



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10340/2013

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

Eradication programme for Bovine Tuberculosis

Croatia

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

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Submission of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of the animal diseases or zoonoses referred to in Article 1(a)

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **CROATIA**

Disease: **Bovine tuberculosis**

Request of Union co-financing for: **2013**

Reference of this document: **Eradication programme of Bovine Tuberculosis**

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease:

2.1. General Background

Systematic control and eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in Croatia has been started since 1946. Due to comprehensive measures, herd disease incidence was in the period 1946 – 1953 rapidly reduced, from 28% to less than 1.4% in 1953. In next ten years this number was decreased to less than 1% of infected herds, and during the period of 1965 – 1990 it was constantly at the level between 0.5 – 1% of positive herds.

After the independence of Republic of Croatia, yearly prescribed (by the *Order on the measures for animal health protection from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof*) systematic tuberculin testing of cattle population has been performed continuously, although control strategy has been changed several times in this period (tuberculin testing was obligate once per year in holdings with more than 10 dairy cows, for all animals older than 6 months, and in small herds tuberculin test was performed once in three years). Since year 2003 age of bovine animals under the programme was decreased to 6 weeks of age. Finally, from 2006 – 2009, all bovines older than 6 weeks have been subject of annual round tuberculin screening test of all herds.

The obligate parts of control measures during whole period 1991 - 2009 were also movement restrictions for effected herds, removal and slaughtering of all reactors and compensation policy for farmers whose animals and herds were effected by disease. According to Ordinance on notification on animal diseases (Official Gazette, 62/11), bovine tuberculosis is compulsory notifiable disease.

2.2. Designation of officially free herds, in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC

During 2007 – 2009 Croatia has been fully transposed and implemented EU legislation from Animal Health field. Croatian *Ordinance on animal health requirements applicable to trade in bovine animals and swine (Official Gazette, 154/08)* is fully aligned with *Directive 64/432/EEC*. In the year 2009 new bovine register was put in place, as the important prerequisite and basis for fully computerised bovine tuberculosis application. *Ordinance of the obligatory identification and registration of bovine animals (Official Gazette, 99/07)*, fully aligned with EU Regulations (EC) 1760/2000, (EC) 494/98, (EC) 1082/2003, (EC) 499/2004, (EC) 911/2004 and (EC) 644/2005, was the legal basis for new bovine database and for the full control of bovine population in the country. From October 2009, process of designation of officially tuberculosis free herds was initiated, and the first year of implementation eradication programme aligned with *Directive 64/432/EEC* was 2010.

For that reason, in the submission for the 2013 we can provide relevant summary epidemiological tables in point 6. only for years 2010 – 2011, as the first two years of eradication programme provided in accordance with EU regulations.

Till the end of 2011, the second year of the programme, overall percentage of about 90% of officially free herds was achieved, although herd prevalence is low (0.33% in 2010, 0.44% in 2011). All remaining herds with unknown status are expected to be ranged and classified till the end of 2012. Non-officially tuberculosis free herds include:

a) herds where status is still unknown – most common reason for such herds is not because of any positive or inconclusive reactors, but because of incongruence in the number of animals: if situation on the farm does not fully correspond with the data in bovine register, authorised veterinarian must inform regional veterinary inspector, which has to find out the source of the incongruence..

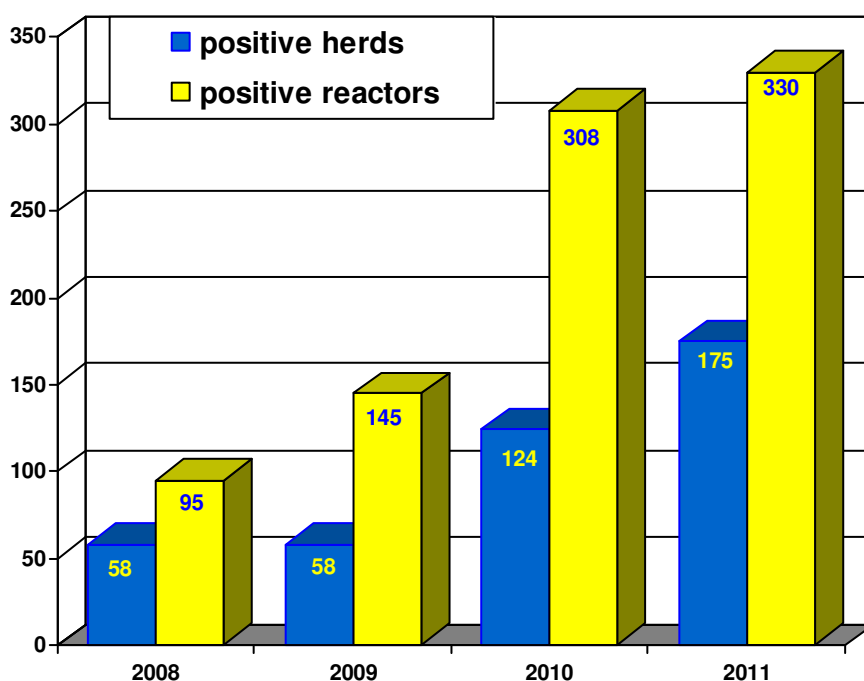
b) newly established herds, which has to be tested to attain officially free status

c) certain number of „old herds“ which do not exist any more (there are no more bovines at the farm), but they are for some reasons still not „cleaned“ from the register. These herds also should be checked and officially deleted from the database by the state veterinary inspector.

d) officially free herds with status suspended (or withdrawn), as per Directive 64/432/EEC

Due to more strict definition of positive case from 2010 (all positive reactors at mono tuberculin test are considered as positive - there is no additional comparative testing, if reaction is 4mm or more animal will be removed from the herd and slaughtered), number of positive herds/positive reactors even has increased in first two years of the programme (2010 – 2011), as it is shown in Table 1.

Table 1.: Bovine tuberculosis in Croatia (2008 – 2011), positive herds and positive reactors



2.3. "*Bovine tuberculosis*" sub-group Task Force meeting, held in Zagreb in July 2011

In order to be able to properly evaluate beginning of Croatian national program, harmonized with Directive 64/432/EEC and to get some remarks and comments for further improvements, Veterinary Directorate ask to be visited by the BTB Task Force expert team. Meeting was held in Zagreb, 07. – 08. July 2011.

As the result of the meeting, some very useful recommendations for further improvement have been compiled, some of them were included in program immediately, some of them in year 2012 and the rest will be implemented in program for 2013. Recommendations which were given are:

- a) **Possibility of changing the case definition and test interpretation**, depending on the situation on the field (big percentage of non-specific reactions was noted from 2010, when new test interpretation was introduced. It was not changed in 2012.
- b) **Slaughterhouse surveillance** should be improved, due to very low submission rate (close to zero). Further trainings of monitoring-responsible staff were / will be organised, for the control bodies and for the state inspectors as well.
- c) **Common pastures** was recognised as the big risk factor, especially in the Sisak-moslavina county (where most of BTB cases were noted). This recommendation was implemented immediately, so from 2011 those herds have been tested twice per year, before animals are sent to pasture and when they come back. Same approach is the part of 2012 and 2013 program.
- d) **Wildlife monitoring**. There were a few epidemiological studies in last decade, regarding *Mycobacterium spp.* presence in wild life. In more than 80% of bacteriological confirmation, *M. avium* was isolated, but in some cases *M. caprae* was isolated as well, in wild boar and fox samples. According to Croatian wildlife population density, the highest risk can be expected from wild boar population, and sampling of wild boars and laboratory examination will be included in 2013 program, in two counties which the highest number of positive animals (and the common pasture, as well): Sisak – moslavina and Zagreb County. Education of the hunters for the proper sampling (lymph nodes: retropharyngeal, mandibular, mediastinal, bronchial; liver, spleen, lungs) will be organised till the end of 2012, for these two counties.

- e) **Laboratory work.** Laboratory for bacterial zoonoses and molecular diagnostics of bacterial diseases of Croatian Veterinary works in close cooperation with Laboratory of Veterinary Faculty in Ljubljana. For some samples during year 2012 double check of the samples was requested from Veterinary Directorate, so in such cases samples were tested in both laboratories. This cooperation will continue in 2013.
- f) **Quality assurance of tuberculin testing performance.** From June 1st of 2012, all authorised veterinary organisation must have implemented system of quality assurance for the procedures they are contracted. Implementation is subject of the official controls, in order to assure further improvement in the quality of the implementation of contracted measures at the field. Furthermore, in cooperation with Croatian Veterinary Chamber and Croatian Veterinary Institute, new series of education of approved veterinarian will be held, in January/February 2013, before the beginning of the 2013 programm.
- g) **Animal markets.** As till the end of 2011 more than 90% of all herds have been recognised as the officially tuberculosis free, this issue is not a big problem on the field. In most cases animal from T2 herds are not the subject of the movement to animal market, and potential customers can easily check the status of the herd of the origin of the animal.
- h) **Compliants with movement restrictions.** In all cases of inconclusive or positive reaction, database will be automatically locked for any movements (except to slaughterhouse), and it will be unlocked not before the negative results of consequential test will be entered into base. Also, farmers are educated in last two years to always check the herd of origin (with their local veterinarian, who has access to database), regarding actual BTB status.
- i) **Fattening herds.** All the movements from fattening herds are subject of controls, because of many reasons. One of the routine check on the farm is the final destination of the animals (check of the movements during certain period, through database).
- j) **Small ruminants.** Goats kept for milk production in mixed herds (cattle and goats) must be tested as well. This measure was introduced in autumn 2011.

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objectives of the programme are the eradication of Bovine tuberculosis from the cattle and qualifying bovine herds and, in next step, regions of the country, towards the final objective – recognising the status of country officially free from Bovine tuberculosis.

Objective for the year 2013 is to reduce herd prevalence to less than 0.1% and achieve officially tuberculosis free status for at least 99.9% herds in most regions of the country.

According to the *Ordinance on measures for control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis* (Official Gazette, 110/10), in this step of the programme bovine animals are considered as confirmed case if:

- a) Reaction at tuberculin test is positive;
- b) Laboratory examination has confirmed *M. bovis*, or other agent from *M. tuberculosis complex*;
- c) Post mortem examination shows typical patoanatomic changes, and agent is confirmed by the laboratory examination;
- d) Post mortem veterinary control at slaughter line found typical patoanatomic changes, and agent is confirmed by the laboratory examination

All positive reactors should be slaughtered, inside 30 days of test result.

Programme should be carried out in the whole territory of the country.

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

Legal basis for the implementation of the Programme

- 1) Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 41/07, 55/11);
- 2) Food Act (Official Gazette 46/07, 55/11);
- 3) Ordinance on animal health requirements applicable to trade in bovine animals and Swine (Official Gazette, 154/08) – fully aligned with Directive 64/432/EEC;
- 4) Ordinance on measures for control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis (Official Gazette, 110/10) – aligned with the criteria for accelerated eradication of bovine tuberculosis, prescribed by the Directive 78/52/EEC;
- 5) Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 62/11);
- 7) Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in 2012 (Official Gazette 17/12);

- 8) Instructions on the manner of implementing the animal health controls measures prescribed by the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in 2012 (Official Gazette 30/12);
- 9) Ordinance on official controls of foodstuffs of animal origin (Official Gazette 99/07);
- 10) Ordinance on the obligatory identification and registration of bovine animals (Official Gazette 99/07, 41/08);
- 11) Ordinance on the implementation of the system for the compulsory identification and registration of bovine animals (Official Gazette 99/07);
- 12) Ordinance on veterinary checks on live animals moving in domestic trade and on the certificate of animal health and origin (Official Gazette 87/08)

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: **2010**

Last year: **year of eradication**

Control

Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Eradication, control or monitoring.

Other measures (*specify*):

Other measures, conducted as the part of the programme:

- ✓ all herds should be tested annually, together with consequential testing arising as a result of identifying and controlling infection (as required by the Directive 64/432/EEC)
- ✓ restriction of holdings with positive/inconclusive reactors, and restriction of movement of animals from such holdings
- ✓ early removal of reactors
- ✓ compensation to the keepers of positive/slaughtered animals
- ✓ epidemiological investigation of all positive cases, including traceability of potentially infected animals
- ✓ mandatory premovement testing of all bovines older than 6 weeks
- ✓ bovine database – recording of all movements, together with exact date of recent tuberculin test (date of recent test should be entered on animal passport, in case of any movements from the farm, inside the country)
- ✓ testing twice per year, in high risk area (*Sisak-moslavina county*), before the beginning and after the end of common pasture season
- ✓ in herds where any positive reactor is bacteriologically confirmed in laboratory (*M. tuberculosis complex*), in next test **all positive and inconclusive reactors must be removed immediately** (without confirmatory comparative test in such case)

The programme measures include the following:

1) Annual screening tuberculin test

At this stage of the programme, all bovines older than 6 weeks at the day of testing, are required to be tested at least once per year. This annual test is paid by the state budget.

2) Consequential testing

In case of positive or inconclusive reactor in the herd, other TB tests (re-testing, testing for status restoration, tests after removal of all positive reactors) prescribed by the Directive 64/432/EEC are also financed by the state budget.

- In case of inconclusive reactors in the herd, such animals must be isolated and tested with comparative test, at least 42 days after first tuberculin test.

- In case of any positive reactors in the herd, all animals in the herd older than 6 weeks should be tested again, at least 42 days after removal of the last positive animal from the herd.
- If any positive or inconclusive animal appears as result of consequential test, procedure should start from the beginning and herd stays under movement restrictions
- ***In case of positive result in officially free herd***, status will be suspended. The status will remain suspended until all laboratory examinations have been completed with negative result and until all animals in the herd are not retested with negative result, at least 60 days after the removal of all positive reactors
- ***In case of positive result in herd which is still not officially free***, first consequential test should be performed at least 42 days after the removal of last positive reactor. Second test should be performed at least 6 months after the previous one, and the third test should be performed at least 6 months after the second one. All animals older than 6 weeks must be tested. If all results are negative, such herd can be recognised as the officially tuberculosis free.

3) Premovement testing

Mandatory premovement testing, for all bovines older than 6 weeks (payed by the keeper of the animals).

4) Movement restrictions in herds with positive/inconclusive reactors

If a tuberculin test reactor is found in a herd, holding is automatically restricted, by the database (movement cannot be performed in the register) and by the formal restriction notice by the veterinary inspector. Inspector's decision remains in force until formally withdrawn by a further notice (after removal of positive reactors and providing consequential tuberculin test at the herd).

5) Criteria for depopulation of positive herds

Basic criteria for depopulation of positive herds is that at least one case from the herd must be bacteriologically confirmed. If *M. tuberculosis – complex* is confirmed, further measures depends of the size of the herd, TB testing history of the herd, epidemiological data and the percentage of the positive cases in last test. In such case, decision of the CVO is required (prescribed by the Article 11. of the *Veterinary Act*).

Depopulation is used in positive herds in case of:

- Small, extensive herds (last animal in the herd, or herd with total number of 2 – 3 animals)
- Herds with more than 40% of positive reactors, with at least one case bacteriologically confirmed from the previous testing
- Special cases (depends of epidemiological data on the field), if there are positive reactors in the herd and there are some confirmed cases in neighbouring herds – if such measure is proposed by the local veterinary inspector and approved by the Decision of CVO.

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

Obligations of the Veterinary Directorate (Competent Authority):

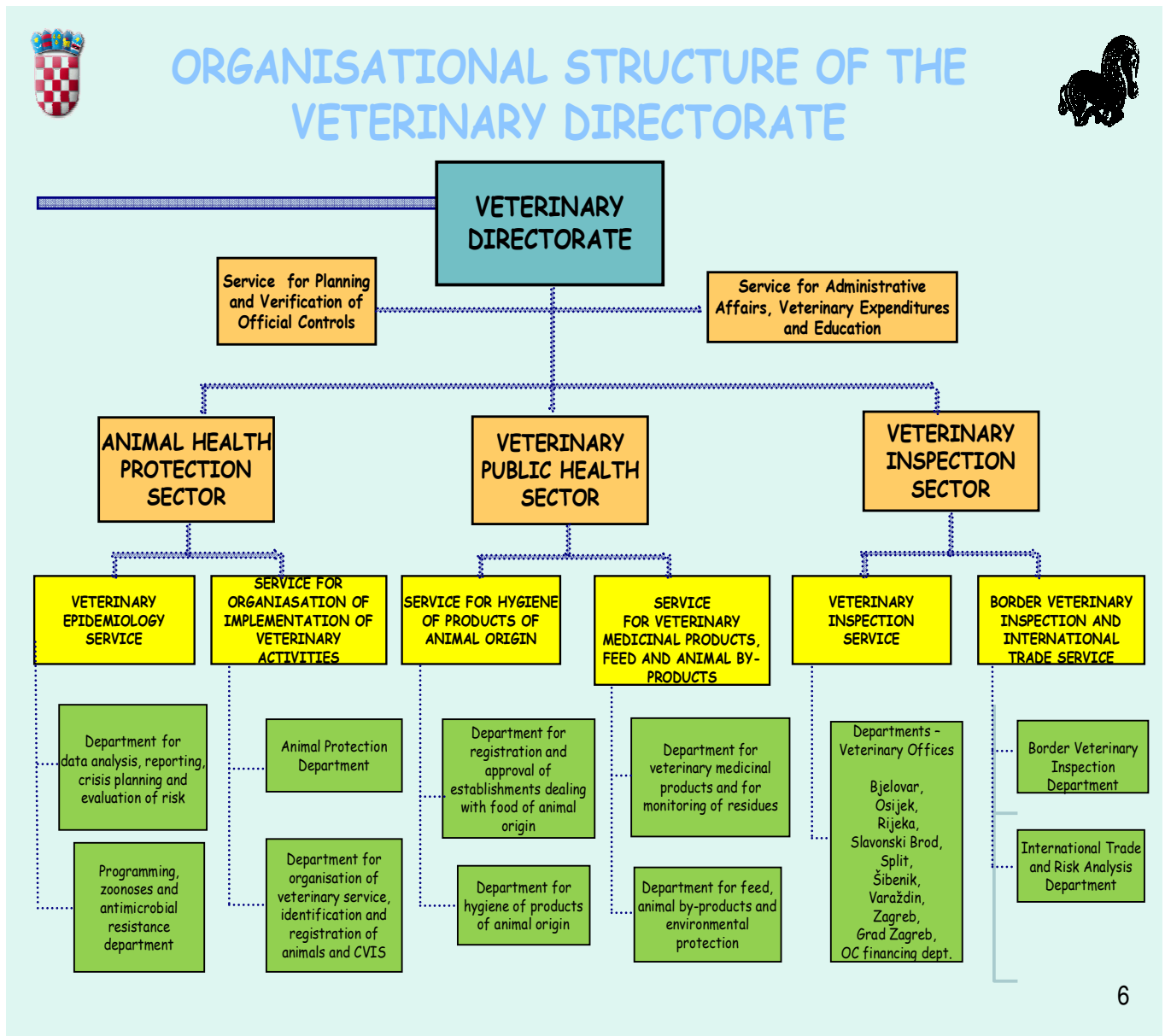
- 1) To coordinate and implement the programme for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Croatia.
- 2) To collect, analyse, and monitor the collected data.
- 3) To perform statistical analyses and evaluate the results of the implementation of the Programme.
- 4) To grant officially tuberculosis free status to herds which fulfill prescribed conditions.
- 5) To submit data required by the European Commission – to provide the relevant bodies of the European Union with information on the attainment of the objectives of the Programme.
- 6) To supervise the work of authorised veterinary organisations or authorised veterinarians in implementing the measures under this Programme.
- 7) To take the prescribed measures when irregularities are detected or when measures defined in this Programme are not implemented in a timely manner.
- 8) To carry out supervision to ensure that the prescribed conditions continue to be fulfilled on holdings with officially free status, and to suspend or to withdraw status in case the conditions are no longer fulfilled, for any reason.
- 9) To assure financial resources for programme implementation and compensation for the farmers.

In the Veterinary Directorate, Veterinary Epidemiology Service (inside the Animal Health Protection Sector) is responsible for the coordination and the implementation of the programme. In Veterinary Inspection Sector, Veterinary Inspection Service (consisting of 9 regional offices with 65 branches, covering whole territory of Croatia) is responsible for supervision on the field and for control of the work of authorised veterinary organisations.

Obligations of keepers of animals:

- 1) To give immediate notification to a veterinarian in an authorised veterinary organisation in case of any suspicion on bovine tuberculosis.
- 2) To restrict the movement of an animal suspected of being affected by disease and to prevent contact of other people and animals with the suspected animal or carcass until veterinary checks have been completed.
- 3) To strictly implement all prescribed and ordered veterinary measures in to control and eradicate the disease.

Picture 1.: Organisational structure of the Competent Authority (Veterinary Directorate)



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Obligations of authorised veterinary organisations:

- 1) To implement the measures determined by this Programme and the Ordinance on animal health requirements applicable to trade in bovine animals and swine.
- 2) To timely enter all results of provided measures into BTB application, entering all post mortem results of slaughtered reactors into database.
- 3) To take specific samples at the slaughter line (according to Directive 64/432/EEC) from every slaughtered positive reactor, or animal slaughtered by the measure of

extended slaughter, and send them to Croatian Veterinary Institute for further laboratory microbiological examination.

- 4) To immediately notify local state veterinary inspector and CA of any clinical suspicion, or any single positive or inconclusive tuberculin test reactor.

Obligations of the Croatian Veterinary Institute:

- 1) To perform laboratory tests in accordance with the procedures being laid down in this Programme.
- 2) To inform the Veterinary Directorate, the competent branch veterinary offices and the sender of the sample about the results of diagnostic tests (immediately and without delay).
- 3) Croatian Veterinary Institute – Zagreb is National Reference Laboratory

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

The bovine tuberculosis eradication programme is implemented throughout the territory of the Republic of Croatia (all 21 regions - counties). Total area of the territory of the Republic of Croatia is 56 542 km².

The official control and supervision of the implementation of the Programme will be carried out by the Veterinary Inspection Department of the Veterinary Directorate, which is divided into nine regional Veterinary Offices (Bjelovar, Osijek, Rijeka, Slavonski Brod, Split, Šibenik, Varaždin, Zagreb and the City of Zagreb). Branch offices with individual officers (a total of 65 branch offices) have been set up to carry out the tasks falling within the remit of the Sections – Veterinary Offices.

Picture 2: Republic of Croatia – regional division on 21 county (20 counties plus City of Zagreb)



4.4. Description of the measures of the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

The Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 62/11, 114/11) sets out the obligation to notify the occurrence (confirmed case) of bovine tuberculosis and the obligation to notify any suspicion of bovine tuberculosis and lays down the procedures to be followed by the keeper of the animal, the authorised veterinarian, the state veterinary inspector and official laboratories.

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

A veterinarian who suspects the disease or finds positive or inconclusive results of tuberculin test must notify the Veterinary Directorate and the state veterinary inspector at a competent branch of the veterinary office thereof by telephone and telefax or electronic means, without delay and no later than within 24 hours. The authorised veterinarian must submit information about the suspicion or positive/inconclusive reactor using the forms set out in Annex III to the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases.

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

The programme of annual screening tuberculin test shall cover all bovine animals over six weeks of age old in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

In the Sisak – moslavina county, all herds which are at common pasture during the season must be tested twice per year, before the beginning and after the end of pasture season.

In case of goats kept together on the farm with dairy cows, all goats over 12 months of age should be tested as well. There are 30 – 40 such mixed herds, with total number of about 1.500 goats.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

All herds and holdings are registered in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC. The current national system is performed in accordance with Ordinance of the obligatory identification and

registration of bovine animals (Official Gazette, 99/07, 41/08), which is fully aligned with EU Regulations (EC) 1760/2000, (EC) 494/98, (EC) 1082/2003, (EC) 499/2004, (EC) 911/2004 and (EC) 644/2005. In case of any in-country movement, an individual animal passport should be issued by the authorised veterinarian. Date of last tuberculin test is the obligate field which should be fulfilled at the passport.

Since October 2009, all tuberculin tests provided in Croatia have been entered in central BTB database, and could be traced by the veterinary inspectors of authorised veterinarians, as per tested herd, holding, individual animal or by the reference number of test form.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds:

The attribution, maintenance, suspension and withdrawal of qualifications are fully according to Directive 64/432/EEC as amended.

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

Bovine animals older than six weeks may not be moved from the herd for any kind of movement unless the animal has been tested within the previous 42 days. Individual animal must be accompanied by its passport, issued by authorised veterinarian, where the date of last tuberculin test is entered. Animals younger than six weeks, originated from officially free herd, can be introduced into new herd, but in such case they must stay isolated until the proper age (at least 6 weeks), when tuberculin test must be performed.

For bovine animals which are sent directly to slaughter, test within the 42 before the movement is not required, but in passport in such case date of last tuberculin test is required. All animals moved for slaughter purposes receive an examination in accordance with Regulation 854/2004/EC.

In case of bovines exported to EU, 30-day pre-movement tuberculin test on all eligible bovines must be performed, in compliance with Directive 64/432/EEC.

In case of any inconclusive/positive reactor in the herd, holding is immediately restricted by the decision of state veterinary inspector and rules prescribed by the Ordinance on measures

for control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis should be applied. That means that no cattle may leave the herd concerned, unless by the authorisation of veterinary inspector for the purpose of slaughter without delay, until the new decision of competent state veterinary inspector.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

The principal test used in the programme is the Single intradermal bovine tuberculin test, as specified in Annex B of Directive 64/432/EEC. According to interpretation of reactions, all animals with positive result are considered as positive reactors, and animals with inconclusive results are subjected to an intradermal comparative test, after a minimum of 42 days, for the final result.

All reactors should be sampled at slaughter line by the authorised veterinarians, according to Annex B point 1. of Directive 64/432/EEC, and samples sent to Croatian Veterinary Institute – Zagreb, for further laboratory examination of the agent.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Vaccination against Bovine tuberculosis is prohibited, as well as any therapeutic treatment of positive reactors.

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

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

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

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,

- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

In addition, compensation payment is conditional, depending on bio-security measures provided at the holding, which is controlled by the state veterinary inspectors.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result:

If the tuberculosis is officially confirmed in a herd, CA should order:

- 1) The herd to be placed under official surveillance
- 2) Isolation within the herd of all positive animals
- 3) Prohibition of any movement into or out of the herd, unless authorised by the CA, for the purpose of slaughter without delay
- 4) Isolation and marking, until their slaughter, of all animals in which the presence of tuberculosis has been officially confirmed and all animals considered by the CA as infected
- 5) Milk from the infected cows may only be fed to animals on the same farm, after suitable heat treatment
- 6) Milk from cows from the infected herd (without prejudice to national provisions concerning foodstuffs) can not be delivered to a dairy, except to undergo suitable heat treatment
- 7) Carcasses, half-carcasses, quarters, pieces and offal from infected cattle intended for use as feed for animals are treated in such a way to avoid contamination
- 8) Slurry and manure storage and premises disinfection requirements and procedures are notified to the farmer
- 9) All positive animals must be slaughtered as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after the owner was officially notified about the disease and his obligation
- 10) After the slaughter of all positive animals and prior to restocking, general cleaning and disinfection of all herd quarters, sheds and all equipment should be performed, under official supervision and in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian or state veterinary inspector

- 11) After the slaughter and disinfection, tuberculin tests must be carried out on the herd concerned to confirm that the disease has been eliminated. Before restocking of the herd all bovines over six weeks old must pass official tuberculin test.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

Compensation for owners of slaughtered animals is prescribed by Articles 26, 27 and 28 of the Veterinary Act (OG 41/07, 55/11).

For animals killed, slaughtered or for animals which have died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures referred to in Article 26, the animal holder or the owner of the object are entitled to the compensation in the amount of the market value on the day of the implementation of the measure.

The assessment of the value of the animals and objects is carried out by the commission appointed by the CVO, the composition of which must include the competent veterinary inspector. The decision on the entitlement to the damage compensation and on the amount of damage compensation is passed by the CVO upon the proposal of the commission within 60 days, while payment must ensue not later than 90 days from the day of implementation of the measures.

The animal holder or owner of the object is not entitled to damage compensation referred:

- if he failed to immediately report the appearance of the infectious disease and did not treat the animal in the manner stipulated by the of the implementing legislation.
- if he failed to undertake the stipulated or ordered measures for the prevention and control of infectious or parasitic diseases,
- if he transfers the animal from an uninfected to an infected or endangered area or from the infected or endangered area to the uninfected area,
- if he conducts trade of animal contrary to the provisions of Veterinary Act,
- if the animal disease appeared during import or within the duration of quarantine of the imported animal.

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

The authorised veterinary organisation shall verify whether the prescribed conditions are fulfilled and on behalf of the Veterinary Directorate shall grant officially tuberculosis free herd status.

Any further changes to the status of the holding (maintenance, suspension/withdrawal, re-gaining the suspended/withdrawn status) are recorded by a state veterinary inspector or an official veterinarian.

Competent Authority (from the central level, in cooperation with veterinary inspectors/official veterinarians at the field) provides control on scheduling of the tests, removal of positive reactors, epidemiological investigations and all aspects of the programme including evaluation of results and quality control aspects. Bovine tuberculosis database, developed in cooperation with the Croatian Agricultural Agency (CAA) is the most important tool for further development and improvements of eradication programme.

The Veterinary Directorate submits the data to the European Commission in accordance with the provisions of Commission Decision 2008/940/EEC. laying down standard reporting requirements for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses co financed by the Community.

5. Benefits of the programme:

Eradicating the causative agent of bovine tuberculosis (*M. tuberculosis* complex) in bovine herds in the Republic of Croatia.

1. Confirming officially tuberculosis free status of bovine herds with the aim of improving the health status of bovine population in the country and the human health protection.
2. Creating the possibility of placing bovine animals on the market, without restrictions, throughout the territory of the European Union, thus ensuring the free movement of goods, enhancing market competitiveness and strengthening livestock production.
3. In long terms, declaring the country as officially free of bovine tuberculosis.
4. Strengthening the implementation of bio-security and other preventive measures to reduce the risk of introducing the causative agents of dangerous infectious animal diseases (dangerous zoonoses or diseases causing significant economic damage), which, as a rule, occur more frequently in herds of unknown health status.

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

6.1. Evolution of the disease

6.1.1. Data on herds^(a) (one table per year)

Year: 2011

Bovine tuberculosis

Region ^(b)	Animal species	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked ^(d)	Number of positive herds ^(e)	Number of new positive herds ^(f)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
									% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (f)x100	10= (5/4)x100	11 = (6/5)x100	12 = (7/5)x100
Zagrebačka	bovine	4812	4812	4812	26	22	4	15 %	100.0 %	0.54 %	0.46 %
Krapinsko- zagorska	bovine	3729	3729	3729	7	7	1	14 %	100.0 %	0.19 %	0.19 %
Sisačko- moslavačka	bovine	2964	2964	2964	62	54	8	13 %	100.0 %	2.09 %	1.82 %
Karlovačka	bovine	2454	2454	2402	8	8	1	13 %	97.9 %	0.33 %	0.33 %
Varaždinska	bovine	1690	1690	1679	1	1	0	0 %	99.3 %	0.06 %	0.06 %
Koprivničko – križevačka	bovine	4553	4553	4553	3	3	0	0 %	100.0 %	0.07 %	0.07 %
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	bovine	4572	4572	4572	31	25	3	10 %	100.0 %	0.68 %	0.55 %
Primorsko – goranska	bovine	353	353	343	1	0	0	0 %	97.2 %	0.29 %	0.00 %
Ličko - senjska	bovine	2092	2092	1871	9	9	1	11 %	89.4 %	0.48 %	0.48 %
Virovitičko – podravska	bovine	1120	1120	1120	7	7	1	14 %	100.0 %	0.63 %	0.63 %

Požeško – slavonska	bovine	879	879	879	9	8	2	22 %	100.0 %	1.02 %	0.91 %
Brodsko – posavska	bovine	1313	1313	1313	4	4	1	25 %	100.0 %	0.30 %	0.30 %
Zadarska	bovine	456	456	365	-	-	-	-	80.0 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Osječko – baranjska	bovine	1949	1949	1949	-	-	-	0 %	100.0 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Šibensko – kninska	bovine	879	879	780	-	-	-	25 %	88.7 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Vukovarsko – srijemska	bovine	1710	1710	1710	6	6	0	0 %	100.0 %	0.35 %	0.35 %
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	1706	1706	1552	1	1	1	100 %	91.0 %	0.06 %	0.06 %
Istarska	bovine	1132	1132	1110	-	-	-	-	98.1 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Dubrovačko – neretvanska	bovine	314	314	227	-	-	-	0 %	72.3 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Međimurska	bovine	784	784	784	-	-	-	0 %	100.0 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Grad Zagreb	bovine	625	625	625	-	-	-	0 %	100.0 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Total		40086	40086	39339	175	155	23	13%	98.1 %	0.44 %	0.39 %

- (a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.
- (b) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State.
- (c) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining or upgrading, the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.
- (e) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.
- (f) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one animal tested positive in this period.

6.1.1. Data on herds^(a) (one table per year)

Year: 2010

Bovine tuberculosis

Region ^(b)	Animal species	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked ^(d)	Number of positive herds ^(e)	Number of new positive herds ^(f)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
									% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (f)x100	10= (5/4)x100	11 = (6/5)x100	12 = (7/5)x100
Zagrebačka	bovine	4934	4930	4930	14	12	2	14 %	100.0 %	0.28 %	0.24 %
Krapinsko- zagorska	bovine	4092	4046	4046	5	5		0 %	100.0 %	0.12 %	0.12 %
Sisačko- moslavačka	bovine	3048	3040	3040	19	18	2	11 %	100.0 %	0.63 %	0.59 %
Karlovačka	bovine	2269	2269	2269	4	4	1	25 %	100.0 %	0.18 %	0.18 %
Varaždinska	bovine	1854	1833	1833	2	2		0 %	100.0 %	0.11 %	0.11 %
Koprivničko – križevačka	bovine	4800	4761	4761	1	1		0 %	100.0 %	0.02 %	0.02 %
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	bovine	4741	4696	4696	43	37	6	14%	100.0 %	0.92 %	0.79 %
Primorsko – goranska	bovine	374	374	374	2	2		0 %	100.0 %	0.53 %	0.53 %
Ličko - senjska	bovine	2035	2035	1651	2	2		0 %	81.38 %	0.12 %	0.12 %
Virovitičko – podravska	bovine	1164	1161	1161	3	3		0 %	100.0 %	0.26 %	0.26 %
Požeško – slavonska	bovine	995	989	989	5	5		0 %	100.0 %	0.51 %	0.51 %
Brodsko – posavska	bovine	1452	1438	1438	3	3		0 %	100.0 %	0.21 %	0.21 %
Zadarska	bovine	373	373	267	-	-			71.58 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

Osječko – baranjska	bovine	2001	1987	1987	4	4		0 %	100.0 %	0.20 %	0.20 %
Šibensko – kninska	bovine	811	811	811	4	4	1	25 %	100.0 %	0.49 %	0.49 %
Vukovarsko – srijemska	bovine	1745	1729	1729	4	4		0 %	100.0 %	0.23 %	0.23 %
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	1399	1399	1399	6	6	3	50 %	100.0 %	0.43 %	0.43 %
Istarska	bovine	1091	1091	1091	-	-			100.0 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Dubrovačko – neretvanska	bovine	282	282	216	-	-			76.60 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Međimurska	bovine	864	858	858	2	2		0 %	100.0 %	0.23 %	0.23 %
Grad Zagreb	bovine	548	548	548	1	1		0 %	100.0 %	0.18 %	0.18 %
Total		40872	40650	40099	124	115	15	12%	98.64 %	0.31 %	0.29 %

- (a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.
- (b) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State.
- (c) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining or upgrading, the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.
- (e) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.
- (f) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one animal tested positive in this period.

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2011

Bovine tuberculosis

Region ^(a)	Anim al speci es	Total number of animals ^(b)	Number of animals ^(d) to be tested under the programm e	Number of animals ^(c) tested	Number of animals tested individually ^(d)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or cullled	Total number of animals slaughtered ^(e)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=(5/4)x100	11=(7/5)x100
Zagrebačka	bovine	37789	37789	43732	43732	46	46	59	115.7 %	0.11 %
Krapinsko- zagorska	bovine	13206	13206	14558	14558	7	7	7	110.2 %	0.05%
109,1%	bovine	33739	33739	35884	35884	126	126	144	106.4 %	0.35 %
Karlovačka	bovine	16483	16483	17585	17585	21	21	21	106.7 %	0.12 %
Varaždinska	bovine	11943	11943	13697	13697	1	1	1	114,7%	0.01 %
Koprivničko – križevačka	bovine	76323	76323	83255	83255	3	3	3	109.1 %	0.00 %
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	bovine	70187	70187	73140	73140	57	57	64	104.2 %	0.08 %
Primorsko – goranska	bovine	2033	2033	2372	2372	11	11	11	116.7 %	0.46 %
Ličko - senjska	bovine	10355	10355	9398	9398	10	10	10	90.8 %	0.11 %
Virovitičko – podravska	bovine	17175	17175	19903	19903	10	10	10	115.9 %	0.05 %
Požeško – slavonska	bovine	13738	13738	16340	16340	24	24	24	118.9 %	0.15 %
Brodsko – posavska	bovine	16611	16611	18650	18650	4	4	4	112.3 %	0.02 %
Zadarska	bovine	5258	5258	3808	3808	-	-	-	72.4 %	0.00 %

Osječko – baranjska	bovine	92818	92818	107890	107890	-	-	-	116.2 %	0.00 %
Šibensko – kninska	bovine	4669	4669	4329	4329	-	-	-	92.7 %	0.00 %
Vukovarsko – srijemska	bovine	33867	33867	37950	37950	9	9	9	112.1 %	0.02%
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	8951	8951	7169	7169	1	1	1	80.1 %	0.01 %
Istarska	bovine	9919	9919	9465	9465	-	-	-	95.4 %	0.00 %
Dubrovačko – neretvanska	bovine	1975	1975	1180	1180	-	-	-	59.7 %	0.00 %
Međimurska	bovine	13212	13212	14426	14426	-	-	-	109.2 %	0.01 %
Grad Zagreb	bovine	5565	5565	5985	5985	-	-	-	107.5 %	0.03 %
Total		495816	495816	540716	540716	330	330	368	109.1%	0.06 %

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State.
- (b) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non –eligible herds from the programme.
- (c) ncludes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.
- (d) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance: milk bulk tank tests).
- (e) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2010

Bovine tuberculosis

Region ^(a)	Anim al speci es	Total number of animals ^(b)	Number of animals ^(d) to be tested under the programm e	Number of animals ^(c) tested	Number of animals tested individually ^(d)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or cullled	Total number of animals slaughtered ^(e)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=(5/4)x100	11=(7/5)x100
Zagrebačka	bovine	42530	42530	47989	47989	94	94	136	112.8 %	0.20 %
Krapinsko- zagorska	bovine	13657	13657	16685	16685	5	5	5	122.2 %	0.03 %
Sisačko- moslavačka	bovine	35296	35296	43795	43795	29	29	29	124.1 %	0.07 %
Karlovačka	bovine	15855	15855	18018	18018	4	4	3	113.6 %	0.02 %
Varaždinska	bovine	12332	12332	13871	13871	4	4	4	112.5 %	0.03 %
Koprivničko – križevačka	bovine	72747	72747	80281	80281	2	2	2	110.4 %	0.00 %
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	bovine	69911	69911	79469	79469	105	105	125	113.7 %	0.13 %
Primorsko – goranska	bovine	1972	1972	2189	2189	8	8	8	111.0 %	0.37 %
Ličko - senjska	bovine	11272	11272	7328	7328	2	2	2	65 %	0.03 %
Virovitičko – podravska	bovine	17948	17948	20312	20312	4	4	4	113.2 %	0.02 %
Požeško – slavonska	bovine	13172	13172	14239	14239	6	6	6	108.1 %	0.04 %
Brodsko – posavska	bovine	17712	17712	21618	21618	10	10	10	122.1 %	0.05 %
Zadarska	bovine	3930	3930	3452	3452	-	-	-	87.8 %	0.00 %

Osječko – baranjska	bovine	70359	70359	80173	80173	6	6	6	113.9 %	0.01 %
Šibensko – kninska	bovine	3633	3633	3969	3969	15	15	23	109.2 %	0.38 %
Vukovarsko – srijemska	bovine	34226	34226	43804	43804	4	4	4	128.0 %	0.01 %
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	5014	5014	5280	5280	7	7	9	105.3 %	0.13 %
Istarska	bovine	7710	7710	8141	8141	-	-	-	105.6 %	0.00 %
Dubrovačko – neretvanska	bovine	1385	1385	1055	1055	-	-	-	76.2 %	0.00 %
Međimurska	bovine	11453	11453	13919	13919	2	2	2	121.5 %	0.01 %
Grad Zagreb	bovine	2891	2891	3453	3453	1	1	1	119.4 %	0.03 %
Total		465005	465005	529040	529040	308	308	379	113.8 %	0.06 %

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State.
- (b) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
- (c) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.
- (d) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance: milk bulk tank tests).
- (e) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Description of the used microbiological test: The bacteriological/culture examination was used for samples taken from all positive reactors and bovines slaughtered by the purpose of extended slaughter. The Bacteriology procedure was as follows: samples are decontaminated with 5% oxalic acid before culture, inoculated on Lowenstein-Jensen (without glycerol), Lowenstein-Jensen (with glycerol) and Stonebrink medium, and incubated at 37 C for 8 weeks, with control of growth in weekly intervals. Isolates are identified based on growth characteristics and PCR identification tests.

Detailed explanation of positive results is given in addition to Table 6.3.

Year: 2007 - 2011

Region ^(a)	Animal species/ category	Test type ^(b)	Description of test	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Croatia – TOTAL (2011)	Bovine	microbiological	Culture - PCR	401	29
Croatia – TOTAL (2010)	Bovine	microbiological	Culture - PCR	315	114
Croatia – TOTAL (2009)	Bovine	microbiological	Culture - PCR	145	89
Croatia – TOTAL (2008)	Bovine	microbiological	Culture - PCR	95	55
Croatia – TOTAL (2007)	Bovine	microbiological	Culture - PCR	138	84
Total					

(a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State.

(b) Indicate whether the test is serological, virological etc.

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year)

We are not sure what information is required within this table. Inserted data refers to all cases were agent from **Mycobacterium complex** (*M. bovis*, *M. caprae*, *M. tuberculosis*) was confirmed:

In year 2011, *M. caprae* was isolated in 17 cases (8 holdings) and *M. bovis* in 12 cases (2 holdings).

In year 2010, *M. caprae* was isolated in 82 cases (11 herds), *M. bovis* in 31 case (12 herds) and *M. tuberculosis* in 1 case.

In year 2009, *M. caprae* was isolated in 16 cases (8 herds), *M. bovis* in 73 cases (10 herds)

In year 2008, *M. caprae* was isolated in 54 cases (17 herds), *M. tuberculosis* in 1 case (1 herd)

In year 2007, *M. caprae* was isolated in 82 cases (21 herds), *M. bovis* in 2 cases (2 herds)

Other, non pathogenic *Mycobacterium* were isolated in 12 cases (12 holdings) in 2010, and 29 cases (21 holdings) in 2011: *M. terrae*, *M. gordonae*, *M. flavescens*, *M. parafortuitum*, *M. intermedium*, *M. avium*, *M. thermoresistibile*, *M. kansasii*, *M. nonchromogenicum*, *M. avium subsp. Hominissuis*, *M. flavescens*, *M. vaccae*, *M. peregrinum*, *M. chitae*.

Year: 2011

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Number of herds infected ^(b)	Number of animals infected
Zagrebačka	bovine	4	12
Karlovačka	bovine	2	3
Krapinsko – zagorska	bovine	1	1
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	1	1
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	bovine	1	2
Sisačko – moslavačka	bovine	1	10
Total		10	29

(a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State.

(b) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

Year: 2010

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Number of herds infected ^(b)	Number of animals infected
Zagrebačka	bovine	7	74
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	bovine	11	32
Varaždinska	bovine	1	2
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	1	1
Požeško – slavonska	bovine	1	2
Sisačko – moslavačka	bovine	3	3
Total		24	114

Year: 2009

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Number of herds infected ^(b)	Number of animals infected
Zagrebačka	bovine	5	13
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	bovine	9*	70
Karlovačka	bovine	1	2
Požeško – slavonska	bovine	1	2
Sisačko – moslavačka	bovine	2	2
Total		18	89

* 8 of 9 herds were from the same area (neighbouring farms), and the same genotype of *M. bovis* was confirmed – it should be considered as one seat

Year: 2008

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Number of herds infected ^(b)	Number of animals infected
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	1	1
Koprivničko – križevačka	bovine	1	2
Požeško – slavonska	bovine	1	1
Sisačko – moslavačka	bovine	15*	51
Total		18	55

* all herds were from the same village (common pasture), same seat, with same genotype of *M. caprae* isolated.

Year: 2007

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Number of herds infected ^(b)	Number of animals infected
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	1	1
Zagrebačka	Bovine	2	2
Koprivničko – križevačka	bovine	1	1
Bjelovarsko - bilogorska	bovine	1	1
Sisačko – moslavačka	bovine	18*	79
Total		23	84

* all herds were from the same village (common pasture), same seat, with same genotype of *M. caprae* isolated.

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year

Year: 2011 (as certifying of tuberculosis officially free herds has been started in 2010, there are no applicable results before year 2011)

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Status of herds and animals under the programme ^(b)													
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown ^(c)		Not free or not officially free from disease				Free or officially free from disease status suspended ^(f)		Free from disease ^(g)		Officially free from disease ^(h)	
						Last check positive ^(d)		Last check negative ^(e)							
		Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾
Zagrebačka	bovine	4812	37789	0	0	6	267	184	899	4	65	0	0	4618	36558
Krapinsko-zagorska	bovine	3729	13206	0	0	0	0	167	446	0	0	0	0	3562	12760
Sisačko-moslavačka	bovine	2964	33739	0	0	19	376	30	4437	13	128	0	0	2627	28798
Karlovačka	bovine	2454	16483	38	157	1	255	246	1315	1	6	0	0	2168	14750
Varaždinska	bovine	1690	11943	11	335	0	0	116	558	0	0	0	0	1563	11350
Koprivničko – križevačka	bovine	4553	76323	0	0	0	0	99	1425	0	0	0	0	4454	74898
Bjelovarsko – bilogorska	bovine	4572	70187	0	0	3	250	240	1333	11	88	0	0	4318	68516
Primorsko – goranska	bovine	353	2033	5	11	1	27	31	139	0	0	0	0	316	1856
Ličko - senjska	bovine	2092	10355	211	556	1	4	414	2538	0	0	0	0	1466	7257
Virovitičko – podravska	bovine	1120	17175	0	0	1	32	45	197	0	0	0	0	1074	16946
Požeško – slavonska	bovine	879	13738	0	0	2	18	52	464	0	0	0	0	825	13256
Brodsko – posavska	bovine	1313	16611	0	0	0	0	71	326	4	36	0	0	1238	16249

Zadarska	bovine	456	5258	68	299	0	0	179	764	0	0	0	0	209	4195
Osječko – baranjska	bovine	1949	92818	0	0	0	0	148	3167	0	0	0	0	1801	89651
Šibensko – kninska	bovine	879	4669	34	230	0	0	251	550	0	0	0	0	594	3889
Vukovarsko – srijemska	bovine	1710	33867	0	0	0	0	106	1363	1	14	0	0	1603	32490
Splitsko – dalmatinska	bovine	1706	8951	22	76	0	0	483	3186	0	0	0	0	1201	5689
Istarska	bovine	1132	9919	6	36	0	0	122	313	0	0	0	0	1004	9570
Dubrovačko– neretvanska	bovine	314	1975	79	379	0	0	87	348	0	0	0	0	148	1248
Medimurska	bovine	784	13212	0	0	0	0	20	66	0	0	0	0	764	13146
Grad Zagreb	bovine	625	5565	0	0	0	0	156	339	0	0	0	0	625	5565
Total		40086	495816	474	1779	34	1229	3522	24173	34	337	0	0	36022	468298

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State
(b) At the end of the year
(c) Unknown: No previous checking results available
(d) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check
(e) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being *Free* or *Officially Free*
(f) Suspended as defined in Union or national legislation for the respective disease at the end of the reporting period.
(g) Free herd as defined in Union or national legislation for the respective disease.
(h) Officially free herd as defined in Union or national legislation for the respective disease .
(i) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column).

6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes¹ (NO VACCINATION – NO TREATMENT)

Year:

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Total number of herds ^(b)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
				Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated
Total									

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State
- (b) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

¹ Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

6.6. Data on wildlife²

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year: 2011

Regions ^(a)	Animal species	Method of estimation	Estimated population
Croatia – TOTAL (2011)	Wild boar (Sus scrofa)	Yearly reports of hunting organisations to Hunting Directorate; number of hunted animals.	50.000
	Fox (Vulpes vulpes)		15.000
	Badger (Meles meles)		5.000
	Red deer (Cervus elaphus)		10.000
	Roe deer (Capreolus capreolus)		55.000
	Fallow deer (Dama dama)		700
Total			

(a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State

² Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease.

6.6.2. *Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife (one table per year) NOT APLICABLE*

Year:

Region ^(a)	Animal Species	Test type ^(b)	Test description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Total					

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State
- (b) Indicate whether the test is serological, virological, biomarker detection etc.

6.6.3. *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife (NOT APLICABLE)*

Year:

Region ^(a)	Square km	Vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Total				

(a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State

7. **Targets**

7.1. **Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation³)**

7.1.1. *Targets on diagnostic tests*

Region ^(a)	Type of the test ^(b)	Target population ^(c)	Type of sample ^(d)	Objective ^(e)	Number of planned tests
2013 (Croatia – TOTAL)	Tuberculin skin test	All bovines		Programme implementation	500.000
2013 (Croatia – TOTAL)	Tuberculin skin test	Dairy goats in mixed herds (bovines and goats)		Programme implementation	1.500
Total					501.500

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State
- (b) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT,)
- (c) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...).
- (d) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk,)
- (e) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination,)

³ For subsequent years of approved multiannual programmes only one table for the relevant year should be filled in.

7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals⁴

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

Region ^(b)	Animal species	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked ^(d)	Number of expected positive herds ^(e)	Number of expected new positive herds ^(f)	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 =	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/5)x100	12 = (7/5)x100
2013 (Croatia – total)	bovine	38.500	38.500	38.200	70	50	7	10 %	99 %	0.18	0.14
2012 (Croatia – total)	bovine	39.500	39.500	39.200	100	80	10	10 %	99 %	0.25	0.20
Total											

- (a) Herds or flocks, or holdings as appropriate.
 (b) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State.
 (c) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
 (d) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
 (e) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.
 (f) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown, Not free-egative, Free, Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one positive animal in this period.

⁴ Data not to provide in case of rabies.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Total number of animals ^(b)	Number of animals ^(c) under the programme	Number of animals ^(c) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(d)	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 ^(e)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=(5/4)x100	11=(7/5)x100
2013 (Croatia – total)	bovine	500.000	500.000	495.000	495.000	120	150	180	99 %	0.03 %
2012 (Croatia – total)	bovine	500.000	500.000	490.000	490.000	190	190	220	99%	0.04 %

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State.
- (b) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
- (c) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.
- (d) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests).
- (e) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals (one table for each year of implementation)

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme ^(b)											
				Expected unknown ^(c)		Expected not free or not officially free from disease				Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended ^(f)		Expected free from disease ^(g)		Expected officially free from disease ^(h)	
						Last check positive ^(d)		Last check negative ^(e)							
				Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾
2013 (Croatia – total)	bovine	38.500	500.000	0	0	10	100	50	750	15	150	0	0	38.425	499.000
2012 (Croatia – total)	bovine	39.500	500.000	0	0	20	300	300	3.000	20	250	0	0	39.160	496.500
Total															

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State
(b) At the end of the year
(c) Unknown: No previous checking results available
(d) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check
(e) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being *Free* or *Officially Free*
(f) Suspended as defined for the respective disease in Union or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation.
(g) Free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Union or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation
(h) Officially free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Union or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation
(i) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column)

7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment (one table for each year of implementation) (NOT APLICABLE)

7.3.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment⁵

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Total number of herds ^(b) in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
				Number of herds ^(b) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(b) expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults ^(c) expected to be vaccinated	Number of young ^(c) animals expected to be vaccinated
Total									

- (a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State
- (b) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate
- (c) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine, Caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) as defined in the programme

⁵ Data to provide only if appropriate .

7.3.2. *Targets on vaccination or treatment⁶ of wildlife (NOT APLICABLE)*

Region ^(a)	Animal species	Square km	Targets on the vaccination or treatment programme		
			Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
Total					

(a) Region as defined in the programme of the Member State

⁶ Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation⁷)

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification/Unit</u>	<u>Unit⁸</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in €</u>	<u>Total amount in €</u>	<u>Union funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<u>1. Testing</u>						
<u>1.1. Cost of sampling</u>						
	<u>Domestic animals</u>					
	<u>Wild animals</u>		200	20.00	EUR 4.000,00	
<u>1.2 Cost of the analysis</u>						
<u>- Brucellosis and Tuberculosis programmes</u>						
	<u>Tuberculin test</u>	Tuberculin test performed by authorised veterinarians (tuberculin costs included)	501.500	EUR 6.25	EUR 3.134.375,00	YES
	<u>Bacteriological test (bovines)</u>	test	180	20.00	EUR 3.600,00	YES
	<u>Bacteriological test (wildlife)</u>	test	200	20.00	EUR 4.000,00	YES
	<u>PCR test (bovines + wildlife)</u>	test	150	40.00	EUR 6.000,00	YES

⁷ For subsequent years of approved multiannual programmes only one table for the relevant year should be filled in.

⁸ Specify the unit to which the data in the following two columns is referring to (e.g. sample, test, animal sampled etc).

<u>1.3. Other costs</u>						
<u>2.3. Control costs</u>						
<u>2.4. Others (please specify)</u>						
<u>3. Slaughter and destruction</u>						
<u>3.1. Compensation of animals</u>	On farm market valuation Reactor grants	Bovine – reactor	180	EUR 750.00	EUR 135.000,00	YES
<u>3.2. Transport costs</u>						NO
<u>3.3. Destruction costs</u>	Not applicable.					
<u>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</u>						NO
<u>3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, or others –please specify)</u>						
<u>4. Cleaning and disinfection</u>						NO

<u>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</u>						
	Further development of tuberculosis database online application.	Croatian Agricultural Agency				<i>NO</i>
<u>6. Consumables and specific equipment</u>						
<u>7. Other costs</u>						
	<u>TOTAL</u>				EUR 3.286.975,00	