



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10589/2014

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

Control and monitoring programme for Classical Swine Fever

Croatia

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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version : 2.23

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact
SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

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2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Classical swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:

2014

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1.1 Contact

Name : Ankica Labrovic

Phone : + 385 1 6443 535

Fax. : + 385 1 6443 899

Email : labrovic@mps.hr

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pig production in the country:

According to the information provided from the Pig database, there are around 1.4 million pigs are kept on 91.034 holdings.

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

- 97% percent of holdings keep up to 50 pigs (out of that number 78% of holdings keep up to 10 pigs, while 22% holdings keep 11 to 50 pigs) and on such holdings 48% of pigs is produced.
- 1.2 % of holdings keep 51 to 100 pigs. These holdings produce 5,6% of pigs.
- 1 % of holdings keep more than 100 pigs, and these holdings produce 47% of pigs.

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

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

The last case of CSF was confirmed in March 2008.

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 pigs, occurrence of CSF in wild boar and CSF epidemic in a neighboring country, the following pig holdings are considered as high-risk groups as regards new introduction of CSFV:

1. Component I: Commercial pig farms containing 100 or more fattening pigs.
2. Component II: Farms keeping 3 or more sows.

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3. Component III: Mixed herds keeping 10 or more pigs.

4. Component IV: Pigs in the localities in the Vukovar-Srijem County, Sisak-Moslavina and Karlovac county, situated in the vicinity of the hunting grounds in which the presence or new introductions of CSFV have not been fully excluded and the localities where the raising of domestic pigs on pasture have not been practiced in accordance with the Order (Official Gazette No 26/2013) as well as localities bordering with the countries in which CSF in domestic pigs had been confirmed in the last three years, and where the CSF status of wild boar is either unfavorable or have not been sufficiently evaluated so far.

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 2014. However, in order to achieve objectives of CSF surveillance in 2014, 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 included in CSF surveillance in 2014, official 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.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Objectives of Active and passive CSF surveillance

The specific objectives of the CSF Surveillance Programme are:

1. To early detect CSF infection/disease in order to ensure that at the end of the high-risk period, i.e. the period from the time the CSF virus had been introduced until the first case was detected, the number of infected farms is as low as possible.

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2. To detect possible illegal use of vaccines against CSF.

3. Keep awareness among pig keepers and veterinarians on CSF risks and prevention.

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

CSF serological surveillance

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Component II: 289 farms / 28 pigs per farm / 1 x a year. (Expected number of samples: 8092)

3. Component III: 297 farms / 14 pigs per farm / 1 x a year. (Expected number of samples: 8316).

4. Component IV: 60 settlements / 20 holdings (average number keeping 5 to 50 pigs) / 8 animal per holding (average) / 1 x a year. (Taking into account a prior information on population structure and eligibility criteria, the expected number of samples to be taken in this Subgroup is: 9600)

Holdings to be included in the study will be randomly selected from the list of all holdings in each Component except in Component IV.

In terms of Components I, II and III, it is expected that the results of CSF serological surveillance will be applicable to around 22000 pig holdings keeping around 1.1 million pigs.

Sampling is to be performed by an authorised veterinarian.

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

- Blood is taken into sterile test tubes. It is sufficient to take about 5 ml of blood (the upper level of the blood sample contained in the test tube must be about 2 cm below the bottom of the test tube stopper).
- After taking blood samples, test tubes must be tightly stoppered (if possible, they should be

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additionally sealed with adhesive tape wrapped around the outside of the stopper) and marked with the number of the Sampling Form which contains details on a pig from which the blood sample was taken;

- Each test-tube must be wrapped in absorbent material (cellular or tissue paper) and placed in a leak proof container in such a way as to prevent the sample from escaping from the tube;
- The samples taken and the accompanying Sampling Forms must be sent by the authorised veterinarian to an official laboratory as soon as possible; Samples should be stored at a refrigerator temperature of 4 oC to 8 oC (the samples must not be frozen).

- REMARK: No anticoagulant needs to be added to a test tube containing blood for serological testing;
- The blood samples for virological and serological examination and organ samples are sent by the competent veterinary organization to:

Croatian Veterinary Institute

Virology Department

Diagnostic Laboratory for Classical Swine Fever

10 000 Zagreb, Savska cesta 143.

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

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

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

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

Virological testing

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

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

It is expected that samples taken from up to 800 pigs will be virological tested for the purpose of ruling out CSF as a primary or secondary diagnosis.

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

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

The area of implementation

It is expected that farms in Components I, II and III included in the Program, are mainly distributed in the

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North parts of the country where pig production is mainly situated. However, considering the random selection of farms, generalization of findings will also apply to other areas of the country.

Farms from Component IV are located on the area of Vukovar-srijem, Sisak-moslavina and Karlovac county.

Farms to be subject of virological testing may be distributed all over the country.

CSF case definition

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014

First year :

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Animal Health Sector of the Veterinary Directorate (VD) is responsible 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 VD and to the authorised veterinarian who sent the sample concerned for testing.

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

Supervision of implementation of the Program on the field is carried out by veterinary inspectors of VD. Control of the implementation of PBM required by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof is carried out by the competent veterinary inspectors / official veterinarians, using for that purpose the Questionnaire provided in the attachment to this document.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

CSF serological surveillance:

- Components I, II and III the whole the territory of the county.
- Component IV: Vukovar-srijem, Sisak-moslavina, and Karlovac county.

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

CSF virological surveillance:
- the whole territory of the country.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

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

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

A keeper of pigs shall, in accordance with Article 13 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 41/07, 55/11), immediately report any occurrence of an infectious disease or of signs leading to a suspicion that an animal have become sick or died because of the infectious disease. The pig keeper shall immediately restrict the movement of pigs suspected of being infected with the infectious disease.

Every person engaged in veterinary activities must report a suspected case of CSF immediately upon having learned about it, in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 5 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette 41/07, 55/11).

Disease notification procedures and forms are prescribed in details in the Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette No 62/11, 114/11).

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

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

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

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4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

1. Component I: Commercial pig farms containing 100 or more fattening pigs.
2. Component II: Farms keeping 3 or more sows.
3. Component III: Mixed herds with 10 or more pigs.
4. Component IV: Pigs in the localities in the Vukovar-Srijem County, Sisak-Moslavina and Karlovac county, situated in the vicinity of the hunting grounds in which the presence or new introductions of CSFV can not be fully excluded and the localities where the raising of domestic pigs on pasture is not practiced in accordance with the Order (Official Gazette No 26/2013) as well as localities bordering on the countries in which CSF in domestic pigs have been confirmed in the last three years, and where the CSF status of wild boar is either unfavorable or not sufficiently known.

The study population will be drawn from the above mentioned subpopulations.
For serological testing target animals are pigs older than 4 months.

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

- clinical symptoms associated with CSF are observed;
- clinical or pathomorphological signs associated with CSF were observed during the ante-mortem or post-mortem examination;
- holdings where antibacterial treatment of pigs failed to lower body temperature and improve the health state of pigs in 5 days (or resulted only in a temporary drop in body temperature of the pig(s), after which it increased again).

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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Pursuant to the provisions of Article 35 of the Veterinary Act (Official Gazette No 41/2007, 55/11), 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 VD and the data on these holders shall be entered into CRP. In a case the pig is lost or stolen, the holder shall, within three days, the keeper must inform thereof an approved/official veterinarian or the competent veterinary inspector who shall then record the mentioned information.

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

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

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

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

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

The keeper shall keep a Holding pig register (HPR) and make all the updates in a timely manner and by chronological order, no later than within three days from the date on which the changes occurred.

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

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

VD has delegated to CAA the following tasks:

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

Each farm keeping more than 1 pig must be registered.

Each farm in the Register is entered in under a unique identification number of the farm (UINF) which is assigned by the CAA. The UINF contains two lettered sign of the country (HR) and eight number numerical sign. Data on a farm contained in the Farm register are: UNIF, address of a farm, information about the keeper (name, title, address, personal identification number, contact details, details on person responsible for farm, geographical location of a farm (x, y coordinates)). Additional details on a farm,

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collected on the day of the registration of a farm and entered into the database are: animal species, farm production system, number of animals on the farm per species, maximum capacity of a farm. A veterinarian details: General details about authorized veterinary organization/authorized veterinarians are also available in Farm Register.

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

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

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

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Movement rules

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

Keepers are responsible that pigs movements are notified.

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

A movement means:

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

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

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

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

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

The Movement document (MD) contains the following information :

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The serial number of the MD;

- the number of pigs with the accompanying UINF/tattoo number and the total number of pigs;
- details on the farm from which the pigs are moved (UINF, FIC serial number, name and address of the farm) and details are copied from FIC;
- details on the farm, that is, the slaughter house to which the pigs are moved (UINF/the number of the slaughterhouse, the name/title/address). If one pig is moved to a holding that is not registered, for 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.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

In Croatia, from January 2005, the Diagnostic manual that describes establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever, published in the Official Gazette NO 16/2005), is in force. It is harmonized with the EU Decision 2002/106/EC.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 3/2013). Veterinary check of implementation of stipulated PBM (by using a Questionnaire) has been in place since 2009.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Positive serological finding (where no clinical or epidemiological evidence of CSF is observed) will be considered as a suspect CSF case. 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

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

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

CSF Expert Group will make a field investigation in order to assure that all stipulated measures are implemented in order to confirm or rule out CSF.

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

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

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

A Decision on the right and the amount of compensation is issued by the Director of the VD, 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.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

All the activities undertaken in accordance with the 2014 CSF surveillance programme must be fully implemented and appropriately documented by authorised veterinarians, the Croatian Veterinary Institute and the competent veterinary inspection service, in respect of any task performed in accordance with this Programme.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Croatia is free from CSF infection in domestic pigs, without vaccination.

The implementation of the 2014 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 CSF Surveillance Programme must also contribute to maintaining awareness and alertness among pig keepers and veterinarians. Furthermore, due to the fact that CSF preventive vaccination has still been implemented in three neighboring countries other than those EU MS, the Program will also provide evidence of no use of illegal vaccination.

The 2014 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 of risks for CSFV introduction and spread, as well as of the obligation of pig keepers to report any suspicion of infectious disease.

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

The Program also allow for virological testing in order to rule out CSF, which is the most important

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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. The Program ensures official control of implementation of PBM on pig farms being included in the Program.

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

no

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | serological test | AbELISA | 26 161 | 1 | X |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | AgELISA | 98 | 0 | X |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | Q RT PCR | 12 060 | 0 | X |
| Total | | | | 38 319 | | |
| | | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | |

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

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | serological test | Ab ELISA | 25 303 | 24 | X |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | Ag ELISA | 145 | 0 | X |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | RT PCR | 52 | 0 | X |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | Q RT PCR | 16 670 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|
| Total | | | | 42 170 | | |
| | | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | |

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

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

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

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|--------|----------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
|--------|----------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|

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| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----|----------|
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | serological test | Ab ELISA | 12 013 | 23 | X |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | Ag ELISA | 253 | 0 | X |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | RT PCR | 2 | 0 | X |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | Q RT PCR | 196 | 0 | X |
| Total | | | | 12 464 | | |
| | | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | |

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

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

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6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2012

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

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2011

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

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6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : 2010

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

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : 2009

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

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : 2008

| Region | Animal Species | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected | |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|

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

6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.5 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes*

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

6.6 *Data on wildlife*

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

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7. Targets

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

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

| Region | Type of the test | Target population | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| CROATIA | Ab ELISA | Pigs | blood | surveillance | 28 000 | X |
| Croatia | Q RT PCR | Pigs | blood | confirmation of suspected cases | 500 | X |
| Croatia | Q RT PCR | Pigs | organs | confirmation of suspected cases | 800 | X |
| Croatia | VI | Pigs | organs | confirmation of suspected cases | 50 | X |
| Croatia | VNT | Pigs | serum | confirmation of suspected cases | 50 | X |
| Total | | | | | 29 400 | |
| Add a new row | | | | | | |

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7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2014**

| Region | Animal species | Total number of herds | Total number of herds under the programme | Number of herds expected to be checked | Number of expected positive herds | Number of expected new positive herds | Number of herds expected to be depopulated | % positive herds expected to be depopulated | Target indicators | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Expected % herd coverage | % positive herds Expected period herd prevalence | % new positive herds Expected herd incidence | |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | 91 034 | 21 860 | 2 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 10,06 | 0,14 | 0,14 | X |
| Total | | 91 034 | 21 860 | 2 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 10,06 | 0,14 | 0,14 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Add a new row | | | |

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

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

| Region | Species | Total number of animals | Number of animals under the programme | Number of animals expected to be tested | Number of animals to be tested individually | Number of expected positive animals | Slaughtering | | Target indicators | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled | Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered | Expected % coverage at animal level | % positive animals (Expected animal prevalence) | |
| Croatia | Domestic pigs | 1 383 192 | 1 104 699 | 28 000 | 28 000 | 10 | 10 | 1 496 000 | 2,53 | 0,04 | X |
| Total | | 1 383 192 | 1 104 699 | 28 000 | 28 000 | 10 | 10 | 1 496 000 | 2,53 | 0,04 | |
| | | | | | | | | Add a new row | | | |

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable

Applicable...

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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

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

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

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

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

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

| 1. Testing | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| Cost of sampling | Domestic animals | Individual animal sample/test | 28 000 | 6.7 | 187 600 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | Elisa (antibody) | Individual animal sample/test | 28 000 | 8 | 224 000 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | PCR | Individual animal sample/test | 800 | 46.7 | 37360 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | VI | Individual animal sample/test | 50 | 26.7 | 1335 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | Virus neutralisation test | Individual animal sample/test | 50 | 40 | 2000 | yes | X |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 2. Vaccination or treatment | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 3. Slaughter and destruction | | | | | | | |

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| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 4. Cleaning and disinfection | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 6. Consumables and specific equipment | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 7. Other costs | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| | | Total | | | 452 295,00 € | |

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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, doc, 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!