



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

Disease African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

Submission Number

Monday, December 12, 2022 14:26:04

1670851565199-19285



2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The first ASF occurrence in domestic pigs was detected 24.7.2019 and the first ASF case in wild boar was detected 8.8.2019 in the south-east part of Slovakia, district Trebišov in the neighbourhood of SK/HU border. Regarding new epidemiological events following the detection of these cases in the Slovakia was demarcated a new ASF risk and infected areas - Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU concerning animal health control measures relating to ASF in certain Member States (SANTE/7220/2019) Annex part I and III. All measures laid down in this relevant legislation have been introduced /implemented or the implementation is ongoing. The ASF programme is carried out depending on the demarcation of the defined infected/risk /buffer zones (active/passive surveillance in WB, the investigation of domestic pigs. Slovakia started ASF targeted serological monitoring in wild boar population in February 2014. Since October 2014 Slovakia started ASF targeted PCR monitoring of hunted wild boars (including all sick animals) in the high risk area and PCR monitoring of all perished wild boars on the whole territory of the Slovakia (geographical origin of samples in attachment). The targeted monitoring covered the risk area of Slovak Republic near slovak-ukraine border , slovak-czech border and slovak-hungary border. In the year 2021 totally 36881 samples were virologically (PCR) examined in wild boars, 3284 of them was positive and totally 33694 samples were serologically examined in wild boars, 430 of them was positive. In the year 2021 totally 4942 samples were virologically (PCR) examined in domestic pigs, 85 of them was positive and totally 1275 samples were serologically examined in domestic pigs, 25 of them was positive. In the year 2020 totally 30867 samples were virologically (PCR) examined in wild boars, 777 of them was positive and totally 29867 samples were serologically examined in wild boars, 68 of them was positive. In the year 2020 totally 4804 samples were virologically (PCR) examined in domestic pigs, 104 of them was positive and totally 1622 samples were serologically examined in domestic pigs, 12 of them was positive. In the year 2019 totally 34961 samples were virologically (PCR) examined in wild boars, 32 of them was positive and totally 34340 samples were serologically examined in wild boars, 5 of them was positive. In the year 2019 totally 4317 samples were virologically (PCR) examined in domestic pigs, 24 of them was positive and totally 1439 samples were serologically examined in domestic pigs, 12 of them was positive. Within implementation of ASF programme was not showed any technical difficulties. No obstacles and constraints have been identified. Main constraint which may hamper an effective implementation of the ASF surveillance is great number of backyards holdings in Slovakia. The challenge is to carry out official controls of biosecurity in all small

pig farms. All DVFA's will be scheduled official inspections at monthly intervals. The Central authority will perform checks on the performance of this task at regular intervals.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/368 of 3 March 2020 approved the plan for the eradication of African swine fever in feral pigs.

The programme will be carried out on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic defined as a infected/risk areas.

When defining the infected/risk area, the competent authority shall take into account:

1. the results of the epidemiological investigations carried out and the geographical distribution of the disease,
2. the feral pig population in the area,
3. the existence of major natural or artificial obstacles to movements of feral pigs.

ASF infected/risk areas are described in section 4.- 4.2 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented.

The main objective of ASF programme is prevention of introduction of the ASFV into the country and early detection of its presence in the buffer zone. ASF programme included:

- Passive surveillance in wild boars
- Active surveillance in wild boar
- Passive surveillance in domestic pigs
- Biosecurity in domestic pigs
- Biosecurity in wild boars
- Biosecurity on the border

Passive surveillance in wild boars:

Passive surveillance in wild boars will be performed in the year 2023 on the whole territory of the SR.

- to examine all perished and sick wild boars virologically

Active surveillance in wild boar population:

Active monitoring in wild boars will be performed in the year 2023 in the buffer zones, high risk areas and infected areas.

- in the defined areas to examine all hunted animals (including all sick animals) virologically

According Act No.274/2009 Coll. hunting season for hunting of wild boars (for all age category) is defined from 1st April to 31st March next year.

The District Veterinary and Food Administrations in all districts shall upon agreement with the district forestry office and district or regional organisation of the Slovak Hunter's Union call a meeting of hunting managers (twice per year in high risk area and once per year in low risk area), where

- the district veterinarian shall discuss :

- results of the monitoring of ASF in wild boars;
- infection situation in occurrence of ASF in wild boar population;
- measures to ensure the control and prevention of spreading of african swine fever in wild boar population;
- scope of hunting and timetable for the sampling;
- organisational arrangements for sampling and their sending for laboratory testing,
- ensuring the inspection of all hunted wild boars by a private veterinarian authorised for this activity or by a trained person who shall take samples for laboratory testing under supervision of an official veterinarian;
- organisation of educational activity in the hunting and non-hunting public on routes of ASF transmission and ASF-clinical signs.

Passive surveillance in domestic pigs:

The passive surveillance of ASF in domestic pigs will be performed in the year 2023 on the whole territory of the SR.

- clinical surveillance in all pig holdings which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals
- monitoring through taking the samples directly in the holding: virological monitoring of all sick domestic pigs with ASF-clinical signs and virological monitoring of all death domestic pigs with ASF-clinical signs in all pig holdings which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals
- monitoring through taking the samples directly in the holding: virological monitoring of death domestic pigs (each week at least the first two death regardless of estimated cause of death in each production unit) in all pig holdings (including backyard farms) which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals in the ASF buffer zone, high risk areas and infected areas.

Clinical surveillance and control of biosecurity measures in all pig holdings will be performed:

- at least every 3 months in the restricted zone III in the commercial pig holdings by an official veterinarian
- at least twice a year, with an interval of at least 4 months, in the commercial pig holdings in the high risk areas and infected areas by an official veterinarian
- at least once per year in the commercial pig holdings in the buffer zones by an official veterinarian
- at least once per year in the backyard farms in the high risk areas, infected areas and buffer zones by an official veterinarian
- at least once a year in the commercial pig holdings in area with ASF passive surveillance by a private veterinarian authorised for this activity.

Biosecurity measures are described in Chapter 4.3.7.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

European legislation:

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/368 of 3 March 2020 approved the plan for the eradication of African swine fever in feral pigs

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION 2021/605/EU

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687

REGULATION (EC) No 853/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

National legislation:

Act No. 39/2007 Coll.

Act No.274/2009 Coll.

National ASF Contingency Plan

Plan of control of african swine fever in wild boar population in Slovakia

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic. Departments responsible for implementing the programme are districts (40) veterinary and food administrations.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

Section of forestry

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

Regional Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

District Veterinary and Food Administration

Veterinary Institute Zvolen

Regional Forestry Office

District Forestry Office

Slovak Hunter's Chamber

ASF - expert group

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

- the central state administration authority at ASF eradication

- approval of the National plan of ASF eradication

- confirms emergency measures on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer

Section of forestry and woodworking

- preparation of legislative framework

- to reevaluate the conception of breeding and hunting of boar game with emphasis on ASF and requirements of agricultural animal production.

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- proposal of the plan of disease eradication

- regionalization of the Slovak Republic from the viewpoint of ASF

- determination of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- adoption of measures based on the disease situation in the Slovak Republic
- submission of reports to the European Commission
- proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the eradication plan

District Veterinary and Food Administration

- ordering of measures for users of hunting grounds
- discussion of measures with users
- methodical direction of users on sampling and sending of samples, storage of hunted wild boars and on their handling (manipulation)
- evaluation of boar game density
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- payment of financial compensations and subsequent submission of them to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of SR for re-invoicing

Veterinary Institute Zvolen

- laboratory examination
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic including data about age and category of wild boars
- expert service

District Forestry Office

- planning of breeding and hunting of boar game in pursuance of instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
- classification of hunting grounds
- control of observance of NKS by users
- control of boar game density
- determination of correction measures at non-fulfilment of breeding and hunting plans
- control of issued permissions for individual hunting (whole year-round)

Slovak Hunter's Chamber

- educational activity based on member's meetings and magazine (Poľovníctvo a rybárstvo – Hunting and Fishing), broadcasting of Halali
- cooperation with state administration authorities

Chamber of Veterinary Surgeon's of the Slovak Republic

- Monitoring of ASF in domestic pig holdings
- ASF-sampling for laboratory examination in domestic pigs

ASF - expert group

The expert group shall perform the evaluation of the plan of ASF eradication in wild boar population twice a year. After performance of the evaluation of the disease situation development in the Slovak Republic, it shall submit to the Chief Veterinary Officer the proposal for the change of the plan of ASF eradication.

The subject of the evaluation shall be mainly:

- geographical spreading of the disease
- fulfilment of the monitoring and shooting

- occurrence of virologically positive animals in Slovakia and in neighbouring countries
- age structure of hunted wild boars
- number of sick, suspect and perished boars
- density of wild boars
- transmission of ASF from wild boar population into pig holdings

Implementation of the control measures according to 2002/60/EC, particularly

- the epidemiological enquiry which is carried out on each feral pig, whether shot or found dead – usage of the uniform specimen of the application form for laboratory examination with indication of all data in compliance with the Directive, collation of data by the reference laboratory for ASF (the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot, the date on which the animal was found dead or shot, the person who found or shot the animal, the age and sex of the pig, if shot: symptoms before shooting, if found dead: the state of the carcass, laboratory findings)
- the requirements to be complied with by hunters in order to avoid any spread of the disease
- the method of removal of feral pigs found dead or shot
- the information campaign to be enforced to increase hunters' awareness – organization of meetings with users of hunting grounds at local level, information materials on ASF, publication in professional journals
- specific efforts made to determine the number and location of feral pig meta-populations in and around the infected area – on the basis of the close cooperation with hunting organizations at local level

Organisation of wild boar hunting :

- a) hunting shall be organised in a manner preventing the spread of herds of wild boar into other areas; to use hunting of wild boars at areas for placing the baits according to the Decree of Ministry of Agriculture of SR No. 344/2009 Coll. implementing the Law on hunting;
- b) to transport the hunted boars in a manner precluding spreading of the disease to the designated places where the boars can be disembowelled, to take samples for testing, to safely remove the disembowelled parts through a rendering plant (in summer dig in 1 meter deep), to disinfect the place and to ensure a transport in an easy to clean and disinfect means of transport;
- c) it is prohibited to store wild boar in refrigerating boxes intended for game for export;
- d) the users of hunting grounds shall notify once a month the district forestry office about the numbers of hunted and perished wild boars,
- e) the District veterinarian shall, by means of measures, after agreement with the respective District forestry office, determine evenly in the period February – July, the minimum number of hunted wild boars to the individual users of hunting grounds according to the density of wild boar population, minimum 20 % from the real hunt in the last year
- f) District forestry offices shall determine plan of breeding and hunting of wild boar , so that at the end of the hunting season the standardized basic herds are reached. District forestry offices shall adjust in detail the hunting conditions and the notification duty for users of hunting grounds according to the situation within their competence.
- g) measures to reduce the density of boars by hunting, including over-fulfilment of the plan of breeding and hunting of wild boar, regardless age and sex,
- h) measures that the shooting of wild boar at the place of occurrence of virologically positive wild boars (cadastral territory) be performed only by wait in the wings or tracing, with the use of hunting at areas for placing the baits during the whole year; common huntings in this cadastral territory are banned during 6 month since the last occurrence,
- i) measures for safe store of wild boar in refrigerating box or at other place registered by the DVFA (outside direct of indirect contact with pig holdings) until the results of the laboratory test are available

Storage and manipulation with the hunted wild boar in skin prior to storing in a refrigerating box

- to place the cooled wild boar (in winter approximately 2 hours, in summer approximately 6 hours) into an impermeable plastic bag;
- to mark the boar with the mark (label) containing the following data (place and date of hunting, name of hunter, number of mark) and to hang in a refrigerating box until test results are available;

the wild boar processed in this way may be stored in a refrigerating box along with other hunted game;

- j) ensuring of an inspection and taking of samples for laboratory examination of all hunted and found perished wild boar for ASF (shall be carried out under the supervision of the trained persons). Based on result from the examination the official veterinarian shall decide on further manipulation with the boar game;
- k) to ensure safe removal of perished animals in the nearest rendering plant, to ensure their transportation in the similar way as in case of hunted ones.
- l) in inaccessible terrains or if it is not possible to safely store the hunted boar game until the results of the laboratory test are available as well as the perished boar game can be safely removed in the presence of an official veterinarian by digging it in or burning it;
- m) safe removal of bowels, including hunting rights after sampling on the spot or in a rendering plant;

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

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

- 1) Surveillance in holdings/wild boar
- 2) Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- 3) Describe risk areas if they have been defined
- 4) Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The surveillance in wild boars will be carried out on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic defined as a infected/risk areas.

When defining the risk area, the competent authority shall take into account:

1. the results of the epidemiological investigations carried out and the geographical distribution of the disease,
2. the feral pig population in the area,
3. the existence of major natural or artificial obstacles to movements of feral pigs.

In the year 2023 ASF infected/ risk areas in the Slovak Republic will be an area covering the territory of districts neighboring the Hungary, Poland and Ukraine. There are not any natural or artificial barriers on the border preventing wild animals from movement. Moreover, the border consists mostly of the forested/wooded area with low degree of elevation and low settlement, representing the ideal conditions for migration of wild boars across the territory of the border.

ASF infected/risk areas - listed in the Annex to COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION 2021/605/EU.
ASF buffer zone - two districts bordering with infected area in Hungary - DVFA Komárno, DVFA Dunajská Streda.

ASF free area is an area covering the territory of districts located outside the ASF infected/risk areas.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687

An owner, holder, intermediary or importer, recipient, forwarder, seller or persons empowered to dispose of live animals, germinal products, products of animal origin, waste of animal origin and pathogens, animal by-products and selected products of plant origin, medicated feedingstuffs shall be obliged at control of animal diseases and notification of diseases to notify without any delay to the Veterinary Administration Authority of any suspicion of ASF as well as death of any animal, and to allow examination of such animal

- based on the § 37, para 1, letter a) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll.

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Wild boars

It is difficult to obtain reliable data on the wild boar population. The most accurate information is obtained by the yearly number of hunted wild boar (see Table B2). By counting/establishing of hunted wild boars we will get along from the number of wild boars caught in the previous hunting season (the most accurate data on the population, since every wild boar caught is marked with a tag) the tendency of the population to grow or decrease in recent years.

By doing so, we will also take into account the natural conditions in the given year (the course of winter, the fertility of fruit-bearing trees in the previous year, the presence of predators, the suitability of the habitat for wild boars, agricultural production).

The spring population numbers (census) of wild boars reported by hunters (estimate) will also be taken into account, even based on the calculations of the expert group - these data are long-term underestimates by hunters. By evaluating these data, the so-called the expected coefficient of growth for the spring increase state, which may be different in different areas.

Domestic pigs

In the year 2022 was active 480 commercial pig farms (with aprox. 410 000 animals).

In relation with change of legislation in 2018 (no more exemptions on registration of backyards with 1 pig) we have recorded significant increase of registered backyard holdings (non-commercial holdings as described in working document SANTE/7113/2015-Rev 12.). In the year 2022 was registered 9133 active backyard holdings (with 1 pig) from which 4000 backyard holdings was located in the ASF infected area.

Region Dunajská Streda (ASF buffer zone III - south) is region with highest density of pigs in the Slovakia (cca 130 000 pigs).

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The basic condition at eradication is animal identification stipulated by the Act No. 39/2007 Coll II. § 19 according to which the animals must be identified and their identification data must be registered with the central register of animals. No. of registered pig holdings with one and more animals in Slovakia at the beginning of May 2022 –11861.

At present the breeding pigs are marked by tattooing and ear tags.

Non breeding pigs are marked by ear tags.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION 2021/605/EU.

Movement of pigs shall be carried out only in compliance with classification of holdings performed for purposes of ASF prevention and control according to the health situation in the holding in relation to this disease. Movement is subject to veterinary control and is carried out in compliance with the instruction „Health requirements at movement of live animals and germinal products“.

For movement of live animals the issuing of accompanying document on the classification of the holding is necessary. The condition for issuing of this document is a clinical examination of moved animals intended for breeding and production and fulfilment of the monitoring of diseases according to the national control programme.

Movement of pigs from holdings must originate from a holding that fulfils ASF monitoring according to the ASF eradication programme for the respective year, must fulfil the requirements for trade within the European Union.

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations
- Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

(max. 32000 chars):

Sampling schemes and inspection regime in farms are described in section 3.- Description of the submitted programme.

Tests used and virological strategy

Virological tests:

- Antigen detection on cryostat sections with indirect immunoperoxidase technique using monoclonal antibody

- PCR method (published by Agüero et al., 2003)
- Real-time PCR method (published by Fernández-Pinero et al., 2009)
- Real-time PCR method (published by King et al., 2003)

Sampling methods

Material suitable for examination

It is sent:

- the whole body up to the weight of ca 20 kg, if it is more suitable for the reason of ensuring the bio-security upon handling the perished (destroyed) animal
- for virological examination from perished, destroyed pigs or shot wild boars the most suitable are tissues from tonsils, spleen and kidneys. Moreover, it is possible to take two samples from other lymphatic tissues such as retropharyngeal, parotid, mandibular or mesenteric lymph nodes. If it does not concern an animal suspicious of ASF infection and it concerns the examination within ASF monitoring, at least one tissue from the above mentioned organs or its part in a size of a walnut is enough in the sample. In an advanced stage of cadaver decay it is suitable to take for the laboratory examination a long tubular bone or thoracic bone.
- in live pigs, showing signs of a fever or other signs of ASF disease, the samples of non-coagulated blood or clotted blood in compliance with the instruction of the laboratory must be taken

Manner of taking the samples

The sample from live animals may be taken only by veterinarian or veterinary assistant under the supervision of a veterinarian in compliance with medical procedures upon performance of this action.

The sample from perished, destroyed or shot animals may be taken by veterinarian, veterinary assistant or trained hunters.

Data on the sample

The person who performed the sampling must attach the data to the sample taken (in case if he/she does not write up an application form on the spot) on the place of sampling (holding, stable, pen-full), date of sampling, marking of an animal, age category, number of animals in the holding, reason of sampling, clinical signs, material which the said sample contains.

In case of hunted wild boars, the data on identification of the sample are attached (number of mark of hunted game), age category, sex, behaviour prior to shooting, content of a sample (sent organs), owner of the sample, district, cadastral territory where the wild boar was shot (found perished), hunting ground, hunting manager, shooter, who and when did perform the sampling.

The indicated data are written by the official veterinarian into the application form for laboratory examination. The official veterinarian from the respective DVFA shall be responsible for the correctness of the data and contents of the sample.

Collected and packed samples should be stored at 4 °C and delivered as soon as possible to the relevant DVFA. The transport of samples from DVFA to the reference laboratory is guaranteed by the collection line of the Veterinary Institute, this should be done as soon as possible. In the case of the disease suspicion the sample should be delivered by the messenger. Samples should be strictly stored at 4 °C, avoid the freeze of the samples.

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

not applicable

4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Biosecurity measures in the infected/risk areas:

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION 2021/605/EU

Working Document SANTE/71113/2015 rev. 12

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/368 of 3 March 2020 approved the plan for the eradication of African swine fever in feral pigs

Bio-security measures in domestic pigs:

In whole territory of Slovakia:

1. No swill feeding and removal of animal by-products in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
2. Prohibition of movement of pigs out from and into the holding without permission by the relevant authority

In the ASF infected area, high risk area and buffer zones for all pigs farms (including backyards farms) will be applied bio-security measures according Working Document SANTE/71113/2015 rev. 12 - point 2.1.2:

1. No contact between the pigs and susceptible animals (no direct or indirect, contact with other pigs and wild boar)
2. No contact to any part of feral pigs
3. The person in charge of the pigs should change clothes and boots on entering the stable and leaving the stable. Disinfection should be performed at the entrance of the holding and the stable.
4. No unauthorized persons/transport are allowed to enter the pig holding
5. Home slaughtering only under veterinary supervision
6. No sows and/or boar for reproduction are allowed on the non- commercial farms
7. Ban of feeding grass to pigs unless treated to inactivate ASF virus or stored (out of reach of wild boar) for at least 30 days before feeding.
8. Ban on using straw for bedding of pigs unless treated to inactivate ASF virus or stored (out of reach of wild boar) for at least 90 days before use
9. Stock-proof fencing of commercial farms
10. Biosecurity plan recommended by veterinary services in commercial farms
11. Outdoor keeping of pigs is banned in commercial farms.

Bio-security measures in hunting ground:

- a) At least one dedicated authorised dressing facility will be available for each hunting ground.
- b) For each hunting ground a facility/premise will be equipped for keeping the carcass until laboratory results are available.
- c) The hunted wild boar will remain in the premises of the hunting grounds until testing.

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

- d) Separate storage of wild boars and other wild game.
- e) For each hunting ground a facility/premise will be equipped for dissecting carcasses.
- f) Animal by products will be collected and processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
- g) Biosecurity measures will be applied when searching for and handling wild boar carcasses to avoid possible contamination of vehicles, yards and houses.
- h) Keep records of cleaning and disinfection of vehicles and equipment.

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

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION 2021/605/EU

National ASF Contingency Plan

The measures in case of a positive result are described in detail in the National ASF Contingency Plan. In the case of confirmation of the occurrence of ASF in the border zone of another Member State, National center for disease control of Slovak Republic shall promptly cooperated with the Central Authority of the Member State and the Local center for disease control of the Slovak Republic shall promptly cooperated with the local authority of another Member State.

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pig farm will be culled following the official confirmation of ASF outbreak - Articles 12,13 COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/687. National centre for eradication of diseases (SVFA) can decide on depopulation of pigs in the epidemiologically linked establishments (in the case that there is epidemiological evidence) and/or in the non-commercial farms with low biosecurity conditions in the restricted zone.

An animal killing and related operations the requirements layed down in Article 3 of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009 are applied in order to prevent animals from any kind of pain, distress or suffering that could be avoided. Killing procedures follow the instructions for animal killing worked out by the operation programme. At first, an action plan for killing, according to the instructions for animal killing worked out at operation programme, is prepared.

Killing of animals is carried out by the „mobile unit“ established by the Chief Veterinary Officer of SR, formed by the staff trained in the area of animal killing and the official veterinarian – the member of eradication team (competent authority), who is present in the process of animal killing from the beginning till the end. He/she controls the animal welfare before killing, during killing and after

performance of depopulation, also security of staff and biosecurity.

The way of killing depends on the species, category and weight of the animals, their number and the way of lairaging. Preferentially, unbloody methods of killing are used. In case of using bloody methods of killing, such manipulation with blood has to be assured to prevent spread of the disease.

In killing small amount of animals, a lethal injection can be used e.g. by means of application T61 which shall be used only by the veterinarian, after causing loss of consciousness of the animal (due to the Act on Medical Products). Killing by overdose of anaesthetics can be also used in animals unable to walk or with disabled movement in any other way, killing on site shall be done.

In young animals piglets approx. up to 5kg of live weight, a percussive blow to the head causing serious damage of the brain with subsequent bleeding taking place at the location can be used, if possible. Smaller pigs can be killed without movement from the place of their location – by lethal injection to the heart or v.cava interior.

In larger amount of piglets up to the weight of 5 kg, they are killed by the gas method.

In killing larger amount of animals only selected methods from the approved methods for animal killing established in Annex I of the Council Directive are used.

- Mechanical method of stunning with subsequent killing by exposure of electrical current (used exceptionally)
- Electrical method of stunning with subsequent killing (one-phase or double-phase application of electrical current)
- Gas method – using carbon dioxide at high concentration of 80% at least

Gas method is used: In young animals – piglets – up to the weight of approx. 5 kg In specially adapted chamber where carbon dioxide is letting in under the control

Electrical method is used:

- In killing larger amount of animals
- In case where damage of the brain with possible bleeding is not allowed, Use of electrical current applied in two phases to the head and subsequently to the body
- In killing of animals at the place of location where the animals are laying for the reason of bad health state and impossibility to walk to the place of their killing. Animals are stunned and killed by the use of electrical current from the mobile electric stunning equipment

Killing of pigs by means of electrical method in two methods:

1. During stunning the animal in the restraining area is poured by the water and subsequently stunned by electricity (current 1,3 -2,5 A/voltage 250 V) by application of electrodes to the head for minimum 2 seconds,
2. During killing the animal in the fixation area is killed by the electricity (current 1,3 -2,5 A/voltage 250 V) by application of electrodes to the chest until total disappearance of the reflexes, minimum 10 to 25 seconds.

Killing pigs in one phase used as an alternative: Individual killing of the animals by means of electrical discharge of alternating current applied to the brain and heart until its total stopping, with the frequency 50 Hz and voltage 1,3 A/animal, for minimum 8 seconds.

The size of stunning (electrical) tongs and the current is changed with the change of the age category of animals. Electrical equipment used for animal killing shall be provided with an audio and visual.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

National legislation:

domestic pigs: Act No. 39/2007 Coll. Article 45

Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for compensation for pig farmers.
Wild boar: Plan of control of african swine fever in wild boar population in Slovakia
Compensation for shooting and for delivery of samples for ASF examination in case of hunted wild boar
In all hunting grounds in an area with higher ASF risk the compensation is paid:
Financial compensation for virologically positive animals
In case of hunting virologically positive animals (to attach a copy of positive result of laboratory examination), impairment of game by storage as well as found perished wild boars which were safely disposed of either by a rendering plant, by burning or deep digging, the respective District Veterinary and Food Administration shall be asked for the set financial compensation
- 20 € EUR to the user of the hunting ground - for each virologically positive wild boar regardless of age and weight;
- 10 € to the user of the hunting ground - for sampling and delivering samples (hunted/death wild boars) in the whole territory
- 30 € to the user of the hunting ground - for finding and the removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar in the restricted zones

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is State Veterinary Administration of the Slovak Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.
Tasks of the responsible authorities are described in section 4.1.
The Veterinary Officers of District Veterinary and Food Administrations (DVFA) in the ASF buffer zone carry out the supervision on implementation of the veterinary measures according to Methodological guideline for the control of ASF veterinary measures in domestic pigs and hunting grounds.
The supervision involve mainly:
- clinical surveillance in domestic pigs
- control of biosecurity measures in domestic pigs
- control of biosecurity measures in hunting grounds
- control of sampling in domestic pigs and wild boars
- control of on-farm slaughters
Clinical surveillance and control of biosecurity measures in all commercial pig holdings will be performed at least once per year in the buffer zones and /or ASF infected area by an official veterinarian and at least once a year in area with ASF passive surveillance by a private veterinarian authorised for this activity. Clinical surveillance and control of biosecurity measures in backyard farms will be performed at least once per year in the ASF infected area and at least 10 percent of backyard farms in the buffer zones by an official veterinarian.
The Veterinary Officer of the District Veterinary and Food Administration carry out cross-check of numbers of hunted and perished wild boars and numbers of samples in co – operation with the District forestry office ones a month in the ASF buffer zone.
All veterinary practitioners and hunters (who perform ASF- sampling) shall be regularly trained by regional veterinary officers. Number of samples and time sampling shall be under control of regional veterinary officers.
After completion of the results of official control, the ASF expert group evaluates the effectiveness of the

ASF control programme.

Corrective actions/enforcement measures in case of negative findings are defined in the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

In existence of animal health hazards, or if the violation of responsibilities was discovered, or non-compliance with requirements laid down under this Act and generally binding legal rules issued for its execution or under special rules, the veterinary inspector can order, mainly

- the elimination of deficiencies on the spot (if possible)
- may impose a penalty, also repeatedly to such
- restriction or prohibition of the movement, transport, placing on the market or use of animals, germinal products, products of animal origin, animal by-products or feeds;
- seizure, killing or slaughtering animals
- seizure, destroying or ordering specific preparation, processing or treatment of germinal products, products of animal origin,
- by the measure, order the restriction of the breeding or prohibit the breeding up to five year to such a person who repeatedly breaks the obligations.

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic as central veterinary authority will perform the controls of delivering/sending of all samples from hunted (healthy) WBs on regular basis (3 months interval) – obtained via active surveillance. The samples, which will not fulfil the requested requirements will not be included in the final report as well as we will not ask for their co-financing.

4.3.12 Measures implemented in wild boar (in ASF programmes).

Describe

- *how sustained feeding is avoided.*
- *average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²*
- *sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied*

(max. 32000 chars) :

District Veterinary and Food Administrations (DVFAs) issues veterinary measures for all users of hunting grounds on the whole territory of Slovakia according to working document SANTE/7113/2015-Rev 12:

1. Baiting of wild boars with limited food only for the purpose of hunting.
2. Feeding places for wild ruminants should not be accessible for wild boar
3. Targeted hunting is encouraged in order to target adult and sub-adult females

Baiting of wild boars with limited food only for the purpose of hunting:

Hunting shall be organised in a manner preventing the spread of herds of wild boar into other areas; to use hunting of wild boars at areas for placing the baits according to the Decree of Ministry of Agriculture of SR No. 344/2009 Coll. implementing the Law on hunting - maximum one baiting place for 3 km². The maximum amount of food should not exceed 10kg/km²/month. DVFAs issue veterinary measures for every hunting ground - the maximum amount of food should not exceed 5kg/baiting place/day. Official vets will carry out control of number of baiting places in the hunting ground and maximum amount of food on baiting place (max. 5kg). Control of biosecurity measures in hunting ground will be performed at least 20 percent of hunting ground in the whole territory by an official veterinarian on the spot according to Methodological guideline for the control of ASF veterinary measures in domestic pigs and hunting grounds.

District Veterinary and Food Administrations (DVFAs) issues veterinary measures for all users of hunting grounds in the ASF buffer zone according to working document SANTE/7113/2015-Rev 12:

1. Measures for safe store of wild boar in refrigerating box or at other place registered by the DVFA until the results of the laboratory test are available.
2. The disposal of carcasses to be carried out by burial, bringing to the rendering plant or burning.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Raising awareness actions:

recent action taken:

- TV shots and advertisement for the citizens as regards threat of ASF
 - also by using EFSA materials web suite SVFA
 - all important leaflets available to the public by issuing of veterinary measures ordered to the hunting ground and the pig holdings
 - leaflets added as annex discussion programmes in the TV or radio - ASF and its impact to the WB population and the pig sector
 - special trainings/seminars to the hunters - explanation their task in the complex of hunting ASF management
 - leaflets for each village depending their localisation in the infected zone - in the leaflets will be what is expected from the public/citizens, to establish contact point/person with the aim to report WB population or the cadavers found dead common announcement of the minister, representative of cities/villages and hunters representatives regarding common steps and action taken with the aim to challenge the citizen in the treat of ASF
 - awareness campaign in the social media
 - in the areas in part III and II - focused on system how to stop spreading of disease including reporting of WB found dead etc.,
 - in their free areas - intensive hunting in order to reduce WB population.
-
- Exchange of ASF information on the central level - regular meetings with Czech and Poland competent authorities at least once a year, telephone conference with competent authorities in bordering countries (Czech, Austria, Hungary and Poland) in case ASF occurrence;
 - ASF information on the web site of the SVFA and Ministry of Agriculture;
 - ASF information on the web site of the Slovak Hunter's Chamber;
 - Distribution of ASF posters for all pig farmers and hunting managers and display of ASF posters on the all DVFAs';
 - ASF information in the hunter magazine (Poľovníctvo a rybárstvo – Hunting and Fishing);
 - Arrange of ASF national meeting with hunters;
 - Regular meetings official vets with private vets at least once a year on the local level;
 - Regular meetings official vets with hunter managers at least once a year on the local level

5. Benefits of the programme

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

Describe

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The benefits of the programme by applying all relevant appropriate measures are

1. to protect the domestic pig holdings with the aim to avoid introduction of virus into the holdings
2. to have an overview of the territorial distribution of the virus in the WB population
3. to manage/limit further spreading of disease into areas still free
4. to promote the pig holders to fulfil their obligation as regards identification and registration of holdings
5. to reduce the WB population - with this goal less possibilities to spread the disease between WB and to the domestic pig holdings

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

B. Targets

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

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Humenné (infected area)	Commercial	8	8	300	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Humenné (infected area)	Backyard	406	4	4	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Trebišov (infected area)	Commercial	43	43	200	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Trebišov (infected area)	Backyard	1 922	20	20	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Michalovce (infected area)	Commercial	15	15	200	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Michalovce (infected area)	Backyard	780	7	7	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Košice-okolie (infected area)	Commercial	12	12	150	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Košice-okolie (infected area)	Backyard	352	3	3	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Rožňava (infected area)	Commercial	2	2	10	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Rožňava (infected area)	Backyard	328	3	3	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Rimavská Sobota (infected area)	Commercial	26	26	700	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Rimavská Sobota (infected area)	Backyard	921	9	9	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Lučenec (infected area)	Commercial	18	18	700	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Lučenec (infected area)	Backyard	780	7	7	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Veľký Krtíš (infected area)	Commercial	1	1	10	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Veľký Krtíš (infected area)	Backyard	293	10	10	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Zvolen (infected area)	Commercial	11	11	100	0	0	X

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SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Zvolen (infected area)	Backyard	312	3	3	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Levice (high risk area)	Commercial	31	31	300	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Levice (high risk area)	Backyard	305	3	3	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Nové Zámky (high risk area)	Commercial	58	58	600	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Nové Zámky (high risk area)	Backyard	258	25	25	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Komárno (buffer zone)	Commercial	88	88	500	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Komárno (buffer zone)	Backyard	1 189	11	11	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Dunajská Streda (buffer zone)	Commercial	34	34	1 000	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Dunajská Streda (buffer zone)	Backyard	422	4	4	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Svidník (infected area)	Commercial	3	3	20	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Svidník (infected area)	Backyard	252	3	3	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Bardejov (infected area)	Commercial	2	2	50	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Bardejov (infected area)	Backyard	429	4	4	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Prešov (infected area)	Commercial	13	13	200	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Prešov (infected area)	Backyard	446	4	4	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Stará Ľubovňa (infected area)	Commercial	3	3	20	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Stará Ľubovňa (infected area)	Backyard	280	2	2	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Poprad (infected area)	Commercial	8	8	100	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Poprad (infected area)	Backyard	1 421	14	14	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Liptovský Mikuláš (infected area)	Commercial	7	7	50	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Liptovský Mikuláš (infected area)	Backyard	206	2	2	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Vranov nad Topľou (infected area)	Commercial	11	11	100	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Vranov nad Topľou (infected area)	Backyard	826	8	8	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Spišská Nová Ves (infected area)	Commercial	4	4	300	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Spišská Nová Ves (infected area)	Backyard	249	2	2	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Banská Bystrica (infected area)	Commercial	10	10	20	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Banská Bystrica (infected area)	Backyard	517	5	5	0	0	X

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

SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Žiar nad Hronom (infected area)	Commercial	11	11	100	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Žiar nad Hronom (infected area)	Backyard	297	10	10	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Košice-mesto (infected area)	Backyard	16	1	1	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Martin (high risk area)	Commercial	28	28	100	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Martin (high risk area)	Backyard	350	35	35	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Dolný Kubín (high risk area)	Commercial	12	12	50	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Dolný Kubín (high risk area)	Backyard	228	22	22	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Area with ASF passive surveillance	Commercial	148	2	10	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Area with ASF passive surveillance	Backyard	3 656	10	10	0	0	X
Totals : 18 048			692	6 121	0	0		
<i>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)</i>								
								Add a new row
								6121

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

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

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Humenné (infected area)	1 700	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1700	17	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Trebišov (infected area)	300	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	300	3	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Michalovce (infected area)	1 000	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1000	10	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Košice-okolie (infected area)	1 300	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1300	13	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Rožňava (infected area)	800	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	800	8	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Rimavská Sobota (infected area)	2 000	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	2000	20	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Lučenec (infected area)	2 000	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	2000	20	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Veľký Krtíš (infected area)	1 700	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1700	17	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Zvolen (infected area)	2 500	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	2500	25	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Svidník (infected area)	1 200	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1200	12	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Bardejov (infected area)	1 100	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1100	11	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Prešov (infected area)	1 300	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1300	13	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Stará Ľubovňa (infected area)	500	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	500	5	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Poprad (infected area)	1 300	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1300	13	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Vranov nad Topľou (infected area)	1 000	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	1000	10	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Spišská Nová Ves (infected area)	600	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	600	6	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Banská Bystrica (infected area)	900	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	900	9	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Košice-mesto (infected area)	250	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	250	2	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	whole territory	72 116	hunting bag	wild boars	Passive	5000	4000	X

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

Totals :	93 566	26 450	4 214
		Add a new row	
<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>		21450	
<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>		5000	
<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>		26450	

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

B.4 *Stratified data on diagnostic test and results*

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments	
SLOVENSKA REPL	Infected area	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	21 450	21450	214	active surveillance	X
SLOVENSKA REPL	whole territory	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	5 000	5000	4000	passive surveillance	X
SLOVENSKA REPL	Infected area, high risk area	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	6 101	4200	0	passive surveillance	X
SLOVENSKA REPL	ASF free area	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	20	20	0	passive surveillance	X
Totals :					32 571	30 670	4 214		
					Add a new row				
Total tests ELISA in MS						0			

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

Total tests PCR in MS	30 670	
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS	0	
Total tests IPT in MS	0	
Total tests (Other) in MS	0	

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

C.2. Financial informaton

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

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

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

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who performs the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

Authorised private vets (domestic pigs) and authorised hunting managers (wild boars) perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services - 40 District Veterinary and Food Administrations (state budget).

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

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars):

The state laboratory (NRL - VI Zvolen only) perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the central veterinary service -State Veterinary and Food Administration (state budget).

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation is paid by the central level - Ministry of Agriculture for farmers and State Veterinary and Food Administration for hunters.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

not applicable

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

not applicable

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

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

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

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

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
	19285_15025.doc	19285_15025.doc	720 kb
	19285_15026.pdf	19285_15026.pdf	288 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1296 kb