1974)

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2. Subgroup 2: 289 farms / 28 pigs per farm / 1 x a year. (Expected number of samples: 8092)
3. Subgroup 3: 297 farms / 14 pigs per farm / 1 x a year. (Expected number of samples: 8316).
4. Subgroup 4: 60 settlements / 15 holdings (average number keeping 5 to 50 pigs) / 8 animal per holding (average) / 2 x a year. (Taking into account a prior information on population structure and eligibility criteria, the expected number of samples to be taken in this Subgroup is:14400)

Holdings to be included in the study will be randomly selected from the list of all holdings in each Subgroup, except in Subgroup 4.

In terms of Subgroups 1, 2 and 3, it is expected that the results of CSF serological surveillance will be applicable to around 13600 pig holdings or around 300000 animals.

Sampling is to be performed by an authorised veterinarian.

An authorised veterinarian must ensure that pig samples are sent to a diagnostic laboratory in a rapid and appropriate manner, which means that at least the following guidelines must be observed:

- Blood is taken into sterile test tubes. It is sufficient to take about 5 ml of blood (the upper level of the blood sample contained in the test tube must be about 2 cm below the bottom of the test tube stopper).
- After taking blood samples, test tubes must be tightly stoppered (if possible, they should be additionally sealed with adhesive tape wrapped around the outside of the stopper) and marked with the number of the Sampling Form which contains details of the pig from which the blood sample was taken;
- Each test-tube must be wrapped in absorbent material (cellular or tissue paper) and placed in a leak proof container in such a way as to prevent the sample from escaping from the tube;
- The samples taken and the accompanying Sample Submission Forms must be sent by the authorised veterinarian to an authorised laboratory as soon as possible; until they are sent to the laboratory, the samples should be stored at a refrigerator temperature of 4 °C to 8 °C (the samples must not be frozen).
- REMARK: No anticoagulant needs to be added to a test tube containing blood for serological testing;
- The blood samples for virological and serological examination and organ samples are sent by the competent veterinary organisation to:

Croatian Veterinary Institute

Virology Department

Diagnostic Laboratory for Classical Swine Fever

10 000 Zagreb, Savska cesta 143.

By way of derogation, blood samples for serological examination, taken in the Vukovar-Srijem County, are sent by the competent veterinary organisation to the Veterinary Institute Vinkovci.

The outside of the package in which samples are sent to the laboratory must be clearly labelled with the exact address of the recipient laboratory, the address of the sender and the following message: "Animal pathological material; Perishable; Fragile; Do not open before arrival to a CSF laboratory". The samples must be accompanied with a Sampling Form for Investigation for CSF in Domestic Pigs (Copy for the laboratory).

When submitting/transporting the samples to the approved laboratory, other provisions of Chapter V, item C, of the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for CSF (Official Gazette 16/05, 62/08) must also be complied with.

For any additional clarification as to the sampling and/or submission of samples for testing, the authorised veterinarian who will carry out the sampling under this Programme or the county veterinary inspector may contact the CVI, Virology Department, phone: 01/6123 645.

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Virological testing

A blood sample for virological testing is taken into a test tube with an anticoagulant.

When samples of pig organs are sent, it is sufficient to send a part of the organ (5 cm² in size). The tonsils are submitted as a whole organ. Samples must be placed in small (plastic) boxes. The samples are further handled (marked, packed and stored) in the same way as blood samples.

It is expected that samples taken from up to 500 will be virological tested for the purpose of ruling out CSF as a primary or secondary diagnosis.

This number is sensitive to a continuous communication and control of adequate response provided by veterinarians in case of findings as described under point II in Section 2. of this document.

It is expected that the results of CSF virological surveillance will allow for drawing conclusion on CSF awareness of farmers and veterinarians but also additional direct evidence on status of CSF infection in the country.

The area of implementation

It is expected that farms in Subgroups 1., 2. and 3. included in the study, are mainly distributed in the North parts of the country where pig production is mainly situated.

Farms from Subgroup 4 are located on the area of Vukovar-srijem, Sisak-moslavina and Karlovac county. Farms to be subject of virological testing may be distributed all over the country.

CSF case definition

For the purposes of this Programme, a CSF case is defined as the presence of the CSF virus as demonstrated directly by virus isolation, the detection of virus antigen or virus nucleic acid, or indirectly by seroconversion which is not the result of vaccination.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2013

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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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) :

Veterinary Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture is the national competent authority responsible for supervision and coordination of implementation of the Program.

Animal Health Sector of the Veterinary Directorate (VD) is responsible to develop the Program in coordination with the Laboratory for CSF, molecular virology and genetics, within the Croatian veterinary institute, Virology Department, (10 000 Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Croatia) which is the national reference laboratory for CSF. NRL provides for testing according to this Program, reporting on test results (report on individual test results, monthly report and yearly report). Any sample submitted to the laboratory but proved to be unsuitable for testing must be reported by the laboratory to the VD and to the authorised veterinarian who sent the sample concerned for testing.

The program is implemented by authorised veterinarians who provide for sampling and submission of samples to the CSF diagnostic laboratory.

Supervision of implementation of the Program on the field is carried out by veterinary inspectors of VD. Control of the implementation of PBM required by the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof is carried out by the competent veterinary

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inspectors or official veterinarians, using for that purpose the Questionnaire provided in the attachment to this document.

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) :

CSF serological surveillance:

- Subgroups 1, 2 and 3 the whole the territory of the county.
- Subgroup 4: Vukovar-srijem, Sisak-moslavina, and Karlovac county.

For further reference please see DG SANCO website, SCOFCAH presentation (from April 3, 2012) http://ec.europa.eu/food/committees/regulatory/scfcah/animal_health/index_en.htm .

CSF virological surveillance:

- the whole territory of the country.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

A keeper of pigs shall, in accordance with Article 13 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 41/07), immediately report any occurrence of an infectious disease or of signs leading to a suspicion that an animal have become sick or died because of the infectious disease. The pig keeper shall immediately restrict the movement of pigs suspected of being infected with the infectious disease.

Every person engaged in veterinary activities must report a suspected case of CSF immediately upon having learned about it, in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 5 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 41/07).

Disease notification procedures and forms are prescribed in details in the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette No 62/12, 114/12).

Data about reports of suspected and/or confirmed cases of CSF shall be kept by the VD.

The Veterinary Directorate, after receiving notification of a suspected primary case of CSF immediately sets in motion the CSF Expert Group which makes a field investigation with the purpose of implementing measures to confirm or rule out CSF.

When CSF is suspected, the measures provided for in Article 4 of the Ordinance on measures for the detection, control and eradication of CSF (Official Gazette 187/04 and 123/08) and the measures

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provided for in Chapter IV, item A, of the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for CSF (Official Gazette 16/05 and 62/08) shall be carried out to confirm or rule out the presence of CSF.

This is immediately done by the competent veterinary inspector.

When CSF is confirmed in domestic pigs, the measures provided for in Articles 5 to 12 of the Ordinance on measures for the detection, control and eradication of CSF (Official Gazette 187/04 and 123/08) and the measures provided for in Chapter IV, item B, of the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for CSF (Official Gazette 16/05 and 62/08) shall be implemented.

The authorised veterinarian must keep records of notifications of suspected cases of infectious disease received by pig keepers. The authorised veterinarian must notify the competent veterinary inspector in writing of any action taken following any notification of the presence of signs indicative of CSF in pigs. The above mentioned legislation is fully aligned with relevant EU legislation (Council Directive 2001/89/EC and Commission Decision 2002/106/EC).

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following population are considered to be populations at high risk so target populations to which results of CSF surveillance are to be applicable:

1. Subgroup 1: Commercial pig farms containing 100 or more fattening pigs, found non-compliant in terms of implementation of preventive biosecurity measures (PBM) as stipulated in Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof. (Please note that assessment of implementation of PBM is done during the Veterinary Check of holding. Results of assessment of implementation of PBM in 2012 will be used when creating a sampling frame).
2. Subgroup 2: Farms keeping 5 or more breeding pigs, that will be selected from the list of all such farms in the country that are found non-compliant in terms of implementation of PBM in 2012.
3. Subgroup 3: Mixed herds with 10 or more pigs which, that will be selected from the list of all such farms in the country that are found non-compliant in terms of implementation of PBM in 2012.
4. Subgroup 4: Pigs in the localities in the Vukovar-Srijem County, Sisak-Moslavina and Karlovac county, situated in the vicinity of the hunting grounds in which the presence or new introductions of CSFV can not be fully excluded and the localities where the raising of domestic pigs on pasture is not practiced in accordance with the Order (Official Gazette No 135/2011) as well as localities bordering on the countries in which CSF in domestic pigs have been confirmed in the last three years, and where the CSF status of wild boar is either unfavorable or not sufficiently known.

From this population the study population will be drawn.

For serological testing target animals are pigs older than 4 months

For virological testing target population includes all herds and establishments where:

- clinical symptoms associated with CSF are observed;
- clinical or pathomorphological signs associated with CSF were observed during the ante-mortem or post-mortem examination;
- holdings where antibacterial treatment of pigs failed to lower body temperature and improve the

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health state of pigs in 5 days (or resulted only in a temporary drop in body temperature of the pig(s), after which it increased again).

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary Directorate (VD) is the competent authority responsible for the identification and registration of animals, which has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency (CAA) delegating to it a keeping and maintenance of the database (Central Register of Domestic Animals / CRDA/, which includes the Central Register of Bovine Animals, the Central Register of Pigs /CRP/, the Central Register of Sheep and Goats, and the Farms Register).

Supervision of the implementation of the requirements for the identification of animals and registration of holdings and their movements is carried out by the Veterinary Inspection.

Official Gazette 99/07. Checklists for inspections in relation to the identification and registration of bovine animals on holdings have been prepared and the results are recorded in the database. In order to update the database, to educate the keepers of bovine animals and to control the efficiency of the system, annual veterinary checks of holdings, which are financed from the State Budget and carried out by authorised veterinarians from authorised veterinary organisations, began in September 2008.

Animal identification number is unique for cattle, sheep and goats, and entered into the database. For pigs a UFIN is used.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 35 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette No 41/2007), pigs are subject to compulsory identification that is carried out by an animal keeper, authorised veterinary organizations and CAA in accordance with the prescribed requirements.

The Ordinance on the compulsory identification and registration of pigs, aligned with Directive 92/102 EEC, Directive 64/432 EEC, Regulations (EC) No 21/2004 and 2000/15/EC, and Decision 2000/678/EC, was published in the Official Gazette 51/07 of 21 May 2007.

It is the responsibility of the keeper of animals to ensure that the animals are properly identified and registered, to keep the required records and to ensure the traceability of animals in case of their movement.

Keepers may identify pigs on their own holdings on the condition they are qualified and certified for identification by the person approved by the VD and the data on these holders shall be entered into CRP. In a case the pig is lost or stolen, the holder shall, within three days, the keeper must inform thereof an approved/official veterinarian or the competent veterinary inspector who shall then record the mentioned information.

A pig shall be identified as soon as possible, and the latest prior to shipment (movement) from the holding.

Pigs are marked by an ear tag (the right ear) or tattooed (the right ear).

If tattoo is the option, pigs have to be marked as soon as possible, not later than 15 days after they were born.

Ear tagging for breeding animals is carried out by CAA staff.

Holding keeping pigs identified by tattooed number shall be entered into a special records administrated by the Central Register of Livestock (CLC) upon receiving the request for identifying pigs by a tattooed number submitted to the CLC by the keeper with more than five sows.

The keeper shall keep a Holding pig register (HPR) and make all the updates in a timely manner and by

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chronological order, no later than within three days from the date on which the changes occurred. In the territory of Republic of Croatia, the pigs in the transport shall be accompanied by movement document (MD). Every has its own serial number. The holder of the destination holding shall deliver, within three days of the pigs' arrival, the data on the transport of pigs, that is, arrival of pigs on the holding, to the approved veterinary organization by using the form of MD, and in case of import, by using the form of Veterinary certificate and the MD. The approved veterinary organization shall record the data on the transport of pigs in the URP no later than three days from receiving the MD from the holder and shall record the date of the MD receipt.

Farm register represents the main data base on all farms and locations on which domestic animals are kept or on which they dwell on the whole territory of the country.

VD has delegated to CAA the following tasks:

- farm registration procedure
- operating the database which includes the Farm Register;
- distribution of forms and eartags.

Each farm keeping more than 1 pig must be registered.

Each farm in the Register is entered in under a unique identification number of the farm (UINF) which is assigned by the CAA. The UINF contains two lettered sign of the country (HR) and eight number numerical sign. Data on a farm contained in the Farm register are: UNIF, address of a farm, information about the keeper (name, title, address, personal identification number, contact details, details on person responsible for farm, geographical location of a farm (x, y coordinates)). Additional details on a farm, collected on the day of the registration of a farm and entered into the database are: animal species, farm production system, number of animals on the farm per species, maximum capacity of a farm. A veterinarian details: General details about authorized veterinary organization/authorized veterinarians are also available in Farm Register.

A keeper must to keep and regularly update a Farm book (FB) in which all the changes have to be entered with an update and in chronological order, three days after the change occurred at the latest.

The following details are entered in the FB:

- The address of the economy
- the name of the keeper, the address of the keeper, if it is different from the address of the farm; personal identification number/identification number of the keeper

In RB a keeper must update on the total number of the pigs on the farm and must record pig deaths; pig slaughter for personal consumption; a note on the control of the farm by veterinary inspector, the name and signature and the date of control.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Movement rules

According to the Ordinance on compulsory identification and registration of pigs (Official Gazette No 51/2007), each movement of pigs shall be recorded in the CRDA in a manner enabling identification of their farm of origin.

Keepers are responsible that pigs movements are notified.

Movement registration is performed only by an Authorized Veterinary Organization (AVO).

A movement means:

- each purchase and sale of a pig
- taking the pig to the market or pig show,
- import and export of pigs
- movement pigs to slaughter.

The owner is obligated to report any movement of pigs to the AVO within three days of the movement.

The details on pig movement are entered in CPR by AVO within three days.

From Jan 1, 2008, AVO are obligated to record every pig movement from all the registered farms in the CPR.

From 1 July 1, 2009 movement of pigs is not allowed if the farm is not registered.

The Movement document (MD) contains the following information :

The serial number of the MD;

- the number of pigs with the accompanying UINF/tattoo number and the total number of pigs;
- details on the farm from which the pigs are moved (UINF, FIC serial number, name and address of the farm) and details are copied from FIC;
- details on the farm, that is, the slaughter house to which the pigs are moved (UINF/the number of the slaughterhouse, the name/title/address). If one pig is moved to a holding that is not registered, for s personal consumption, than details on name and surname of the owner and personal identification number is kept.
- number of Animal health certificate (AHC);
- date of arrival;
- signature of keepers;
- transporters name and surname;
- date of delivery of pigs at the destination and the signature recipient pigs;
- registration number of vehicle.

AHC must be issued prior animal movement (e.g. prior movement to an animal market, other holding, slaughterhouse, sport events, fair, common pasture). AHC contains information on: identity of the owner; identity and place of origin of the animal; and health status and eligibility to be placed on the market or to be moved according to the relevant legal requirements.

The competent veterinary inspector supervise the issuing of AHC.

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4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Croatia, from January 2005, the Diagnostic manual that describes establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever, published in the Official Gazette N0 16/2005), is in force. It is harmonized with the EU Decision 2002/106/EC.

The Croatian veterinary institute in Zagreb, Laboratory for classical swine fever (CSF) diagnosis, molecular virology and genetics is responsible for CSF diagnosis.

It is accredited according to HRN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2007, and appointed by the Competent authority within the Ministry of Agriculture as the National Reference Laboratory for CSF and African swine fever diagnosis. The Laboratory would be involved in carrying out the entire laboratory testing within the eradication, control and monitoring program.

For serological testing the primary method used is antibody enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (AB ELISA), that is commercially available and based on the detection of CSF antibodies that are specific for the E2 CSF viral glycoprotein (gp).

For virological testing the primary method used is real time polymerase chain reaction with the previous reverse transcription step (QRT-PCR), based on the detection of a specific fragment within the ORF coding region of the viral RNA.

Both methods have been validated and their specificity and sensitivity is 98/99% and 100/100%, respectively.

Confirmation of the presence of antibody positive samples, virus neutralization test is carried out (Reference: EURL Hannover; OIE Manual-Chapter 2.8.3.). The use of different CSF viral strains such as Alfort 187 and isolates from the 2.3. genotype subgroup, as well as other pestiviral strains (such as Moredun BDV and NADL for BVDV strain) will allow the differentiation among antibody titers of different pestiviruses for a more precise insight in the epidemiology of the infection.

Furthermore, if serological tests gain a positive result, or the virus would be detected by QRT-PCR, or if a clinically suspicious case of CSF would appear, samples would be tested by virus isolation on cell culture (PK-15) followed by the immunoperoxidase staining procedure (Reference: EURL Hannover; OIE Manual-Chapter 2.8.3., Conjugate: C16/RAMPO) and classical RT-PCR (for the differentiation of other pestiviruses). The panpestivirus protocol used is described by Paton et al., 2000, whereas the E2 gene detection protocol is according to Sandvik et al., 1997.

The PCR products would be the basis for further sequencing and detailed genotype analysis.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All pig holdings are required to implement specific biosafety measures to prevent an introduction of a infection or a disease. This is stipulated in point VIII of the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing there of (Official Gazette No 17/2012).

Veterinary check of implementation of stipulated PBM (by using a Questionnaire) is carried out since 2009. The questionnaire is attached to this document.

Around 48 % of holdings in target population, being of relevance for trade of pigs and so for this Program, are found to be non-compliant in terms of implementation of PBM (source Results of Veterinary Check of holdings in 2011).

According to the information collected within the Veterinary Checks to be implemented in 2012, a list of PBM not-compliant holdings will be created. This list will be used as a sampling frame for random selection of pig holdings to be included in CSF serological surveillance in 2013.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Positive serological finding (where no clinical or epidemiological evidence of CSF is observed) will be considered as a suspect CSF case unless. In such a case holding will be placed under restriction and measures as stipulated in Article 4 of the Ordinance on measures for the detection, control and eradication of CSF (Official Gazette 187/04, 123/08).

Also, immediately after being notified of the suspicion of an infectious disease in pigs, and when symptoms are indicative of CSF, the authorised veterinarian must carry out a clinical examination of the pigs, which must include the taking of the body temperature, in accordance with the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for CSF (Official Gazette 16/05 and 62/08). It means that the body temperature of the following animals must be taken of:

- sick pigs and pigs with insufficient food intake (anorexic);
- pigs recovering from other diseases;
- pigs recently introduced from areas where CSF has been confirmed or from other places of suspect / unknown CSF status;
- pigs kept in sub-units/compartments visited by persons who had contact with pigs infected or suspected of being infected with CSF;
- pigs already serologically tested for CSF, but the results of the serological tests do not allow to rule out CSF.

CSF Expert Group will make a field investigation in order to assure that all stipulated measures are

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implemented in order to confirm or rule out CSF.

In the event of a confirmed CSF case strict stamping-out measures are implemented in accordance with the Ordinance on measures for the detection, control and eradication of CSF (Official Gazette 187/04, 123/08) and the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for CSF (Official Gazette 16/05, 62/08). The aforementioned legislation is fully aligned with relevant EU legislation (Council Directive 2001/89/EC and Commission Decision 2002/106/EC).

Contingency Plan for CSF has been developed and tested in real time, in the field during the CSF epidemic in 2007. In case of confirmation of CSF outbreak, CSF contingency plan will be activated.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Veterinary Act, article 27. after the estimation of the value of an animal killed, slaughtered or perished due to the implementation of a prescribed measure, and for objects damaged or destroyed due to the implementation of prescribed measures, the proprietor of the animal or object has a right to compensation in the amount equal to the market price as of the day the measure was implemented.

An estimate of the value of an animal or object is determined by a Commission appointed by the director. One of the commission members must be a competent veterinary inspector.

A Decision on the right and the amount of compensation is issued by the Director of the VD upon the assessment and recommendation issued by the above mentioned Commission within a 60 days, and payment must be ensued within and no later than 90 days from the day the measure was implemented.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture is the national competent authority responsible for supervision and coordination of implementation of the Program.

Supervision of implementation of the Program on the field is carried out by veterinary inspectors, who are obliged to inform VD on the findings.

All the activities undertaken in accordance with the 2013 CSF surveillance programme must be fully implemented and appropriately documented by authorised veterinarians, the Croatian Veterinary Institute and the competent veterinary inspection service, in respect of any task performed in accordance with this Programme.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general

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(max. 32000 chars) :

CSF control policy without preventive vaccination has been implemented in the Croatia since 1 January 2005.

Croatia is free from CSF infection in domestic pigs, without vaccination. However CSF may be present in wild boar population in a southern part of Sisak-moslavina county. It is less likely that CSF infection is still present in Vukovar-srijem county, however recent SCF outbreaks in domestic pigs and possible CSF virus circulation in the neighboring country requires that system providing for CSF early detection is established and efficient.

The implementation of the 2013 Surveillance Programme for CSF in pigs must ensure an early detection of the CSF infection/disease and the shortening of the time lag between the introduction of the CSF virus and the confirmation of the disease. i.e. the reduction in the number of infected farms at the end of the high-risk period. The Programme must also contribute to maintaining a favorable status of the country in relation to CSF in domestic pigs and to reducing the risk of possible occurrence of new CSF outbreaks to an acceptable level (which involves the rapid implementation and efficient management of measures to eradicate the CSF virus in case of an outbreak, thus minimizing economic damage).

The CSF Surveillance Programme must also contribute to maintaining awareness and alertness among pig keepers and veterinarians. Furthermore, due to the fact that CSF preventive vaccination is still been implemented in three neighboring countries other than those EU MS, the Program will also provide evidence of no use of illegal vaccination among target groups.

The 2013 Surveillance Programme for CSF in domestic pigs is targeted mainly at commercial pig farms where implementation of minimum PBM is not satisfactory .

The Program will allow for not only detection of direct or indirect evidence of CSF but also to allow for continuity of checking of implementation of PBM on commercial pig farms. This will also contribute to maintaining of awareness among pig keepers of risks for CSFV introduction and spread, as well as of the obligation of pig keepers to report any suspicion of infectious disease.

In the areas where there is an increased likelihood of a CSF outbreak (e.g. because of their spatial connection with areas where CSF has been confirmed in wild boar such as certain settlements in the Vukovar-Srijem County and in the Siska-Moslavina County) or those bordering on the neighboring country where CSF is recently confirmed in domestic pigs, surveillance is conducted regardless of whether the farms in question are commercial or non-commercial.

The Program also allow for virological testing in order to rule out CSF, which is the most important element for early detection and response. It is expected that the results of CSF virological surveillance will allow for drawing conclusion on CSF awareness of farmers and veterinarians but also additional direct evidence on status of CSF infection in the country.

Implementation of preventive biosecurity measures on pig farms also contribute to maintaining a favorable status of the country in relation to CSF in domestic pigs. The implementation of biosecurity measures has a direct impact on the reduction of the risk of introduction of CSFV into a pig farm. For that reason the Program ensures implementation of official control of implementation of PBM on all commercial pig farms being included in the Program.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010:

no

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease: Not applicable Applicable...

6.1.1 Data on herds for year: **2011**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators		
										% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
Croatia	Domestic pigs	95 000	3 850	2 875	0	0	0		74,675			X
Total		95 000	3 850	2 875	0	0	0		74,675			

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										Add a new row		
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6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2010**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
Croatia	Domestic pigs	95 000	2 700	1 779	0	0	0		65,889			X
Total		95 000	2 700	1 779	0	0	0		65,889			
										Add a new row		

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2009**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
Croatia	Domestic pigs	104 000	2 700	1 327	0	0	0		49,148			X
Total		104 000	2 700	1 327	0	0	0		49,148			
										Add a new row		

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6.1.1 Data on herds for year :

2008

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
Croatia	Domestic pigs	105 000	4 500	3 117	3	3	3	100	69,267	0,096	0,096	X
Total		105 000	4 500	3 117	3	3	3	100	69,267	0,096	0,096	
Add a new row												

6.1.1 Data on herds for year :

2007

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
Croatia	Domestic pigs	105 000	13 074	13 074	128	128	128	100	100	0,979	0,979	X
Total		105 000	13 074	13 074	128	128	128	100	100	0,979	0,979	
Add a new row												

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6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2011**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators			
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence		
Croatia	Domestic pigs	1 500 000	35 000	25 562	25 562	24	24	24	0	73,034	0,09	X
Total		1 500 000	35 000	25 562	25 562	24	24	24	0	73,03	0,09	
ADD A NEW ROW												

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2010**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators			
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence		
Croatia	Domestic pigs	1 500 000	35 000	41 518	41 518	91	91	91	0	118,623	0,22	X

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Total		1 500 000	35 000	41 518	41 518	91	0	118,62	0,22
ADD A NEW ROW									

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2 009**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
						Number of animals tested	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
Croatia	Domestic pigs	1 500 000	35 000	12 013	23	23	23	0	34,323	0,19
Total		1 500 000	35 000	12 013	23	23	23	0	34,32	0,19
ADD A NEW ROW										

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2 008**

Slaughtering						Indicators			
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Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
Croatia	Domestic pigs	1 550 000	45 000	41 454	41 454	229	229	0	92,12	0,55
Total		1 550 000	45 000	41 454	41 454	229	229	0	92,12	0,55
ADD A NEW ROW										

6.1.2 *Data on animals for year : 2 007*

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Slaughtering		Indicators	
								Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
Croatia	Domestic pigs	1 600 000	106 815	106 815	106 815	1 719	1 719	0	100	1,61	
Total		1 600 000	106 815	106 815	106 815	1 719	1 719	0	100	1,61	
ADD A NEW ROW											

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Domestic pigs	serological test	AbELISA	105 784	1 719
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	AgELISA	145	0
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	RT PCR	52	0
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	Q RT PCR	16 670	0
Total				122 651	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

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Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Domestic pigs	serological test	Ab ELISA	40 123	91 X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	Ag ELISA	408	0 X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	RT PCR	75	0 X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	Q RT PCR	1 181	0 X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	VI	81	0 X
Total				41 868	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2009

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Domestic pigs	serological test	Ab ELISA	12 013	23 X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	Ag ELISA	253	0 X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	RT PCR	2	0 X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	Q RT PCR	196	0 X
Total				12 464	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2008

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Domestic pigs	serological test	Ab ELISA	41 454	229
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te	Ag ELISA	483	7
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te	RT PCR	4	1
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te	Q RT PCR	475	21
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te	VI	15	2
Total				42 431	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2007

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Domestic pigs	serological test	Ab ELISA	105 784	1 719
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te	Ag ELISA	12 101	603

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Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	RT PCR	679	162	X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	Q RT PCR	895	280	X
Croatia	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	VI	289	154	X
Total				119 748		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2011

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Croatia	Domestic pigs	0	0
Total		0	0
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2010

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Croatia	Domestic pigs	0	0 X
Total		0	0
Add a new row			

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2009

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Croatia	Domestic pigs	0	0 X
Total		0	0
Add a new row			

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2008

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected

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Croatia	Domestic pigs	3	229	X
Total		3	229	
			Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2007**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Croatia	Domestic pigs	128	4 966	X
Total		128	4 966	
			Add a new row	

6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds : Not applicable Applicable...

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6.5 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes*

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

6.6 *Data on wildlife*

Data on Wildlife is: *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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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 : **2013**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
CROATIA	Ab ELISA	Pigs	blood	surveillance	32 780	X
Croatia	Q RT PCR	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	500	X
Croatia	Q RT PCR	Pigs	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	500	X
Croatia	VI	Pigs	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	50	X
Croatia	VNT	Pigs	serum	confirmation of suspected cases	50	X
Total					33 880	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds Not applicable Applicable...

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year: **2013**

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 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	Domestic pigs	95 000	2 200	2 200	3	3	3	100	0,14	0,14	X
	Total	95 000	2 200	2 200	3	3	3	100	0,14	0,14	
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals Not applicable Applicable...

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2013**

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	Domestic pigs	1 500 000	0	33 280	33 280	33	33	33	0	0,1	X
Total		1 500 000	0	33 280	33 280	33	33	33	0	0,1	
Add a new row											

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable Applicable...

7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment is* *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is* *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2013

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

1. Testing							Union funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	33 280	0.5	16640	yes X	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	32 780	2	65560	yes X	
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	1 000	10	10000	yes X	
Cost of analysis	VI	Individual animal sample/test	50	10	500	yes X	
Cost of analysis	Virus neutralisation test	Individual animal sample/test	50	10	500	yes X	
					Add a new row		
2. Vaccination or treatment							Union funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction							Union funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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							Add a new row
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
						Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
Total					93 200,00 €		

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 : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 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) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - VETERINARY DIRECTORATE

Reference: Record - Classification: 322-01/13-01/ _____; Reg. No: _____

Date of control: _____

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORDERED
BIOSECURITY MEASURES**

**(Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and
the financing thereof, Item VIII - Preventive biosecurity measures)**

1. Name of the keeper: _____
2. Address of the keeper: _____
3. Registration number of the farm: _____
4. Telephone number of the keeper: _____
5. Address of the farm where pigs are kept:

6. Other locations where the keeper indicated in item 1 raises and/or keeps pigs
(indicate address(es):

7. Pigs are kept on pasture: YES /NO
8. If pigs are kept on pasture, indicate the names and locations of the pastures:

9. Pigs are fed on swill: YES / NO
If YES, indicate from where swill is obtained:

10. Details of pigs kept on the farm (one or more locations):

Ministry of Agriculture
Veterinary Directorate

Location 1. _____
(Name of the location)

Category	Total number of pigs in the category	If pigs are kept on pasture, give the number of pigs on pasture
Boars		
Sows		
Gilts		
Fattened piglets		
Fattening pigs (weaned piglets in the fattening stage)		
Suckling piglets		
Total number of pigs		

Location 2. _____
(Name of the location)

Category	Total number of pigs in the category	If pigs are kept on pasture, give the number of pigs on pasture
Boars		
Sows		
Gilts		
Fattened piglets		
Fattening pigs (weaned piglets in the fattening stage)		
Suckling piglets		
Total number of pigs		

Location 3. _____
(Name of the location)

Category	Total number of pigs in the category	If pigs are kept on pasture, give the number of pigs on pasture
Boars		
Sows		
Gilts		
Fattened piglets		
Fattening pigs (weaned piglets in the fattening stage)		
Suckling piglets		
Total number of pigs		

11. Implementation of the measures referred to in item VIII of the Order (circle as appropriate, give comments/remarks).

Ordered measure	Number of pigs on the farm			Remark concerning the implementation of the ordered measure
	<10 pigs	10 to 100	101 and more	
Facility/yard fenced	YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / NO	
Pigs introduced into holding are kept separately from other pigs for at least 14 days	YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / NO	
Only pigs from controlled sources accompanied with AH certificate are introduced to the farm	YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / NO	
Only staff is allowed to enter the facility in	YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / NO	

Ministry of Agriculture
Veterinary Directorate

which pigs are kept
Safe disposal of dead animals is ensured

YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / NO
----------	----------	----------

The pig keeper is aware of his obligation to notify a veterinarian of any suspicion or signs of a disease

YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / NO
----------	----------	----------

Ordered measure	Number of pigs on the farm			Remark concerning the implementation of the ordered measure
	< 10	10 to 100	101 and more	
Staff and visitors are provided with protective footwear and clothing		YES / NO	YES / NO	
Staff leaves the farm wearing the same clothing and footwear that they wear when working with pigs		YES / NO	YES / NO	
A disinfection barrier for vehicles is installed at the entrance of the farm		YES / NO	YES / NO	
A disinfection barrier for people is installed at the entrance of the farm		YES / NO	YES / NO	
A person in charge of maintaining disinfection barriers has been designated				YES / NO
A record is kept on the maintenance of				YES / NO

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Veterinary Directorate

disinfection barriers		YES / NO	
Disinfection of hands and footwear is done on entering the farm		YES / NO	
Separate rooms for keeping protective clothing and footwear are available		YES / NO	
	Number of pigs on the farm		Remark concerning the implementation of the ordered measure
Ordered measure		101 and more	
Workers must change their clothing when entering the farm premises		YES / NO	
Vehicles may enter the farm only through a disinfection barrier and if allowed by the competent person		YES / NO	
Records are kept of all visits to the farm (including the date of each visit)		YES / NO	
Other animal species are kept on the premises where pigs are kept		YES / NO	
The movement of instruments, tools and equipment onto and off the farm is controlled		YES / NO	
Catering facility for staff is located		YES / NO	

within the farm



Ordered measure	Number of pigs on the farm	Remark concerning the implementation of the ordered measure
Staff are prohibited from bringing food (pig meat or pig meat products) into the farm Staff are prohibited from raising pigs in their own yards Staff are prohibited from working in other pig keeping facilities outside the farm Staff are prohibited from participating in hunting and/or handling wild pigs Staff must inform the competent person about any risk contact (with domestic and/or wild pigs that are sick or suspected of being sick)	101 and more	
	YES / NO	
	YES / NO	
	YES / NO	
	YES / NO	

12. A record is kept of animal treatments on the farm YES / NO

13. A record is kept of deaths among pigs on the farm YES / NO

Name and authorisation number of the person completing the Questionnaire:



Signature of the authorised person : _____ Place and date: _____

Signature of the pig keeper confirming that he has understood the questions and that the answers he has given are true and correct:



Pig production structure by county, size of a pig holding and pig categories

COUNTY	Number of pigs per holding																			
	1		2-10		11-50		51-100		201-500		501-1000		1001-2000		2001-5000		5001 - 10000		>10000	
	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	Number of pigs	Number of holdings
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	226	226	20.361	4.344	47.899	2.419	10.777	49	11.120	35	7.259	11	4.288	3		5.437	1			
Brodsko-posavska	66	66	16.476	3.436	54.086	2.666	10.220	45	13.364	45	7.775	11	9.458	7	19.879	6				
Dubrovačko-neretvanska	4	4	320	101	290	16	121	2												
Grad Zagreb	43	43	2.331	594	3.866	188	897	6	2.386	8			2.515	2		5.636	1			
Istarska	114	114	4.998	1.520	2.845	142	482	3												
Karlovačka	147	147	10.568	2.920	10.498	582	1.134	3	729	2			1.937	1						
Koprivničko-križevačka	178	178	19.612	3.937	49.112	2.480	11.596	64	11.892	42	9.633	13	2.922	2	6.323	2			11.466	1
Krapinsko-zagorska	265	265	28.228	7.722	13.748	832	1.578	5	1.079	3	522	1	1.800	1						
Ličko-senjska	68	68	4.490	1.274	3.601	187	751	7	810	3										
Međimurska	33	33	9.705	2.598	9.841	500	3.140	49	18.686	59	5.554	8	7.312	5	4.284	1	11.470	2		
Osječko-baranjska	85	85	26.962	5.354	77.685	3.928	16.250	107	27.591	92	14.841	23	17.704	13	10.181	4	24.071	3	115.853	6
Požeško-slavonska	47	47	9.238	1.874	25.010	1.312	3.598	18	5.078	17	2.659	4	1.031	1	2.278	1				
Primorsko-goranska	4	4	515	168	410	19	352													
Šibensko-kninska	24	24	2.734	702	2.143	116	610	3	824	3			1.446	1						
Sisačko-moslavačka	206	206	19.603	4.407	44.115	2.273	5.797	24	7.184	27	568	1			2.469	1				
Splitsko-dalmatinska	60	60	11.598	3.633	4.669	242	939	2	1.212	4										
Varaždinska	177	177	21.912	5.402	27.897	1.484	5.130	29	3.749	11	4.464	5	3.377	2	2.441	1				
Virovitičko-podravska	103	103	18.796	4.370	26.810	1.576	2.624	21	1.907	6	1.292	2	1.800	1			6.923	1	28.943	1
Vukovarsko-srijemska	76	76	19.186	3.814	54.273	2.698	13.479	78	6.281	22	5.555	9	2.567	2					24.144	1
Zadarska	30	30	2.040	569	1.922	104	564	1	837	3										
Zagrebačka	236	236	23.400	5.634	43.984	2.192	9.430	51	11.585	37	5.807	10	5.744	4	5.573	2	5.108	1	18.221	1
TOTAL	2.192	2.192	273.073	64.373	504.704	25.956	99.469	567	126.314	419	65.929	98	63.901	45	53.428	18	58.645	9	198.627	10

Number of pigs per holding	Number of pigs	Number of holdings	% of pigs	% of holdings
1	2.192	2.192	0,14	2,30
2 - 10	273.075	64.374	17,89	67,67
11 - 50	504.704	25.956	33,06	27,28
51 - 100	99.469	1.448	6,52	1,52
101 - 200	80.408	567	5,27	0,60
201 - 500	126.314	419	8,27	0,44
501 - 1000	65.929	98	4,32	0,10
1001 - 2000	63.901	45	4,19	0,05
2001 - 5000	53.428	18	3,50	0,02
5001 - 10000	58.645	9	3,84	0,01
> 100000	198.627	10	13,01	0,01
TOTAL	1.526.692	95.136		

Number of holdings	Number of sows	Number of gilts	Number of boars	Number of fattening pigs	Number of weaned pigs	Number of piglets
95136	136154	31975	5336	748697	392875	211655

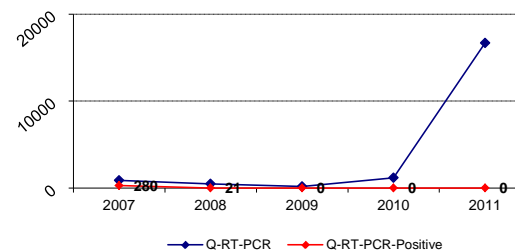
	Number of holdings	Number of sows	Number of gilts	Number of boars	Number of fattening pigs	Number of weaned pigs	Number of piglets
Holdings with pigs only	21331	49797	14126	1428	422164	159711	81507
Mixed holdings	73805	86357	17849	3908	326533	233164	130148
TOTAL	95136	136154	31975	5336	748697	392875	211655

RESULTS OF CSF TESTING IN DOMESTIC PIGS FROM 2007 TO 2011

	AbELISA	Ab-Positive	%	AgELISA	Ag-Positive	%	Virus-isolation	VI-Positive	%	RT-PCR	RT-PCR-Positive	%	Q-RT-PCR	Q-RT-PCR-Positive	%
2007	105784	1719	1,6%	12101	603	5,0%	289	154	53,3%	679	162	23,9%	895	280	31,3%
2008	41454	229	0,6%	483	7	1,4%	15	2	13,3%	4	1	25,0%	475	21	4,4%
2009	12013	23	0,2%	253	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	2	0	0,0%	196	0	0,0%
2010	40123	91	0,2%	408	0	0,0%	81	0	0,0%	75	0	0,0%	1181	0	0,0%
2011	25303	24	0,1%	145	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	52	0	0,0%	16670	0	0,0%

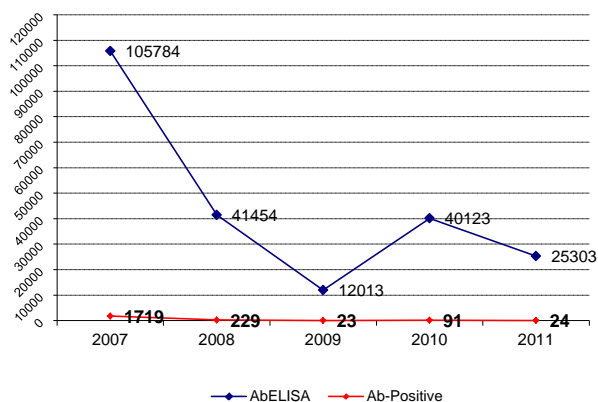
	AbELISA	Ab-Positive
2007	105784	1719
2008	41454	229
2009	12013	23
2010	40123	91
2011	25303	24

CSF virological testing of domestic pigs



	Q-RT-PCR	Q-RT-PCR-Positive
2007	895	280
2008	475	21
2009	196	0
2010	1181	0
2011	16670	0

CSF serological testing of domestic pigs



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease : Classical swine fever

Species : Wild boar

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing from
beginning of :

2013

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1.1 Contact

Name : Ankica Labrovic

Phone : + 385 1 610 6670

Fax. : + 385 1 610 9207

Email : labrovic@mps.hr

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, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). 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) :

Currently, in the territory of Croatia a total of 1065 hunting grounds (319 state-owned and 746 common hunting grounds) are geographically differentiated. There is a certain number of hunting grounds where wild boar are not resident species or not hunted.

Overall size of hunting area in the country is around 36000 km².

According to the data obtained from the Hunting Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, the estimated number of wild boar permanently resident in the hunting grounds is 27000, while the estimated number at the peak of hunting season is around 52700 of wild boars.

Hunting season starts on April 1 of a current year and ends on March 31, of the following year.

Hunting bag size is around 25500 wild boar.

Active CSF surveillance in wild boar has been in place since December 2005.

For further reference please see DG SANCO website, SCOFCAH presentation (from April 3, 2012)

http://ec.europa.eu/food/committees/regulatory/scfcah/animal_health/index_en.htm ; where results of CSF surveillance in wild boar over the last 5 years are summarized.

In recent past direct and indirect evidence of CSF virus circulation was found in Vukovar-srijem county, namely in hunting ground XVI/11 where CSF virus circulation was detected in 2007 and 2008. Both virological and serological data collected over the last two hunting seasons support the fact that CSF infection in wild boar faded out in the area in Vukovar-srijem county e.g. hunting ground XVI/11, so no new CSF outbreaks in wild boar are expected due to persistence of CSF infection in this area.

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In Sisak-moslavina county (in particular in the area of hunting ground III/38) where direct evidence of CSF was found in November 2008, the results of CSF serological testing during the hunting seasons 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 indicate that the proportion of seropositives decreases slowly and no unexpected mortality has been observed during the last three hunting seasons. In all hunting grounds in this county percentage of seropositive wild boar during the last two hunting seasons was below 4% and no effective between group transmission has been observed in the neighbouring hunting grounds being the part of the natural continuous habitat.

Considering that piglets are present in the hunting ground III/38 (e.g. no unexpected mortality or missing piglets is observed so no break in natality has occurred) and mainly wild boars older than 2 years were found seropositive during the last hunting season, one may hypothesize that the infection has been slowly fading out in this area too.

However, due to the fact that CSF situation in neighboring countries, other than EU MS, has still been under investigation and taking into account the fact that both areas affected with CSF in recent past are situated along the border, CSF surveillance in wild boar must be continued.

Active CSF surveillance has recently started to be implemented in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. This will allow that information on CSF status of wild boar population is collected at a habitat rather than at a country level and subsequently the same approach may be applied with regards of implementation possible control/eradication measures.

In order to allow for this approach, all along the border with the neighboring countries, area covering up to 20 km from the border towards the in-land of the country has been established (Zone 1 - Map showing the zone is attached to this document).

In Zone 1 all hunted wild boars (or maximum 340 hunted wild boar per hunting ground) will be subject of serological and virological testing.

The rest of the country (Zone 2) is divided into 60 sampling areas, where only blood sampled of hunted wild boar will be taken for CSF serological testing. In every sampling area 128 blood samples will be taken for the purpose of CSF serological testing. This will allow for detection of at least 1 seropositive wild boar if CSF seroprevalence in an area is 2% or more, with 95% confidence.

For serological testing only wild boar older than 4 months are eligible for sampling.

An important component of the Program is stimulation of submission for CSF virological investigation of wild boar found dead or sick.

It is expected that 150 wild boar found dead or sick will be virologically tested.

For the purpose of this program, sample size is calculated based on 1 hunting season.

According to the previous experience majority (70 to 80%) of samples are taken by the end of December. In January and February around 20 to 30% of samples is taken.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objectives of the program are:

- to support the hypothesis that Croatia is free from CSF infection in wild boar; and
- to allow for early detection of new introduction of CSFV in areas bordering with countries other than EU MS;
- to provide for information on status of CSF infection along the border with countries other than EU MS, that will be combined with information these neighboring countries in order to make inferences about the status of CSF in wild boar at a habitat level.

Sampling and testing regime

In hunting grounds in Zone 1 (area covering up to 20 km from the border towards the in-land of the country) all hunted wild boars (or maximum 320 hunted wild boar per hunting ground) will be subject of serological and virological testing.

This approach may allow to conclude which parts of the Zone 1 are free from CSF infection and also, in case of finding of CSF seropositive wild boars, estimation of CSF sero-/viro-prevalence in the Zone 1 or part of the Zone 1.

In Zone 1, samples of blood of wild boar older than 6 months will be taken for serological testing, and samples of organs (a piece of spleen or kidney) for CSF virological testing. Samples of organs of wild boar younger than 6 months are suitable for virological testing. If the sampled wild boar is younger than 6 months, this should be stated on the Sampling Form.

The rest of the country (Zone 2) is divided into 60 sampling areas (each of size of 200 to 400 km²), where only blood sampled of hunted wild boar will be taken for CSF serological testing. In every sampling area 128 blood samples will be taken for the purpose of CSF serological testing. This will allow for detection of at least 1 seropositive wild boar if CSF seroprevalence in the sampling area is 2% or more, with 95% confidence.

In order to increase the sensitivity of the system for early detection and prevention of spread of CFS infection in domestic pigs, during the entire course of the year, all wild boar found dead (died or run over) must be sent to a laboratory (Croatian Veterinary Institute (CVI) or to regional CVIs in Križevci, Vinkovci, Rijeka and Split) directly or through an authorised veterinary organisation, for post mortem examination followed by CSF virological testing aimed at ruling out CFS.

Target population

The programme of surveillance of wild boar covers both state-owned and common hunting grounds which have submitted data on the size of the wild boar population in their hunting ground to the Hunting Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is expected that around 810 hunting grounds will participate in CSF surveillance Programme in 2013. This may allow that the results of the Program are applicable to around 95% of wild boar population. The division of the country with respect to the targets of the surveillance programme is presented on Map, attached to this document.

The program is to be implemented on the whole territory of the country.

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Case definition

For the purposes of this Programme, a CSF case is defined as the presence of the CSF virus as demonstrated directly by virus isolation, the detection of virus antigen or virus nucleic acid, or indirectly by seroconversion which is not the result of vaccination.

The programme of surveillance of wild boar for CSF in 2013 is to be implemented as follows:

1. In Zone 1, it is expected that 4500 wild boar will be sampled (blood and organs).
2. In hunting grounds in Zone 2, it is expected that 7680 wild boars will be sampled (blood samples only).
3. Sampling of wild boar is performed by hunters.
4. One sample represents 1 wild boar, whether or not only a blood sample or both a blood sample and a piece of spleen or kidney.
5. A Sampling Form, must be completed for each animal from which a sample is taken (only blood or both blood and a piece of spleen or kidney). If the pig is aged less than 6 months, this should be stated in the Sampling Form. The number of Sampling Forms submitted must correspond to the number of wild boar from which samples were taken.
6. The Sampling Form must be completed clearly and all the questions contained in the Form must be answered.
7. The first 3 copies of the completed Sampling Form must be sent, together with the sample, to the responsible authorised veterinary organization (AVO).
8. The AVO will forward the first copy of the Sampling Form to the Veterinary Directorate, and the second copy, together with the sample directly to the Croatian Veterinary Institute (CVI), Virology Department, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb. The third copy of the Form is retained by the AVO, and the fourth copy by the holder of hunting rights.
9. Hunters are obliged to deliver samples to the responsible AVO. AVOh must ensure that the received samples are forwarded without delay to the CVI at an appropriate temperature and in such a manner that spilling and contamination of the surrounding environment are prevented, and that the sample arrives to the laboratory in a state that is appropriate for carrying out the test.
10. When taking wild boar blood and/or organ samples for CSF testing, a diaphragm sample (a palm-size piece taken at the transition from the muscular to the sinewy part, on both sides of the carcass) must be taken and sent to the responsible AVO, where the sample will be tested for *Trichinella* in accordance with the Ordinance on the methods of conducting controls for *Trichinella* in meat (Official Gazette 62/2008 and 74/2008).
Trichinella testing of diaphragm samples obtained from wild boar from which samples for CSF testing have been taken and submitted to the AVO, is free of charge for the holder of hunting rights.
11. All the holders of hunting rights who are included in this Programme will be provided with an appropriate number of the Sampling Forms, syringes and needles for taking blood samples, and

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containers for sample submission.

12. Detailed information (The Instruction) on taking samples from wild boar will also be provided to hunters taking a part in sampling.

13. As regards the submission of samples for analysis, particular attention should be paid to the fact that samples must be submitted at appropriate temperature, as described in the Instructions. This is because a certain number of samples taken within the framework of the Programme implementation so far was not suitable for analysis, for which reasons the expected information was not obtained and unnecessary costs were incurred.

13. Taking into account point 11., authorised veterinarian from the responsible AVO must not take over samples which are visibly haemolytic and unsuitable for analysis. The authorised veterinarian must ensure that the received samples that are submitted to the laboratory are suitable for analysis.

13. The authorised laboratory must immediately inform the VD and the authorised veterinarian of any sample submitted to the laboratory that is unsuitable for analysis.

14. Immediately after the results of analysis are known, the authorised laboratory must notify the results of testing for CSF, for each individual sample, to the VD and to the competent veterinary office in the county where the hunting grounds in which the sample concerned was taken is located and to the AVO which sent the sample. The AVO must notify the test results to the holder of hunting right from whose hunting grounds the sample comes .

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2013

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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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) :

Animal Health Sector of the Veterinary Directorate (VD) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) is responsible to develop the Program in coordination with the Laboratory for CSF, molecular virology and genetics, within the Croatian veterinary institute, Virology Department, (10 000 Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Croatia) which is the national reference laboratory for CSF as well as with a Hunting Directorate (HD) of the MA. HD is an important counterpart during the development and implementation of the Program. HD provides information on wild boar population structure, spatial references for each hunting ground and in case of need issue licences for increased hunting in a specific hunting area. HD is together with VD responsible for supervision of hunters with regards activities they implement within the frame of the programs.

AVO are obliged to take samples delivered by hunters, and after checking to submit samples to the CSF laboratory.

NRL provides for testing according to this Program, reporting on test results (report on individual test results, monthly report and yearly report). Any sample submitted to the laboratory but proved to be unsuitable for testing must be reported by the laboratory to the VD and to the authorised veterinarian who sent the sample concerned for testing.

Overall supervision of the implementation of the Program is under the responsibility of the veterinary

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inspection within the VD.

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) :

For the purpose of the implementation of this Program the country was divided into two zones:

- Zone 1., representing the area covering up to 20 km from the border towards the in-land of the country; and
- Zone 2., the rest of the country which will be divided into 60 sampling areas.

Map showing the division of the country based of the objectives of CSF surveillance Program in 2013 is provided in the attachment to this document.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Disease notification procedures and forms are prescribed in details in the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette No 62/12, 114/12).

In general hunters are obliged to notify increased mortality or morbidity.

In hunting grounds under restrictions, if a hunter or other person finds a dead feral pig, he notifies it to an authorised veterinarian who is responsible to submit the notification to the VD and to a local veterinary inspector.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

For serological testing only wild boar older than 4 months are eligible for testing.

In case of virological testing no age restriction is established.

Of particular interest for virological testing are wild boars found sick or dead.

According to the design it is expected that:

- in Zone 1, 4500 wild boar will be sampled (blood and organs) for serological and virological testing; and
- in Zone 2, 7680 wild boars will be sampled (blood samples only) for serological testing only.

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In addition, it is expected that 150 wild boar found dead or sick will be virologically tested.

It is expected that around 810 hunting grounds will participate in CSF surveillance Programme in 2013. This may allow that the results of the Program are applicable to around 95% of wild boar population.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette No 41/2007, Article 56) movement of animals in the country is subject to issuing of animal health certificate (AHC).

AHC must not be issued in case when in the area of origin of wild boar a listed animal disease, that might be transmitted with an animal to be moved, is confirmed.

This also applies to movement of wild boar.

According to the Order (Official gazette No 135/2011) in the territories of the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties, it is prohibited to transport and move feral pigs from one hunting ground to another and from one part of a hunting ground to another.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Croatia, from January 2005, the Diagnostic manual that describes establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical

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swine fever, published in the Official Gazette N0 16/2005), is in force. It is harmonized with the EU Decision 2002/106/EC.

The Croatian veterinary institute in Zagreb, Laboratory for classical swine fever (CSF) diagnosis, molecular virology and genetics is responsible for CSF diagnosis.

It is accredited according to HRN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2007, and appointed by the Competent authority within the Ministry of Agriculture as the National Reference Laboratory for CSF and African swine fever diagnosis. The Laboratory would be involved in carrying out the entire laboratory testing within the eradication, control and monitoring program.

For serological testing the primary method used is antibody enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (AB ELISA), that is commercially available and based on the detection of CSF antibodies that are specific for the E2 CSF viral glycoprotein (gp).

For virological testing the primary method used is real time polymerase chain reaction with the previous reverse transcription step (QRT-PCR), based on the detection of a specific fragment within the ORF coding region of the viral RNA.

Both methods have been validated and their specificity and sensitivity is 98/99% and 100/100%, respectively.

Confirmation of the presence of antibody positive samples, virus neutralization test is carried out (Reference: EURL Hannover; OIE Manual-Chapter 2.8.3.). The use of different CSF viral strains such as Alfort 187 and isolates from the 2.3. genotype subgroup, as well as other pestiviral strains (such as Moredun BDV and NADL for BVDV strain) will allow the differentiation among antibody titers of different pestiviruses for a more precise insight in the epidemiology of the infection.

Furthermore, if serological tests gain a positive result, or the virus would be detected by QRT-PCR, or if a clinically suspicious case of CSF would appear, samples would be tested by virus isolation on cell culture (PK-15) followed by the immunoperoxidase staining procedure (Reference: EURL Hannover; OIE Manual-Chapter 2.8.3., Conjugate: C16/RAMPO) and classical RT-PCR (for the differentiation of other pestiviruses). The panpestivirus protocol used is described by Paton et al., 2000, whereas the E2 gene detection protocol is according to Sandvik et al., 1997.

The PCR products would be the basis for further sequencing and detailed genotype analysis.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Procedures to be followed when antibodies to CSFV are detected

If antibodies to CSFV are detected in samples taken from wild boar, the responsible veterinary inspector (VI) must contact person responsible for hunting in order to check the status of wild boar in the hunting ground concerned. VI must carry out the prescribed epidemiological investigation in accordance with the Form given in the Contingency Plan for CSF (Classification: 322-01/07-01/215; Reference number: 525-06-07-01), and order that prescribed laboratory testing is done on samples taken from each wild boar shot and/or found dead in hunting grounds in the area covering around 200 km², in order to confirm or rule out CSF, in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual for CSF (Official Gazette 187/04, 123/08).

In coordination with HD, increased hunting is ordered in the area, in order to obtain samples from at least 60 wild boar during as short time period as possible.

The VI must also remind the holder of hunting rights of his obligation to report each found dead wild boar and must order the implementation of this obligation. For the reference please see Order (Official gazette No 135/2011), attached to this Document.

Procedures to be followed when antibodies to CSFV are detected

When CSF is confirmed in wild boar, the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 2 of the Ordinance on measures for the detection, control and eradication of classical swine fever (Official Gazette 187/2004, 123/08) and of the Contingency Plan for CSF (Class: 322-01/07-01/215; File No: 525-06-07-01) shall be implemented.

According to the Order (Official gazette No 135/2011) in hunting grounds in which, due to detection of presence of antibodies against CSFV, the implementation of the required measures has been ordered by the Decision of the responsible veterinary inspector, the official veterinarian or the control body's veterinarian must examine each feral pig shot or found dead and take samples for testing for CSF in accordance with the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for CSF;

- the holder of hunting rights must keep records on wild boars shot in the hunting ground concerned, using for that purpose the form annexed to the Classical Swine Fever Contingency Plan (Class: 322-02/10-01/3, Reg. No: 525-06-1-0244/10-1);
- the holder of hunting rights must keep records of wild boars found dead in the hunting ground concerned, using for that purpose the form annexed to the Classical Swine Fever Contingency Plan (Class: 322-02/10-01/3, Reg. No: 525-06-1-0244/10-1);
- if a hunter or other person finds a dead wild boar, he must act in accordance with instructions provided in CSF surveillance programme.

According to the Order (Official gazette No 135/2011) all wild boar which are CSF virologically or serologically positive, as well as feral pigs which have been in contact with positive wild boar carcass,

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must be safely disposed of.

In hunting grounds in which the presence of antibodies against CSF has been detected in one or more wild boar, all shot wild boar or wild boar carcasses must be kept until the negative results are available.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

CSF virologically or serologically positive wild boars, as well as those which have been in contact with a positive wild boar carcasses, and safely disposed of, may be compensated according the Veterinary Act, article 27.

Compensation is provided to an owner of hunting rights.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

Overall control of the implementation of the Program is under the responsibility of the veterinary inspection of the VD.

When controlling the implementation of the Program at a hunting ground level, VI cooperate with inspectors from HD.

According to the Part X of the Order (Official Gazette No 135/2011, attached to this document), the responsible VI shall submit to the VD data concerning the supervision of the implementation of the Order and of The Surveillance Programme for Classical Swine Fever in Feral Pigs (Class: 322-02/10-01/146; Reg. No: 525-06-1-0547/11-1) on a monthly basis. This practice will be continued in 2013.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

CSF surveillance in wild boar in Croatia has been in place since December 2005.

Considering that CSF virus circulation has been demonstrated in two areas in of the country, continuous monitoring of evolution of the infection has been established. Also measures with regard to domestic pigs in the affected areas has been introduced, in order to allow for prevention of introduction of CSFV as well as for early detection.

In non affected areas the Program was aiming at early detection of CFS infection, allowing for prompt implementation of biosecurity measures aiming at prevention of introduction of CFS virus into domestic pig holdings. In these areas the Program provides for trade of pigs, without restrictions.

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In Zone 1, CSF surveillance programme in wild boar will allow collection of information on direct and indirect evidence of CSF infection in the Zone.

If all negative, results of CSF serological and virological testing will support the hypothesis that Zone 1 is free from CSF infection in wild boar. This will allow for movement and trade of pigs both domestic and wild without restriction.

In case of positive wild boar are found, the Program will allow estimation of the level of infection and prompt implementation of preventive biosecurity measures on domestic pig holdings, including movement restriction and when appropriate testing prior movement.

In Zone 2, the Program will provide for evidence of freedom of wild boar population from CSF infection at the level of 2% with 95% CI.

This will allow for movement and trade of pigs, both domestic and wild, without restriction.

6. *Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years*

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :

no

6.1 *Evolution of the disease*

Evolution of the disease :

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.2 *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Wild boar	serological test	Ab ELISA	12 238	23 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te	Q RT PCR	11 965	0 X
Total				24 203	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Wild boar	serological test	Ab ELISA	8 560	75 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te	Q RT PCR	8 797	0 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te	Ag ELISA	56	0 X
Total				17 413	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2009

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Wild boar	serological test	Ab ELISA	6 177	64 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te:	Ag ELISA	68	0 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te:	Q RT PCR	6 964	0 X
Total				13 209	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2008

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Wild boar	serological test	Ab ELISA	5 457	118 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te:	Ag ELISA	398	0 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te:	Q RT PCR	5 278	4 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te:	RT PCR	265	0 X

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Total				11 398	
					ADD A NEW ROW

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2007**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia	Wild boar	serological test	Ab ELISA	2 189	13 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te:	Ag ELISA	1 523	0 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te:	RT PCR	645	2 X
Croatia	Wild boar	microbiological or virological te:	Q RT PCR	60	2 X
Total				4 417	
					ADD A NEW ROW

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds : Not applicable Applicable...

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is Not applicable Applicable...

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is: Not applicable Applicable...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year: **2011**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
Croatia	wild boar	hunting bag	52 760
ADD A NEW ROW			

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6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year: 2010

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
Croatia	wild boar	hunting bag	52 000
			ADD A NEW ROW
			X

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year: 2009

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
Croatia	wild boar	hunting bag	51 000
			ADD A NEW ROW
			X

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year: 2008

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
			ADD A NEW ROW

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6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2007**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
			ADD A NEW ROW

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year : **2011**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
			ADD A NEW ROW	ADD A NEW ROW	ADD A NEW ROW

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year : **2010**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
			ADD A NEW ROW	ADD A NEW ROW	ADD A NEW ROW

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year : **2009**

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Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
			ADD A NEW ROW		

2008

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
			ADD A NEW ROW		

2007

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
			ADD A NEW ROW		

2011

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
			ADD A NEW ROW	

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6.6.3 *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year: 2010*

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.3 *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year: 2009*

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.3 *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year: 2008*

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.3 *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year: 2007*

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Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
			ADD A NEW ROW	

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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 : **2013**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Croatia	Ab ELISA	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	12 180 X
Croatia	Q RT PCR	Wild boar	organs	surveillance	4 650 X
Total					16 830
Add a new row					

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

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7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds Not applicable Applicable...

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals Not applicable Applicable...

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2013**

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	Wild boar	52 760	12 330	12 330	12 330	123	0	0	100	1	X
Total		52 760	12 330	12 330	12 330	123	0	0	100	1	
Add a new row											

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7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

Targets on qualification of herds and animals *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment is* *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is* *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2013

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

1. Testing							Union funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	12 330	5	61650 yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	12 180	0.5	6090 yes	X	
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	4 650	10	46500 yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Virus neutralisation test	Individual animal sample/test	150	10	1500 yes	X	
Cost of analysis	VI	Individual animal sample/test	100	10	1000 yes	X	
					Add a new row		
2. Vaccination or treatment							Union funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction							Union funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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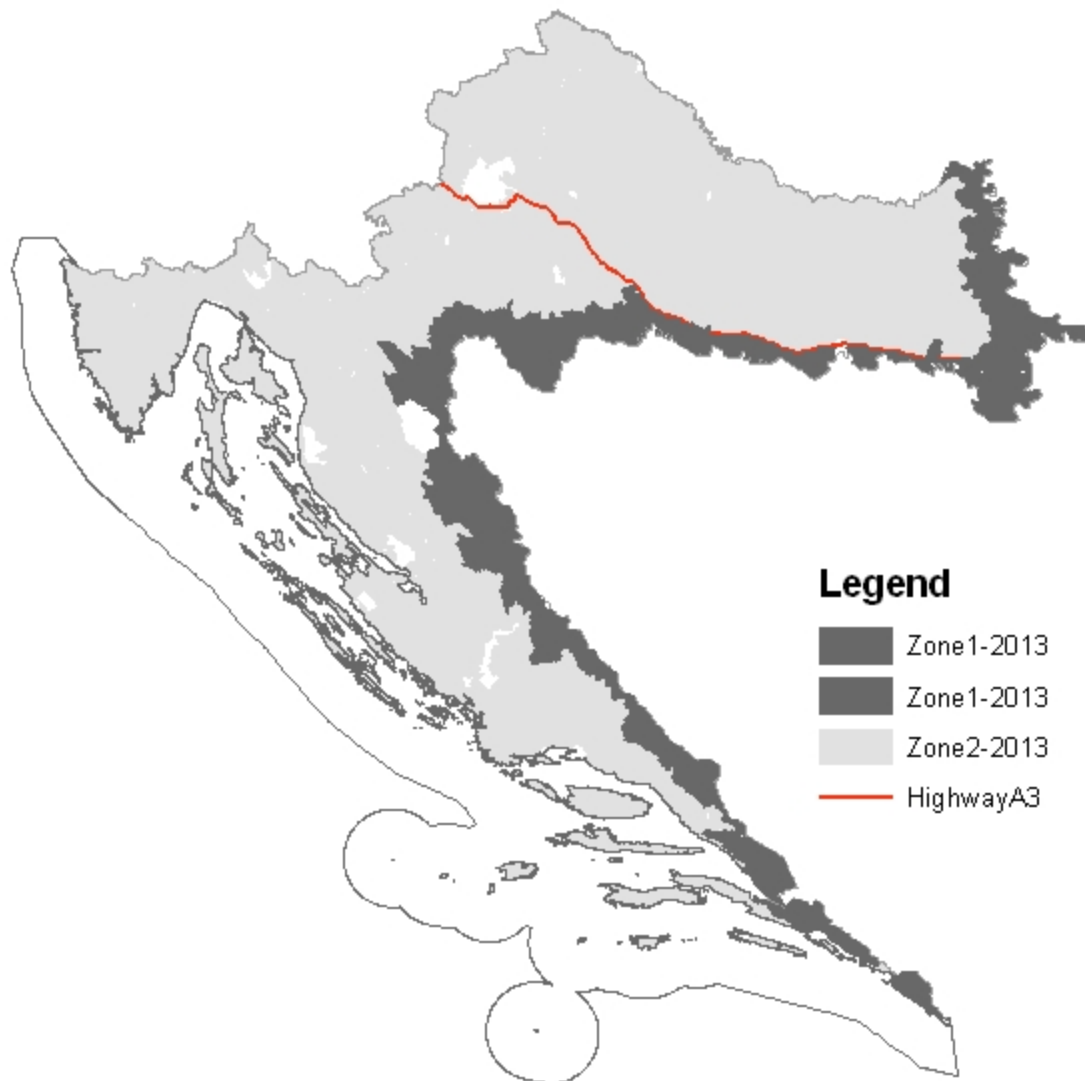
							Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
							Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row	
7. Other costs								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row	
					Total			116 740,00 €

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 : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 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) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

Devision of the country based on the objectives of CSF surveillanc in wild boar in 2013



**THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 41/07 and 55/11), the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development hereby issues the

ORDER

**ON MEASURES TO PREVENT THE APPEARANCE AND SPREAD OF
CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER**

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

In order to prevent the possible occurrence and spread of classical swine fever the following measures are hereby ordered:

Throughout the country:

- (a) it is prohibited to feed swill to pigs;
- (b) it is prohibited to transport and move pigs from the farm, holding or yard for the purpose of natural mating on another holding, farm or yard;
- (c) it is prohibited to introduce breeding pigs to other holdings for mating purposes;
- (d) it is prohibited to place pig meat on the market directly from the yard;
- (e) it is prohibited to graze pigs on pasture, unless free ranging pigs are under the constant control and supervision of the keeper and are kept in a space that is registered as such in the Central Register of Domestic Animals and has a unique farm identification number (JIBG) and other data required by special rules;
- (f) the keeper of the pigs kept in a manner specified in point (e) of this Section must ensure that domestic pigs are kept fully isolated from feral pigs in such a way as to prevent any direct or indirect contact between them;
- (g) it is ordered that all vehicles be disinfected when entering and leaving a livestock market. The person responsible for the livestock market must keep records in accordance with special rules;
- (h) it is ordered that pigs showing signs of classical swine fever, deaths among domestic pigs and feral pigs found dead be immediately notified, and that samples from dead domestic and feral pigs be examined, in accordance with the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for classical swine fever (Official Gazette 16/05 and 62/08), in order to rule out classical swine fever;

(i) whenever an antibiotic treatment of a pig fails to lower its body temperature and improve its health status in five days, the authorised veterinarian must take samples for laboratory examination in order to rule out classical swine fever;

(j) the owner of domestic pigs on a holding must prevent any direct or indirect contact between domestic and feral pigs;

(k) the owners of domestic pigs must avoid direct or indirect contact with feral pigs and must observe preventive biosecurity measures necessary to reduce the risk of introducing classical swine fever virus into domestic pig farms;

(l) the vehicles used to transport pigs from a holding must be cleansed and disinfected immediately after transportation to loading.

II ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE KARLOVAC, SISAK-MOSLAVINA AND VUKOVAR-SRIJEM COUNTIES

Due to an increased risk of an outbreak of classical swine fever in the territory of the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties, where the circulation of classical swine fever virus among feral pigs cannot be fully excluded, the following measures must be undertaken in addition to those specified in Section I of this Order:

(a) all the pigs on the holding must be confined in pens, stalls or spaces as provided for in points (e) and (f) of Section I of this Order;

(b) the owners of domestic pigs must prevent any indirect contact of domestic pigs with feral pigs and must ensure that feral pigs have no access to any equipment or material that may subsequently come in contact with the domestic pigs on the holding;

(c) it must be ensured that appropriate disinfection measures are taken at the entrances and exits of buildings and premises where pigs are kept and at the entrances and exits of the holding itself;

(d) persons who have been in contact with feral pigs must thoroughly wash and disinfect their clothing and footwear and must take other appropriate hygienic and biosecurity measures, including a ban on entering the buildings and premises where domestic pigs are kept, in order to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus;

(e) it is prohibited to bring into a domestic pig holding any organ or tissue of a feral pig, whether shot or found dead, as well as any equipment or instruments which could be contaminated with classical swine fever virus;

(f) persons who work or have been in the forests must observe strict biosecurity measures before returning to the holding and, in particular, before coming in contact with domestic pigs (cleansing and disinfection of footwear, instruments, equipment and vehicle tires, change of clothing);

(g) the owners of domestic pigs must restrict the entry of people into premises where pigs are kept and strict biosecurity measures must be observed on each entry to such premises.

(h) it is ordered that vehicles entering and leaving a livestock market be carefully disinfected.

III PLACING PIGS ON THE MARKET

(1) It is prohibited

- to place on the market in the Member States of the European Union domestic pigs coming from holdings situated in the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties;

- to place pigs grazed on pasture in the territory of the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina or Vukovar-Srijem county on the market outside of these counties.

(2) It is prohibited to place pigs from holdings situated in the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties on the market outside of these counties, except under the special conditions as laid down in Section IV of this Order.

(3) Pigs from holdings situated in the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties may be placed on the market within the territory of these counties. Pigs that are grazed on pasture, before placing on the market, must meet the provisions of Section IV, item 1, subitems (a) and (b) of this Order. If pigs from holdings are dispatched directly to a slaughterhouse inside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties for the purpose of immediate slaughter and fresh pigmeat, meat preparations and meat products consisting of or containing such meat will be placed on the market outside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties, the conditions stipulated in Section VI of this Order must be applied.

(4) Pigs from holdings situated outside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties may be placed on the market provided that during the 30-day period prior to the dispatch of the pigs from the holding no domestic pigs were introduced into the holding in question from a holding situated in the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina or Vukovar-Srijem county.

(5) Pigs from holdings situated outside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties may be placed on the market in the territory of the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina or Vukovar-Srijem county without any restrictions, provided thorough disinfection of vehicles is carried out after the unloading of the pigs.

IV SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR PLACING ON THE MARKET OF PIGS

(1) Pigs referred to in point 2 of Section III of this Order may be placed on the market provided that:

(a) prior to dispatch, the pigs had undergone a clinical examination in accordance with the checking and sampling procedures laid down in Part A and in items 1, 2 and 3 of Part D of Chapter IV of Annex I to the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for classical swine fever;

(b) the pigs have been subjected, with negative results, to polymerase chain reaction tests for classical swine fever according to Part C of Chapter VI of Annex I to the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for classical swine fever during the seven-day period immediately prior to the date of dispatch; the number of pigs sampled must be sufficient to allow for the detection of classical swine fever infection if it occurs at a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence in the consignment of pigs to be dispatched;

(c) no pigs have been introduced into the holding during the 30-day period immediately prior to the dispatch of the pigs from the holding in question.

(2) By way of derogation, the subitem (b) of item 1 of this Section shall not apply if pigs are dispatched directly to slaughterhouses for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

(3) The certificate of animal health and place of origin of the animal must include the date of the clinical examination and, if appropriate, the number of pigs sampled and the results of the polymerase chain reaction test for classical swine fever.

V PLACING ON THE MARKET OF PORCINE SEMEN, OVA AND EMBRYOS

(1) Semen, ova and embryos of pigs coming from the territories of the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties shall not be placed on the market outside these counties.

(2) Semen originating from boars kept at approved semen collection centres situated in the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties may be placed on the market within these counties without any restrictions.

(3) Semen originating from boars kept at approved semen collection centres situated outside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties may be placed on the market without any restrictions.

(4) Ova and embryos originating from pigs kept in holdings situated outside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties may be placed on the market without any restrictions.

VI PLACING ON THE MARKET OF FRESH PIGMEAT AND OF MEAT PREPARATIONS AND MEAT PRODUCTS CONSISTING OF, OR CONTAINING MEAT OF PIGS ORIGINATING FROM HOLDINGS SITUATED IN THE KARLOVAC, SISAK-MOSLAVINA AND VUKOVAR-SRIJEM COUNTIES, OUTSIDE OF THESE COUNTIES

(1) Consignments of fresh pigmeat and of meat preparations and meat products consisting of, or containing meat of pigs originating from holdings situated in the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties may be dispatched outside of these counties only if:

- no evidence of classical swine fever has been recorded in the previous 12 months in the holding in question and the holding is located outside a protection or surveillance zone;

- the pigs have been resident for at least 90 days on the holding and no pigs have been introduced into the holding during the 30-day period immediately prior to the dispatch of the pigs to the slaughterhouse;

- the holding has been subjected at least twice a year to inspections by an authorised veterinarian who checks, in accordance with the guidelines laid down in Chapter III of Annex I to the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for classical swine fever, whether there is any suspicion of classical swine fever in the holding; the inspections must include a clinical examination in accordance with the checking and sampling procedures laid down in Part A of Chapter IV of Annex I to the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for classical swine fever;

- before a certificate of animal health and origin of the animal accompanying the pigs dispatched to a slaughterhouse is issued, a clinical examination must be carried out by an authorised veterinarian in accordance with the checking and sampling procedures laid down

in items 1, 2 and 3 of Part D of Chapter IV of Annex I to the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for classical swine fever;

- the date of clinical examination must be filled in the certificate of animal health and origin of the animal accompanying the pigs placed on the market;

- an authorised veterinarian, at the request of an official veterinarian or a control body's veterinarian at the slaughterhouse, along with the certificate of animal health and origin of the animal, must present a copy on the carried out clinical examinations in accordance with Section VI of this Order.

(2) The responsible veterinary inspector must control the effective application of the measures laid down in the second indent and in the fourth to seventh indents of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 of Article 15 of the Ordinance on measures for the detection, control and eradication of classical swine fever (Official Gazette 187/04 and 123/09).

VII PLACING ON THE MARKET OF FRESH PIGMEAT AND OF MEAT PREPARATIONS AND MEAT PRODUCTS CONSISTING OF, OR CONTAINING MEAT OF PIGS ORIGINATING FROM HOLDINGS SITUATED OUTSIDE THE KARLOVAC, SISAK-MOSLAVINA AND VUKOVAR-SRIJEM COUNTIES

Consignments of fresh pigmeat and of meat preparations and meat products consisting of, or containing meat of pigs originating from holdings situated outside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties may be dispatched without restrictions within the meaning of this Order.

VIII ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PIGS ORIGINATING FROM HOLDINGS SITUATED IN THE KARLOVAC, SISAK-MOSLAVINA AND VUKOVAR-SRIJEM COUNTIES

(1) Vehicles used for the transport of pigs originating from holdings situated in the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties must be cleansed and intensively disinfected immediately after each transport operation.

(2) Pigs originating from the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties that are dispatched to areas outside the counties of origin must be transported by registered transporters, exclusively on main roads without stopping.

(3) The transporter must furnish proof of the performed cleansing and disinfection referred to in item 1 of this Section to the responsible veterinary inspector once a month.

IX MEASURES APPLICABLE TO FERAL PIGS

(1) It is prohibited to transport and move feral pigs outside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties.

(2) In the territories of the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties, it is prohibited to transport and move feral pigs from one hunting ground to another and from one part of a hunting ground to another.

(3) In addition to the measures set out in The Surveillance Programme for Classical Swine Fever in Wild Boar (Class: 322-02/10-01/146; Reg. No: 525-06-1-0547/11-1) and the

measures ordered by the decision of the responsible veterinary inspector, in the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties:

– in all the hunting grounds, shot feral pigs or carcasses of shot feral pigs may not be moved outside these counties and their meat may not be used in meat preparations and meat products that consist of, or contain meat and are intended for placing on the market outside the Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Vukovar-Srijem counties before the negative results of diagnostic tests for classical swine fever conducted in accordance with the diagnostic procedure laid down in Part C of Chapter VI of Annex I to the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for classical swine fever are available;

– in hunting grounds in which, according to the decision issued by the responsible veterinary inspector, carcasses of shot feral pigs must be kept until the results of tests are available, but in which such carcasses cannot be stored in appropriate conditions until the results of laboratory tests are obtained, such carcasses must be safely disposed of under official supervision;

– offal and other parts of feral pigs not intended for human consumption, and feral pigs found dead and parts thereof, must be safely disposed of in accordance with a special rule and taking account of the recommendations given in the Classical Swine Fever Contingency Plan (Class: 322-02/10-01/3, Reg. No: 525-06-1-0244/10-1);

– all feral pigs which are virologically or serologically positive for classical swine fever, as well as feral pigs which have been in contact with positive feral pigs, must be safely disposed of;

– the holder of hunting rights must notify the competent veterinary office and the Hunting Directorate of the Ministry responsible for hunting of the place and time of the hunt and the name and contact telephone number of the person responsible for hunting operations at least 48 prior to the hunt;

– in hunting grounds in which, due to the detection of the presence of antibodies against classical swine fever virus, the implementation of the required measures has been ordered by the decision of the responsible veterinary inspector, the official veterinarian or the control body's veterinarian must examine each feral pig shot or found dead and take samples for testing for classical swine fever in accordance with the Ordinance on the diagnostic manual for classical swine fever;

– the holder of hunting rights must keep records of feral pigs shot in the hunting ground concerned, using for that purpose the form annexed to the Classical Swine Fever Contingency Plan (Class: 322-02/10-01/3, Reg. No: 525-06-1-0244/10-1);

– the holder of hunting rights must keep records of feral pigs found dead in the hunting ground concerned, using for that purpose the form annexed to the Classical Swine Fever Contingency Plan (Class: 322-02/10-01/3, Reg. No: 525-06-1-0244/10-1);

– if a hunter or other person finds a dead feral pig, he must act in accordance with The Surveillance Programme for Classical Swine Fever in Feral Pigs (Class: 322-02/10-01/146; Reg. No: 525-06-1-0547/11-1).

(4) In hunting grounds in which the presence of antibodies against classical swine fever has been detected in one or more feral pigs, all shot feral pigs or carcasses of shot feral pigs must be kept until the negative results are available.

X REPORTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPERVISION

The responsible veterinary inspector shall submit to the Veterinary Directorate data concerning the supervision of the implementation of this Order and of The Surveillance Programme for Classical Swine Fever in Feral Pigs (Class: 322-02/10-01/146; Reg. No: 525-06-1-0547/11-1) on a monthly basis.

XI FINAL PROVISIONS

As of the day of entry into force of this Order, the Order on measures to prevent the appearance and spread of classical swine fever in the territory of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette 11/11) shall cease to have effect.

XII ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Order shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Class: 011-02/10-01/48
Reg. No: 525-06-1-0547/11-1
Zagreb, 11 October 2011

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of
Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development

Petar Čobanković

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