

# Annex III: Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

**Submission Date** 

Friday, September 25, 2015 09:07:41

**Submission Number** 

1443164862738-6753

# 1. Identification of the programme Member state: SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA Disease Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:

#### 1.1 Contact

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## 2.1 Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

The monitoring programme of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (hereinafter only "BSE") in the Slovak Republic (hereinafter only "SR") is implemented pursuant to:

- Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No. 999/2001 in its applicable version (hereinafter only the "Regulation EC No. 999/2001") and
- Decision of the Commission No. 2009/719/ES in its applicable version (hereinafter only the "Decision No. 2009/719/ES) and
- Programme of prevention, monitoring and control of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathy diseases (hereinafter only "TSE") in Slovakia, which is updated for every calendar year (hereinafter only the "Programme of TSE Monitoring ") and
- Methodological Instruction of the State Veterinary and Food Administration on execution of monitoring and control of certain TSEs in Slovakia, which is updated annually pursuant to the applicable Programme of the TSE monitoring.

The target group of the BSE monitoring pursuant to the Programme of BSE monitoring in Slovakia is designated risk group of bovine animals

In Slovakia BSE testing is applied to:

- 1. all the bovine animals suspicious of being TSE infected regardless of age (definition pursuant to Art. 3 of the Regulation EC ES No. 999/2001)
- 2. Bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption

BSE testing is implemented in all the bovine animals older than 24 months

- emergency slaughtered as per point 1 chapter VI section I of the Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004,
- Examined prior the slaughter with symptoms showing injury or serious psychological or functional problems or with signs as per point 2 part B chapter II section I of the Annex I to the Regulation (EC) No. 854/2004)

BSE testing is applied to all the bovine animals older than 30 months born in another member state as given in the Annex to the Decision No. 2009/719/EC

3. Bovine animals that were not slaughtered for human consumption

BSE testing is applied to all the bovine animals older than 24 months, all the animals that died or were killed (by the owner, other person or predator), with the exception of animals:

- killed within eradication of diseases, such as mouth and foot disease, anthrax,
- mass mortality due to intoxication, natural disasters (e.g. lightning, flooding, fire).

The given exceptions when the official samples for BSE have not been taken are documented by the regional veterinary and food administration that makes an official record on the veterinary inspection on site. All the official records and documentation on the implemented veterinary inspections are archived for 7 years.

The aim of the Breeding programme for resistance of sheep to TSE is to select the resistance to TSE in sheep breeds which are of the domestic origin or they create a significant population on their territory.

Programme is aimed at flocks with high genetic value and at breeding rams included into mating. In cooperation with the Union of sheep and goats breeders in Slovakia a list of breeding holdings was prepared, in which the programme will be performed.

At the same time the examination for genotyping becomes the condition of movement of breeding rams for further breeding – it means that all breeding rams will have to be examined prior to movement for a resistance to scrapie and the movement shall be permitted only in compliance with stated conditions.

In 2015, discriminatory tests on historical BSE cases wil be performed, in order to provide more solid epidemiologic knowledge on both types of Atypical BSE.

# 2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):	
Embedded in the Annex I and Annex II	

## 4. Measures included in the programme

# 4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departements responsible for implementing the programme

(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.

# 4.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will be carried out on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic.

## 4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

The basic condition at eradication is the animal identification stipulated by the Act 39/2007 Coll. according to which animals must be identified and their identification data must be registered with the central register of animals – Central Database of Livestock – database according to regulation EC 1760/2000 and regulation EC 21/2004.

Total number of registered cattle farms in central database as to 23. 4. 2015 – 25059

Total number of registered sheep farms in central database as to 23. 4. 2015 – 9702

Total number of registered goat farms in central database as to 23. 4. 2015 – 4141

## 4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

The basic condition at eradication is the animal identification stipulated by the Act 39/2007 Coll. according to which animals must be identified and their identification data must be registered with the central register of animals – Central Database of Livestock – identification according to Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 and according to Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 – sheep and goats.

Details on identification of cattle are indicated in the Decree of the The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic of 13 January 2012 No. 20/2012 on identification and registration of bovine and on keeping the central register of bovine.

Details on identification of sheep and goats are indicated in the Decree of the The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic of 13 January 2012 No. 18/2012 on identification and registration of sheep and goats and on keeping the central register of sheep and goats. In compliance with this decree the sheep and goats are identified with unique number.

#### 4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

#### (max. 32000 chars):

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 BSE as well as death of any animal, and to allow examination of such animal - based on the § 37, paragraph 2, letter a) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll.

The notification system in case of confirmed BSE in Slovakia has been governed by:

- 1) Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care as amended by later regulations (hereinafter only the "Act No. 39/2007 Coll.)
- 2) Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No. 999/2001, setting out the rules of TSE prevention and eradication in its full wording (hereinafter only the "Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001")
- 3) National contingency plan for cases of suspicion and occurrence of some TSEs in Slovakia, which is being updated annually (hereinafter only the "National TSE contingency plan ") pursuant to the applicable legislation
- 4) Regional contingency plan for cases of suspicion and occurrence of certain TSEs in Slovakia, which is being updated annually pursuant to the National TSE contingency plan

#### Under § 18 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll:

- (1) The chief veterinary surgeon (SR) notifies directly the European Commission, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as well as the member states within 24 hours
- a) every primary source of BSE disease which has been confirmed within the territory of Slovakia,
- b) about repeal of restrictive measures within the territory of Slovakia, imposed due to occurrence of the BSE source, after this disease has been eradicated.
- (2) In addition to the information as per paragraph 1, on the first business day of each week the chief veterinary surgeon notifies directly the EU Commission as well as the member states about all the secondary BSE sources that have been confirmed within the territory of Slovakia. This notification relates to the previous week ending on Sunday midnight of the previous week.
- (3) Notification as per paragraphs 1 and 2 must be delivered through the last version of the Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS).

Pursuant to Art 6 sec 2 of the Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001, Slovakia informs the EU Commission and other member states on occurrence of TSE other than BSE through the Standing Veterinary Committee.

## 4.6 Testing

#### 4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year

2016

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation	
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	24	8000	8000	
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	6	6	
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0	
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	4	0	
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		2	2	

#### 4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.

354 412

Targets for year

2016

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	1 500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	50	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	300	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2	1 400	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	900	

Other please specify here	0	X
	Add a new row	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	4 350	

#### 4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated

13 084

## Targets for year 2016

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	0	
Other please specify here		X
	ADD A NEW ROW	
Total Rapid tests on caprine animals	100	

# 4.6.4 Confirmatory tests <u>other than rapid tests</u> as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

Targets for year 2016

	Estimated number of tests	
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	4	

#### 4.6.5 Discriminatory tests (Annex X.C point 3.1 (c) and 3.2 (c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999(2001)

#### Targets for year

2016

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	4	
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	16	

#### 4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

2016

Adult sheep population	More than 750,000 animals
	Less than or equal to 750,000 animals

#### Targets for year

	Estimated number	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of TSE cases)	20	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	100	

#### 4.7 Eradication

## 4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

According to Art. 13 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001

In Slovakia we decided not to kill and destroy all bovine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed, depending upon the epidemiological situation and traceability of the animals on that holding.

Where the disease was confirmed in a female animal, its progeny born within two years prior to, or after, clinical onset of the disease is killed and also in all cases all animals of the cohort of the animal in which the disease was confirmed were killed.

#### 4.7.1.2 Summary table

#### Targets for year

2016

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	

#### 4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in ovine and caprine animals

#### 4.7.2.1 Description

#### (max. 32000 chars):

In the case of confirmation of TSE in an ovine or caprine animal the killing and complete destruction of all animals, embryos and ova:

- in so far as they are identifiable, the parents, all embryos, ova and the last progeny of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed in addition to those mentioned above,

#### with the exception of:

- breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype,
- breeding ewes carrying at least 1 ARR allele and no VRQ allele, and
- ovine carrying at least one ARR allele which are intended solely for slaughter,

Only the following animals may be introduced to the holding(s):

- (a) male sheep of the ARR/ARR genotype;
- (b) female sheep carrying at least 1 ARR allele and no VRQ allele;
- (c) Caprine animals provided that:
- no ovine animals other than those of the ARR/ARR genotype are present on the holding,
- thorough cleaning and disinfection of all animal housing on the premises has been carried out following de-stocking,
- the holding shall be subjected to intensified TSE monitoring, including the testing of all culled and dead on farm caprine animals over the age of 18 months.

Only the following ovine germinal products may be used in the holding(s):

- (a) semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype;
- (b) embryos carrying at least 1 ARR allele and no VRQ allele.

Following the application on a holding of the measures:

- (a) movement of ARR/ARR sheep from the holding shall not be subject to any restriction;
- (b) sheep carrying only one ARR allele may be moved from the holding only to go directly for slaughter for human consumption or for the purposes of destruction;
- (c) sheep of other genotypes may only be moved from the holding for the purposes of destruction.

In the Slovak Republic upon confirmation of TSE and in eradication of scrapie in ovine and caprine animals steps are taken in compliance with:

- Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No. 999/2001, Annex VII in its full wording (hereinafter only "Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001") and

- National contingency plan for cases of suspicion and occurrence of some TSEs in Slovakia (hereinafter only "NPP for TSE") and its Annex 5 Operational manual for TSE which is annually up-dated and
- Regional contingency plans for cases of suspicion and occurrence of some TSEs (hereinafter only "RPP for TSE"), updated annually by all the Regional veterinary and food authorities in Slovakia according to the NPP for TSE.

Historically in Slovakia there has not been confirmed any scrapie in caprine animals (details are provided in response given to part 2.2.). By the monitoring of TSE in caprine animals from 2003 till the present day (17.9.2015) in Slovakia there was not confirmed any scrapie in caprine animals.

In Slovakia, historically as well as at present there has been stable low population of caprine animals. Based on data of the Central Register of Livestock (hereinafter only "CEHZ") as at 17.9.2015 in Slovakia the number of caprine animals amounts to:

- 911 adult male animals older than 18 months and
- 13 546 adult female animals older than 18 months.

In case any scrapie in caprine animals is confirmed in Slovakia in the future, Slovakia will proceed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 and NPP for TSE and RPP for TSE.

Due to the low number of caprine population in Slovakia as well as due to the findings of the epizootiological study of a specific case of scrapie, in choosing the options of eradication in caprine animals Slovakia would proceed as follows::

- a) upon confirmation of a classical form of scrapie Slovakia would prefer the procedure according to the Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001, Annex VII Chapter B point 2.2.2 letter b) Option 1 with a possible use of the exception as per letter i) and ii)
- b) upon confirmation of an atypical form of scrapie for eradication Slovakia would proceed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 Annex VII Chapter B point 2.2.3.

#### 4.7.2.2 Summary table

## Targets for year 2016

	Estimated number	
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (classical scrapie)	100	
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(classical scrapie)	500	
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	2 500	

## 4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

#### 4.7.3.1 General description

Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

(max. 32000 chars):

Programme is aimed at flocks with high genetic value and at breeding rams included into mating. In cooperation with the Union of sheep and goats breeders in Slovakia a list of breeding holdings was prepared, in which the programme will be performed.

At the same time the examination for genotyping becomes the condition of movement of breeding rams for further breeding – it means that all breeding rams will have to be examined prior to movement for a resistance to scrapie and the movement shall be permitted only in compliance with stated conditions.

State veterinary institutes keep the database containing the following information:

- a) registration numbers of all flocks included into the programme (CDL) with indication of a breed and number of animals,
- b) identification numbers of individual animals from which the sample was taken,
- c) results of tests for genotyping.

DVFA, after performance of the test for genotyping, shall issue a certificate for each sampled animal, in which an identification number of the animal as well as its genotype shall be indicated.

42 Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Specific rules for flocks included into the programme

- a) all animals in a flock which are to be genotyped, shall be identified in compliance with the valid legislation
- b) all rams prior to mating shall be examined by the test for genotyping
- c) all rams with VRQ allele shall be either castrated or slaughtered within 6 months since determination of the genotype, no such animal can be moved, except for movement for slaughter to a slaughterhouse and no animal can be used for breeding
- d) all female animals, which are carriers of VRQ allele, must not be moved from a holding, except for movement for a slaughter to a slaughterhouse
- e) other male animals or semen from other male animals, which are not certified within this programme, must not be used in a flock for the purpose of mating

Recognition of the status of sheep flocks in relation to resistance to scrapie

It is possible to grant to a flock the following 2 statutes

- a) level I., if a flock consists of ARR/ARR genotype only
- b) level II., if progeny of a flock originates from rams with ARR/ARR. genotype only

The competent DVFA grants the statutes on the basis of submission of an application of an owner of holder of animals. The part of the application shall be submission of the list of all animals in a flock together with respective certificates on genotyping.

#### 4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2016

	Estimated number	
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3 000	

#### 5. Costs

# 5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

NA

# 5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year:

2016

			Unitary cost/ceiling		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	yes
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	8 000	7.4	59200	yes
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	no
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	6	7.4	44.4	yes
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	2	7.4	14.8	yes

2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)								
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested			
2.1. Rapid tests		4 450	7.4	32930	yes	X		
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested			
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		4	50	200	yes	X		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested			
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		20	50	1000	yes	X		
4. Discriminatory testing (as re	ferred to in point 4.6.5)							
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested			
4.1. Primary molecular tests		20	194	3880	yes	X		
5. Genotyping								
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested			
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)		2 620	6	15720	yes	X		

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)		13 000	6	78000	yes	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4712)		30	500	15000	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		100	70	7000	yes	X
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		500	50	25000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
	Total			237 989,20 €		

#### 5.3. 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 reimbursment/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 perform 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):

The financial provision of the Program of prevention, monitoring and control of TSEs, the Breeding programme for resistance of sheep to TSE scrapie and the National contingency plan for case of suspicion and occurrence of certain TSEs) (hereinafter referred to as "National TSE programmes") is realized on the basis of the valid legislation and is covered from the state budget.

Takings of official samples for TSE testing and for genotyping (hereinafter referred to as "all official samples") are taken by:

- 1) official veterinarians, they are private veterinary surgeons who have concluded with the respective District Veterinary and Food Administration (hereinafter referred to as "DVFA") the agreement for the execution of professional veterinary activities for the calendar year when the costs associated with the sampling (sampling and transport to DVFA) are covered from the state budget through the DVFA on the basis of invoices issued by official veterinarians.
- 2) DVFA veterinary inspectors, they are state employees, when the costs associated with samplings are financed within expenses of the DVFA from the state budget.

The sampling kits for samples are provided by the DVFA and the National reference laboratory for TSE (hereinafter referred to as "NRL for TSE") and the

costs are covered from the state budget.

The transport of samples from the DVFA to the State Veterinary and Food Institute (hereinafter referred to as "SVFI") Veterinary and Food Institute (hereinafter referred to as "VFI") in Dolný Kubín and to the NRL for TSE of the Veterinary Institute (hereinafter "VI") in Zvolen is ensured by these state laboratories and the costs are covered from the 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):

The testing of all official samples is provided only by the state veterinary laboratories, namely the SVFI VFI in Dolný Kubín and the NRL for TSE the VI in Zvolen. The costs associated with the testing of all official samples are according to the tariff scale of laboratory diagnostics for the respective year covered from the 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):

The compensations for the animals are realized at the central level and on the basis of veterinary measures ordered by the DVFA in pursuance of the valid legislation through the state organization - Agricultural Paying Agency (hereinafter referred to as "APA") subject directly to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MARD SR") and are covered from the state budget.

- d) Implementing entities **vaccination (if applicable)**: 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):

Without vaccination

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In pursuance of the valid legislation all the financial means incurred for the realization of the fulfilment of the National TSE programmes are completely covered only from the state budget.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

□ Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 100% (max 32000 characters)

The actual costs incurred from the state budget for the testing of all official samples for TSE monitoring and genotyping at the extent applied according to the National programmes of the Slovak Republic are higher than their co-financing by the EC. Since 1.1.2014 it has been started in the Slovak Republic, in

3.	Source	of	fundina	of	eliaible	measures

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

 $\boxtimes$  yes

 $\square$ no

#### **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 <u>SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD</u> 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
	6753_4247.doc	6753_4247.doc	66 kb
6753_4248.doc		6753_4248.doc	248 kb
		Total size of attachments :	314 kb