EUROPEAN HEALTH AND DIGITAL EXECUTIVE AGENCY (HaDEA)

Department A Health and Food
Unit A2 EU4Health/SMP

Food Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses

submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.a: Programme for the eradication of Rabies

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).

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Protection of Your Personal Data:
For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

Privacy Statement

Instructions to complete the form:

1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
   Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).
   If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.
   Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
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 :	SLOVENIJA
Disease	Rabies
Species :	Other
Other Species (please specify) :	Fox and other rabies susceptible species
This program is multi annual :	no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of : 2023 *To end of:* 2023

Year for request *2023*

Contact data

Name :

Email :

Phone :

Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date
28/11/2022

Submission Number
1669642049552-18855

A. Technical information

1. Submitted programme

1.1 Provide a concise description of

- the programme with its main objective, overall strategy and timeframe.In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- target population for vaccination, surveillance and monitoring
- main measures: vaccination scheme, surveillance, monitoring and other measures
- areas of implementation of the programme
- areas you envisage to continue vaccinating from 2020 onwards

(max. 32000 chars) :

Domestic animals
Compulsory vaccination of dogs against rabies will be continued in the period covered by the programme.

Wild animals
The main objective of the programme is to maintain rabies free status and to prevent re-introduction of rabies. Due to the epizootiological situation in the region and taking into account unsecure financing of ORV programmes there, an emergency stock of 50.000 vaccine baits will be maintained for quick response, if needed.
Based on the public tender issued in 2020 a new concession agreement was signed with the service provider for maintaining the emergency stock of vaccine and contingencies. The agreement was signed in 2021, for the period of 6 years.
The concessionaire must:
- provide (maintain) an emergency stock of vaccines
- maintain aviation infrastructure and IT support for the purposes of rapid response in case of rabies reintroduction
- aerial distribution of baits if needed.
The renewal of vaccine stock was conducted in 2021 (purchase of new stock and disposal of the stock with the expiry date of 1/2021).
An emergency ORV will be conducted in a 50 km radius around the case or in a respective area , if rabies will be detected 50 or less km from our border. Emergency vaccination will be followed by regular ORV campaigns in order to prevent further spread of rabies and to eliminate it.
For emergency vaccination fixed-wing aircraft will be used. The flight pattern, baiting density and no. of baits will be decided by the Expert group depending on the area for EORV. A special IT system, developed by our concessionaire for the purpose of ORV in the past will be used to support aircraft distribution of baits during EORV. This system allows also for conducting official controls during ORV campaigns.
Regular ORV campaigns following EORV will be performed in line with the EU guidelines.
The aircraft distribution of baits will be performed twice per year – spring and autumn. In each campaign, depends on the size of ORV area, the number of baits sufficient for a density of 22 - 26 baits per sq km, will be distributed. For aerial distribution of baits fixed-wing aircraft will be used. "Cross-flight" distribution pattern will be used by which a better dispersion of vaccine baits could be achieved, based

on the experience. Flight lines in a distance of 1000 m - First flight will be performed in N - S direction and followed by the second flight in W - E direction. With such a distribution strategy, very good results have been achieved in the past.
A special IT system, developed by our concessionaire for the purpose of ORV in the past will be used to support aircraft distribution of baits. This system allows also for conducting official controls during ORV campaigns.
Concession agreement for implementation of ORV will be signed for the period of planned duration of the ORV programme (minimum of 6 years and at least 2 years after the last outbreak) with a company, that wins the public tender. In the Rules to be met by the concessionaire for implementation of ORV (OJ RS 80/2007) the responsibilities of the concessionaire are defined as regards purchase and distribution of baits, reporting, conditions regarding staff, equipment, flying licences and controls.
A new public tender will be issued for the implementation of regular ORV campaigns, if needed.

Before each ORV campaign an ORV group (group of experts nominated by CVO) meeting will be held. The ORV group should examines the reports obtained from the concessionaire, the results of official controls and results of monitoring and surveillance. In-depth analyses of all data to be performed. Based on all these data a detailed plan for each ORV campaign is defined and approved. The concessionaire is obliged to follow the approved programme.

Implementation of the programme is subjected to official controls performed by CA in accordance with its plans (annual and MANCP).

Surveillance
Efforts will be focused on maintaining the current level of disease awareness and by this to achieve a sufficient number of samples (emphasis will be given to indicator animals - suspicious behaviour, in-contact animals, animals from road kills, found dead animals,...) for reliable evaluation of rabies situation in the country. For surveillance purposes FAT will be used (detection of disease), PCR and virus isolation and sequencing will be used for confirmatory purposes. For all animals that bite people and were submitted for rabies testing confirmatory test will be performed.

1.2. Benefits of the programme

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

To maintain the rabies free status and prevent re-introduction of rabies into Slovenia and by this to prevent human health and lifes as well as animal health.

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

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

- vaccination and monitoring
- surveillance

Attach maps

(max. 32000 chars) :

The area in which the programme is to be implemented is the whole territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The territory is divided into 10 areas which are subject to the inspection of the CA (regions as defined in Annex IV of Regulation 2020/2002/EU in accordance with Article 21 of Regulation 2016/429/EU) shown in Annex.
Passive surveillance and disease awarness will be conducted on the whole territory of Slovenia.
Emergency vaccination - if necessary: 50 km radius around rabies case, redefined according to the evolution of rabies situation.

3. Description of the disease control strategy of the eradication programme in accordance with Article 32 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

3.1. Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Notification of rabies is to be performed in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Regulations (EU) 2020/689 and 2020/2002, which are directly applicable. In line with national Rules on animal diseases (UL RS, 81/07 and 24/10) which corresponds to the provisions of the EU legislation, when the presence of rabies is suspected, the veterinary organisation having established the suspicion shall immediately notify on a form that must include the prescribed data, the AFSVSPP HQ which, in turn, shall immediately convene a meeting of the NDCC members due to the fact, that Slovenia has been recognised as rabies free country according to Regulation 2021/620/EU.
The official laboratory shall immediately communicate the results of diagnostic investigations by telephone (via the 24-hour service line) and e-mail to the AFSVSPP HQ.
AFSVSPP must notify the presence of rabies in line with point 1(a) Article 3 of Regulation 2020/2002/EU immediately or no later than within 24 hours to the European Commission, the World organisation for animal health (OIE), and other member states using ADIS.

3.2. Target animals and estimation of the animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Target populations in relation to surveillance are all animal species susceptible to rabies.
For ORV target species is red fox. Hunting bag 2020: 12.320 foxes (Source: Statistical office of RS)

3.3. Tests used and sampling schemes

Describe :

a. the tests used for surveillance and monitoring, when are to be used and in which animals

b. the sampling schemes in each area of the programme for surveillance and monitoring and details on the collection of dead animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

For rabies detection direct FAT is used. For each positive FAT result also virus isolation and virus determination is performed. For all animals that bite people and were submitted for rabies testing confirmatory test will be performed.

For the detection of the protection titer the FAVN test is used. The NVI (National Veterinary Institute) is on the list of the approved laboratories for rabies serology. When the vaccination status of the dog should be checked in the context of rabies control measures (in case of contact (bite) of dog with wild animals, that are not available for testing), official veterinarian orders such tests.

3.4. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Describe

- vaccination of kept animals in the framework of the eradication programme
  - vaccine(s) to be used
  - targeted population
- vaccination of wild animals:
  - definition/demarcation of the vaccination area
  - frequency and expected dates of the vaccination campaigns
  - vaccine bait(s) to be used
  - vaccine bait distribution method and designed vaccine bait density
  - vaccination of stray dogs with the vaccine(s) to be used and the targeted population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Emergency vaccine stock: Rabitec, IDT Biologika, Germany
Emergency ORV will be conducted in case of recurrence or re-infection of rabies in a free area. An emergency vaccination area with a radius of at least 50 km around the outbreak will be established, taking into account natural and artificial barriers.
It will be carried out without delay irrespective of the climate conditions.
Depending on the situation, emergency ORV will be replaced by regular ORV campaigns.
In order to allow for quick response (immediate launching of EORV) in addition to the contract for emergency vaccine stock, a contract for maintaining the aircraft certificates valid and all the IT equipment was signed with service provider based on the public tender.

3.5. Measures in case of a positive result

Please describe the measures taken and if reinforced vaccination, surveillance or monitoring are foreseen.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rules on the measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of rabies, UL RS 98/13 and 81/16 are currently under revision and alignment (fine tunning) with the new AHL legislation.

In case of a suspected outbreak of disease, the authorised veterinary organisation shall immediately clinically confirm or reverse the suspicion of disease.
MEASURES CONCERNING DOMESTIC ANIMALS
Immediately upon notification of suspected disease and on the basis of expert instructions, the authorised veterinary organisation shall order:
- isolation of animal showing clinical signs of disease: dogs for 10 days, other domestic animals for 20 days; in case of death of the animal, its head or entire cadaver shall be subjected to investigation;
- a 10-day observation of clinically healthy dogs and cats, which have bitten a person; in this period, the authorised veterinary organisation shall carry out three clinical examinations, namely, on day one, five and ten following the bite.
The veterinary inspector may order the killing of animal under indent one of preceding paragraph.
In addition to measures under preceding paragraph, the following measures shall apply in the infected area during the presence of disease:
- confinement and isolation of animals under suspicion of disease;- quarantine of dogs;- all dogs outside residential fences shall be leashed;- confinement of stray dogs and cats;- unvaccinated animals having been in contact with rabid animal shall be killed; - unvaccinated animals under suspicion of having been in contact with rabid animal shall be subjected to preventive vaccination in accordance with the vaccine manufacturer's instructions;- unvaccinated dogs and cats under suspicion of having been in contact with rabid animal shall be killed;- animals, the vaccination whereof against rabies has been proven, and which have been in contact with rabid animal, shall be subjected to the determination of protective titre of antibodies against rabies; when the titre is less than 0.5 I.E., the animal shall be revaccinated and subjected to a three-month veterinary observation; in case that animal owner refuses revaccination or a three-month veterinary observation, such an animal shall be killed;- disinfection of facilities, where rabid animal has been kept.
Unvaccinated dogs and cats intended to take part in exhibitions shall be vaccinated against rabies at least 14 days prior to exhibition with a monovalent inactivated vaccine against rabies virus.
MEASURES CONCERNING WILD ANIMALS
Suppression and prevention of rabies in wild animals shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of decision issued by the Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as: VARS). In addition to measures indicated in Article 6 of these Instructions and in accordance with the VARS programme, the following measures shall apply during the presence of disease in the country:- killed or dead foxes shall be subjected to investigation in accordance with the VARS programme;- wild animals, the veterinary clinical examination whereof is not feasible and which show characteristic nervous disorders, shall be killed and subjected to investigation;- wild animal cadavers shall be skinned in verified skinning plants and under the prescribed conditions;- the person skinning animal cadavers shall be immunised against rabies;- the person skinning animal cadavers shall wear protective goggles, protective clothing, heavy gloves and face-mask;- the bag containing animal skin and cadaver shall be kept in a separate room until investigation results are available; in case of positive investigation result for rabies, the entire bag containing animal skin and cadaver shall

harmlessly be disposed of;- the premises should be cleaned and disinfected.

3.6 Awareness campaigns and other measures

- *Awareness campaigns :*

- Please describe the awareness raising campaigns to be implemented

- *Other measures :*

- Please describe measures to be implemented to reduce the contact with infected animals

- Please describe coordinated measures with other Member States or third countries, where relevant

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rabies surveillance is the key parameter for assessing the rabies situation within the country. Maximum efforts should be made to detect and test as many animals (suspect/indicator) as possible.
For obtaining as much as possible suspect animals to be analysed for surveillance, it is important to conduct disease awareness campaigns on a regular basis to obtain close collaboration with the general public, veterinary services and hunters.
Permanent information and feedback on surveillance and situation in the region, which could influence the measures, should be guaranteed.
Furthermore, regular trainings should also be organised for the professionals involved in the rabies control programme, especially when the disease pressure is low and the actual danger could be forgotten.
Awareness campaigns with trainings, information leaflets, brouchoures, website and media information will be conducted on an annual basis, focussed on detection of suspect animals and reporting of suspicions and on the importance of vaccination. Special information campaign will be organised on 28 September to mark World Rabies Day - information and lectures on rabies and its prevention for general public.
To maintain the current level of disease awareness and by this to achieve a sufficient number of samples the following awareness actives will be performed:
• the purchase of services to print leaflets and posters – 5.000 €;
• purchase of production and broadcasting of radio, television, newspapers/printed media and internet spots – 2x 5.000; special broadcasting upon WRD;

B. General information

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

Describe :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Control of the implementation of eradication programme is carried out by Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for food safety, veterinary sector and plant protection (AFSVSPP).
The obligation of sending foxes for rabies testing is stipulated in the Rules on the carrying out the systematic monitoring of animal diseases and vaccinations to be carried out in the current year; such rules are issued each year. Hunting families are obliged also according to the Wild Game and Hunting Act (Ur. l. RS, st. 16/2004, 120/2006, Odl.US: U-I-98/04) and Wildlife hunting and breeding plans, to provide certain amount of foxes for rabies testing. Control of implementation of the provisions of hunting and breeding plans is carried out by Hunting Inspection.
Diagnostic material is brought to private practitioners with conccession, which are by law obliged to collect diagnostic material and organise its delivery to NVI via its Veterinary and Hygienic Service.
Holder of the concession agreement for implementation of ORV is under supervision of AFSVSPP.
Based on the regular trainings and diseases awareness activities and taking into account the contracts with hunters and hunting legislation, hunters are aware of their responsibilities and the purpose of testing of diseased animals.
Testing of healthy hunted animals is not in the scope of the Rabies programme any longer and hunters are not entitled for remuneration for such samples.
Control over implementation of the provision of the rabies program is performed by AFSVSPP and hunting inspection of MAFF according to the annual control plan and monitoring of:
- reported suspicion
- collected dead foxes (from road kills, upon notification of hunters, public,....)
- protocols of antirabic clinics (post exposure protocols) etc.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

- Law on veterinary practice (OJ 33/01, 45/04 – ZdZPKG, 62/04 – odl. US, 93/05 – ZVMS, 90/12 – ZdZPVHVVR in 22/18) - organisation of veterinary services, compensations, concessions for

implementation of public veterinary service (National veterinary Institute, veterinary organisations, conccessionaire for implementation of ORV)
- Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act (OJ 93/05, 90/12 – ZdZPVHVVR, 23/13 – ZZZiv-C, 40/14 – ZIN-B in 22/18) - general rules for prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, laboratories
- Rules on animal diseases (OJ 81/07 in 24/10) - listing of diseases, compulsory notification, tests
- Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of rabies (OJ 98/13, 81/16)
- Order on the systematic monitoring of animal health status, disease eradication programmes and vaccinations

3. Historical data on the epidemiological situation, including:

a. a concise description of the following indicators:

- number of confirmed cases by listed animal species (excludes bat cases), during at least the past 5 years
- maps indicating the distribution of confirmed cases referred before per year, during at least the past 5 years
- disease control strategy and results of control measures, during at least the past 5 years
- number of rabies cases in previously (last year) free areas compared to previous year
- % of seroconversion in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year
- % of vaccine uptake in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year

b. 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) :

Dog-mediated rabies was eradicated soon after World War II, when compulsory vaccination of dogs against rabies came into force (1947). Since that time vaccination of all dogs against rabies has been compulsorily.
The last case of human rabies was in 1950.
Wildlife-mediated rabies has been present since 1973, when the first rabid animal (red fox) was detected in the NW of Slovenia. It had progressively spread trough the territory of the municipalities of Murska Sobota and Lendava, but it has never crossed the natural barrier of the Mura River.
The second wave of sylvatic rabies reached Slovenia in 1979 from Austria. From there it has been spread throughout the country and has persisted until the present.
Due to the inconvenient epizootiological situation regarding rabies in the 1980-ies, the Veterinary Administration decided to implement the oral vaccination of foxes against rabies. In 1988, when the pilot project of the manual distribution of baits (so-called Tübingen Model with the SAD type) was started, vaccination was conducted in a small part of Slovenia only. Thereafter, two vaccination campaigns (in spring and autumn) were performed as the strategy of pushing rabies from west to east. At that time, 40,000 to 60,000 baits were distributed in each campaign in a rate of 16 to 20 baits per km2. In a few years that followed, the whole territory of Slovenia was covered three times. It was found that if only a certain region was covered at one time, the success rate was poor.
And this was the reason that in 1995, we started with a new strategy to combat rabies. The aircraft distribution of baits has been perfomed twice per year – spring and autumn. The GPS was used to support bait distribution and is still used today as a prevailing strategy. The follow up investigations such as anti-body and marker investigations, have been carried out. Specific software has been developed in order to analyse data received from the computer (connected to the GPS). The results of new strategy were very encouraging. The number of rabies cases decreased from 1089 (996 foxes) in 1995 to only 6 cases (5 foxes) in 1999. With several ups and downs we succeeded to eliminate rabies in Slovenia.
The last indigenous case was confirmed in 2013. In 2016, Slovenia declared itself as rabies free country

according to the OIE. Regular ORV campaigns have been in place until Autumn 2019.
With the Regulation (EU) 2021/620 Slovenia was recognised as rabies free Memebr State.

4. Control on the implementation of the programme and Intermediate targets

4.1 Control on the implementation of the programme

Describe the system to control the implementation of the programme:

- flight tracks
- methods to be used to assess the correct vaccine bait distribution
- strategy to monitor the effectiveness of the vaccination as regards serology and vaccine bait uptake in the targeted animal population, the sampling schemes, with details on the collection of dead animals, and diagnostic methods
- measures to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the vaccine bait before it is distributed particularly as regards titration of the vaccine baits and controls of the cold chain (official controls to be performed on the vaccine)

4.2 Intermediate targets of the eradication programme:

- expected annual decrease of the number of outbreaks
- expected number of confirmed outbreaks in areas with outbreaks during the previous year
- expected percentage of sero-conversion in targeted animal populations
- expected percentage of vaccine uptake in animals of the targeted species

(max. 32000 chars) :

Control over the implementation of the programme is carried out by AFSVSPP.
The obligation of sending foxes for rabies testing is stipulated in the Rules on the carrying out the systematic monitoring of animal diseases and vaccinations to be carried out in the current year; such rules are issued each year. Hunting families are obliged also according to the Wild Game and Hunting Act and Wildlife hunting and breeding plans, to provide certain amount of foxes for rabies testing.
Control of implementation of the provisions of hunting and breeding plans is carried out by Hunting Inspection.
Diagnostic material is brought to private practitioners with conccession, which are by law obliged to collect diagnostic material and organise its delivery to NVI via its Veterinary and Hygienic Service.
Holder of the concession agreement for implementation of ORV is under supervision of AFSVSPP.

C. Targets

1. Tests to be carried out for the monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Animal Species	Type of test	Test description	Number of tests	Expected number of positive results	% positive	
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Fox	serological test	ELISA	0	0	0	X
				Totals :	0	0		
						Add a new row		

Total tests Serological (FAVN) in MS	0
Total tests Serological (FAVN) in TC	0
Total tests Serological (ELISA) in MS	0
Total tests Serological (ELISA) in TC	0
Total tests Serological (Other) in MS	0
Total tests Serological (Other) in TC	0
Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in MS	0
Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in TC	0
Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in MS	0
Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in TC	0

2. Surveillance tests to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Animal Species	Category	Test description	Number of tests	Expected number of positive results	
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Fox	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	300	0	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Other rabies suscep	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	150	0	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	ox and other rabies	Suspect or dead animals	Virus isolation test	30	0	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	ox and other rabies	Suspect or dead animals	Virus characterisation test	5	0	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	ox and other rabies	Suspect or dead animals	PCR	10	0	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Dogs	Suspect or dead animals	FAVN	10	0	X
				Total	505	0	

Add a new row

Total tests FAT in MS	450
Total tests FAT in TC	0
Total PCR tests in MS	0
Total PCR tests in TC	0
Total tests Virus characterisation tests in MS	5

Total tests Virus characterisation tests in TC	0	
Total tests Virus isolation tests in MS	30	
Total tests Virus isolation tests in TC	0	
Total other tests MS	20	
Total other tests TC	0	

3 *Wildlife oral vaccination to be carried out*

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region / area	Products used	Number of doses	Size of the vaccination area (km²)	
		Please specify here			X
		Total	0		
				Add a new row	
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Bern strain in MS	0		
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SAG2 strain in MS	0		
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD B19 strain in MS	0		
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Clone attenuated in MS	0		
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SPBN GASGAS strain in MS	0		
		Total Vaccines distributed	0		
		Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0		

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

4 *Official control of oral vaccines to be carried out*

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Number of batches distributed	Number of batches controlled by the CA	Number of virus titrations performed	
				x
Total				
			Add a new row	
		Vaccine titration tests in MS	0	
		Vaccine titration tests in TC	0	

2. Financial information

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) :

Hunters contracted to the CA and are paid by state budget; veterinarians with concession - paid by state budget;

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

National veterinary Insitute - concessionaire; paid by state budget

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**

(max. 32000 chars) :

/

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(max. 32000 chars) :

Emergency stock of vaccine and maintaing of infrastructure and administrative and technical conditions (provisions) for immediate implementation of ORV if needed is provided by concessionaire, under the concession agreement with CA. The total cost per year according to the agreement amounts to 57.999,20 €, which is paid by the state budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Disease awareness - contractor selected on the basis of public tendering procedures - leaflets, infographics, brochures,... media announcments, lectures, trainings - paid by state budget;

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.

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:

Disease awareness - contractor selected on the basis of public tendering procedures - leaflets, infographics, brochures,... media announcments, lectures, trainings - paid by state budget;

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
			Total size of attachments :	