



Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring 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, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.09

Instructions to complete the form: Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

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- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
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- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission date

Wednesday, December 03, 2014 12:20:37

Submission number

1417605643528-3967



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species: Bovines and sheep and goats

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

History of Bluetongue disease in Croatia:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2007 there was none seroconversion on BTDV in the area of Dubrovnik-neretva county.

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

2858 blood samples from cattle

3 cELISA positive

0 SN Test positive

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

Serological surveillance data from the last 3 years:

2011

Number of animals tested cELISA 5006

Number of seropositive cELISA 112

SN test positive 86 (serotype 8)

RT-PCR tested 9

Number of virologically positives 0

2012

Number of animals tested cELISA 3821

Number of seropositive cELISA 24

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

RT-PCR tested 182

Number of virologically positives 0

2013

Number of animals tested cELISA 712

Number of seropositive cELISA 1

SN test positive 1 (serotype 8)

RT-PCR tested 127

Number of virologically positives 0

Vector activity period:

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

During 2009th it was conducted on 19 locations in 19 counties in the period July – December 2009. In analysed samples *Obsoletus* complex and *Pulicaris* complex were found.

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

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

It was concluded that that adult insects from family *Culicoides* are present during the whole year, but

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also, they are significantly reduced during winter months. Highest vector activity is during June-September. Results from entomology surveillance are shown in the figures 1, 2 and 3 attached to the programme.

Figure 1 - number of vectors collected from January to December of 2011

Figure 2 - number of vectors collected from January to December of 2010

Figure 3 - number of vectors collected from July to December 2009

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

Bluetongue disease outbreaks in 2014th - Serotype 4

On the October 27th 2014 authorised veterinarian reported suspicion on BTB based on clinical signs in sheeps. On October 31st 2014 outbreaks were notified to EC and OIE, and also to neighbouring countries. Until the November 26th 2014th 26 outbreaks are confirmed. Result on serotyping from EURL confirmed Serotype 4. Map with outbreaks is in Figure 4 - November 2014th outbreak map. Disease is confirmed in sheeps, goats and bovines, in mostly small scale herds (extensive production). Clinical signs are detected in sheeps and goats. First outbreaks were detected in Dubrovnik Neretva, southern most part of Croatia on 13 holdings (Figure No 5). In this first outbreaks, clinical signs were detected in 42 sheeps. Also, one outbreak involved goat farm, also with clinical signs in goats. There was no clinical signs in bovine animals. PCR positive bovine animals are detected on 2 holdings.

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

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, 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) :

Considering current epidemiological situation in Croatia the objectives of BT 2015 programme are:

1. To control the disease, avoiding mayor epidemic and further spread in 2015 by vaccinating all domestic ruminants (cattle, sheep and goats). Vaccination will be conducted in the end of January - beginning of February 2015 with the first dose. Booster dose will be applied after appropriate time.
2. To monitor the BTV4 circulation in order to regain free status of the country. Surveillance will be based on non-vaccinated serologically negative animals - young replacement animals at least 8 month of age. In case of insufficient number of such bovine animals, goats will be selected. This surveillance will be in line with Annex I point 3 of Regulation 1266/2007. The sample size is calculated considering a reference geographic unit of 45 km x 45 km and taking into account the geographic extension of whole Croatia. For that purpose an overall number of 2000 animals will selected and tested 2 x year before and after the vector season (first control in May and second round in November on the same animals).
3. To early detect incursion of any other serotype other than BTV4 in areas which are at risk of such

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

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2015

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) :

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

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

- 1) To coordinate and implement the program for the control of bluetongue disease in Croatia.
- 2) To collect, analyze and monitor the collected data.
- 3) To perform statistical analyses and evaluate the results of the implementation of the programme
- 4) To submit data required by the European Commission – to provide the relevant bodies of the European Union with information on the attainment of the objectives of the Program
- 6) To supervise the work of authorised veterinary organisations or authorised veterinarians in implementing the measures under this programme
- 7) To take the prescribed measures when irregularities are detected or when measures defined in this program are not implemented in a timely manner.
- 9) To assure financial resources for program implementation

In the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, Veterinary Epidemiology Service (inside the Animal Health Protection Sector) is responsible for the coordination and the implementation of the program.

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

Obligations of keepers of animals:

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- 1) To give immediate notification to a veterinarian in an authorised veterinary organization if signs of a disease and/or death occur
- 2) To restrict the movement of an animal suspected of being affected by disease and to prevent contact of other people and animals with the suspected animal or carcass until veterinary checks have been completed.
- 3) To strictly implement all prescribed and ordered veterinary measures in order to control and eradicate the disease.
- 4) To assure regular monitoring of health status of herd and cooperate with authorised veterinarian in way to efficiently implement ordered measures.

Obligations of authorised veterinary organizations:

- 1) To implement the measures determined by this program

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program is implemented throughout the territory of the Republic of Croatia in all 21 counties.

Total area of the territory of the Republic of Croatia is 56 590 km² (2025 reference units). Sample size is calculated considering a reference geographic unit of 45 km x 45 km and taking into account the extension of the geographic area under surveillance.

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

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures 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

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(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will cover

- all ruminants in Croatia regarding vaccination

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

- for detecting of early incursion of any other BTV Serotype other than BTVS4, surveillance will be based on 800 sentinel animals, already selected for the purpose of monitoring the BTV4 circulation (above mentioned). They will be sampled on monthly basis from May to December. The sentinel animals will be distributed within counties over coast.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

Ovine and caprine animals are identified by an eartag applied to the right ear and a bolus electronic transponder. Pure-bred breeding animals are additionally identified by a number tattooed on their left

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ear, and this identification is conducted by the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars):

N/A

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Since in October and November 2014 BTB is confirmed in Croatia rules for movement are in line with Regulation 1266/2007.

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Whole territory of Croatia is declared as single restriction zone and following measures are in place:

- the animals are confined at times when the vectors are active, where possible
- the animals and the buildings used to house them and their surroundings are treated with authorised insecticides.
- all clinical signs in ruminants have to be reported to authorised veterinarian
- the carcasses of the dead animals at the holding are destroyed, eliminated, incinerated or buried in accordance with Council Directive 90/667/EEC
- animals with severe clinical signs are culled

Movement of animals

In case of susceptible animal moving from the 20 km buffer zone, animals have to be inspected for clinical signs of BT. Also, holding has to be free from BT in the last 30 days and animals and transport means have to be treated with insecticides and/or repellents.

In case of animals from 20 km buffer zone moving to immediate slaughter, they have to be slaughtered in 24 hours, and competent authority on the place of destination has to be informed 48 hours before.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

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

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

Inactivated vaccines against bluetongue's virus disease for active immunization of the animals in order to prevent the viraemia and the clinical signs with appropriate serotype will be used. Animals will be vaccinated according to manufacturer instruction (primovaccination with booster dose). Plan is to vaccinate all domestic ruminants from February to April 2015.

Vaccine will be applied by veterinarians. Data on vaccinated animals will be recorded in database.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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and the latest scientific developments.

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

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

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

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) :

In case of confirmation of bluetongue disease, according to Regulation 1266/2007 inspector orders

- culling of animals with severe clinical signs
- disposal of dead animals and carcasses according to Regulation 1774/2002
- implementation of measures in article 4 of 1266/2007 Regulation in all holdings in the range of 20 km from infected holding
- epidemiological investigation

Epidemiological investigation includes:

- determination of duration of the period in which bluetongue may have been present at the holding
- determination of possible origin of infection and identification of other holdings which have animals that may have been infected or contaminated from the same source
- presence and distribution of vectors
- movement of animals from or to the holdings in question or any departure of animal carcasses from those holdings.

Coordination of all activities and measures conducted after confirmation of bluetongue are under National and Local disease control center, according to Contingency Plan.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or culled animals is prescribed by Articles 33, 34 and 35 of the Veterinary Act (OG 82/13 and 148/13).

For animals killed, slaughtered or for animals which have died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures referred to in Article 33, the animal holder or the owner of the object are entitled to the compensation in the amount of the market value on the day of the implementation of the measure.

The assessment of the value of the animals and objects is carried out by the commission appointed by the CVO, the composition of which must include the competent veterinary

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inspector. The decision on the entitlement to the damage compensation and on the amount of damage compensation is passed by the CVO upon the proposal of the commission within 60 days, while payment must be carried out not later than 90 days from the day of implementation of the measures.

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

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

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent Authority (from the central level, in cooperation with veterinary inspectors at the field) provides control on implementation of the programme and all aspects of the program including evaluation of results and quality control aspects. The Veterinary Directorate submits the data to the European Commission in accordance with the provisions of Commission Decision 2008/940/EEC laying down standard reporting requirements for national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses cofinanced by the Community.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Benefits of the programme is avoiding major epidemic in 2015th, to early detect intrusion of new serotype other than BTV4 and to start with the surveillance aiming at regaining the free status of country (in case of favorable epidemiological situation in 2015). Also, great benefit of the programme is facilitating the possibility of placing animals on the market, without restrictions, throughout the territory of the European Union, thus ensuring the free movement of goods, enhancing market competitiveness and strengthening livestock production.

For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence , and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

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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 : 2013

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Croatia	Bovine	serological test	cELISA	712	1	X
Croatia	Bovine	serological test	SN (BTV serotype 8)	1	1	X
Croatia	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	RT-PCR	127	0	X
Total				840		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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	Bovine	serological test	cELISA	3 821	24	X
Croatia	Bovine	serological test	SN (BTV serotype 8)	22	12	X
Croatia	Bovine	serological test	SN (BTV serotype 1)	2	2	X
Croatia	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	RT-PCR	182	0	X
Total				4 027		

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				ADD A NEW ROW	
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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Croatia	Bovine	serological test	cELISA	5 006	112	X
Croatia	Bovine	serological test	SN (BTV serotype 8)	112	86	X
Croatia	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	RT-PCR	9	0	X
Total				5 127		
				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	
N/A	N/A	other test	0	0	0	X
Total				0		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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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	
N/A	N/A	other test	0	0	0	X
Total				0		
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2013**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Croatia	Bovines	0	0	X
Croatia	Sheep	0	0	X

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Croatia	Goats	0	0	X
Total		0	0	
Add a new row				

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Croatia	Bovines	0	0	X
Croatia	Sheep	0	0	X
Croatia	Goats	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	Bovines	0	0	X
Croatia	Sheep	0	0	X
Croatia	Goats	0	0	X

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Total		0	0
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Croatia	Bovines	0	0	X
Croatia	Sheep	0	0	X
Croatia	Goats	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	Bovines	0	0	X
Croatia	Sheep	0	0	X
Croatia	Goats	0	0	X
Total		0	0	

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		Add a new row	
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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 : **2015**

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

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Croatia	PCR	Culicoides spp	Culicoides pool	surveillance	21	X
Croatia	SN	Bovines	blood	control of vaccination	50	X
Croatia	SN	Sheep and goat	blood	control of vaccination	50	X
Total					9 653	
Add a new row						

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 : **2015**

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	Bovines	34 542	34 542	400	3	3	0	0	1,16	0,75	0,75	X

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Croatia	Sheep and goat	19 529	19 529	20	11	11	0	0	0,1	55	55	X	
Total		54 071	54 071	420	14	14	0	0	0,78	3,33	3,33		
											Add a new row		

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year :

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	Bovine	457 000	457 000	2 150	2 150	30	0	0	0,47	1,4	X		
Croatia	Sheep and goats	666 952	666 952	150	150	11	0	0	0,02	7,33	X		
Total		1 123 952	1 123 952	2 300	2 300	41	0	0	0,2	1,78			
											Add a new row		

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7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

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

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : **2015**

Region	Animal species	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme								
		Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
Croatia	Bovines	34 542	457 000	0	34 542	457 000	914 000	457 000	0	X

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Croatia	Sheep and goats	19 529	666 952	0	19 529	666 952	1 333 904	666 952	0	X
Total		54 071	1 123 952	0	54 071	1 123 952	2 247 904	1 123 952	0	
							Add a new row			

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

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2015

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

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

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

1. Testing								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of analysis	Elisa (serum antibody detection)	Individual animal sample/test	8 300	8	66400	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Serum neutralisation	Individual animal sample/test	340	46	15640	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	PCR (animal samples)	Individual animal sample/test	800	34	27200	yes	X	
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	10 000	7.6	76000	yes	X	
					Add a new row			
2. Vaccines								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (bovines)	Vaccine dose	914 000	0.8	731,200	yes	X	

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Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	Vaccine dose	1 333 904	0.8	1,067,123.2	yes	X
Administering costs	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (bovines)	Animal vaccinated	457 000	2	914,000	yes	X
Administering costs	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	Animal vaccinated	666 952	2	1,333,904	yes	X
					Add a new row		
3. Compensation paid to owners							
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. Slaughtering/culling costs							
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					4 231 467,20 €		

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8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
- Not applicable

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

We request 75% co-financing for the cost of planned activities in table 8.1. because Croatia gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest EUROSTAT data is less than 90 % of the Union average.

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8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)

Funds are allocated from State Budget to budget of Ministry of agriculture, Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate.

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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
	3967_3498.pdf	3967_3498.pdf	9 kb
	3967_3499.jpg	3967_3499.jpg	1242 kb
	3967_3500.jpg	3967_3500.jpg	375 kb
	3967_3501.jpg	3967_3501.jpg	99 kb
	3967_3502.jpg	3967_3502.jpg	45 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1771 kb