



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).

If encountering difficulties:

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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 : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

Disease : Classical 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

Tuesday, December 06, 2022 13:31:46

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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) :

In the year 2022 epidemiological CSF-situation was consolidated in the Slovak Republic - it was not detected any new CSF-outbreak in domestic pigs as well as in wild boars. At 20-th June 2011 all areas of the Slovak Republic were removed from the list in the Annex to Decision 2008/855/EC. Slovakia is neighbored to Ukraine, where ASFV was detected in 2014 and 2015, which represents a substantial risk of introduction of CSFV into the territory of Slovakia through migration of infected wild boars. On the basis of this fact, there has been a modification of the eradication plans and monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs and wild boars has been changed.

In the year 2021 totally 6146 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2021 totally 2963 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, none of them was positive.

In the year 2021 totally 39 samples from 14 farms were virologically examined in domestic pigs, none of them was positive.

In the year 2020 totally 3487 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2020 totally 2588 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, none of them was positive.

In the year 2020 totally 79 samples from 19 farms were virologically examined in domestic pigs, none of them was positive.

In the year 2019 totally 3752 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2019 totally 3752 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, none of them was positive.

In the year 2019 totally 115 samples from 3 farms were virologically examined in domestic pigs, none of them was positive.

In the year 2018 totally 4173 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2018 totally 3403 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, none of them was positive.

In the year 2018 totally 115 samples from 3 farms were virologically examined in domestic pigs, none of them was positive.

Within implementation of CSF programme was not showed any technical difficulties. No obstacles and constraints have been identified.

Main constraint which may hamper an effective implementation of the CSF surveillance is great number of backyard 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) :

The programme will be carried out on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic defined as a risk areas (map of risk areas is in attachment).

The main objective of CSF programme is prevention of introduction of the CSFV into the country and early detection of its presence in the buffer zone. At present CSF virus has been excluded in Slovakia according to the available epidemiological data - since 2008 the percentage of seropositivity has decreased continuously and in the year 2017 the CSF virus was not detected serologically.

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.

At present a area with higher CSF risk in the Slovak Republic is an area covering the territory of districts bordering with districts in 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. In definig the risk areas, the CSF-expert group has taken into consideration the range of action of the young male wild boars, represented usually by 60 km and exceptionally up to 200 km.

CSF buffer zone:

including of parts of area of 3 DVFAs - Michalovce, Trebišov, Humenné

DVFA Humenné - the whole district Snina only

DVFA Michalovce - the whole district Sobrance and the part of district Michalovce located to the east of river Laborec and to the south of road No. E50

DVFA Trebišov - the part of district Trebišov located to the south east of river Bodrog

- Passive surveillance in wild boars - all perished wild boars in the CSF buffer zone
- Active surveillance in wild boar - all hunted wild boars in the CSF buffer zone
- Passive surveillance in domestic pigs

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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 district (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

State Veterinary and Food Institute Zvolen

Regional Forestry Office

District Forestry Office

Slovak Hunter's Chamber

CSF - expert group

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

- the central state administration authority at CSF eradication

- approval of the National plan of CSF 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 CSF 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 CSF

- 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

- ordering of minimum monitoring (February – July)

- 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

State 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
- qualified estimation of minimum monitoring in period when the hunting is less attractive (February – July)
- 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 CSF in domestic pig holdings
- CSF-sampling for laboratory examination in domestic pigs

CSF - expert group

The expert group shall perform the evaluation of the plan of CSF 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 CSF eradication.

The subject of the evaluation shall be mainly:

- geographical spreading of the disease
- fulfilment of the monitoring and shooting
- occurrence of serologically positive samples, especially samples from young animals
- occurrence of serologically positive samples outside risk area
- age structure of hunted wild boars
- number of sick, suspect and perished boars
- density of wild boars
- transmission of CSF from wild boar population into pig holdings

Implementation of the control measures according to article 16 directive 2001/89/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 CSF (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 CSF, 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 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 CSF (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;

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 CSF buffer zone only - defined as a risk areas (map of risk areas is in attachment).

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.

At present area with higher CSF risk in the Slovak Republic is an area covering the territory of districts neighboring the 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. In defining the risk areas, the CSF-expert group has taken into consideration the range of action of the young male wild boars, represented usually by 60 km and exceptionally up to 200 km.

CSF buffer zone (radius 20-30 km from Ukraine border) includes:

parts of area of 3 DVFAs - Michalovce, Trebišov, Humenné

DVFA Humenné - the whole district Snina only

DVFA Michalovce - the whole district Sobrance and the part of district Michalovce located to the east of river Laborec and to the south of road No. E50

DVFA Trebišov - the part of district Trebišov located to the south east of river Bodrog

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 and spring census (see Table B2).

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) :

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035

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) :

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035

Movement of pigs shall be carried out only in compliance with classification of holdings performed for purposes of CSF 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 CSF according to the national control programme.

Movement of pigs from holdings must originate from a holding that fulfils CSF monitoring according to the plan of VPP for the respective year, must fulfil the requirements for trade within the European Union. The health certificate must be completed by the following text: "The animals comply with the conditions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934 concerning animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member states".

All dead or diseased pigs with CSF symptoms on a holding in infected area are tested for the presence of classical swine fever.

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) :

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

Virological tests:

— Antigen detection on cryostat sections with direct immunoperoxidase technique using conjugated polyclonal antibody

OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals Chapter 2.1.13

— Virus cultivation on SK-6 cell cultures in microtitration plate. Visualisation of antigen is performed with indirect immunoperoxidase technique using goat polyclonal serum with subsequent confirmation using monoclonal antibodies

OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals Chapter 2.1.13

— Nested PCR method – CSF specific (published by Katz et al., 1993)

— Confirmation of CSF virus

Direct immunoperoxidase technique using monoclonal antibodies: 21-2, 44-3, C-5
OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals Chapter 2.1.13

Other tests:

— Confirmation of non CSF pestivirus

Indirect immunoperoxidase technique with monoclonal antibodies: WB 160, WB 162, WB 210, WB 215, WS 433, WS 538

— Typing of CSF virus (phenotyping)

Indirect immunoperoxidase technique with monoclonal antibodies: 4b30-3-1, 1d44-12/13, 24/21c-11-18, 24/6-C6, 1b34-37-9, 24/10-6-4, 24/23-2, f48, 4c6-32/16-22, 4b5-20, 4a11-4, WH 220, WH 308, V8, WH 304, TC 16

— Typing of CSF virus (genotyping)

Sequence analyses from E2 regions of virus genome

— Confirmation of anti-CSF antibody (comparative serology)

- NPLA test (strain Alfort/187 or Vdiv:4706/01, SK-6 cells)☒
- NPLA test (strain 137/4, SFT-R cells)☒
- NPLA test (strain NADL, MDBK cells)☒

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 and a sample from ileum. If it does not concern an animal suspicious of CSF infection and it concerns the examination within CSF 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 CSF 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 authorised 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

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

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.

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) :

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934

At confirmation of the primary case of CSF in wild boars the respective authority shall order official supervision in pig holdings in the infected area so that to prevent the spreading of the disease, mainly:

1. to perform an official registration of all categories of pigs in all holdings and its regular updating by an owner; information in the register shall be submitted on request and can be verified at a control; in holdings in the open air, the first registration can be performed on the basis of estimation of pig numbers.
2. prohibition of movement of pigs out from and into the holding without permission by the respective authority adopted with regard to the epizootological situation (according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934)
3. biosecurity measures according to Annex II Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934
4. taking samples for laboratory examination from all perished or sick animals with signs of CSF
5. clinical examination and taking samples for laboratory examination from all registered holdings according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934

Peace time bio-security measures

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 CSF buffer zone:

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.

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

- at least once per year in the commercial pig holdings in the buffer zone by an official veterinarian
- at least once per year in the backyard farms in buffer zone by an official veterinarian.

Biosecurity requirements applicable to hunting grounds in the CSF buffer zone:

a) An adequate amount of dressing facilities should be available. Where possible, at least one dedicated authorised dressing facility should be available for each hunting ground. In case dressing area is not present in the hunting ground, then the closest hunting ground with a dressing facility should be used. The dressing area should be protected against unauthorised access by people and animals, equipped with water, sufficient effective disinfectants available and waste collection equipment.

b) For each hunting ground a facility/premise should be equipped with refrigerator (or procedures reaching equivalent results in terms of keeping the carcass until laboratory results are available).

c) Hunted wild boar should remain in the premises of the hunting ground until tested; only negative carcasses can be released. To achieve this individual identification of carcasses is required.

d) Offal from hunted wild boar should not be removed from the animal in the field; shot wild boar should be brought to dedicated authorised dressing facilities limiting loss of body fluids (including blood).

e) After dressing the wild boar, the place and equipment used (including transport vehicles) should be washed and disinfected with effective disinfectants.

f) Animal by products should be collected and processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

g) Biosecurity measures shall be applied when searching for and handling wild boar carcasses to avoid possible contamination of vehicles, yards and houses

Control of biosecurity measures in hunting grounds will be performed at least once per year in the CSF buffer zone by an official veterinarian.

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

According to CSF-national contingency plan

In the case of confirmation of the occurrence of CSF 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) :

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 signalisation of the time of application of electrodes to the animal body.

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

wild boar: Plan of control of classical swine fever in wild boar population in Slovakia

Compensation for shooting and for delivery of samples for CSF examination in case of hunted wild boar

In all hunting grounds in an area with higher CSF 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

- 67 € EUR to the user of the hunting ground
- for each hunted virologically positive wild boar regardless of age and weight;
- 50 € for a found perished wild boar to the user of the hunting ground, on non-hunting land to the user of the closest hunting ground, while the person who finds the perished animal is obliged to notify the game manager of the nearest hunting ground and the respective district veterinary and administration

of this fact.

- 10 € to the user of the hunting ground - for sampling and delivering samples (hunted wild boars)

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):

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934

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 CSF buffer zone carry out the supervision on implementation of the veterinary measures according to Methodological guideline for the control of CSF veterinary measures in domestic pigs and hunting grounds.

The supervision involve mainly:

- clinical surveillance in domestic pigs
- control of biosecurity measures in domestic pigs and 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 pig holdings will be performed at least twice a year, with an interval of at least 6 months in the buffer zone by an official veterinarian and at least once a year in area with CSF passive surveillance by a private veterinarian authorised for this activity.

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 after hunting season.

According to the Methodological Guidelines for the control of veterinary measures of liquors in the breeding of domestic pigs and hunting grounds, the veterinarians of the district veterinary and food administrations also carry out on-site inspections in at least 30% of the hunting grounds. All data on inspections and the number of samples taken are kept in an electronic system and can be checked at any time.

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

All veterinary practitioners and hunters (who perform CSF- sampling) shall be regularly trained by regional veterinary officers. Number of samples and time sampling shall be under control of regional veterinary officers.

SVFA reports to Commission the implementation of the programme in accordance to current EU legislation.

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

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

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) :

not applicable

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Raising awareness actions:

- CSF information on the web site of the SVFA ;
- biosecurity in pig holdings
- biosecurity in hunting grounds
- Regular meetings official vets with private vets at least once a year on the local level - information about CSF clinical signs, CSF sampling in domestic pigs
- Regular meetings official vets with hunter managers at least once a year on the local level
- intensive hunting in order to reduce wild boar population
- CSF sampling in wild boars
- biosecurity in hunting grounds
- leaflets for each village depending their localisation in the risk area - 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
- awareness campaign of Ministry of Agriculture in order to reduce wild boar population.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1.1. Diagnostic tests

- Sampling: according to the monitoring of CSF in wild boar population.

Table 2 in annexes

1.2. Financial compensation

- Premiums for presenting wild boar for analysis (hunted wild boars) on the whole territory of SR - 10 €
- Premiums for presenting wild boar for analysis in infected area and compensation according to

national programme

Premium for presenting wild boar for analysis in infected area: 17 €/wild boar

If the carcass is to be destroyed (positive result) the owner can obtain an compensation of 67€ (event 50) €.

Programme for domestic pigs:

1.3. Diagnostic tests

- Sampling: according to the monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs.
- Cost for diagnostic tests in 2023 (EURO)

Benefits of the programme

- surveillance programmes applicable to the holdings to prevent spread of the disease between the holdings via movement of live pigs
- surveillance programmes to determine the extent of the infection in the feral pig population, by investigation of feral pigs shot by hunters or found dead, and by laboratory testing
- eradication of CSF from wild boar population as a main reservoir CSF virus.

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 (buffer zone)	Backyard	21	0	0	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Trebišov (buffer zone)	Commercial	12	0	0	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Trebišov (buffer zone)	Backyard	114	0	0	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Michalovce (buffer zone)	Commercial	6	0	0	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Michalovce (buffer zone)	Backyard	237	0	0	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	whole territory (outside buff	Commercial	589	0	0	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	whole territory (outside buff	Backyard	17 069	0	0	0	0	X
Totals : 18 048				0	0	0	0	
<i>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)</i>								
Add a new row								
0								

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

B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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 (buffer zone)	Backyard	21	1	1	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Trebišov (buffer zone)	Commercial	12	12	30	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Trebišov (buffer zone)	Backyard	114	5	5	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Michalovce (buffer zone)	Commercial	6	6	20	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Michalovce (buffer zone)	Backyard	237	10	10	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	whole territory (outside buff	Commercial	589	10	20	0	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	whole territory (outside buff	Backyard	17 069	10	10	0	0	X
Totals : 18 048				54	96	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						Add a new row		
						96		

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 (buffer zone)	369	spring census	wild boars	Active	500	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Trebišov (buffer zone)	93	spring census	wild boars	Active	50	0	X
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Michalovce (buffer zone)	512	spring census	wild boars	Active	800	0	X

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

SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	buffer zone	974	spring census	wild boars	Passive	100	0	X
Totals :		1 948				1 450	0	
						Add a new row		
<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>						1350		
<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>						100		
<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>						1450		

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

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km ²	
						X
Totals :				0		
					Add a new row	
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS					0	
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in neighbouring third countries					0	

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

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

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	buffer zone	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Blood	1 350	1350	0	active surveillance	X
SLOVENSKA REPL	buffer zone	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	100	100	0	passive surveillance	X
SLOVENSKA REPL	buffer zone	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	66	66	0	passive surveillance	X
SLOVENSKA REPL	whole territory	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	30	30	0	passive surveillance	X
Totals :					1 546	1 546	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						1 350			
Total tests PCR in MS						196			
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
	19105_14825.png	19105_14825.png	230 kb
	19105_14826.pdf	19105_14826.pdf	288 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	806 kb