



Annex I.c : Programme for the control and eradication of Classical Swine Fever or African Swine Fever submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

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

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.02

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Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version** 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
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- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Friday, August 21, 2015 12:21:10

Submission Number

1440152472566-6347



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

Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Classical swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

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

A. Programme Information

1. Contact

Name : Ljupka Maltar

Phone : +385 1 6443 540

Your job type within the CA : Head of Department

Email : ljupka.maltar@mps.hr

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The policy of controlling classical swine fever without preventative vaccination has been in effect in the Republic of Croatia since 1 January 2005.

The last confirmed case of CSF in domestic pigs was on 3 March 2008. Since then, based on the annual active serological and active and passive virological surveillance, it can objectively be confirmed that the CSF virus is not circulating in the domestic swine population in Croatia. In 2014, tests to rule out CSF were conducted on 43 farms (of which an official suspicion was raised at 3 farms, and CSF was ruled out as a secondary diagnosis at 41 farms). A total of 261 samples of domestic pigs have undergone virological testing for CSF (Q-RT-PCR) with negative results. A total of 29,464 samples of domestic pigs were tested serologically, with negative results.

According to the regular surveillance program for Classical swine fever in 2013, tests to rule out CSF were conducted on 39 farms (of which an official suspicion was raised at 3 farms, and CSF was ruled out as a secondary diagnosis at 36 farms). A total of 2528 samples of domestic pigs have undergone virological testing for CSF (Q-RT-PCR) with negative results. A total of 35,343 samples of domestic pigs were tested

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serologically and result of testing were negativ.

In relation with data according to the surveillance of CSF in wild boar in 2014, one wild boar older than 2 year was found serologically positive in one haunting ground (XVI/11 Spačva) which is in Vukovar-srijem county. For confirmatory testing of antibody positive sample, virus neutralization test is carried out and revelled positive result. Relevant sample was also subjected to virological testing (QRT-PCR) and result of testing was negative. In that particular hunting ground all shot wild boars are subject to laboratory investigation by serological and molecular methods and all other samples were negative. In 2014, a total of 9 577 samples of wild boar were tested serologically and one wild boar was found serologically positive. A total of 6 383 sample of wild boar was also subjected to virological testing (QRT-PCR) and result were negative.

According to the surveillance of CSF in wild boar in 2013, five wild boar were found serologically positive in two hunting ground. Relevant sample was also subjected to virological testing (QRT-PCR) and result of testing was negative

According to the surveillance result during past years it is evident that very expansive active and passive surveillance has been conducted, in both populations. In that way, there were no any epidemiological incidents recorded.

Main problems during the years of implementation of programme were:

- a large number of farms with a small number of animals and consequently difficult control of biosecurity measures that are required;
- the adoption of measures by farmers and their education in relation to classical swine fever and biosecurity measures;
- difficulty in monitoring the implementation of programme by all components of the program because database is not updated for pigs (rapid change in the number of pigs on the farm and pigs category)
- farmers' acceptance to report to the veterinarian any health problems on the farm
- to encourage veterinarians to report suspicion to CSF although they are not entirely sure that the clinical signs or any other epidemiological indicators fully raise the suspicion of classical swine fever

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- *The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.*
- *Target population*
- *Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures*
- *Areas of implementation of the programme*

(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 had been introduced until the first case was 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

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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 detection. 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.

Taking into account risk factors associated with the last CSF epidemic in Croatia, e.g. state of implementation of preventive biosecurity measures at small commercial farms, movement patterns of

1. Component I: Commercial pig farms containing 100 or more fattening pigs in territory of counties Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina and Vukovar-Srijem
2. Component II: Farms keeping 5 or more sows in territory of counties Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina and Vukovar-Srijem
3. Component III: Mixed herds keeping 10 or more pigs in territory of counties Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina and Vukovar-Srijem
4. Component IV: Mixed herds keeping 10 or more pigs in territory of 17 counties where during the final veterinary inspection of holding was found partly satisfactory or unsatisfactory implementation of biosecurity measures.

The above mentioned pig populations are considered to be target populations to which results of CSF surveillance will 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 2016. However, in order to achieve objectives of CSF surveillance in 2016, 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 organ samples (at least the tonsils, spleen or kidneys) taken from pigs that died or killed for diagnostic purposes;
- virological testing of organ 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 it had resulted only in a temporary drop in body temperature of the pig(s), and afterwards it increased again).

On all farms in territory of counties Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina and Vukovar-Srijem included in movements of pigs or fresh pigmeat and meat preparation and meat product consisting of or containing meat of pigs, control of the implementation of PBM (by using the Questionnaire prepared in accordance with item VIII of annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof) will be performed.

Surveillance in wild boar population:

Currently, on the territory of Croatia, total of 1065 hunting grounds (319 state-owned and 746 common hunting grounds) have been geographically demarcated. In a certain number of hunting grounds wild

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boar have not been resident species.

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 grounds to the Hunting Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is expected that around 790 hunting grounds will take a part in in CSF surveillance Programme in 2016. This may allow that the results of the Program are applicable to at least 95% of wild boar population.

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;

In terms of risk of CSF and as general rule according to the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/764/EC in the territory of the counties of Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina and Vukovar-Srijem, information on CSF status of wild boar population is collected at a country level.

In order to allow for this approach, in the country has been established 2 Zones.

Zone 1 - 5 counties (Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina, Vukovar-Srijem and Osijek Baranja)

Zone 2- 16 counties (rest of the country)

The country (Zone 1 and 2) have been divided into 65 sampling areas according to the county and number of wild boar at the peak of hunting season.

In Zone 1 is hunting areas where blood and organs sampled of hunted wild boar will be taken for CSF serological and virological testing. In every sampling area 138 samples will be taken for the purpose of serological and virological 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.

In Zone 2 is hunting areas, where only blood sampled of hunted wild boar will be taken for CSF-serological testing. In every sampling area 59 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 5%, with 95% confidence.

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 5 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 from October until the end of December. In January and February around 20 to 30% of samples is taken.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Describe

- The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities
- Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Animal Health Sector of the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD) is responsible for developing 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 VFSD 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 VFSD.

Control of the implementation of PBM required by the Order on measures to prevent the appearance and spread of CSF is carried out by authorized veterinarians, using for that purpose the Questionnaire provided in the attachment to this document. Sector for hunting of the MA is an important counterpart during the development and implementation of the Program. It provides information on wild boar population structure, spatial references for each hunting ground and in case of need issues licences for increased hunting in a specific hunting area.

In relation to the implementation of program for wild boars hunting sector is together with VFSD 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 a suitability of a sample for analysis, to submit it 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 VFSD and to the authorized veterinarian who had sent the sample concerned for testing.

Overall supervision of the implementation of the Program is under the responsibility of the veterinary inspection within the VFSD.

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

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

- surveillance in holdings
- surveillance in wild boars/feral pigs
- vaccination in holdings and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- vaccination in wild boar/feral pigs and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination

Add maps as necessary .

(max. 32000 chars) :

SF serological surveillance:

- Components I, II and III: in territory of counties Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina and Vukovar-Srijem

- Component IV: in all others counties in country (17 county).

Throughout the country has a total number of 21 county - See map in attachment

CSF virological surveillance:

- the whole territory of the country.

For the purpose of the implementation of Program in wild boars the country was divided into two zones:

The country (Zone 1 and 2) have been divided into 65 sampling areas according to the county and number of wild boar at the peak of hunting season.

- Zone 1., representing the area covering 5 counties; (Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina, Vukovar-Srijem and Osijek Baranja)

and

- Zone 2., the rest of the country (16 counties).

Map showing the division of the country by counties is provided with the Program for 2016.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

A keeper of pigs shall, in accordance with Article 18 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 82/13, 148/13), 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 19 paragraph 2 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 82/13, 148/13).

Disease notification procedures and forms are prescribed in details in the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette No 135/14) which is in line with Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

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

The VFSD, after receiving notification of a suspected primary case of CSF immediately sets in motion the CSF Epidemiological Group which makes a field investigation together with competent veterinary inspector 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 authorized veterinarian must keep records of notifications of suspected cases of infectious disease received by pig keepers. The authorized 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).

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 VFSD and to a local veterinary inspector.

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pig production in the country: According to the information provided from the Pig database, there are around 1.5 million pigs are kept on 97.140 holdings.

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

- 98% percent of holdings keep up to 50 pigs (out of that number 78% of holdings keep up to 10 pigs, while 20% holdings keep 11 to 50 pigs) and on such holdings 48% of pigs is produced.
- 1.1 % of holdings keep 51 to 100 pigs. These holdings produce 5,1% of pigs.
- around 1 % of holdings keep more than 100 pigs, and these holdings produce 47,1% of pigs.

It is also relevant to mention that around 30% of holdings keeping pigs, are mixed herds while 70% of holdings keep pigs only.

Currently, on the territory of Croatia, total of 1065 hunting grounds (319 state-owned and 746 common hunting grounds) have been geographically demarcated. In a certain number of hunting grounds wild boar have not been resident species.

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

According to the data obtained from the Hunting Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, the estimated number of wild boar, permanently present in active hunting grounds is around 27 000, while the estimated number of these animals at the peak of hunting season is around 55 000.

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

Hunting bag size is around 25500 wild boar.

taking into account risk factors associated with the last CSF epidemic in Croatia, e.g. state of

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implementation of preventive biosecurity measures at small commercial farms, movement patterns of

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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 from October until the end of December. In January and February around 20 to 30% of samples is taken.

4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD) 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

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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 40 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette No 82/13, 148/13), pigs are subject to compulsory identification that is carried out by an animal keeper, authorized 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 VFSD 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 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 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.

VFSD has delegated to CAA the following tasks:

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

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 farm
- 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 FB 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.

4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(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;

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- 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.

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.

4.3.5 Tests used and sampling and testing schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

Describe

- *The test used, when are to be used and in which animals*
- *Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme*
- *Sampling scheme in wild populations*

(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).

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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 is to be performed by virus neutralization test (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 in order to obtain a more precise insight in the epidemiology of the infection.

Furthermore, if serological tests gain a positive result additional testing will be performed by using a virological methods (e.g. QRT PCR). In case of clinical suspicious of CSF, samples would be tested by QRT PCR and when necessary 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.

4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

4.3.7 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 3/2015).

Veterinary check of implementation of stipulated PBM (by using a Questionnaire) has been in place since 2009.

In line with the obligation according the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/764/EU on all farms in territory of counties Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina and Vukovar-Srijem included in movements of pigs or fresh pigmeat and meat preparation and meat product consisting of or containing meat of pigs , control of the implementation of PBM (by using the Questionnaire prepared in accordance with item VIII of annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic

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diseases and the financing thereof) will be performed by approved veterinarians.

4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (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). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Positive serological finding (where no clinical or epidemiological evidence of CSF is observed) will be considered as a suspect CSF case. 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 authorized 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 Epidemiological Group will make a field investigation in order to assure that all stipulated measures are 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).

In case of confirmation of CSF outbreak, CSF contingency plan will be activated. CSF contingency plan has been approved according to the Decision 2013/347/EC.

4.3.9 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Veterinary Act, article 34. 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

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director of the VFSD. 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 VFSD, based on the assessment and the recommendation issued by the above mentioned Commission, within a 60 days. A payment must be ensued within and no later than 90 days from the date of the implementation of the measures.

4.3.10 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary and Food Safety 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 VFSD on the findings.

All the activities undertaken in accordance with the 2016 CSF surveillance programme must be fully implemented and appropriately documented by authorized 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 of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The implementation of the 2016 Surveillance Programme for CSF in pigs must ensure an early detection of the CSF infection/disease as well as to shorten 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 2016 Surveillance Programme for CSF in domestic pigs is targeted to both large and small commercial pig farms.

The Program will allow for detection of direct or indirect evidence of CSF. It will contribute to maintaining awareness among pig keepers and veterinarians of risks for CSFV introduction and spread, as well as of the obligation to report any suspicion of infectious disease.

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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 PBM on pig farms also contribute to maintaining a favorable status of the country in relation to CSF in domestic pigs, taking into account that PBM have a direct impact on a reduction of risk of CSFV introduction.

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 selological and virologocal 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 5% with 95% CI.

One of the major benefits of this program is to provide free market for live pigs, meat and meat products in the internal market and trade with third countries.

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B. Targets

B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Commercial and backyard	97 140	1 400	18 000	2	0
Totals :			97 140	1 400	18 000	2	0
Add a new row							

B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	55 000	Hunting bag	wild boar	Active	8350	2
Totals :		55 000				8 350	2

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	Add a new row
--	---------------

B.3 Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km ²
Totals: 0					
					Add a new row

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	18 000	18000	5	minimum number X
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Domestic pigs	ELISA ag	Sera	30	30	5	confirmation of suspected c ₊ X
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Domestic pigs	VN	Sera	5	5	1	iconfirmation of suspected c ₊ X

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HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	30	30	0	In case of suspicion or exclu: +	X
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Domestic pigs	Virus isolation	Tissue	1	1	0	In relation to VN test	X
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	10	10	0	In case of suspicion or exclu: +	X
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	8 350	8350	2	regular testing of wild boar	X
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	5 580	5580	0	regular testing of wild boar/ +	X
HRVATSKA	Hrvatska	Feral pigs	VN	Sera	2	2	2	in case of suspicion or exclu: +	X
Hrvatska	Hrvatska	Feral pigs	ELISA ag	Sera	2	2	2	in case of suspicion or exclu: +	X
Totals :					32 010	32 010	17		
Add a new row									

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C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

C.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

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

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal	18 000	0.55	9900	yes	X
Sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal	8 350	10	83500	yes	X
Tests	ELISA	Individual or pooled sample test	26 380	3.38	89164,4	yes	X
Tests	Virus isolation/virological test	Individual or pooled sample test	8	24.95	199,6	yes	X
Tests	PCR	Individual or pooled sample test	5 620	19.01	106 836,2	yes	X

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
2. Vaccination in wild boars and feral pigs						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
3. Compensation paid to owners						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Animals	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	2	120	240	yes X
					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	
					Add a new row	
					Add a new row	
					Add a new row	
5. Slaughtering/culling costs						

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	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	
6. 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				289 840,20 €	
	Total				289 840,20 €	
	Total				289 840,20 €	
	Total				289 840,20 €	
	Total				289 840,20 €	
	Total				289 840,20 €	

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C.2. Financial informaton

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

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

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

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling is to be performed by an authorised veterinarian. Sampling and sampling delivering are paid by Ministry of Agriculture, VFSD (state budget). All sampling equipment is paid by state budget.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?

(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Authorised veterinary organisations according to delegated powers by All samples are tested in the official laboratories as well as NRL appointed by competent authority. Laboratory testing within official controls as well as routing sampling is fully financed from the state budget.

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Activities regarding compensation are implemented and paid by the central level of the state veterinary services.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

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

The following costs:

(a) costs of sampling animals

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3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2.500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES**. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_)	File size
	6207_3961.doc	6207_3961.doc	16 kb
	6207_3962.doc	6207_3962.doc	266 kb
	6207_3963.doc	6207_3963.doc	15 kb
	6207_3964.doc	6207_3964.doc	86 kb
	Total size of attachments :		384 kb

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