



## Annex I.c : Programme for the control and eradication of Classical Swine Fever or African Swine Fever submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

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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**

**Monday, August 31, 2015 11:38:33**

**Submission Number**

**1441013916471-6551**



# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## Identification of the programme

Member state: SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

Disease: Classical swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2016

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## A. Programme Information

### 1. Contact

Name : Prof. Jozef Bíreš, DVM, DrSC.

Phone : 00421260257212

Your job type within the CA : CVO

Email : [biresh@svps.sk](mailto:biresh@svps.sk)

### 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 2014 epidemiological CSF-situation was consolidated in the Slovak Republic. At 20-th June 2011 all areas of the Slovak Republic were removed from the list in the Annex to Decision 2008/855/EC. 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 2014 totally 17757 samples from 815 farms were serologically examined in domestic pigs. Samples were taken according to the national monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs - "Monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs". Totally 40 samples from 18 farms were virologically examined, none of them was virologically positive.

In the year 2014 totally 25078 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2014 totally 24437 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, out of which 10 were positive. Details on geographical location of the positive samples are in attachment.

Samples were taken according to Emergency measures against classical swine fever (CSF) in wild boar from 1 January 2014 till 31 December 2014 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

and the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.

The measures were focused on an all-year shooting of boar game and the monitoring of CSF

- in the category of young boars and one year old boars;
- all sick and suspicious wild boar;
- perished boar;
- killed adult boar according to an approved hunting plan.

monitoring has been performed:

- in infected area in all hunted and perished wild boar
- in non-infected area in all hunted and perished wild boar in the period from 1 February till 15

July, and after this date the extent of the monitoring has been determined by the DVFA based on the fulfilment of the monitoring in the period February – July, however minimum in 20 % from hunted wild boar.

In the year 2013 totally 17770 samples from 780 farms were serologically examined in domestic pigs. Samples were taken according to the national monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs - "Monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs". Totally 55 samples from 20 farms were virologically examined, none of them was virologically positive.

In the year 2013 totally 22464 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2013 totally 21848 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, out of which 14 were positive.

In the year 2012 totally 22322 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2012 totally 21610 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, out of which 36 were positive.

In the year 2012 totally 17626 samples were serologically examined in domestic pigs, none of them was serologically positive. Totally 63 samples were virologically examined, none of them was virologically positive.

In the year 2011 totally 19845 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2011 totally 19120 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, out of which 80 were positive.

In the year 2011 totally 15049 samples were serologically examined in domestic pigs, none of them was serologically positive. Totally 68 samples were virologically examined, none of them was virologically positive.

In the year 2010 totally 22938 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, none of them was positive. In the year 2010 totally 22117 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, out of which 265 were positive.

In the year 2010 totally 19640 samples were serologically examined in domestic pigs, none of them was serologically positive. Totally 167 samples were virologically examined, none of them was virologically positive.

Samples were taken according to the national monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs - "Monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs" and detailed reports on CSF outbreaks in domestic pigs were submitted to the EC and Member States.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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).

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.

CSF - expert group proposed demarcation of risk areas based on the following criteria:

- last occurrence of CSF in domestic pigs in the Slovak Republic,
- last occurrence of CSF in wild boars in the Slovak Republic,
- last occurrence of CSF in wild boars in Hungary,
- occurrence of serologically positive samples in the Slovak Republic,
- last oral vaccination campaign of wild boars in the Slovak Republic,
- density of wild boars;

At present a area with higher CSF risk in the Slovak Republic is an area covering the territory of districts bordering with districts in Hungary.

Area with higher CSF risk includes:

The District Veterinary and Food Administrations of Zvolen ( Krupina district only); Veľký Krtíš (Veľký Krtíš district);Lučenec ( Lučenec and Poltár districts); Levice (Levice district); Nové Zámky (Nové Zámky district); Komárno (Komárno district); Rimavská Sobota (Rimavská Sobota district only).

Area with lower CSF risk is an area covering the territory of districts, located outside the CSF high risk area in the extent indicated in the national programme.

The surveillance of CSF in wild boars will be performed in the years 2015 and 2016 on the whole territory of the SR.

Monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs will be performed in the years 2015 and 2016 on the whole territory of the SR.

Monitoring in domestic pigs in the defined area with lower CSF risk:

1. Breeding holdings, multiplier holdings and production holdings – all holdings from which movements of animals are realized and which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals
  - monitoring through taking the samples directly in the holding
  - monitoring of breeding holdings, multiplier holdings and production holdings – to examine 7 samples at interval of maximum 3 months – preferably from pigs of basic herd (the same newly introduced animals into the holding)
  - monitoring In the big commercial holdings (more than 1000 animals) - 8 samples per breeding holding at intervals of maximum 3 months
  - monitoring of production holdings, that do not have more than 6 pigs (back yard holdings) , to examine all pigs per year

2. Sows and boars in backyard pig holdings (less than 7 animals) in breeders (non-commercial holdings) that produce weanlings, to examine all pigs of basic herd per year

Monitoring in domestic pigs in the defined area with higher CSF risk:

1. Breeding holdings, multiplier holdings (all holdings with breeding sows) – all holdings from which

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

movements of animals are realized and which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals

- monitoring through taking the samples directly in the holding  
- the minimum number of samples/animal to be tested must allow for the detection of 5 % prevalence with 95 % confidence, which is a maximum of 59 animals, depending on the size of the holding, every 3 months.

2. Production holdings (fattening pigs) – all holdings from which movements of animals are realized and which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals

- monitoring through taking the samples directly in the holding  
- the minimum number of samples to be taken for serological tests must allow for the detection of 10 % seroprevalence with 95 % confidence every 3 months for fattening farms. These correspond to a maximum of 29 animals per holding

- monitoring of production holdings, that do not have more than 6 pigs (back yard holdings), to examine all pigs at intervals of maximum 3 months

3. Sows and boars in backyard pig holdings (less than 7 animals) in breeders (non-commercial holdings) that produce weanlings, to examine all pigs of basic herd at intervals of maximum 3 months.

Monitoring in wild boars will be performed in the years 2015 and 2016 on the whole territory of the SR.

- in the defined area with higher CSF risk to examine all hunted and perished wild boars virologically as well as serologically

- in the defined area with lower CSF risk to examine all hunted and perished wild boar in the period from 1 February till 15 July, and after this date the extent of the monitoring will be determined by the DVFA based on the fulfilment of the monitoring in the period February – July, however minimum in 20 % from hunted wild boars.

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

No obstacles and constraints have been identified.

### 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

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- 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



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- 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;
- m) safe removal of bowels, including hunting rights after sampling on the spot or in a rendering plant;
- n) safe removal of hunted virologically positive boar game;

### 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) :*

- *surveillance in holdings*
- *surveillance in wild boars/feral pigs*
- *vaccination in holdings and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination*
- *vaccination in wild boar/feral pigs and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination*

*Add maps as necessary .*

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(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).

At present a area with higher CSF risk in the Slovak Republic is an area covering the territory of districts bordering with districts in Hungary:

The District Veterinary and Food Administrations of Zvolen ( Krupina district only); Veľký Krtíš (Veľký Krtíš district);Lučenec ( Lučenec and Poltár districts); Levice (Levice district); Nové Zámky (Nové Zámky district); Komárno (Komárno district); Rimavská Sobota (Rimavská Sobota district only).

Area with lower CSF risk is an area covering the territory of districts, located outside the CSF high risk area in the extent indicated in the national programme.

Area with lower CSF risk includes:

The District Veterinary and Food Administrations of Bratislava (Bratislava I - V districts); Senec (Senec, Pezinok and Malacky districts);Trnava (Trnava, Piešťany and Hlohovec districts);Dunajská Streda (Dunajská Streda district);Galanta (Galanta district);Senica (Senica and Skalica districts);Trenčín (Trenčín and Bánovce nad Bebravou districts);Nové Mesto nad Váhom (Nové Mesto nad Váhom and Myjava districts);Púchov (Púchov, Považská Bystrica and Ilava districts);Prievidza (Prievidza and Partizánske districts);Nitra (Nitra and Zlaté Moravce districts);Topľčany (Topoľčany district);Šaľa (Šaľa district);Žilina (Žilina and Bytča districts);Čadca (Čadca and Kysucké Nové Mesto districts);Dolný Kubín (Dolný Kubín, Tvdošín and Námestovo districts);Martin (Martin and Turčianske Teplice districts);Liptovský Mikuláš (Liptovský Mikuláš and Ružomberok districts);Banská Bystrica (Banská Bystrica and Brezno districts); Rimavská Sobota (Revúca district only); Zvolen (Zvolen and Detva districts);Žiar nad Hronom (Žiar nad Hronom, Žarnovica and Banská Štiavnica districts);Poprad (Poprad, Kežmarok and Levoča districts); Prešov (Prešov and Sabinov districts);Bardejov (Bardejov district);Vranov nad Topľou (Vranov nad Topľou district);Svidník (Svidník and Stropkov districts);Humenné (Humenné, Medzilaborce and Snina districts); Stará Ľubovňa district);Košice-mesto (Košice I - IV districts);Košice-okolie (Košice-okolie district); Michalovce (Michalovce and Sobrance districts);Rožňava (Rožňava district);Spišská Nová Ves (Spišská Nová Ves and Gelnica districts) and Trebišov (Trebišov district).

Slovakia and Hungary shall co-operate in the event of demarcation of infected or risk areas in the border zone.

## 4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

### 4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Directive 2001/89/EC

Directive 82/894/EEC

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 CSF 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.

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 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 (in attachment).

### Domestic pigs

In the year 2014 was active 815 pig farms (with aprox. 520 000 animals) from which was 378 back yard holdings (everyone with less than 7 animals).

Defined area with higher CSF risk is the area with low density of pig farms. No. of registered active pig farms on the CSF-high risk territory in the year 2014 - 258 active pig farms (with aprox. 130 000 animals) from which was 69 back yard holdings (holdings with less than 7 animals).

## 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) :

### Domestic pigs

Directive 64/432/EEC

Directive 92/102/EEC

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 2015 –1474.

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) :

Directive 64/432/EEC

Commission Decision 2008/855/EC

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

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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 Decision 2008/855/EC of 3 November 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 Tests used and sampling and testing schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

#### 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

(max. 32000 chars):

Monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs is described in section 3.- Description of the submitted programme. Monitoring for the year 2016 in wild boars: According to „Plan of control of classical swine fever in wild boar population “.

- in the defined area with higher CSF risk to examine all hunted and perished wild boars virologically as well as serologically

- in the defined area with lower CSF risk to examine all hunted and perished wild boars virologically as well as serologically in the period from 1 February till 15 July, and after this date the extent of the monitoring will be determined by the DVFA based on the fulfilment of the monitoring in the period February – July, however minimum in 20 % from hunted wild boars.

tests used and serological/virological strategy

Serological tests:

— NPLA test (strain Alfort/187 or Vdiv:4706/01 (Slovak field strain representative of genogroup 2.3 and phenotype Chrámec 93), SK-6 cells)

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

Diagnostic manual Commission decision 2002/106/EC

— ELISA "home-made"

Validated in accordance with OIE Quality Standard and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious Disease.

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

Diagnostic manual Commission decision 2002/106/EC

— Virus cultivation on SK-6 cell cultures in microtitration plate. Visualisation of antigen is performed with

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

Diagnostic manual Commission decision 2002/106/EC

— 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

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commission Decision 2008/855/EC

According to Plan of control of classical swine fever in wild boar population in Slovakia .

Program of surveillance and preventive measures adopted in the holdings located in the area with higher CSF risk:

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. to keep all the pig in the holding in their stable premises or at place where they can be isolated from wild boars; it shall order the placing of materials which may come into contact with pigs in the holding in such a way so as to prevent the contact of wild boars with them.
3. prohibition of movement of pigs out from and into the holding without permission by the respective authority adopted with regard to the epizootological situation
4. usage of effective disinfecting facilities at entry into holdings and into individual areas for lairage of pigs as well as at exit from them
5. to comply with hygienic measures for entrance and exit of persons which come into contact with wild

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- boars as well as for decrease of the risk of spreading of classical swine fever virus, including temporary ban of entrance of such persons into pig holdings,
6. taking samples for laboratory examination from all perished or sick animals with signs of CSF
  7. clinical examination and taking samples for laboratory examination from all registered holdings within a radius of three kilometres
  8. measures against the contact of pigs in the holding with: the part of hunted or found perished wild boars as well as materials and equipment, including the possible vectors of infection, which could have been contaminated with classical swine fever virus
  9. that pigs, their semen, embryos or eggs are not moved from the infected area for the purposes of trade with member states
  10. the monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs for the years 2014 and 2015 and the control of movement of domestic pigs in compliance with directions of the SVFA SR.

### Peace time bio-security measures

In the high risk area the respective authority shall order official supervision in pig holdings (including backyards farms) so that to prevent the spreading of the disease, mainly:

1. to keep all the pig in the holding in their stable premises or at place where they can be isolated from wild boars;
2. prohibition of movement of pigs out from and into the holding without permission by the relevant authority
3. usage of effective disinfecting facilities at entry into holdings and into individual areas for lairage of pigs as well as at exit from them (excluding backyards farms),
4. to comply with hygienic measures for entrance and exit of persons which come into contact with wild boars as well as for decrease of the risk of spreading of classical swine fever virus, including temporary ban of entrance of such persons into pig holdings (excluding backyards farms),
5. taking samples for laboratory examination from sick animals with signs of CSF

### 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) :

According to Directive 2001/89/EC

According to CSF-national contingency plan (in attachment)

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 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is State Veterinary Administration of the Slovak Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.  
Tasks of the responsible authorities are described in section 4.1.  
The Veterinary 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.  
All veterinary practitioners and hunters (who perform ASF- sampling ) shall be regularly trained by regional veterinary officers. Number of samples and time sampling shall be under control of regional veterinary officers.  
SVFA reports to Commission the implementation of the programme in accordance to current EU legislation (ADNS, Directive 82/894/EEC).

## 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) :

Programme for wild boar



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 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 in infected area and compensation according to national programme

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

Total estimated premiums for 2015 (2,000 wild boars): 34 000 €

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

The vaccination has started in February 2005. In 2010 vaccination has been suspended. SR will continue with monitoring and control measures without vaccination. Emergency vaccination of wild boars is possible if the epidemiological situation will be negatively changed.

Programme for domestic pigs:

### 1.3. Diagnostic tests

- Sampling: according to the monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs.
- Cost for diagnostic tests in 2015 (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 monitoring

### B. Targets

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

Targets for year: **2016**

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	Slovakia (high risk area)	Commercial	189	189	8 947	0	0
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Slovakia (high risk area)	Backyard	69	69	205	0	0
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Slovakia (low risk area)	Commercial	248	248	7 636	0	0
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Slovakia (low risk area)	Backyard	309	309	969	0	0
Totals : 815				815	17 757	0	0
<b>Add a new row</b>							

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

Targets for year: **2016**

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Slovakia (high risk area)	7 662	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	10490	0
SLOVENSKA REPUBLI	Slovakia (low risk area)	32 743	hunting bag	wild boars	Active	14588	0
<b>Totals :</b>		40 405				25 078	0
<b>Add a new row</b>							

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

*Targets for year: 2016*

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Totals :</b>				0	
<b>Add a new row</b>					

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

*Targets for year: 2016*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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	Slovakia (high risk area) <sup>+</sup>	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	9 152	9152	0	no comments	<b>X</b>
SLOVENSKA REPL	Slovakia (low risk area)	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	8 605	8605	0	no comments	<b>X</b>
SLOVENSKA REPL	Slovakia (high risk area) <sup>+</sup>	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	10 490	10490	8	post vaccination antibodies	<b>X</b>
SLOVENSKA REPL	Slovakia (low risk area)	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	14 588	14588	0	no comments	<b>X</b>
SLOVENSKA REPL	Slovakia (high risk area) <sup>+</sup>	Feral pigs	Virus isolation	Tissue	10 490	10490	0	no comments	<b>X</b>
SLOVENSKA REPL	Slovakia (low risk area)	Feral pigs	Virus isolation	Tissue	14 588	14588	0	no comments	<b>X</b>
<b>Totals :</b>					<b>67 913</b>	<b>67 913</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>Add a new row</b>									

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

#### C.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

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

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

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

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal	25 078	0	0	yes	<b>X</b>
Sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal	17 757	0.55	9766,35	yes	<b>X</b>
Tests	ELISA	Individual or pooled sample test	42 835	3,38	144 782,3	yes	<b>X</b>
Tests	Virus isolation/virological test	Individual or pooled sample test	25 078	24.95	625 696,1	yes	<b>X</b>

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
<b>2. Vaccination in wild boars and feral pigs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
<b>3. Compensation paid to owners</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100%/ Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>6. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
	<b>Total</b>				780 244,75 €	
	<b>Total</b>				780 244,75 €	
	<b>Total</b>				780 244,75 €	
	<b>Total</b>				780 244,75 €	
	<b>Total</b>				780 244,75 €	
	<b>Total</b>				780 244,75 €	
	<b>Total</b>				780 244,75 €	

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 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 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) :*

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).

#### 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)



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The state laboratory (reference laboratory - 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 monitoring

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

not applicable

### 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

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 3. 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

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# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 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, .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
	CSF risk area 2015.doc	CSFriskarea2015.doc	86 kb
		Total size of attachments :	86 kb

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