EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3856/2008

Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

Eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever

Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

Slovenia

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC

ANNEX I

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of the animal diseases or zoonoses refers to in Article 1(a)[1]

1. **Identification of the programme**

Member State: SLOVENIA

Disease(s)[2]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Request of Community co-financing for[3]: 2009

Reference of this document:

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Date sent to the Commission: 25. 4. 2008

2. **Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)[4]:**

DOMESTIC PIGS

There are approximately 500,000 pigs in the Republic of Slovenia, located in 23.338 establishments. Seven big farms with approximately 500 to 5,700 sows per farm represent one half of pig production.

Since May 1996, when the last outbreak of CSF had been recorded, the Republic of Slovenia has been free of CSF. Slovenia has stopped the vaccination of pigs against CSF at the end of October 2000. Upon cessation of vaccination, regular monitoring program has been established in order to obtain the exact epizootiological situation in pig population. The feeding of catering waste to pigs is prohibited from 1. October 2003.

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[1] In the case of the second and subsequent years of a multi-annual programme that has already been approved by a Commission Decision, only section1, section 7 and section 8 need to be completed.

[2] One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, control and eradication of different diseases.

[3] Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested.

[4] A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

WILD BOARS

Wild boar population has been monitored in a framework of pilot studies since 1998. In March 2002, first serological positive results were confirmed in the southern border region of the country. VARS decided to establish a long-term monitoring and surveillance programme on the whole territory of Slovenia in 2003. In 2004 monitoring was modified within a twinning project with Germany.

In accordance with the Monitoring Programme, each year exact number of shot wild boars must be subjected to serological testing for the presence of CSF virus. It is estimated that 406 blood samples (shot wild boars), fit for laboratory investigation should be taken nation-wide based on the random sampling.

According to the population density of wild boar, based on sampling districts (combined hunting district with a size of about 1000 sqkm), in sampling districts with less than 1,0 wild boar shot per sqkm hunting area, 29 blood samples should be investigated, in sampling districts with more than 1,0 wild boar shot per sqkm, 58 blood samples should be investigated.

In the frame of the program the territory of Slovenia is divided into 13 hunting/rearing areas, where app. 141 hunting societies collect samples. Samples are collected in each area with regard to the number of killed wild boars per square km. Hunting bag for 10 hunting/rearing areas is limited to 1 killed wild boar per square kilometre and therefore 29 samples from each hunting/rearing area should be taken. Hunting bag for two hunting areas is more than 1 shot wild boar per sqkm so 58 samples should be taken through the whole year. It is estimated that 406 blood samples, fit for laboratory investigation should be taken, thus a 10 % prevalence of antibodies against CSF is provided in the detection of disease, with 95 % confidence.

In addition to this all (as much as possible) wild boars shot in the area along the border with Croatia (risk based samples) should be tested as well.

All found dead wild boars should be tested (virologicaly) for presence of CSFV.

Table 2: Serological testing of wild boar population in the period from 1998 to 2005

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
No. of tested	61	30	52	50	1,243	323	470	447	427	679
No. of positive	0	0	0	0	6* - 14*	0	0	0	0	0

* On 7 March 2002, the National Veterinary Institute notified the VARS that 6 out of 14 samples taken from wild boars showed positive reaction for antibodies against CSF virus. Wild boars in two hunting areas in the south of Slovenia were tested against CSF within the regular monitoring. No clinical signs of disease were detected, and no dead wild boars were found. Immediately thereafter, VARS organised a meeting of the National Disease Control Centre. It was decided that samples were to be taken from all killed wild boars, to be tested for the presence of antibodies and CSF virus. The following diagnostic tests have been used: serology (ELISA, CSF SERO), virus isolation and antigen ELISA.

In the period from 25 March to 13 May 2002, 64 samples (the spleen and coagulum) of wild boars were examined. Fourteen thereof tested positive for the specific antibodies against CSF virus, however all the samples (including the 14 positive for the specific antibodies against CSF) were negative in the antigen ELISA test.

3. **Description of the submitted programme**[5]:

DOMESTIC PIGS

On the basis of annual *Rules on the carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccination of animals* are laying down monitoring programmes for each year.

For year 2009 the CSF monitoring program will consist of:

I. Monitoring program for large pig farms (7):

- 25 blood samples – breeding sows - each quarter
- 10 blood samples – fattening pigs - each quarter;

II. Monitoring program for other pig holdings:

Two side sampling scheme will be implemented.

1. Herd based sampling scheme to detect a 1% level of sero-positive herds with 95% confidence (149 pig herds) combined with the risk based approach:
   a. sampling in breeding herds: because breeding animals play an important role in the transmission of the disease over big distances, breeding pigs are the target population in the sampling scheme;
   b. sampling in small breeding herds: non-commercial farms, back-yard herds,... usually present greater risk regarding CSF infection than larger pig units because of usually poorer biosecurity conditions;
   c. holdings in the border region to Croatia due to the CSF outbreaks in the border region with Slovenia;
   d. Investigation of fallen stock collected by VHS (Veterinary Hygienic Service) in regional units of NVI.
      - using PCR – technique
      - on average, about 28.000 pig carcasses are sent to regional units of NVI
      - 1% of these submissions have to be systematically tested concerning CSF after post-mortem examination (approx. 300 samples per year).

2. Detection of within-herd prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence in breeding herds, also combined with risk based components:
   a. purchased breeding pigs;
   b. pigs with health problems.

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[5] A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

It is estimated that for year 2009 the number of samples will be approx. 8.000.

WILD BOAR

The main objective of the monitoring program is to have an effective survey on possible presence of Classical Swine Fever in population of wild boar in compliance with the EU recommendations established.

According to the program 406 blood samples (random sampling - shot wild boars) should be taken and sent for laboratory investigation and all (as much as possible) samples from the border region with Croatia (risk based) should be tested as well.
All found dead wild boars and road-kills collected by NVIs VHS should be virologicall.y tested.

It is estimated that for year 2009, 800 samples will be taken in the frame of the wild boar monitoring programme.

4. **Measures of the submitted programme**

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2009

First year:	Last year:
☐ Control	☐ Eradication
☐ Testing	☐ Testing
☐ Slaughter of animals tested positive	☐ Slaughter of animals tested positive
☐ Killing of animals tested positive	☐ Killing of animals tested positive
☐ Vaccination	☐ Extended slaughter or killing
☐ Treatment	☐ Disposal of products
☐ Disposal of products	
☒ Eradication, control or monitoring.	☐ Other measures *(specify)*:

4.2. Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders[6] involved in the programme:

Veterinary Administration of Slovenia (VARS) is in charge of the implementation of the programme. Samples are taken by the official veterinarians in slaughterhouses and by private practitioners with concession in the case of domestic pigs and by hunters in the case of wild boars and than delivered to the National Veterinary Institute (NVI) where laboratory examinations are performed. Hunters are obliged to inform Veterinary Hygienic Service (VHS) of NVI. in the case of found dead wild boars or road-kills, which transport cadavers to the section.

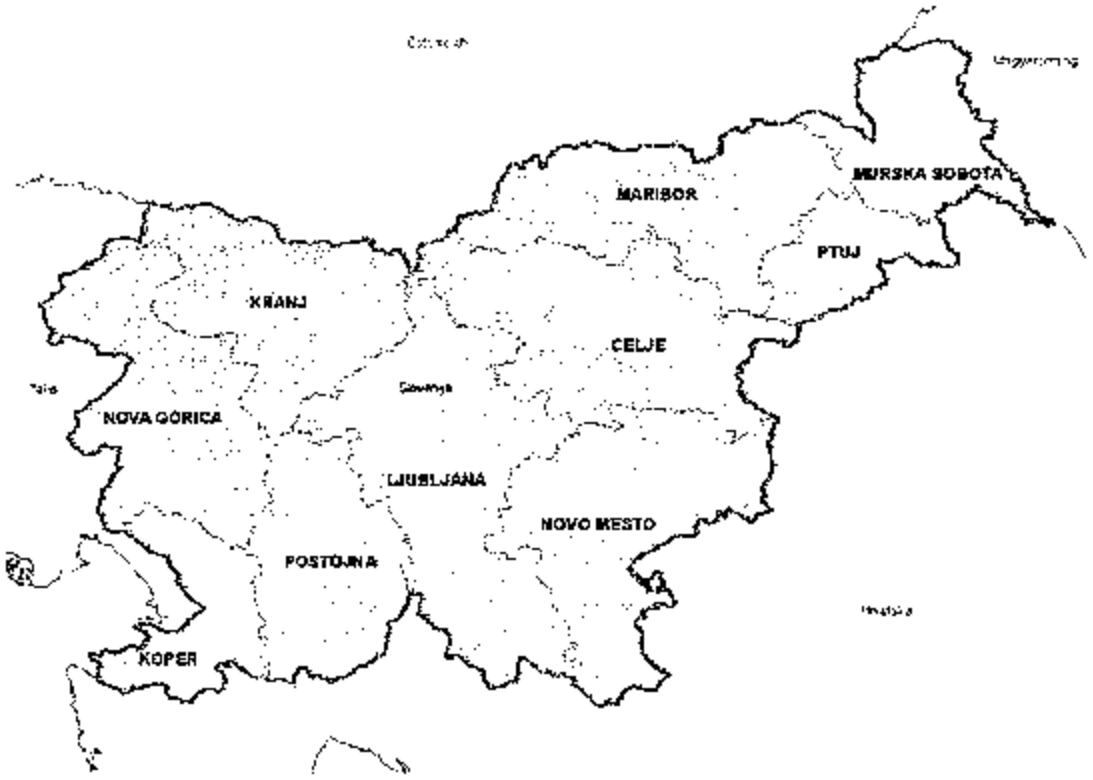
[6] Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

4.3. *Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented*[7]:

DOMESTIC PIGS

The entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia extends over an area of 20,000 square kilometres, and is divided into 10 Regional Offices of the VARS for the needs of operations of veterinary inspection services. In the light of the relative smallness of Slovenia, and a relatively small population of animals, the monitoring programme will be carried out on the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

Figure 1: Regional offices of VARS



WILD BOARS

The Monitoring Programme will be implemented in the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia. According to the population density of wild boar, based on sampling districts (combined hunting district with a size of about 1000 sqkm), in sampling districts with less than 1,0 wild boar shot per sqkm hunting area, 29 blood samples should be investigated, in sampling districts with more than 1,0 wild boar shot per sqkm, 58 blood samples should be investigated.

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7 Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

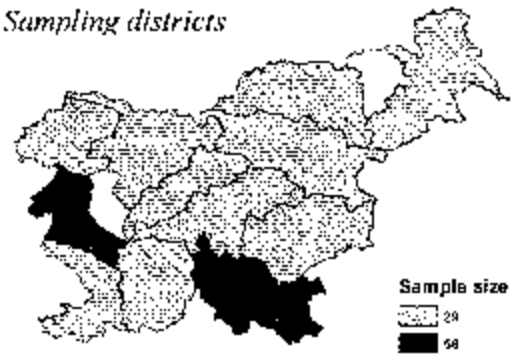
According to the programme, the territory of Slovenia is divided into 13 hunting/rearing areas, where app.141 hunting societies collect samples. Samples are collected in each area with regard to the number of shot wild boars per square km.

Hunting bag for 10 hunting/rearing areas is limited to 1 killed wild boar per square kilometre, and therefore 29 samples from each hunting/rearing area should be taken. Hunting bag in two hunting is higher than 1 shot wild boar per sqkm so in these areas 58 samples should be taken through the whole year.

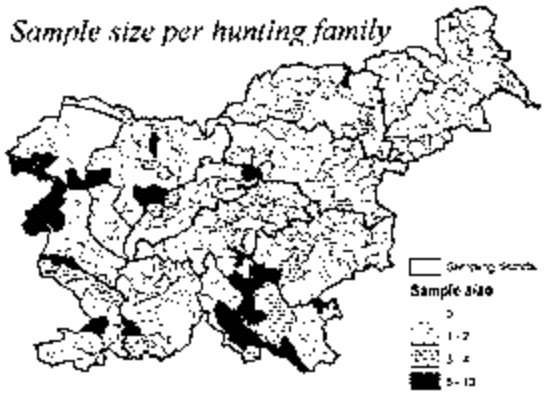
It is estimated that 406 blood samples (random sampling), fit for laboratory investigation should be taken, thus a 10 % prevalence of antibodies against CSF is provided in the detection of disease, with 95 % reliability.

In addition to this, all (as much as possible) samples from the border region with Croatia (risk based) should be tested as well.

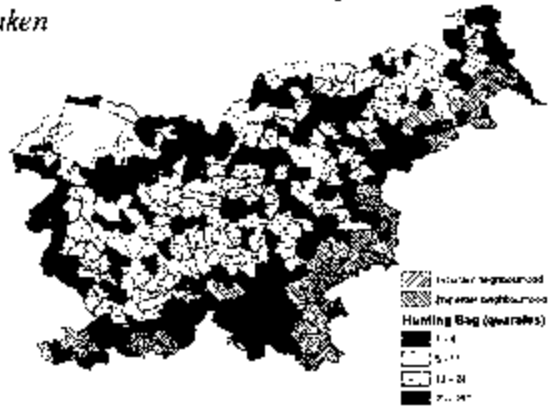
Sampling districts



Sample size per hunting family



Area in which risk based samples should be taken



4.4. Description of the measures of the programme[8]:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

Rules on animal diseases (Ur. l. RS, št. 81/2007)

On the basis of the Rules on animal diseases (Ur. l. RS, št. 81/07) which also transpose COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community 82/894/EEC, CSF is a compulsorily notifiable disease.

When the presence of a disease from former OIE List A is suspected, the veterinary organisation having established the suspicion shall immediately notify thereof by telephone and by fax, on a form that must include the prescribed data, the VARS HQ which, in turn, shall immediately convene a meeting of the NDCC members. The VARS HQ shall provide for a 24-hour service line for these purposes.

The designated laboratory shall immediately communicate the results of diagnostic investigations by telephone (via the 24-hour service line) and by fax or e-mail to the Main Office of the VARS.

VARS must notify the disease immediately or no later than within 24 hours to the International Office of Epizootic Diseases – OIE, the European Commission, and the competent veterinary authorities of all neighbouring countries. Notification shall include all the information required, and it shall be faxed or mailed or forwarded by the ADNS system.

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

Programme is to be conducted in domestic pig population as well as in wild boar population.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Rules on the identification and registration of porcine animals (Ur. l. RS, št. 97/03)

By adopting the Rules on the identification and registration of porcine animals (UL RS 97/03), the Republic of Slovenia has fully transposed the *acquis* into the Slovenian legal order in the sector of identification of porcine animals.

The main element is the central computerised database – The Central Register of Porcine Animals (hereinafter referred to as: CRPA).

Each porcine animal in Slovenia shall be identified as soon as possible or prior to any movements to a different location, with ear tag or tatoo that include a group idnetification number (GIN). GIN cosist of 8 digits, the first two digits represent the code of Slovenia, "SI", and the othet six represent KMG – MID, an identification number that defines the location of holding.

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[8] A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

The primary identification responsibility is on the side of the breeder or holder of animal, who may carry out the physical identification by himself, or have it done by an authorised service. Upon physical identification of animal, animal holder must inform via an authorised service, to the IRS, which enters the animal into the CRPA. Each animal movement shall be notified to the IRS, to enter it in the CRPA. Deadline for the notification and data entry in the CRPA is seven days from the event, or prior to movements of porcine animals to another location.

Control of the identification and registration of porcine animals is carried out by the veterinary and agricultural inspection services, within their respective competence and authorisation.

Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act (Ur. l. RS, št. 93/05)
Rules on the identification and registration of porcine animals (Ur. l. RS, št. 97/03)

The Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act is laying down in Article 7 and 11 that stables under the veterinary control must be registered with the VARS, on the basis of a decision issued within the administrative procedure. Legal and natural persons involved in the breeding activity must report any changes regarding animals, facilities or other changes to the nearest veterinary organisation that is keeping the register of establishments and animals, and notify thereof the VARS.

Animal Identification and Registration Service (hereinafter referred to as: ISR) keeps a register of breeding/rearing establishments in the Republic of Slovenia. Each holding is identified on the basis of a unique KMG – MID, an identification number that defines the location of holding. It shall be obtained by each holding, when entered in the register of agricultural holdings.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds[9]:

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

In the Republic of Slovenia, animals must be identified in accordance with the prescribed identification methods. Movements of porcine animals are recorded in the CRPA established in accordance with the provisions of the Council Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC.
Until 2006, animals moved within the country were accompanied by the prescribed veterinary certificate, on which basis their state of health was verified, certifying that in the place of origin of the animals a certain contagious animal disease transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected. In 2006, veterinary certificates for movements inside the territory of Slovenia were abolished. Only in exceptional cases VARS may require the provision of a veterinary certificate for movements in the territory of RS, where so required in order to protect public and animal health or where required by Community rules.
Movements of the sick and injured animals to the slaughterhouse shall be carried out on the basis of a veterinary referral form only. The holder of animals shall obtain the prescribed veterinary referral form also for animals intended for transport to a slaughterhouse, from the stables with an unverified or suspect epidemiological situation.

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[9] To mention only if applicable.

For Intra-community trade the provisions of Council Directives 90/425/EEC and 64/432/EEC have been enforced since 1st May 2004, when Slovenia became a member of EU.

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of classical swine fever - Pestis suum (Ur. l. RS, št. 62/03, 23/04)
According to the above mentioned rules, which are transposing Directive 2001/89/EC, all animals suspected to be infected with CSF are not allowed to be moved neither in the holding nor from the holding, until the disease is officially ruled out or confirmed. There is prohibition on trade in meat, meat products, semen, ova and embryos of pigs, animal feed, animal waste, and equipment, which could be the cause of the spread disease.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

For monitoring purposes CSF AB ELISA test will be used. For testing of fallen stock, PCR will be used.

For further testing (if necessary): SN-CSF, SN-BVD, SN-BB, CSF AG ELISA, PCR, virus isolation.

Sampling scheme - already decribed under point 3.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

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

A good biosecurity regime should always be in place to improve farm efficiency, protect neighbouring farms and the countryside, and safeguard animal and human health.

Biosecurity measures are taken as routine especially on the large pig units which are managed as a "closed system".

Reduce where possible the movements of people, vehicles or equipment into areas where farm animals are kept and by this to minimise potential contamination with manure, slurry and other products that could carry disease.

Veterinarians taking samples should (direct contact with farm animals occurs) cleanse and disinfect protective clothing, footwear, equipment, vehicles before and after contact, or where practicable use disposable protective clothing.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result[10]:

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of classical swine fever - Pestis suum (Ur. l. RS, št. 62/03, 23/04)

[10] A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (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 the infected holding,).

The mentioned rules are transposing directive 2001/98/EEC.

Article 15 (Measures in case of suspicion or confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever in feral pigs)

1. Immediately after the VARS has information that feral pigs are suspected of being infected, it shall notify thereof the owners of pigs and hunters in the area of the suspected presence of classical swine fever and provide for the laboratory investigations and other investigations to be carried out on all the feral pigs that had been shot or found dead.
2. As soon as confirmation of a primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs has taken place, in order to reduce the spread of disease, the VARS shall immediately:
   a. establish an Expert Group including veterinarians, hunters, biologists and epizootiologists, to assist in:
      - studying the epizootiological situation and determination of the infected zone in accordance with the provisions under item b) of paragraph 4 of Article 16 of these Rules.
      - establishing appropriate measures to be applied in the infected zone in addition to the ones referred to in the items b) and c) of this paragraph. These measures may include suspension of hunting and a ban in feeding feral pigs,
      - drawing up a plan for the eradication of classical swine fever, which shall be submitted by the VARS to the European Commission in accordance with Article 16 of these Rules.
      - carrying out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate classical swine fever from the infected zone;
   b. place under official surveillance pig holdings in the defined infected zone, where the veterinary inspector shall prescribe:
      - an inventory of all the categories of pigs on all holdings to be made by the veterinary organisation. Animal owners shall immediately report any changes to the veterinary organisation. The veterinary inspector shall verify the data in the inventory. In case of free-range rearing, the first inventory may be carried out on the basis of an estimated number of pigs;
      - prohibition of movements of pigs from and to the holding, except in the specific cases, depending on the epizootiological situation, and upon a prior consultation with the NDCC;
      - the installation of disinfection barriers at the entrance to and exit from the holding as well as at the entrance to the individual facilities of the suspect holding;
      - appropriate hygienic measures be applied by all persons entering and leaving the suspect holding in order to minimise the risk of spread of disease; these measures shall include also a temporary prohibition of access to the holding to persons having been in contact with feral pigs;
      - investigations of all dead pigs and of the pigs at the holding that are showing signs of classical swine fever;
      - prohibition of introduction of parts of feral pigs, equipment and accessories, which may be contaminated with the CSF virus, into the pig holdings;
      - prohibition of trade in and movements of pigs , semen, ova and embryos from the infected holding for the purposes of intra-Community trade;
   c. arrange that all feral pigs shot or found dead in the defined infected zone are notified to the veterinary inspector and that, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, investigations are carried out for the presence of the CSF virus. Carcasses of dead feral pigs, where the presence of classical swine fever has

been established, shall be harmlessly disposed of under the official supervision. Notwithstanding the negative results of investigations, the intra-Community trade in the meat of feral pigs originating from the infected zone shall be prohibited. Parts of feral pigs that are not intended for human consumption shall be harmlessly disposed of under the official supervision;

d. ensure that the classical swine fever virus isolate is subject to the laboratory procedure indicated in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus.

3. If a case of classical swine fever has occurred in feral pigs in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia close to the territory of an EU Member State, the VARS shall cooperate with the competent authorities of that Member State in establishing the disease control measures.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

Veterinary Practice Act (Ur. l. RS, št. 33/01, 45/04)
Rules on the compensations in the veterinary field (Ur. l. RS, št. 37/02)

A specific appraising commission shall assess animals prior to slaughter. Compensation shall be determined on the basis of market value of animal. Animal holder shall be paid the compensation, when he has immediately reported the suspicion or outbreak of disease, when all the diagnostic and other investigations of animal have been carried out, and when he has complied with any other prescribed and imposed measures for the prevention and suppression of disease.

Compensation payment procedure shall be instituted on the request of animal holder, who submits an application with the relevant Regional Office of the VARS.

Diagnostic investigation costs, the difference between the slaughter and breeding value, compensation for items and raw materials shall be covered from the national budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Rules on the carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccination of animals

Deadline for the implementation of the programme is defined in the Rules. The control over the implementation is carried out by the official veterinarians in accordance with Annual working plan.

Reporting is done in accordance with the Council Decision 90/424/EEC.

5. Benefits of the programme[11]:

The main benefit would be early detection of possible presence of the disease and by this reduction of possible consequences and costs.

[11] A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years[12]

6.1. Evolution of the disease[13]

6.1.1. Data on herds[a] (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2003 - 2007 **Situation on date:**

Disease[b]: CSF **Animal species: porcine**

Region[c]	Total number of herds[d]	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked[e]	Number of positive herds[f]	Number of new positive herds[g]	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)x100	9 = (4/3)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
SLOVENIA 2003	38.516									
SLOVENIA 2004	43.398		1 737	0	0	0	0		0	0
SLOVENIA 2005	28.956		6 777	0	0	0	0			
SLOVENIA 2006	23 338		1 459	0	0	0	0		0	0
SLOVENIA 2007	26.349		156	0	0	0	0		0	0
Total										

(a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.
(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.
(c) Region as defined in the eradication programme of the Member State.
(d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining or upgrading the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.
(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.
(g) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown*, *Not free-negative*, *Free*, *Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one animal tested positive in this period.

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12 The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.
13 No data to provide in case of rabies.

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2003 - 2007 **Situation on date:**

Disease[a]: CSF **Animal species: porcine**

Region[b]	Total number of animals[c]	Number of animals[d] to be tested under the programme	Number of animals[d] tested	Number of animals tested individually [e]	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered[f]	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/2)x100	10 =(6/4)x100
SLOVENIA.....2003	500.862		4.534	4.534	0				
SLOVENIA 2004	500.862		5.311	5.311	0				
SLOVENIA 2005	490.901		47.169	47.169	562				
SLOVENIA 2006	476.834		6.525	6.525	0				
SLOVENIA 2007	476.141		2.773	2.773	0				
Total									

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
(c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.
(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance: milk bulk tank tests).
(f) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2003 - 2007 **Disease[a]:** CSF **Animal species/category:** porcine

Description of the used serological tests: AB - ELISA, SN, SN - BVD, SN – BD

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: PCR, virus isolation, AG - ELISA

Description of the other used tests:

Region[b]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]
SLOVENIA 2003	4.534	39*				
SLOVENIA 2004	5.311	7*				
SLOVENIA 2005	AB Elisa 47.169	562	208	0		
	SN 123	93				
	SN – BVD 123	3				
SLOVENIA 2006	AB Elisa 6.525	10	AG Elisa 12	0		
	SN 26	4	PCR 183	0		
	SN – BVD 4	0	Virus isolation 13	0		
	SN – BD 4	0				
SLOVENIA 2007	AB ELISA	2.574	AG Elisa	0		
	SN	5	PCR	199		
	SN – BVD	0	Virus isolation	0		
	SN – BD	0				

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
(c) Number of samples tested.
(d) Number of positive samples.

6.6. Data on wildlife[14]

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year: 2001 - 2007 **Method of estimation[(a)]: hunting bag**

Regions[(b)]	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species			
	Species: WILD BOAR	Species:	Species:	Species:
SLOVENIA 2001/02	5.810			
SLOVENIA 2002/03	7.103			
SLOVENIA 2003/04	5.472			
SLOVENIA 2004/05	7.103			
SLOVENIA 2005/06	7.038			
SLOVENIA 2007	6.264			
Total				

(a) The hunting bag is considered to be the standard method of estimation. If other method is used, explain

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

[14] Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease.

6.6.2. *Monitoring of wildlife (one table per year and per disease/species)*

Year: 1998 - 2007 **Disease[a]:** CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER **Animal species:** WILD BOAR

Description of the used serological tests: AB- Elisa, SN

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: PCR

Description of the other used tests:

Region[b]	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
SLOVENIA 1998	0	0	61	0		
SLOVENIA 1999	0	0	30	0		
SLOVENIA 2000	90	0	52	0		
SLOVENIA 2001	59	0	50	0		
SLOVENIA 2002	739	0	1.243	6 + 14		
SLOVENIA 2003	32	0	323	0		
SLOVENIA 2004	1	0	470	0		
SLOVENIA 2005			447	0		
SLOVENIA 2006	2	0	AB Elisa 427	1*		
			SN 2	0		
SLOVENIA 2007			AB Elisa 679	0		

* negative in SN test

(a) Disease and species, if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease[a]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER **Animal species:** PORCINE

Region[b]	Type of the test[c]	Target population[d]	Type of sample[e]	Objective[f]	Number of planned tests
SLOVENIA 2009	AB - Elisa	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	monitoring	6.730
	SN	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	30
	SN_BVD	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	20
	SN-BD	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	20
	PCR	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	320
	Virus isolation	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	10
Total					7.130

Disease[a]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER **Animal species:** WILD BOAR

Region[b]	Type of the test[c]	Target population[d]	Type of sample[e]	Objective[f]	Number of planned tests
SLOVENIA 2008	AB - Elisa	wild boar (shot)	blood	monitoring	600
	SN	wild boar (shot)	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	10
	PCR	wild boar (found dead, road kills)	blood, organs	monitoring	30
	AG - Elisa	wild boar (found dead, road kills)	organs (spleen)	confirmation of disease	30
Total					870

(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)
(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal,)
(e) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk, . .)
(f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ..)

7.1.2. *Targets on testing herds and animals*[15]

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds[(b)]

Disease[(b)]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER **Animal species:** PORCINE

Region[(c)]	Total number of herds[(d)]	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked[(e)]	Number of expected positive herds[(f)]	Number of expected new positive herds[(g)]	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)x100	9 = (4/3)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
SLOVENIA	26.349	26.349	156	0	0	0	0			

(a) Herds or flocks, or holdings as appropriate.
(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.
(c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
(d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.
(g) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown*, *Not free-negative*, *Free*, *Officially free* or *Suspended* and have at least one positive animal in this period.

[15] Data not to provide in case of rabies.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Disease[a]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER **Animal species:** PORCINE

Region[b]	Total number of animals[c]	Number of animals[d] under the programme	Number of animals[d] expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually [e]	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered[f]	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
SLOVENIA	476.141	476.141	7.050	7.050	0				

Disease[a]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER **Animal species:** WILD BOAR

Region[b]	Total number of animals[c]	Number of animals[d] under the programme	Number of animals[d] expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually [e]	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered[f]	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
SLOVENIA	6.264	6.264	830	830	0				

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
(c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme
(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests)
(f) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

Costs related to	*Specification*	*Number of units*	*Unitary cost in €*	*Total amount in €*	*Community funding requested (yes/no)*
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	*Test:* AB - ELISA	7.530	13,63	102.633,90	YES
	Test: AG - ELISA	30	28,08	842,40	YES
	Test: SN	40	31,63	1.265,20	YES
	Test: SN - BVD	20	17,62	352,40	YES
	Test: SN - BD	20	17,62	352,40	YES
	Test: PCR	350	56,62	19.817,00	YES
	Test: VIRUS ISOLATION	10	71,24	712,40	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling	*refund for hunters (for shot wild boar according to the programme HUNTERS ARE CONTRACTED FOR THE PROGRAM ONLY)*	800	15,00	12.000,00	YES
TOTAL				**137,975, 70**	**YES**

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Slovak Republic

Disease(s)[1]: classical swine fever

Request of Community co-financing for[1]: 2009

Reference of this document: CSF SR2009

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail):

Ján Pliešovský, DVM PhD.
Chief Veterinary Officer
Telephone number 00 421 2 65 420 258
Fax number 00 421 2 65 420 745
Email svsvpo@svssr.sk

Date sent to the Commission: 30. April 2008

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)[2]:

In the year 2007 totally 39 167 samples from 1 783 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". In all farms from which the serological positive pigs originated, the consistent enquiry was performed in order to exclude the presence of CSF virus – consistent clinical examination of the herd, sampling for serological and virological examination, verification of the age of serologically positive animals (until the end of the year 2000 the vaccination of pigs against CSF was performed, what resulted in the presence of post-vaccination antibodies in older animals). Totally 214 samples from 59 farms were virologically examined, out of which was not any sample virologically positive.

In the year 2007 totally 15 503 samples were virologically examined in wild boars, out of these 10 samples were positive. In the year 2007 totally 14 962 samples of wild boars were serologically examined, out of which 1 619 were positive. Samples were taken according to Emergency measures against classical swine fever (CSF) in wild boar from 1 January 2007 till 31 December 2007 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic 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;

[1] Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested.

- 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

Detailed information on epidemiological situation are included in documents: "Epidemiological situation of Classical Swine Fever in domestic swine in Slovakia during 2007" and "Epidemiological situation of Classical Swine Fever in wild boars in Slovakia during 2007".

3. Description of the submitted programme:

The programme will be carried out on the territory of the Slovak Republic defined as an infected area in compliance with Article 16 of Council Directive 2001/89/EC

When defining the infected 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 an infected area in the Slovak Republic is an area covering the territory of districts listed in the Commission Decision No. 2006/805/EC:

The District Veterinary and Food Administrations (DVFA) of Žiar nad Hronom (comprising Žiar nad Hronom, Žarnovica and Banská Štiavnica districts); Zvolen (comprising Zvolen, Krupina.and Detva districts); Veľký Krtíš (comprising Veľký Krtíš);
Lučenec (comprising Lučenec and Poltár distrcts); Levice (comprising the territory located east of the district Nové Zámky and east of the highway 66 (E77) , south of highway 75, nord of the border with Hungary and west of district Veľký Krtíš); Nové Zámky (comprising the territory located east of the district Komárno and east of the highway 64, south of highway 75 and nord of the border with Hungary);
Komárno (comprising the territory located east of the highway 64, nord of the border with Hungary and west of the district Nové Zámky).

Moreover, within the programme, the surveillance of CSF in wild boars will be performed also on the rest territory of the Slovak Republic, located outside the infected area in the extent indicated in the national programme.

Monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs will be performed in the year 2009 on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic.

Monitoring for the year 2009 in domestic pigs

Monitoring at farm level – infected area

- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings – to examine at least 15 % of breeding animals on 4 occassions at 3 month interval
- monitoring of commercial fattening pigs holdings - blood samples of pigs from one holding in number sufficient for detection of 10 % seroprevalence with 95 % confidence at the interval of max. 3 months
- monitoring of pig small-scale holdings (up to 6 breeding pigs) – to examine from all breeding pigs at the interval of max. 3 months

Monitoring at farm level – non infected area

- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings – to examine at least 15 % of breeding animals on 4 occassions at 3 month interval
- monitoring of commercial fattening pigs holdings - 6 blood samples of pigs from one holding at the interval of max. 3 months
- monitoring of pig small-scale holdings (up to 6 breeding pigs) to examine from all breeding pigs at the interval of max. 6 months

Monitoring at slaughterhouse level

- examined are breeding, multiplication and commercial holdings (all holdings supplying pigs for a slaughterhouse)
- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings to perform in non-vaccinated culled pigs of the basic herd, culled gilts or slaughter pigs
- number of samples and sampling interval be identical to monitoring at farm level

Monitoring for the year 2009 in wild boars

Taking of samples from all hunted wild boars and wild boars found dead in infected area for virological and serological examination.
Moreover, within the programme, the surveillance of CSF in wild boars will be performed also on the rest territory of the Slovak Republic, in the extent indicated in the national programme.

Emergency oral vaccination of wild boars

The integral part of programme is also emergency oral vaccination of wild boars. The identified vaccination area for wild boar is from epidemiological reason also an infected area. A monitoring area is designated around the vaccination zone for early identification of the spreading of the CSF virus. A sample of shot and perished wild boar from the monitoring area is examined serologically and virologically for CSF. There are no special requirements in this area for domestic pigs.
The vaccination has started in February 2005. In 2009 approx. 400,000 vaccine baits will be laid out within the framework of 3 double distributions. Costs of approx. Euro 400,000 are estimated for the baits. The cost of transport for the baits is estimated at approx. Euro 100,000.
The cost of the vaccine baits and transport of baits as well as the cost of the virological and serological investigation of wild boar is borne by the state.

Domestic pigs

No. of registered pig holdings with one and more animals in Slovakia at the beginning of April 2008 – 1 991.

Wild boar

The geographical distribution of wild boar population in Slovakia is showed on the map in annex.

The objective is to keep the domestic pig population free of CSF and to monitor the occurrence of CSF in wild boars and to prevent spread of CSF in the wild boar population.
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.

4. <u>Measures of the submitted programme</u>

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: programme is elaborated for the year 2005 and subsequent years based on evolution of health situation. The duration of the oral immunisation is approx. three years according to previous experience in Germany under favourable conditions, however under unfavourable conditions, can obviously last longer (epidemic situation, wild boar density, biotope). In conection with oral immunisation the disease situation in Slovakia has significantly improved in the District Veterinary and Food Administrations of Trenčín (comprising Trenčín and Bánovce nad Bebravou districts), Prievidza (comprising Prievidza and Partizánske districts) and Púchov (comprising Ilava district only). Vaccination of the wild boar population is planned to continue until at least one year after the last virus identification so as to reduce the probability of the epidemic flaring up again as the result of virus carriers. The last positive case of CSF in wild boar was detected in February 2008 in new biotop in the infection area. Based on unfavourable epidemic situation the vaccination of the wild boar will be continuing in the year 2008.

The duration of the vaccination campaign depends on the extent of the rate of immunisation particularly in young animals. At the same time, a reduction in population density, including the highly susceptible young animals which are not so effectively immunised is envisaged in order to increase the chances of success of immunisation. To reduce the population density wild sows at the end of the hierarchy should be also shot.

First year: 2005

- ■ Control
  - □ Testing
  - □ Slaughter of positive animals
  - □ Killing of positive animals
  - ■ Vaccination *
  - □ Treatment
  - Disposal of products

  *oral vaccination of wild boars
- ■ Monitoring or surveillance
- ■ Other measures *(specify)*:

Last year: 2009

- ■ Eradication
  - □ Testing
  - □ Slaughter of positive animals
  - ■ Killing of positive animals
  - □ Extended slaughter or killing
  - ■ Disposal of products

Premiums for presenting wild boar for analysis and compensation according to national programme.

4.2. Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders[2] involved in the programme:

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 regional (8) and district (40) veterinary and food administrations.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic
- the central state administration authority at CSF eradication
- approval of the National plan of CSF eradication
- decides on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer on compensation of costs and damages at control of CSF in wild boar population
- confirms emergency measures on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer

Section of forestry
- preparation of legislative framework
- to revaluate the conception of breeding and hunting of boar game with emphasis on CSF and requirements of agricultural animal production after coming of the new Act on Hunting into effect in new implementary rules

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

Regional Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- control of fulfilment of ordered measures
- methodical direction
- control of cooperation of the DVFAs and District Forestry Office
- cooperation of RVFAs and Regional Forestry Offices

District Veterinary and Food Administration
- ordering of measures for users of hunting grounds
- ordering of minimum monitoring (February – July)
- discussion of measures with users

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[2] Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

- 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 and Food Institute Zvolen
- laboratory examination
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service

Regional Forestry Office
- control of fulfillment of ordered measures and compliance with the legislation
- methodical direction
- control of cooperation of the DVFAs and District Forestry Office
- cooperation of RVFAs and Regional Forestry Offices

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

For the supervision and co-ordination of the competent vaccination authorities

The stipulation of measures is made by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic (MA) on the base of draft prepared by Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO).

On behalf of the MA, the Regional Veterinary and Food Administration (RVFA) in cooperation with Regional Forestry Office (RFO) Trenčín, Banská Bystrica a Nitra co-ordinates the necessary measures together with the respective District Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) and District Forestry Office (DFO). The distribution of vaccination bait is organised by the RVFA and/or relevant DVFA.
The serological and virological investigations are carried out in SVI Zvolen. It compiles the results and passes these on to the State Veterinary and Food Administration (SVFA).

The virus differentiation is conducted at the reference laboratory for CSF in the Slovak Republic - SVI Zvolen.

The DVFA in cooperation with DFO coordinates the vaccination campaign locally.

The game reserve directors and/or authorised hunters put out the vaccine baits in accordance with the SVFA vaccination decree.

Informative events are organised at all levels of administration for the parties involved about the vaccination and to increase disease awareness.

The SVFA will also use an advisory committee (group of experts pursuant to Article 20(2) k), which regularly examines the results of the vaccination campaign. This is made up of veterinary surgeons, hunters, biologists specialised in wild animals and epidemiologists.

4.3. Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented[3]*:*

The programme will be carried out on the territory of the Slovak Republic defined as an infected area in compliance with Article 16 of Council Directive 2001/89/EC

When defining the infected 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 an infected area in the Slovak Republic is an area covering the territory of districts listed in the Commission Decision No. 2006/805/EC:

The District Veterinary and Food Administrations (DVFA) of Žiar nad Hronom (comprising Žiar nad Hronom, Žarnovica and Banská Štiavnica districts); Zvolen (comprising Zvolen, Krupina and Detva districts); Veľký Krtíš (comprising Veľký Krtíš);
Lučenec (comprising Lučenec and Poltár districts); Levice (comprising the territory located east of the district Nové Zámky and east of the highway 66 (E77) , south of highway 75, nord of the border with Hungary and west of district Veľký Krtíš); Nové Zámky (comprising the territory located east of the district Komárno and east of the highway 64, south of highway 75 and nord of the border with Hungary);
Komárno (comprising the territory located east of the highway 64, nord of the border with Hungary and west of the district Nové Zámky).

Moreover, within the programme, the surveillance of CSF in wild boars will be performed also on the rest territory of the Slovak Republic, located outside the infected area in the extent indicated in the national programme.

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[3] Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

Monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs will be performed in the year 2009 on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic.

Geographical extent of the vaccination area

The following districts are included in the vaccination area:

District	Size of district (km^2)	Size of hunting areas (km^2)
1. Zvolen	759	628
2. Krupina	585	532
3. Detva	475	414
4. Veľký Krtíš	849	751
5. Lučenec	797	708
6. Poltár	505	475
7. Banská Štiavnica	278	263
8. Žiar nad Hronom	532	493
9. Žarnovica	426	379
Total	5206	4643

The envisaged vaccination area covers an area of approx. 5,000km^2.

The Slovak Republic will if necessary extend the vaccination area beyond the suggested vaccination boundaries, dependent on positive serological and/or virological findings. In this case the vaccination area will be extended.

Description of the measures of the programme[4]:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

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 2, letter a) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll.

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

Domestic pigs, wild boars.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Domestic pigs

Directive 64/432/EEC
Directive 92/102/EEC
No. of registered pig holdings in Slovakia at the beginning of April 2008 – 1 991.

Wild boars

The geographical distribution of wild boar population in Slovakia is showed on the map in annex.
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.

Directive 92/102/EEC

[4] A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

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

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds[5]:

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

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 eradication programme. Animals moved for further breeding outside the infected area, shall moreover be clinically examined and serologically examined with negative result within 7 days prior to movement in number sufficient for detection of 10 % seroprevalence with 95 % confidence in the group of moved animals.

Movements of breeding and production pigs are possible only with respect for the 30 day rule.

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

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 carcase, laboratory findings)
- the requirements to be complied with by hunters in order to avoid any spread of the disease
  - appropriate hygienic measures be applied by all persons coming in contact with feral pigs, to reduce the risk of spread of

[5] To mention only if applicable.

classical swine fever virus -- at least change of clothing and shoes prior to entering the holding

- no part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead, as well as any material or equipment which could be contaminated with classical swine fever virus shall be brought into a pig holding,
- hunting shall be organised in a manner preventing the spreading of wild boars into other areas outside infected area,
- hygienic rules for handling and storage of shot wild boars
  - to transport the shot game in water-proof packaging (plastic bags) to the designed places, where the boars can be disembowelled,
  - the bowels including hunting rights must be after sampling safely removed on the spot or in a rendering plant,
  - to take samples for the testing,
  - to disinfect the place and safely store the boars until the results of the tests are available,
  - storage and manipulation with the shot boar in skin prior to storing in a refrigerating box
    - the cooled boar (in winter approximately 2 hours, in summer approximately 6 hours) shall be placed into an impermeable plastic bag;
    - to mark the boar with the mark and label (place and date of killing, name of hunter) and hang in the refrigerating box until test results are available)
    - the users of hunting grounds must have an appropriate store place of the shot boar registered by the respective District Veterinary and Food Administration (outside of direct or indirect contact with pig farms)

— the method of removal of feral pigs found dead or shot
  - inspection by an official veterinarian and laboratory tests as provided for in the diagnostic manual,
  - safe removal of found dead animals in the rendering plant. In inaccessible terrain after the check by a veterinarian to remove in the summer by digging 1 meter deep;
  - where testing of shot animals proves negative as regards classical swine fever, the DVFA shall apply the measures laid down in Special Regulation - § 11 Directive of the Government of the Slovak Republic on requirements for animal health protection and requirements in the interest of people in case of killing wild animals and marketing the meat of these animals (transposition of Article 11(2) of Directive 92/45/EEC)

— 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

— decrease of the density of wild boars to a value of 0,7 wild boar/ km2

— strengthening of biosecuritiy of holdings in infected area

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

Monitoring for the year 2009 in domestic pigs

According to „National monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs in Slovakia".

Monitoring at farm level – infected area

- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings – to examine at least 15 % of breeding animals on 4 occassions at 3 month interval
- monitoring of commercial fattening pigs holdings - blood samples of pigs from one holding in number sufficient for detection of 10 % seroprevalence with 95 % confidence at the interval of max. 3 months
- monitoring of pig small-scale holdings (up to 6 breeding pigs) - to examine from all breeding pigs at the interval of max. 3 months

Monitoring at farm level – non infected area

- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings – to examine at least 15 % of breeding animals on 4 occassions at 3 month interval
- monitoring of commercial fattening pigs holdings - 6 blood samples of pigs from one holding at the interval of max. 3 months
- monitoring of pig small-scale holdings (up to 6 breeding pigs) – to examine from all breeding pigs at the interval of max. 6 months

Monitoring at slaughterhouse level

- examined are breeding, multiplication and commercial holdings (all holdings supplying pigs for a slaughterhouse)
- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings to perform in non-vaccinated culled pigs of the basic herd, culled gilts or slaughter pigs
- number of samples and sampling interval be identical to monitoring at farm level

Monitoring for the year 2009 in wild boars

According to „Plan of eradication of classical swine fever in wild boar population ".

Monitoring will be 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 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 boar

Emergency oral vaccination of wild boars

On the basis of Article 20 of the Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 concerning Community measures to combat CSF

the Member States, in the event of intended oral immunisation of wild boar against the CSF virus, the Slovak Republic is obliged to submit a written plan describing the epidemic situation and showing the method of oral immunisation.

The entire vaccination area is declared infected, so all pig holdings (commercial and non-commercial) are subject to preventive measures as listed in the national eradication programme for CSF.

The measures for domestic pig stocks and wild boar in the infected area and hence concomitantly in the vaccination area are derived from Directive 2001/89, and of the governmental ordinance of the Slovak Republic No 276/2003.

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 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

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

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

According to „Plan of eradication of classical swine fever in wild boar population in Slovakia".

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

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

Program of surveillance and preventive measures adopted in the holdings located in the infected area:

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 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 purposed of trade with member states
10. the monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs for the year 2008 and the control of movement of domestic pigs in compliance with directions of the SVFA SR.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result[6]:

According to
Directive 2001/89/EC
Plan of eradication of classical swine fever in wild boar population in Slovakia .

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

National legislation:

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

Article 45

(1) If there is an occurrence in the territory of the Slovak Republic of a disease listed in the list mentioned in Annex 1, the owner of the animal shall be entitled to reimbursement for 100%:

a) of the costs incurred for killing the animals, destruction of their carcasses and/or products thereof, for cleaning, disinfection and disinsectization of the holdings and equipment,,

b) of the losses caused by killing the animals and destruction, if any, of the products thereof, and the losses caused by the destruction of feedingstuffs and equipment which can not be disinfected.

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[6] A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (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 the infected holding.).

(2) The entitlement to reimbursement for the costs and losses according to the paragraph 1 shall be accrue if the owner of the animals has fulfilled the following ordered emergency measures:

a) the isolation of the holding from the time of suspicion of disease,,

b) the killing of animals of susceptible species which are affected or contaminated with the disease, or which are suspected of being affected or contaminated , and the destruction of their carcasses; in the case of avian plague , those measures shall include also the destruction of the eggs,

c) the destruction of contaminated feedingstuffs and contaminated equipment , where the lattercannot be disinfected,

d) the cleaning, disinfection and disinsectization of the holding and equipment on the holding,

e) the establishment of the protection zones of the disease

f) observation of the imposed measures to prevent the spread of the infection ,

g) observation of the established waiting period after killing and removal of the animals from the holding and before re- stocking of the holding.

(3) If the Ministry, acting upon the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer, decides to perform the vaccination of animals against a disease listed in Annex 1, the vaccine and carrying out of vaccination shall be incurred from the State Budget.

wild boar: national eradication programme for CSF

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

In all hunting grounds in an infected area the compensation is paid:

- in months February – July in amount of 500,-SKK for each hunted wild boar
- in months August – January in amount of 1000,- SKK for each hunted female wild boar, if the applicant submits the jawbone of the hunted animal in order to determine the age.

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

- SKK 2,000 to the user of the hunting ground
  - for each hunted virologically positive wild boar regardless of age and weight:
  - for each hunted wild boar according to point B/ para 1 f);

- SKK 1,500 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.

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

The Veterinary Officer of District Veterinary and Food Administration carry out the supervision on by hand application of the vaccine baits. The supplier handed out the vaccine baits at the DVFA Office to the DVFA Veterinary Officer, which checks the stay of repair of the vaccine baits, their packaging, check batch number and number of supplied vaccine baits for each supply and RVRA Veterinary Officer take the sample of the baits. The results of their checks and sampling of the baits he report after vaccination to RVFA and SVFA. SVI Zvolen submits the results of laboratory tests to respective RVFA and to SVFA no later than 7 days after receiving the samples for investigation. The DVFA Veterinary Officer handed out the vaccine baits to users of hunting grounds no later than 24 hours after receiving thevaccine baits. The Veterinary Officer of District Veterinary and Food Administration carry out the supervision hand application vaccine baits on the spot (10% hunting grounds).

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.

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

5. Benefits of the programme[7]:

Programme for wild boar

1.1. Diagnostic tests

[7] A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

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

Estimate of Costs of CSF in wild boars based on annual sampling of wild boars consisting of 25,000 samples:

	Cost Items	Frequency	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1.	ELISA	12 000	€5	€ 60 000
2.	Virological investigation	13 000	€20	€ 260 000
3.	Total	-	-	€ 320 000

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: 15 €/wild boar

  Total estimated premiums for 2009 (2,000 wild boars): 30 000 €

  If the carcass is to be destroyed (positive result) the owner can obtain an compensation of 60 (event 45) €.

The vaccination has started in February 2005. In 2009 approx. 350,000 vaccine baits will be laid out within the framework of 3 double distributions. Costs of approx. Euro 350,000 are estimated for the baits. The cost of transport for the baits is estimated at approx. Euro 100,000.
The cost of the vaccine baits and transport of baits as well as the cost of the virological and serological investigation of wild boar is borne by the state.

Programme for domestic pigs:

1.3. Diagnostic tests

- Sampling: according to the monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs.
- Cost for diagnostic tests in 2009 (EURO)

Estimate of Costs of CSF in domestic pigs based on annual sampling of pigs consisting of 40,000 samples:

	Cost Items	Frequency	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1.	ELISA	70 000	€5	€ 350 000
2.	Virological investigation	500	€20	€ 10 000
3.	Total	-	-	€ 360 000

Summary of the costs 2008	
1. Costs of the test programme 1.1. Wild boar: Diagnostic tests 1.2. Wild boar: Financial compensation 1.3. Domestic pigs: Diagnostic tests 2. Cost of Emergency oral vaccination of wild boars	 320 000 € 42 000 € 360 000 € 450 000 €
TOTAL COST	**1 172 000 €**

Estimate of costs to State – subsequent years

Approximately the same as for 2008

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.

6. <u>Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years</u>[11]

6.1. Evolution of the disease

6.1.1. Data on evolution of the disease[1]

6.1.1.1. Data on herds[2] (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007 **Situation on date:** 31.12.2007

Disease[3]: CSF **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Regions:	Total number of herds:	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked:	Number of positive herds:	Number of new positive herds:	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)x100	9 (4/2)x100	10 (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
Bratislava	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senec	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Bratislava region	**20**	**15**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Banská Bystrica	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lučenec	116	116	116	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	97	97	97	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	36	36	36	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Zvolen	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Banská Bystrica	**282**	**282**	**282**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**

region										
Bardejov	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Humenné	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prešov	39	39	39	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Poprad	38	38	38	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Svidník	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prešov region	**126**	**126**	**126**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Trenčín	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Púchov	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prievidza	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trenčín region	**114**	**114**	**114**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Čadca	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dolný Kubín	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Martin	26	26	26	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žilina	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žilina region	**49**	**49**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Trnava	61	61	61	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Senica	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Galanta	53	53	53	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dunajská Streda	388	388	388	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trnava region	**544**	**544**	**544**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Košice okolie	54	54	54	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Michalovce	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rožňava	44	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trebišov	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice region	**191**	**159**	**159**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Komárno	254	254	254	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Levice	68	68	68	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nitra	63	51	51	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Zámky	89	71	71	0	0	0	0	100	0	
Šaľa	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Topoľčany	39	39	39	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nitra region	**524**	**494**	**494**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Slovak Republic	**1850**	**1783**	**1783**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**

The datas are summarised on the level of DVFA- s/ regions of Slovak Republic.

Year: 2006 **Sitoation on date:** 31.12.2006

Disease: CSF **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)x100	9 = (4/2)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
Bratislava	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Banská Bystrica	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Bardejov	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trenčín	44	44	44	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žilina	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Čadca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dolný Kubín	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dunajská Streda	727	727	727	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Zvolen	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Galanta	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trnava	64	64	64	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Humenné	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Púchov	23	23	23	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Poprad	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Komárno	314	314	314	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice okolie	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lučenec	108	108	108	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Levice	79	79	79	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senec	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Michalovce	49	49	49	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Martin	26	26	26	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	28	28	28	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nitra	63	63	63	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Zámky	56	56	56	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prievidza	26	26	26	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prešov	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	51	51	51	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rožňava	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Šaľa	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senica	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Svidník	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Topoľčany	41	41	41	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trebišov	39	39	39	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Total	2177	2177	2177	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Year: 2005 **Situation on date:** 31.12.2005

Disease: CSF **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Regions	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive heads Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)x100	9 = (4/3)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
Bratislava	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Banská Bystrica	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Bardejov	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trenčín	41	37	37	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žilina	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Čadca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dolný Kubín	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dunajská Streda	620	620	620	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Zvolen	24	24	24	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Galanta	46	46	46	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trnava	68	68	68	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Humenné	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Púchov	23	23	23	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Poprad	39	39	39	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Komárno	335	335	335	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice okolie	31	31	31	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lučenec	205	205	205	1	1	1	100	100	0,5	0,5
Liptovský Mikuláš	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Levice	78	78	78	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senec	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Michalovce	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Martin	29	29	29	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	33	33	33	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nitra	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Zámky	41	41	41	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prievidza	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prešov	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	92	92	92	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rožňava	32	11	11	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Šaľa	58	24	24	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senica	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Svidník	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Stará Ľubovňa	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Topoľčany	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	24	24	24	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	19	19	19	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trebišov	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	2240	2181	2181	1	1	1	100	100	0,05	0,05

Year: 2004 **Situation on date:** 31.12.2004

Disease: CSF **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Regions	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (7/5)x100	9 (4/2)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
Bratislava	13	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Banská Bystrica	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Bardejov	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trenčín	44	43	43	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žilina	16	14	14	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Čadca	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Dolný Kubín	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dunajská Streda	448	448	448	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Zvolen	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Galanta	66	66	66	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trnava	70	70	70	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Humenné	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Púchov	27	27	27	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Poprad	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Komárno	410	410	410	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice okolie	41	41	41	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lučenec	193	174	174	4	4	4	100	100	2,29	2,29
Liptovský Mikuláš	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Levice	214	214	214	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senec	44	24	24	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Michalovce	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Martin	38	38	38	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	37	31	31	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nitra	53	49	49	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Zámky	76	76	76	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prievidza	31	31	31	2	2	2	100	100	6,45	6,45
Prešov	39	36	36	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	65	53	53	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rožňava	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Šaľa	56	47	47	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senica	46	46	46	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Svidník	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Topoľčany	36	36	36	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trebišov	69	60	60	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	2439	2347	2347	6	6	6	100	100	0.26	0.26

Year: 2003 **Situation on date:** 31.12.2003

Disease: CSF **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Regions	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive heads Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7:5)x100	9 = (4:3)x100	10 = (5:4)x100	11 = (6:4)x100
Bratislava	29	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Banská Bystrica	11	8	8	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Bardejov	25	24	24	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trenčín	53	53	53	1	1	1	100	100	1.89	1.89
Žiar nad Hronom	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Žilina	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Čadca	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dolný Kubín	67	11	11	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dunajská Streda	81	67	67	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Zvolen	53	51	51	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Galanta	91	40	40	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	19	19	19	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trnava	82	82	82	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Humenné	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Púchov	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Poprad	70	44	44	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Komárno	113	113	113	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice okolie	49	39	39	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lučenec	209	94	94	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	34	28	28	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Levice	250	79	79	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senec	31	31	31	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Michalovce	58	56	56	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Martin	39	39	39	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	41	41	41	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nitra	97	77	77	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Zámky	74	74	74	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prievidza	41	41	41	5	5	5	100	100	12.19	12.19
Prešov	66	66	66	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	136	77	77	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Rožňava	32	20	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Šaľa	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senica	51	51	51	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Svidník	33	25	25	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Topoľčany	41	41	41	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	26	22	22	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	27	23	23	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trebišov	117	49	49	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	2281	1626	1625	6	6	6	100	100	0.37	0.37

6.1.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007 **Situation on date: 31.12.2007**

Disease(s): classical swine fever **Animal species: domestic pigs**

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (4/2)x100	10 (6-4)x100
Bratislava	538	104	120	120	0	0	0	115,38	0
Senec	17838	204	204	204	0	0	0	100	0

Bratislava region	**18376**	**308**	**324**	**324**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105,2**	**0**
Banská Bystrica	417	48	48	48	0	0	0	100,0	0
Lučenec	26909	1298	1762	1762	0	0	0	135,8	0
Rimavská Sobota	43347	1391	1391	1391	0	0	0	100,0	0
Veľký Krtíš	2176	347	347	347	0	0	0	100,0	0
Zvolen	9129	466	467	467	0	0	0	100,2	0
Žiar nad Hronom	6393	176	209	209	0	0	0	118,8	0
Banská Bystrica region	**88371**	**3726**	**4224**	**4224**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**113,36**	**0**
Bardejov	1643	211	211	211	0	0	0	100	0
Humenné	9705	457	600	600	0	0	0	131,3	0
Prešov	23781	696	684	684	0	0	0	98,27	0
Poprad	5652	760	854	854	0	0	0	112,3	0
Stará Ľubovňa	252	106	106	106	0	0	0	100	0
Svidník	914	167	167	167	0	0	0	100	0
Vranov nad Topľou	5304	312	438	438	0	0	0	140,3	0
Prešov region	**47251**	**2709**	**3060**	**3060**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**112,95**	**0**
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	17631	619	619	619	0	0	0	100,0	0
Prievidza	26407	600	670	670	0	0	0	111,0	0

Púchov	11842	452	461	461	0	0	0	102,0	0
Trenčín	31882	1264	1264	1264	0	0	0	100,0	0
Trenčín region	**87762**	**2935**	**3014**	**3014**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**102,69**	**0**
Čadca	221	42	42	42	0	0	0	100	0
Dolný Kubín	5043	124	131	131	0	0	0	100	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	2925	362	350	350	0	0	0	96,7	0
Martin	6304	486	426	426	0	0	0	87,70	0
Žilina	1918	96	99	99	0	0	0	103	0
Žilina region	**16411**	**1110**	**1048**	**1048**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**94,41**	**0**
Dunajská Streda	139996	4170	4170	4170	0	0	0	100	0
Galanta	24828	952	952	952	0	0	0	100	0
Senica	35288	1108	1108	1108	0	0	0	100	0
Trnava	68369	1464	1997	1997	0	0	0	136,4	0
Trnava region	**268481**	**7694**	**8227**	**8227**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**106,92**	**0**
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Košice okolie	17269	1549	1549	1549	0	0	0	100	0
Michalovce	29268	1085	1085	1085	0	0	0	100	0
Rožňava	442	240	301	301	0	0	0	125,42	0
Spišská Nová Ves	4324	328	328	328	0	0	0	100	0
Trebišov	6590	751	804	804	0	0	0	107,05	0

Košice region	**57893**	**3953**	**4067**	**4067**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**102,88**	**0**
Komárno	72764	1753	1753	1753	0	0	0	100	0
Levice	38416	1184	1184	1184	0	0	0	100	0
Nitra	28530	1594	1722	1722	0	0	0	108	0
Nové Zámky	39970	2016	2140	2140	0	0	0	106,15	0
Šaľa	14774	302	299	299	0	0	0	99	0
Topoľčany	29215	1038	1038	1038	0	0	0	100	0
Nitra region	**223669**	**7887**	**8136**	**8136**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**103,16**	**0**
Slovak Republic	**808214**	**30322**	**32100**	**32100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105,86**	**0**

The datas are summarised on the level of DVFA- s/ regions of Slovak Republic.

Year: 2006 **Situation on date: 31.12.2006**

Disease(s): classical swine fever **Animal species: domestic pigs**

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4:3)x100	10 = (6:4)x100
Bratislava	1031	128	147	147	0	0	0	115	0
Banská	730	72	72	72	0	0	0	100	0

Bystrica									
Bardejov	2560	325	325	325	0	0	0	100	0
Trenčín	51331	1651	1797	1797	0	0	0	108	0
Žiar nad Hronom	7720	192	421	421	0	0	0	219	0
Žilina	2762	192	290	290	0	0	0	151	0
Čadca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dolný Kubín	5579	144	168	168	0	0	0	117	0
Dunajská Streda	146585	5510	5510	5510	0	0	0	100	0
Zvolen	14109	126	133	133	0	0	0	105,6	0
Galanta	25876	1327	1327	1327	0	0	0	100	0
Spišská Nová Ves	10347	463	463	463	0	0	0	100	0
Trnava	76508	2063	2178	2178	0	0	0	105,6	0
Humenné	5597	487	487	487	0	0	0	100	0
Púchov	11969	552	613	613	0	0	0	111	0
Poprad	5846	756	1034	1034	0	0	0	136	0
Komárno	89428	2002	2002	2002	0	0	0	100	0
Košice okolie	18073	1553	1553	1553	0	0	0	100	0
Lučenec	32352	1558	2311	2311	0	0	0	148	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	4458	318	287	287	0	0	0	90	0
Levice	44160	1401	1401	1401	0	0	0	100	0
Senec	16590	487	487	487	0	0	0	100	0
Michalovce	28914	1175	1175	1175	0	0	0	100	0
Martin	7023	600	501	501	0	0	0	83,5	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	21574	672	924	924	0	0	0	138	0
Nitra	48298	1918	1937	1937	0	0	0	100,9	0

Nové Zámky	51959	1344	1344	1344	0	0	0	100	0
Prievidza	26974	710	771	771	0	0	0	109	0
Prešov	25249	888	799	799	0	0	0	89	0
Rimavská Sobota	42086	1400	1400	1400	0	0	0	100	0
Rožňava	655	192	294	294	0	0	0	153	0
Šaľa	20402	393	416	416	0	0	0	106	0
Senica	40878	1681	1681	1681	0	0	0	100	0
Svidník	944	173	173	173	0	0	0	100	0
Stará Ľubovňa	348	97	97	97	0	0	0	100	0
Topoľčany	23075	1144	1753	1753	0	0	0	153	0
Veľký Krtíš	3200	300	340	340	0	0	0	113,3	0
Vranov nad Topľou	7250	452	452	452	0	0	0	100	0
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trebišov	7950	680	680	680	0	0	0	100	0
Total	**930390**	**35126**	**37743**	**37743**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**107,45**	**0**

Year: 2005 **Situation on date: 31.12.2005**

Disease(s): classical swine fever **Animal species: domestic pigs**

Region:	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animal prevalence

1						7	8	9 = (4/2)x100	10 = (6/4)x100
Bratislava	1895	126	126	126	0	0	0	100	0
Banská Bystrica	890	160	135	135	0	0	0	84,4	0
Bardejov	9790	340	340	340	0	0	0	100	0
Trenčín	49294	1005	1033	1033	0	0	0	103	0
Žiar nad Hronom	2651	231	254	254	0	0	0	110	0
Žilina	2639	255	255	255	0	0	0	100	0
Čadca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dolný Kubín	5648	133	133	133	0	0	0	100	0
Dunajská Streda	144975	5179	5179	5179	0	0	0	100	0
Zvolen	21750	800	861	861	0	0	0	107,6	0
Galanta	25457	1360	1453	1453	0	0	0	106,8	0
Spišská Nová Ves	9785	296	296	296	0	0	0	100	0
Trnava	84655	2965	3135	3135	0	0	0	105,7	0
Humenné	2452	375	375	375	0	0	0	100	0
Púchov	13649	695	695	695	0	0	0	100	0
Poprad	7307	650	664	664	0	0	0	102	0
Komárno	97300	1796	1796	1796	0	0	0	100	0
Košice okolie	21785	954	954	954	0	0	0	100	0
Lučenec	29658	2316	3174	3174	6	6	943	136	0,18
Liptovský Mikuláš	4011	318	246	246	0	0	0	77,4	0
Levice	39774	1299	1299	1299	0	0	0	100	0
Senec	21411	818	818	818	0	0	0	100	0
Michalovce	26398	1338	1338	1338	0	0	0	100	0
Martin	10519	540	493	493	0	0	0	91,3	0

Nové Mesto nad Váhom	25445	1263	1263	1263	0	0	0	100	0
Nitra	47176	1660	1905	1905	0	0	0	114,7	0
Nové Zámky	53377	1372	1372	1372	0	0	0	100	0
Prievidza	19880	814	1358	1358	0	0	0	167	0
Prešov	27750	1340	1028	1028	0	0	0	76	0
Rimavská Sobota	36815	3079	3079	3079	0	0	0	100	0
Rožňava	650	220	236	236	0	0	0	107,3	0
Šaľa	19180	627	640	640	0	0	0	102	0
Senica	27958	1737	1737	1737	0	0	0	100	0
Svidník	2777	202	202	202	0	0	0	100	0
Stará Ľubovňa	261	58	58	58	0	0	0	100	0
Topoľčany	29445	970	1311	1311	0	0	0	135,2	0
Veľký Krtíš	2748	474	474	474	0	0	0	100	0
Vranov nad Topľou	7682	430	432	432	0	0	0	100,5	0
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trebišov	9250	700	711	711	0	0	0	102	0
Total	944087	38895	40858	40858	6	6	943	105	0,01

Year: 2004 **Situation on date: 31.12.2004**

Disease(s): classical swine fever **Animal species: domestic pigs**

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number positive animals	Slaughtering	INDICATORS

		programme				Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/2)x100	10 = (6/4)x100
Bratislava	5149	235	235	235	0	0	0	100	0
Banská Bystrica	1730	105	105	105	0	0	0	100	0
Bardejov	11060	355	355	355	0	0	0	100	0
Trenčín	47951	1340	1807	1807	0	0	0	134	0
Žiar nad Hronom	9110	135	196	196	0	0	0	145	0
Žilina	4455	320	251	251	0	0	0	78,4	0
Čadca	417	50	49	49	0	0	0	98	0
Dolný Kubín	7784	157	157	157	0	0	0	100	0
Dunajská Streda	138350	4619	4619	4619	0	0	0	100	0
Zvolen	30000	700	709	709	0	0	0	101	0
Galanta	31941	909	909	909	0	0	0	100	0
Spišská Nová Ves	11493	546	546	546	0	0	0	100	0
Trnava	86260	2630	2995	2995	0	0	0	113	0
Humenné	3343	529	488	488	0	0	0	92,2	0
Púchov	14328	800	859	859	0	0	0	107	0
Poprad	11052	400	556	556	0	0	0	139	0
Komárno	98800	2200	2200	2200	0	0	0	100	0
Košice okolie	38312	1120	1838	1838	0	0	0	164	0
Lučenec	31800	1760	4112	4112	61	61	6780	233	1,45
Liptovský Mikuláš	4851	331	425	425	0	0	0	128,4	0
Levice	39536	1600	1720	1720	0	0	0	108	0
Senec	24449	708	708	708	0	0	0	100	0

Michalovce	24775	1019	1019	1019	0	0	0	100	0
Martin	12202	740	1197	1197	0	0	0	161	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	23048	800	803	803	0	0	0	100	0
Nitra	47816	1650	1512	1512	0	0	0	91,6	0
Nové Zámky	89883	1224	1224	1224	0	0	0	100	0
Prievidza	19365	920	3945	3945	22	22	25000	428	0,33
Prešov	29528	1067	987	987	0	0	0	92,5	0
Rimavská Sobota	46548	406	406	406	0	0	0	100	0
Rožňava	959	247	247	247	0	0	0	100	0
Šaľa	24689	720	710	710	0	0	0	98,6	0
Senica	31885	1108	1108	1108	0	0	0	100	0
Svidník	2749	400	259	259	0	0	0	64,75	0
Stará Ľubovňa	888	95	95	95	0	0	0	100	0
Topoľčany	29977	1070	1303	1303	0	0	0	121	0
Veľký Krtíš	6882	305	317	317	0	0	0	104	0
Vranov nad Topľou	10963	500	606	606	0	0	0	121	0
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trebišov	13200	900	920	920	0	0	0	102	0
Total	1067528	34720	42497	42497	83	83	31780	122,4	0,19

Year: 2003 **Situation on date: 31.12.2003**

Disease(s): classical swine fever **Animal species: domestic pigs**

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number positive animals	Slaughtering	INDICATORS

		programme				Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/2)x100	10 = (6/8)x100
Bratislava	6316	120	105	105	0	0	0	87.5	0
Senec	37635	620	288	288	0	0	0	46.5	0
Bratislava region	**43951**	**740**	**393**	**393**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**53.1**	**0**
Banská Bystrica	10041	160	65	65	0	0	0	40.6	0
Lučenec	37133	1880	1422	1422	0	0	0	75.6	0
Rimavská Sobota	93505	1540	1323	1323	0	0	0	85.9	0
Veľký Krtíš	23038	440	375	375	0	0	0	85.2	0
Zvolen	36971	1020	625	625	0	0	0	61.3	0
Žiar nad Hronom	15006	440	373	373	0	0	0	84.8	0
Banská Bystrica region	**215694**	**5480**	**4183**	**4183**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**76.33**	**0**
Bardejov	22557	480	361	361	0	0	0	75.2	0
Humenné	17831	420	215	215	0	0	0	51.2	0
Poprad	27245	880	432	432	0	0	0	49.1	0
Prešov	50712	1320	768	768	0	0	0	58.2	0
Stará Ľubovňa	6958	180	81	81	0	0	0	45.0	0
Svidník	6742	500	225	225	0	0	0	45.0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	23479	460	270	270	0	0	0	58.7	0
Prešov region	**155524**	**4240**	**2352**	**2352**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**55.47**	**0**
Nové Mesto	30868	820	592	592	0	0	0	72.2	0

nad Váhom									
Prievidza	17045	820	985	985	54	54	0	120.1	5.5
Púchov	20911	840	431	431	0	0	0	51.3	0
Trenčín	48338	1060	1941	1941	1	1	0	183.1	0.05
Trenčín region	**117162**	**3540**	**3949**	**3949**	**55**	**55**	**0**	**111.55**	**1.39**
Čadca	12310	120	65	65	0	0	0	54.2	0
Dolný Kubín	23112	220	117	117	0	0	0	53.2	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	22312	560	355	355	0	0	0	63.4	0
Martin	20587	780	405	405	0	0	0	51.9	0
Žilina	7744	400	182	182	0	0	0	45.5	0
Žilina region	**86065**	**2080**	**1124**	**1124**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**54.04**	**0**
Dunajská Streda	189450	1340	1082	1082	0	0	0	80.7	0
Galanta	36419	800	665	665	0	0	0	83.1	0
Senica	56376	1020	1248	1248	0	0	0	122.4	0
Trnava	104359	1640	1244	1244	0	0	0	73.9	0
Trnava region	**386604**	**4800**	**4239**	**4239**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**88.31**	**0**
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Košice okolie	59651	780	413	413	0	0	0	52.9	0
Michalovce	54292	1120	588	588	0	0	0	52.5	0
Rožňava	7652	400	262	262	0	0	0	65.5	0
Spišská Nová Ves	14572	380	320	320	0	0	0	84.2	0
Trebišov	22524	980	505	505	0	0	0	51.5	0
Košice region	**158691**	**3660**	**2088**	**2088**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**57.05**	**0**
Komárno	120351	2260	3169	3169	0	0	0	140.2	0

Levice	56941	1580	904	904	0	0	0	57.2	0
Nitra	53520	1540	1234	1234	0	0	0	80.1	0
Nové Zámky	89650	1480	1024	1024	0	0	0	69.2	0
Šaľa	24758	300	274	274	0	0	0	91.3	0
Topoľčany	36432	820	902	902	0	0	0	110.0	0
Nitra region	**381652**	**7980**	**7507**	**7507**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**94.07**	**0**
Slovak Republic	**1545343**	**35520**	**25835**	**25835**	**55**	**55**	**0**	**72.7**	**0.2**

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007 **Disease[K]: classical swine fever** **Animal species/category[N]: domestic pigs**

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Region(s)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested(a)	Number of positive samples(b)	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)	Number of samples tested(g)	Number of positive samples(h)
Bratislava	120	0	0	0		
Senec	180	0	0	0		
Bratislava region	**300**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Banská Bystrica	124	0	0	0		
Lučenec	1632	0	4	0		
Rimavská Sobota	1531	7	53	0		
Veľký Krtíš	413	0	2	0		
Zvolen	1037	0	6	0		
Žiar nad Hronom	251	0	0	0		
Banská Bystrica region	**4988**	**7**	**0**	**0**		
Bardejov	162	0	0	0		
Humenné	480	0	0	0		
Poprad	869	0	0	0		
Prešov	676	3	16	0		
Stará Ľubovňa	88	0	0	0		
Svidník	150	3	1	0		
Vranov nad Topľou	218	0	0	0		
Prešov region	**2643**	**6**	**0**	**0**		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	743	0	0	0		
Prievidza	927	0	17	0		
Púchov	441	0	0	0		
Trenčín	2373	0	14	0		
Trenčín region	**4484**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Čadca	58	0	1	0		
Dolný Kubín	132	0	0	0		

Liptovský Mikuláš	379	0	1	0		
Martin	462	0	0	0		
Žilina	102	0	0	0		
Žilina region	**1133**	**0**	**0**	0		
Dunajská Streda	2049	1	16	0		
Galanta	433	0	0	0		
Senica	1051	0	3	0		
Trnava	1853	0	21	0		
Trnava region	**5386**	**1**	**0**	0		
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0		
Košice okolie	1688	1	1	0		
Michalovce	1099	2	2	0		
Rožňava	248	0	0	0		
Spišská Nová Ves	328	0	0	0		
Trebišov	741	0	6	0		
Košice region	**4104**	**3**	**0**	0		
Komárno	1868	6	18	0		
Levice	1157	0	14	0		
Nitra	1626	5	5	0		
Nové Zámky	2058	2	10	0		
Šaľa	302	0	0	0		
Topoľčany	924	0	3	0		
Nitra region	**7935**	**13**	**0**	0		
Slovak Republic	**30973**	**30**	**214**	0		

ear: 2006 Disease[*1]: classical swine fever Animal species/category[*]: domestic pigs

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Region(s)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested(a)	Number of positive samples(a)	Number of samples tested(a)	Number of positive samples(a)	Number of samples tested(a)	Number of positive samples(a)
Bratislava	115	0	0	0		
Banská Bystrica	126	0	0	0		
Bardejov	315	0	0	0		
Trenčín	2459	0	12	0		
Žiar nad Hronom	493	0	0	0		
Žilina	279	0	0	0		
Čadca	0	0	0	0		
Dolný Kubín	168	0	1	0		
Dunajská Streda	1220	1	18	0		
Zvolen	2053	0	4	0		
Galanta	288	1	3	0		
Spišská Nová Ves	451	0	0	0		

Trnava	2780	1	4	0		
Humenné	425	0	0	0		
Púchov	719	0	1	0		
Poprad	1028	1	0	0		
Komárno	2281	1	10	0		
Košice okolie	1816	1	1	0		
Lučenec	2334	0	11	0		
Liptovský Mikuláš	394	0	0	0		
Levice	1500	0	3	0		
Senec	331	1	0	0		
Michalovce	1427	0	0	0		
Martin	546	0	1	0		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	1027	1	1	0		
Nitra	2444	12	50	0		
Nové Zámky	2116	1	9	0		
Prievidza	1220	0	8	0		
Prešov	855	2	5	0		
Rimavská Sobota	2005	6	21	0		
Rožňava	279	0	0	0		
Šaľa	395	0	0	0		
Senica	2113	0	19	0		
Svidnik	152	10	0	0		
Stará Ľubovňa	53	0	0	0		
Topoľčany	1544	0	30	0		
Veľký Krtíš	494	0	3	0		
Vranov nad Topľou	284	0	0	0		
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0		

Trebišov	638	2	3	0		
Total	**39167**	**41**	**218**	**0**		

Year: 2005 **Disease[01]: classical swine fever** **Animal species/category[*]: domestic pigs**

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Region[02]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested(a)	Number of positive samples(a)	Number of samples tested(a)	Number of positive samples(a)	Number of samples tested(a)	Number of positive samples(a)
Bratislava	126	0	0	0		
Banská Bystrica	166	0	1	0		
Bardejov	356	0	0	0		
Trenčín	3127	2	33	0		
Žiar nad Hronom	332	2	2	0		

Žilina	307	0	1	0		
Čadca	0	0	0	0		
Dolný Kubín	137	0	0	0		
Dunajská Streda	708	13	36	0		
Zvolen	1555	0	18	0		
Galanta	738	0	2	0		
Spišská Nová Ves	567	1	2	0		
Trnava	4398	4	17	0		
Humenné	389	0	1	0		
Púchov	781	9	18	0		
Poprad	914	0	0	0		
Komárno	2189	1	16	0		
Košice okolie	922	0	0	0		
Lučenec	3307	44	156	6		
Liptovský Mikuláš	347	3	0	0		
Levice	1208	0	14	0		
Senec	538	2	0	0		
Michalovce	2036	4	0	0		
Martin	433	1	2	0		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	1350	4	5	0		
Nitra	2033	0	26	0		
Nové Zámky	1853	1	5	0		
Prievidza	1198	4	27	0		
Prešov	878	6	0	0		
Rimavská Sobota	3273	1	29	0		
Rožňava	210	0	0	0		
Šaľa	642	1	0	0		

Senica	1605	5	54	0		
Svidník	150	0	0	0		
Stará Ľubovňa	86	4	11	0		
Topoľčany	1302	0	9	0		
Veľký Krtíš	613	1	1	0		
Vranov nad Topľou	316	0	0	0		
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0		
Trebišov	688	1	0	0		
Total	41778	114	486	6		

Year: 2004 **Disease[m]: classical swine fever** **Animal species/category[n]: domestic pigs**

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Regional	Serological tests	Microbiological or virological tests	Other tests

	Number of samples tested(a)	Number of positive samples(a)	Number of samples tested(b)	Number of positive samples(b)	Number of samples tested(b)	Number of positive samples(b)
Bratislava	179	0	2	0		
Banská Bystrica	195	0	5	0		
Bardejov	357	2	5	0		
Trenčín	3792	6	578	0		
Žiar nad Hronom	426	8	9	0		
Žilina	267	2	2	0		
Čadca	49	0	0	0		
Dolný Kubín	151	0	2	0		
Dunajská Streda	1428	11	97	0		
Zvolen	1530	13	38	0		
Galanta	757	4	0	0		
Spišská Nová Ves	535	11	8	0		
Trnava	2620	18	12	0		
Humenné	537	2	0	0		
Púchov	771	6	3	0		
Poprad	695	4	0	0		
Komárno	2157	8	6	0		
Košice okolie	1096	16	10	0		
Lučenec	4318	50	510	61		
Liptovský Mikuláš	450	6	2	0		
Levice	1597	5	8	0		
Senec	534	3	2	0		
Michalovce	1275	0	0	0		
Martin	740	15	223	0		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	847	0	3	0		
Nitra	1754	3	26	0		

Nové Zámky	1890	12	19	0		
Prievidza	3355	18	891	22		
Prešov	974	14	0	0		
Rimavská Sobota	2305	7	48	0		
Rožňava	279	0	0	0		
Šaľa	703	2	0	0		
Senica	972	2	9	0		
Svidník	308	0	0	0		
Stará Ľubovňa	90	0	0	0		
Topoľčany	1176	1	12	0		
Veľký Krtíš	298	2	12	0		
Vranov nad Topľou	574	0	2	0		
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0		
Trebišov	837	5	0	0		
Total	42818	256	2544	83		

Year: 2003 **Disease[a]:** classical swine fever **Animal species/category[b]:** domestic pigs

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Region(s)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested(s)	Number of positive sample(s)	Number of samples tested(s)	Number of positive sample(s)	Number of samples tested(s)	Number of positive sample(s)
Bratislava	105	2	0	0		
Senec	288	0	0	0		
Bratislava region	**393**	**2**	**0**	**0**		
Banská Bystrica	65	0	8	0		
Lučenec	1422	2	21	0		
Rimavská Sobota	1323	9	48	0		
Veľký Krtíš	375	10	9	0		
Zvolen	625	10	14	0		
Žiar nad Hronom	373	2	8	0		
Banská Bystrica region	**4183**	**33**	**108**	**0**		
Bardejov	361	1	1	0		
Humenné	215	0	0	0		
Poprad	432	0	0	0		
Prešov	768	15	10	0		
Stará Ľubovňa	81	0	0	0		
Svidník	225	0	0	0		
Vranov nad Topľou	270	1	0	0		
Prešov region	**2352**	**17**	**11**	**0**		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	592	4	0	0		
Prievidza	985	47	178	54		
Púchov	431	1	15	0		
Trenčín	1941	55	370	1		

Trenčín region	**3949**	**107**	**563**	**55**		
Čadca	65	0	0	0		
Dolný Kubín	117	0	1	0		
Liptovský Mikuláš	355	1	0	0		
Martin	405	14	11	0		
Žilina	182	0	0	0		
Žilina region	**1124**	**15**	**12**	**0**		
Dunajská Streda	1082	11	46	0		
Galanta	665	0	5	0		
Senica	1248	3	13	0		
Trnava	1244	1	13	0		
Trnava region	**4239**	**15**	**77**	**0**		
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0		
Košice okolie	413	0	0	0		
Michalovce	588	2	0	0		
Rožňava	262	1	0	0		
Spišská Nová Ves	320	1	3	0		
Trebišov	505	2	5	0		
Košice region	**2088**	**6**	**8**	**0**		
Komárno	3169	31	33	0		
Levice	904	4	7	0		
Nitra	1234	3	11	0		
Nové Zámky	1024	29	23	0		
Šaľa	274	1	0	0		
Topoľčany	902	2	23	0		
Nitra region	**7507**	**70**	**97**	**0**		
Slovak Republic	**24850**	**265**	**876**	**55**		

The datas are summarised on teh level of DVFA- s/ regions of Slovak Republic.

Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007 **Disease[b]:** classical swine fever **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Region[bb]	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Bratislava	0	0
Senec	0	0
Bratislava region	**0**	**0**
Banská Bystrica	0	0
Lučenec	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Zvolen	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	0	0
Banská Bystrica region	**0**	**0**
Bardejov	0	0
Humenné	0	0
Poprad	0	0
Prešov	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	0	0
Svidník	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	0	0

Prešov region	**0**	**0**
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Prievidza	0	0
Púchov	0	0
Trenčín	0	0
Trenčín region	**0**	**0**
Čadca	0	0
Dolný Kubín	0	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	0	0
Martin	0	0
Žilina	0	0
Žilina region	**0**	**0**
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Galanta	0	0
Senica	0	0
Trnava	0	0
Trnava region	**0**	**0**
Košice mesto	0	0
Košice okolie	0	0
Michalovce	0	0
Rožňava	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	0	0
Trebišov	0	0
Košice region	**0**	**0**
Komárno	0	0
Levice	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Nové Zámky	0	0

Šaľa	0	0
Topoľčany	0	0
Nitra region	**0**	**0**
Slovak Republic	**0**	**0**

Year: 2006 **Disease[*]:** classical swine fever **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Regiones	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Bratislava	0	0
Banská Bystrica	0	0
Bardejov	0	0
Trenčín	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	0	0
Žilina	0	0
Čadca	0	0
Dolný Kubín	0	0
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Zvolen	0	0
Galanta	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	0	0
Trnava	0	0
Humenné	0	0
Púchov	0	0
Poprad	0	0
Komárno	0	0
Košice okolie	0	0
Lučenec	0	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	0	0
Levice	0	0

Senec	0	0
Michalovce	0	0
Martin	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Nové Zámky	0	0
Prievidza	0	0
Prešov	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	0	0
Rožňava	0	0
Šaľa	0	0
Senica	0	0
Svidník	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	0	0
Topoľčany	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	0	0
Košice mesto	0	0
Trebišov	0	0
Total	0	0

Year: 2005 **Disease:** classical swine fever **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Region(s)	Number of herds infected(s)	Number of animals infected
Bratislava	0	0
Banská Bystrica	0	0
Bardejov	0	0

Trenčín	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	0	0
Žilina	0	0
Čadca	0	0
Dolný Kubín	0	0
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Zvolen	0	0
Galanta	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	0	0
Trnava	0	0
Humenné	0	0
Púchov	0	0
Poprad	0	0
Komárno	0	0
Košice okolie	0	0
Lučenec	1	6
Liptovský Mikuláš	0	0
Levice	0	0
Senec	0	0
Michalovce	0	0
Martin	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Nové Zámky	0	0
Prievidza	0	0
Prešov	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	0	0
Rožňava	0	0

Šaľa	0	0
Senica	0	0
Svidník	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	0	0
Topoľčany	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	0	0
Košice mesto	0	0
Trebišov	0	0
Total	1	6

Year: 2004 **Disease[a]:** classical swine fever **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Regions[b]	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Bratislava	0	0
Banská Bystrica	0	0
Bardejov	0	0
Trenčín	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	0	0
Žilina	0	0
Čadca	0	0
Dolný Kubín	0	0
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Zvolen	0	0
Galanta	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	0	0
Trnava	0	0

Humenné	0	0
Púchov	0	0
Poprad	0	0
Komárno	0	0
Košice okolie	0	0
Lučenec	4	61
Liptovský Mikuláš	0	0
Levice	0	0
Senec	0	0
Michalovce	0	0
Martin	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Nové Zámky	0	0
Prievidza	2	22
Prešov	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	0	0
Rožňava	0	0
Šaľa	0	0
Senica	0	0
Svidník	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	0	0
Topoľčany	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	0	0
Košice mesto	0	0
Trebišov	0	0

Total	6	83

Year: 2003 **Disease[2]:** classical swine fever **Animal species:** domestic pigs

Region[6]	Number of herds infected[6]	Number of animals infected
Bratislava	0	0
Senec	0	0
Bratislava region	**0**	**0**
Banská Bystrica	0	0
Lučenec	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Zvolen	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	0	0
Banská Bystrica region	**0**	**0**
Bardejov	0	0
Humenné	0	0
Poprad	0	0
Prešov	0	0
Stará Ľubovňa	0	0
Svidník	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	0	0
Prešov region	**0**	**0**
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Prievidza	5	54
Púchov	0	0

Trenčín	1	1
Trenčín region	**6**	**55**
Čadca	0	0
Dolný Kubín	0	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	0	0
Martin	0	0
Žilina	0	0
Žilina region	**0**	**0**
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Galanta	0	0
Senica	0	0
Trnava	0	0
Trnava region	**0**	**0**
Košice mesto	0	0
Košice okolie	0	0
Michalovce	0	0
Rožňava	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	0	0
Trebišov	0	0
Košice region	**0**	**0**
Komárno	0	0
Levice	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Nové Zámky	0	0
Šaľa	0	0
Topoľčany	0	0
Nitra region	**0**	**0**
Slovak Republic	**6**	**55**

6.6. Data on wildlife[iv]

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year: 2006 **Method of estimation[v]:** hunting bag

Regions[vi]	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species			
	Species: wild boar Hunt for 1 km2 e.p.p.	Species:	Species:	Species:
Region				
District				
Bratislava region	***0,55***			
Bratislava II	**0,4**			
Bratislava III	**0,65**			
Bratislava IV	**0,22**			
Bratislava V	**0,28**			
Malacky	**0,67**			
Pezinok	**0,75**			
Senec	**0,09**			
Trnava region	***0,29***			
Dunajská Streda	**0,13**			
Galanta	**0,04**			
Hlohovec	**0,2**			
Piešťany	**0,35**			
Senica	**0,65**			
Skalica	**0,41**			
Trnava	**0,33**			

Trenčín region	***0,8***			
Bánovce nad Bebravou	**0,77**			
Ilava	**0,74**			
Myjava	**0,47**			
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	**0,99**			
Partizánske	**0,79**			
Považská Bystrica	**0,43**			
Prievidza	**0,91**			
Púchov	**0,77**			
Trenčín	**0,95**			
Nitra region	***0,41***			
Komárno	**0,24**			
Levice	**0,64**			
Nitra	**0,15**			
Nové Zámky	**0,49**			
Šaľa	**0,01**			
Topoľčany	**0,34**			
Zlaté Moravce	**0,56**			
Žilina region	***0,22***			
Bytča	**0.61**			
Čadca	**0,16**			
Dolný Kubín	**0,11**			
Kysucké Nové Mesto	**0,75**			

Liptovský Mikuláš	0,15			
Martin	0,22			
Námestovo	0,04			
Ružomberok	0,07			
Turčianske Teplice	0,39			
Tvrdošín	0,04			
Žilina	0,57			
Banská Bystrica region	*0,57*			
Banská Bystrica	0,26			
Banská Štiavnica	0,93			
Brezno	0,05			
Detva	0,41			
Krupina	0,85			
Lučenec	0,77			
Poltár	0,58			
Revúca	0,48			
Rimavská Sobota	0,63			
Veľký Krtíš	0,91			
Zvolen	0,75			
Žarnovica	0,63			
Žiar nad Hronom	0,44			
Prešov region	*0,3*			
Bardejov	0,32			
Humenné	0,2			
Kežmarok	0,24			

Levoča	**0,64**			
Medzilaborce	**0,2**			
Poprad	**0,15**			
Prešov	**0,6**			
Sabinov	**0,37**			
Snina	**0,09**			
Stará Ľubovňa	**0,19**			
Stropkov	**0,44**			
Svidník	**0,41**			
Vranov nad Topľou	**0,24**			
Košice region	***0,28***			
Gelnica	**0,12**			
Košice I a II	**0,04**			
Košice okolie	**0,38**			
Michalovce	**0,13**			
Rožňava	**0,52**			
Sobrance	**0,3**			
Spišská Nová Ves	**0,17**			
Trebišov	**0,16**			
Slovakia	**0,4**			

SVFA will have data from the year 2006 at its disposal during May 2008

6.6.2. Monitoring of wildlife (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007 **Disease[2]:** classical swine fever **Animal species:** wild boar

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Regions	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Bratislava region						
Bratislava	49	0	45	0		
Senec	330	0	290	0		
Total	**379**	**0**	**335**	**0**		
Trnava region						
Trnava	192	0	191	1		

Dunajská Streda	93	0	93	0		
Galanta	21	0	18	0		
Senica	185	0	175	0		
Total	**491**	**0**	**477**	**1**		
Trenčín region						
Trenčín	1308	0	1293	181		
Púchov	657	0	652	98		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	462	0	447	14		
Prievidza	1259	0	1255	217		
Total	**3686**	**0**	**3647**	**510**		
Nitra region						
Nitra	438	0	390	8		
Komárno	304	1	303	7		
Levice	1039	0	977	64		
Nové Zámky	440	7	429	20		
Šaľa	15	0	15	0		
Topoľčany	119	0	85	1		
Total	**2355**	**8**	**2199**	**100**		
Žilina region						
Žilina	288	0	280	3		
Čadca	89	0	88	0		
Dolný Kubín	42	0	40	0		
Liptovský Mikuláš	160	0	132	0		
Martin	94	0	84	0		
Total	**673**	**0**	**624**	**3**		

Banská Bystrica region						
Banská Bystrica	281	0	271	10		
Žiar nad Hronom	909	0	877	88		
Zvolen	1574	2	1538	288		
Lučenec	1254	0	1242	354		
Rimavská Sobota	1260	0	1216	26		
Veľký Krtíš	945	0	952	239		
Total	**6223**	**2**	**6096**	**1005**		
Prešov region						
Prešov	207	0	196	0		
Bardejov	125	0	125	0		
Humenné	101	0	89	0		
Poprad	180	0	174	0		
Stará Ľubovňa	51	0	49	0		
Svidník	127	0	125	0		
Vranov nad Topľou	100	0	97	0		
Total	**891**	**0**	**855**	**0**		
Košice region						
Košice mesto	10	0	6	0		
Košice okolie	203	0	161	0		
Spišská Nová Ves	121	0	121	0		
Michalovce	219	0	196	0		
Rožňava	193	0	186	0		
Trebišov	59	0	59	0		

Total	805	0	729	0		
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15503	10	14962	1619		

Year: 2006 **Disease[1]:** classical swine fever **Animal species:** wild boar

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Regions	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Bratislava region						
District						
BI	0	0	0	0		

B II	14	0	14	0		
B III	15	0	15	0		
B IV	11	0	11	0		
B V	7	0	6	0		
MA	182	0	155	0		
PK	110	0	105	0		
SC	6	0	6	0		
Total	345	0	312	0		
Trnava region						
TT	128	0	124	0		
DS	38	0	38	0		
GA	17	0	15	0		
HC	35	0	32	0		
PN	97	0	94	0		
SE	158	0	134	0		
SI	52	0	45	0		
Total	525	0	482	0		
Trenčín region						
TN	559	0	554	155		
BN	340	0	325	81		
IL	252	0	243	85		
MY	30	0	28	0		
NM	322	0	315	19		
PE	218	0	214	48		
PB	61	0	60	1		
PD	775	0	765	227		

PU	197	0	191	9		
Total	2754	0	2695	625		
Nitra region						
NR	50	0	44	0		
KN	90	0	87	0		
LV	642	0	590	73		
NZ	117	0	114	0		
SA	4	0	4	0		
TO	116	0	76	0		
ZM	188	0	160	10		
Total	1207	0	1075	83		
Žilina region						
ZA	287	0	268	9		
BY	57	0	52	1		
CA	25	0	24	0		
DK	12	0	12	0		
KM	43	0	40	0		
LM	110	0	94	0		
MT	78	0	73	1		
NO	8	0	6	0		
RK	27	0	24	0		
TR	42	0	40	0		
TS	4	0	4	0		
Total	693	0	637	11		

Banská Bystrica region						
BB	175	0	170	10		
BS	186	0	180	24		
BR	43	0	39	2		
DT	156	0	145	32		
KA	458	0	442	85		
LC	609	9	598	190		
PT	415	0	399	108		
RA	264	0	243			
RS	851	0	807	6		
VK	719	0	693	187		
ZV	506	4	496	107		
ZC	235	0	220	31		
ZH	226	0	222	46		
Total	4843	13	4654	828		
Prešov region						
PO	158	0	144	0		
BJ	96	0	93	0		
HE	33	0	29	0		
KK	60	0	59	0		
LE	70	0	65	0		
ML	6	0	5	0		
PP	56	0	56	0		
SB	50	0	48	0		
SV	8	0	8	0		
SL	54	0	47	0		

SP	11	0	11	0		
SK	48	0	43	0		
VT	50	0	49	0		
Total	700	0	657	0		
Košice region						
K I	4	0	1	0		
K II	0	0	0	0		
K III	0	0	0	0		
K IV	0	0	0	0		
KS	99	0	88	0		
GL	49	0	49	0		
MI	44	0	37	0		
RV	178	0	169	0		
SO	76	0	70	0		
SN	61	0	60	0		
TV	58	0	57	0		
Total	569	0	531	0		
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	11636	13	11043	1547		

Year: 2005 Disease[W]: classical swine fever Animal species: wild boar

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Regions	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Bratislava region						
District						
B I	0	0	0	0		
B II	13	0	13	0		
B III	15	0	14	0		
B IV	15	0	16	0		
B V	8	0	8	0		
MA	213	0	186	0		
PK	169	0	168	0		
SC	25	0	25	0		
Total	458	0	430	0		
Trnava region						
TT	363	0	350	2		
DS	59	0	58	2		
GA	18	0	12	0		

HC	52	0	50	2		
PN	177	0	172	1		
SE	181	0	157	0		
SI	45	0	39	0		
Total	895	0	838	7		
Trenčin region						
TN	785	0	771	137		
BN	454	0	379	75		
IL	386	0	366	56		
MY	37	0	36	0		
NM	689	0	668	10		
PE	361	0	317	27		
PB	105	0	104	1		
PD	1003	0	944	168		
PU	317	0	298	5		
Total	4137	0	3883	479		
Nitra region						
NR	61	0	56	3		
KN	116	0	123	1		
LV	943	0	825	76		
NZ	181	0	178	1		
SA	4	0	3	0		
TO	183	0	100	1		
ZM	433	0	335	5		
Total	1921	0	1620	87		

Žilina region						
ZA	239	0	225	1		
BY	55	0	53	0		
CA	22	0	21	0		
DK	8	0	7	0		
KM	21	0	19	0		
LM	136	0	90	1		
MT	93	0	90	0		
NO	17	0	17	0		
RK	30	0	28	0		
TR	82	0	74	0		
TS	5	0	5	0		
Total	708	0	629	2		
Banská Bystrica region						
BB	228	0	219	9		
BS	209	0	201	14		
BR	91	0	88	2		
DT	135	0	123	28		
KA	500	0	467	98		
LC	644	3	600	193		
PT	411	0	381	78		
RA	388	0	376	0		
RS	861	0	811	14		
VK	663	3	618	171		
ZV	702	0	671	136		

ZC	262	0	247	32		
ZH	257	0	255	16		
Total	5351	6	5057	791		
Prešov region						
PO	101	0	86	0		
BJ	72	0	67	0		
HE	36	0	19	0		
KK	57	0	55	0		
LE	88	0	85	0		
ML	12	0	9	0		
PP	51	0	48	0		
SB	35	0	32	0		
SV	10	0	5	0		
SL	42	0	38	0		
SP	16	0	10	0		
SK	33	0	33	0		
VT	58	0	51	0		
Total	611	0	538	0		
Košice region						
K I	9	0	7	0		
K II	1	0	1	0		
K III	0	0	0	0		
K IV	0	0	0	0		
KS	129	0	96	0		
GL	59	0	59	0		

MI	11	0	10	0		
RV	189	0	178	0		
SO	22	0	22	0		
SN	58	0	55	0		
TV	42	0	40	0		
Total	520	0	468	0		
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	14601	6	13463	1366		

Year: 2004 Disease[*]: classical swine fever Animal species: wild boar

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Regions	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Bratislava region						
District						
B I	0	0	0	0		
B II	11	0	11	0		
B III	15	0	15	0		
B IV	18	0	15	0		
B V	8	0	8	0		
MA	156	0	33	0		
PK	90	0	81	0		
SC	28	0	28	0		
Total	326	0	191	0		
Trnava region						
TT	380	0	365	2		
DS	82	0	82	0		
GA	19	0	14	0		
HC	50	0	45	0		
PN	215	0	207	3		
SE	97	0	77	0		
SI	47	0	41	0		
Total	890	0	831	5		
Trenčín region						
TN	1085	0	988	38		

BN	410	0	319	37		
IL	499	0	462	22		
MY	95	0	85	0		
NM	726	0	675	17		
PE	341	0	253	9		
PB	98	0	92	2		
PD	941	1	815	79		
PU	343	0	323	1		
Total	4538	1	4012	205		
Nitra region						
NR	153	0	95	0		
KN	106	0	97	1		
LV	841	0	610	22		
NZ	171	0	168	2		
SA	4	0	4	0		
TO	199	0	90	0		
ZM	486	0	206	2		
Total	1960	0	1270	27		
Žilina region						
ZA	193	0	178	0		
BY	54	0	47	0		
CA	32	0	25	0		
DK	17	0	12	1		
KM	12	0	9	0		
LM	108	0	76	0		

MT	132	0	110	2		
NO	14	0	11	0		
RK	42	0	36	0		
TR	62	0	54	1		
TS	1	0	1	0		
Total	667	0	559	4		
Banská Bystrica region						
BB	229	0	217	5		
BS	202	0	188	2		
BR	97	0	84	1		
DT	218	0	204	35		
KA	600	2	530	48		
LC	544	2	508	110		
PT	409	0	344	1		
RA	361	0	319	4		
RS	907	0	750	2		
VK	658	2	575	85		
ZV	862	4	755	75		
ZC	311	0	250	3		
ZH	334	0	306	1		
Total	5732	10	5030	372		
Prešov region						
PO	83	0	70	0		
BJ	54	0	43	0		
HE	40	0	23	0		

KK	78	0	71	0		
LE	120	0	113	0		
ML	7	0	6	0		
PP	54	0	50	0		
SB	29	0	26	0		
SV	9	0	6	0		
SL	73	0	71	1		
SP	34	0	31	0		
SK	41	0	34	0		
VT	100	0	92	0		
Total	722	0	636	1		
Košice region						
K I	5	0	2	0		
K II	2	0	2	0		
K III	0	0	0	0		
K IV	0	0	0	0		
KS	117	0	84	0		
GL	74	0	66	0		
MI	13	0	11	0		
RV	151	0	139	0		
SO	30	0	25	1		
SN	61	0	58	0		
TV	49	0	49	0		
Total	502	0	436	1		

Year: 2003 Disease[*]: classical swine fever Animal species: wild boar

Description of the used serological tests: AB-ELISA, NPLA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Isolation of virus

Description of the other used tests:

Region-n	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Bratislava region						
Bratislava	39	0	39	0		
Senec	154	0	75	0		
Total	193	0	114	0		
Trnava region						
Trnava	442	1	418	7		
Dunajská Streda	56	0	58	1		
Galanta	6	0	5	0		
Senica	232	0	186	2		
Total	736	1	667	10		

Trenčín region						
Trenčín	1204	14	1036	160		
Púchov	658	3	569	54		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	664	0	612	21		
Prievidza	1130	8	860	52		
Total	3656	25	3077	287		
Nitra region						
Nitra	724	1	71	9		
Komárno	120	0	118	5		
Levice	448	0	164	5		
Nové Zámky	245	0	228	4		
Šaľa	3	0	3	0		
Topoľčany	193	0	20	1		
Total	1733	1	604	24		
Žilina region						
Žilina	152	0	135	4		
Čadca	38	0	33	0		
Dolný Kubín	15	0	10	0		
Liptovský Mikuláš	100	0	55	1		
Martin	144	0	124	8		
Total	449	0	357	13		
Banská Bystrica region						
Banská Bystrica	247	1	212	24		
Žiar nad Hronom	668	0	560	11		

Zvolen	1470	9	1214	104		
Lučenec	517	0	467	8		
Rimavská Sobota	694	0	619	12		
Veľký Krtíš	408	0	365	15		
Total	4004	10	3437	174		
Prešov region						
Prešov	129	0	107	0		
Bardejov	26	0	19	0		
Humenné	51	0	35	0		
Poprad	165	0	150	0		
Stará Ľubovňa	44	0	38	0		
Svidník	51	0	42	0		
Vranov nad Topľou	55	0	49	0		
Total	521	0	440	0		
Košice region						
Košice mesto	5	0	3	0		
Košice okolie	129	0	92	0		
Spišská Nová Ves	105	0	100	0		
Michalovce	26	0	23	0		
Rožňava	123	0	113	0		
Trebišov	46	0	45	0		
Total	434	0	376	0		

6.6.3. *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife*

Year: 2007 **Disease[a]: classical swine fever** **Animal species: wild boar**

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Region[b]	Square km	Vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Trenčín	603	9600	3	28800
Bánovce nad Bebravou	436	7200	3	21600
Prievidza	861	13600	3	40800
Partizánske	214	3600	3	10800
Zvolen	628	12600	3	37800
Krupina	532	10400	3	31200
Detva	414	8000	3	24000
Veľký Krtíš	751	22800	3	68400
Lučenec	708	15600	3	46800
Poltár	475	7400	3	22200
Banská Štiavnica	263	6000	3	18000
Žiar nad Hronom	493	8000	3	24000
Žarnovica	379	6000	3	18000
Ilava	332	5200	3	15600
Total	7089	**136000**	**3**	**408000**

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

7.1.1.1. Number and specification of tests

Disease[1]: classical swine fever **Animal species: domestic pigs**

Region[2]	Type of the test[3]	Target population[4]	Type of sample[5]	Objective[6]	Number of planned tests
Bratislava	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	blood, organs	surveillance	150
Banská Bystrica	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	150
Bardejov	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	350
Trenčín	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	2750
Žiar nad Hronom	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	5350
Žilina	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	350
Čadca	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	50
Dolný Kubín	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	150
Dunajská Streda	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1500
Zvolen	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	4300

Galanta	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	900
Spišská Nová Ves	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	450
Trnava	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	3050
Dumenné	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	350
Púchov	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	800
Poprad	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	950
Komárno	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	7500
Košice okolie	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	950
Lučenec	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	8400
Liptovský Mikuláš	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	350
Levice	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	5550
Senec	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	750
Michalovce	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1350
Martin	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	850
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	950
Nitra	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	2050

Nové Zámky	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	surveillance	7100
Prievidza	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	950
Prešov	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	950
Rimavská Sobota	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	2950
Rožňava	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	250
Šaľa	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	450
Senica	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1450
Svidník	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	150
Stará Ľubovňa	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	150
Topoľčany	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1150
Veľký Krtíš	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	2550
Vranov nad Topľou	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	350
Košice mesto	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	0
Trebišov	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	breeding animals, slaughter animal	Blood, organs	Surveillance	750
Total					**69500**

Disease[39]: classical swine fever **Animal species: wild boars**

Region[41]	Type of the test[42]	Target population[43]	Type of sample[44]	Objective[45]	Number of planned tests
Bratislava	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	blood, organs	surveillance	110 (50+60)
Banská Bystrica	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	420 (200+220)
Bardejov	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	60 (30+30)
Trenčín	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	2725 (1330+1395)
Žiar nad Hronom	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1750 (850+900)
Žilina	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	310 (150+160)
Čadca	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	80 (35+45)
Dolný Kubín	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	25 (10+15)
Dunajská Streda	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	130 (60+70)
Zvolen	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	3050 (1500+1550)
Galanta	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	15 (5+10)
Spišská Nová Ves	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	205 (100+105)
Trnava	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1050 (500+550)
Humenné	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	105 (50+55)
Púchov	AB-ELISA, NPLA,	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1550

	Isolation of virus				(750+800)
Poprad	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	315 (150+165)
Komárno	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	250 (120+130)
Košice okolie	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	250 (120+130)
Lučenec	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1750 (850+900)
Liptovský Mikuláš	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	190 (90+100)
Levice	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood. organs	Surveillance	950 (450+500)
Senec	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	320 (150+170)
Michalovce	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	55 (25+30)
Martin	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	280 (130+150)
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1050 (500+550)
Nitra	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood. organs	Surveillance	850 (400+450)
Nové Zámky	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	surveillance	850 (400+450)
Prievidza	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	2100 (1000+1100)
Prešov	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	260 (130+130)
Rimavská Sobota	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	1520 (720+800)
Rožňava	AB-ELISA, NPLA,	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	240 (115+125)

	Isolation of virus				
Šaľa	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	10 (5+5)
Senica	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	540 (240+300)
Svidník	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	100 (45+55)
Stará Ľubovňa	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	85 (40+45)
Topoľčany	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	420 (200+220)
Veľký Krtíš	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	820 (400+420)
Vranov nad Topľou	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	105 (50+55)
Košice mesto	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	10 (5+5)
Trebišov	AB-ELISA, NPLA, Isolation of virus	Wild boar	Blood, organs	Surveillance	95 (45+50)
Total					**25000 (12000+13000)**

7.2.1.2. Testing scheme(s)[xx]:

Monitoring of CSF in domestic pigs

Aim of monitoring

- to detect latent outbreaks of CSF
- to prove that the SR is CSF free country without occurrence of CSF in domestic pigs and to create the conditions for release of export of pigs and their products obtained on principle of regionalization

Legal basis of the monitoring

- Article 46 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. II. on veterinary care and on amendment and addition some further acts

Based on the above mentioned provisions the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic determines that it is possible to move the pigs from a holding provided the holding meets the requirements of the CSF monitoring

Way of the monitoring performance

- serological examination of determined pig categories

Financial security of the monitoring

- costs connected with the monitoring are covered by the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

Range of monitoring

Monitoring at farm level infected area

- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings – to examine at least 15 % of breeding animals on 4 occassions at 3 month interval
- monitoring of commercial fattening pigs holdings - blood samples of pigs from one holding in number sufficient for detection of 10 % seroprevalence with 95 % confidence at the interval of max. 3 months
- monitoring of pig small-scale holdings (up to 6 breeding pigs) – to examine from all breeding pigs at the interval of max. 3 months

Monitoring at farm level – non infected area

- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings – to examine at least 15 % of breeding animals on 4 occassions at 3 month interval

- monitoring of commercial fattening pigs holdings - 6 blood samples of pigs from one holding at the interval of max. 3 months
- monitoring of pig small-scale holdings (up to 6 breeding pigs) – to examine from all breeding pigs at the interval of max. 6 months

Monitoring at slaughterhouse level

- examined are breeding, multiplication and commercial holdings (all holdings supplying pigs for a slaughterhouse)
- the monitoring of breeding, multiplication and piglet producing holdings to perform in non-vaccinated culled pigs of the basic herd, culled gilts or slaughter pigs
- number of samples and sampling interval be identical to monitoring at farm level

Laboratory diagnostics

- is ensured by the National reference laboratory of CSF at the SVI Zvolen

Monitoring in wild boars:

monitoring will be 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 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 boar

7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals[11]

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds[*]

Disease[1]: **classical swine fever** **Animal species:** **domestic pigs**

Regions	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (7/3)x100	9 = (4/3)x100	10 (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
Bratislava	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senec	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Bratislava region	**20**	**15**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Banská Bystrica	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lučenec	116	116	116	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	97	97	97	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	36	36	36	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Zvolen	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žiar nad Hronom	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Banská Bystrica region	**282**	**282**	**282**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Bardejov	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Humenné	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prešov	39	39	39	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Poprad	38	38	38	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Stará Ľubovňa	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Svidník	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Vranov nad Topľou	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prešov region	**126**	**126**	**126**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Trenčín	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Púchov	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Prievidza	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trenčín region	**114**	**114**	**114**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Čadca	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dolný Kubín	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Martin	26	26	26	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žilina	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Žilina region	**49**	**49**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Trnava	61	61	61	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Senica	42	42	42	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Galanta	53	53	53	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Dunajská Streda	388	388	388	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trnava region	**544**	**544**	**544**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Košice okolie	54	54	54	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Michalovce	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Rožňava	44	12	12	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trebišov	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Košice region	**191**	**159**	**159**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Komárno	254	254	254	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Levice	68	68	68	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nitra	63	51	51	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nové Zámky	89	71	71	0	0	0	0	100	0	
Šaľa	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Topoľčany	39	39	39	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nitra region	**524**	**494**	**494**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**
Slovak Republic	**1850**	**1783**	**1783**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Disease[1]: Animal species:

Region[2]	Total number of animals[3]	Number of animals[4] under the programme	Number of animals[5] expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually[6]	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered[7]	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/2)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Bratislava	538	104	120	120	0	0	0	115,38	0
Senec	17838	204	204	204	0	0	0	100	0
Bratislava region	**18376**	**308**	**324**	**324**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105,2**	**0**
Banská Bystrica	417	48	48	48	0	0	0	100,0	0
Lučenec	26909	1298	1762	1762	0	0	0	135,8	0
Rimavská Sobota	43347	1391	1391	1391	0	0	0	100,0	0
Veľký Krtíš	2176	347	347	347	0	0	0	100,0	0
Zvolen	9129	466	467	467	0	0	0	100,2	0
Žiar nad Hronom	6393	176	209	209	0	0	0	118,8	0
Banská Bystrica region	**88371**	**3726**	**4224**	**4224**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**113,36**	**0**
Bardejov	1643	211	211	211	0	0	0	100	0
Humenné	9705	457	600	600	0	0	0	131,3	0

Prešov	23781	696	684	684	0	0	0	98,27	0
Poprad	5652	760	854	854	0	0	0	112,3	0
Stará Ľubovňa	252	106	106	106	0	0	0	100	0
Svidník	914	167	167	167	0	0	0	100	0
Vranov nad Topľou	5304	312	438	438	0	0	0	140,3	0
Prešov region	**47251**	**2709**	**3060**	**3060**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**112,95**	**0**
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	17631	619	619	619	0	0	0	100,0	0
Prievidza	26407	600	670	670	0	0	0	111,0	0
Púchov	11842	452	461	461	0	0	0	102,0	0
Trenčín	31882	1264	1264	1264	0	0	0	100,0	0
Trenčín region	**87762**	**2935**	**3014**	**3014**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**102,69**	**0**
Čadca	221	42	42	42	0	0	0	100	0
Dolný Kubín	5043	124	131	131	0	0	0	100	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	2925	362	350	350	0	0	0	96,7	0
Martin	6304	486	426	426	0	0	0	87,70	0
Žilina	1918	96	99	99	0	0	0	103	0
Žilina region	**16411**	**1110**	**1048**	**1048**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**94,41**	**0**
Dunajská Streda	139996	4170	4170	4170	0	0	0	100	0
Galanta	24828	952	952	952	0	0	0	100	0

Senica	35288	1108	1108	1108	0	0	0	100	0
Trnava	68369	1464	1997	1997	0	0	0	136,4	0
Trnava region	**268481**	**7694**	**8227**	**8227**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**106,92**	**0**
Košice mesto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Košice okolie	17269	1549	1549	1549	0	0	0	100	0
Michalovce	29268	1085	1085	1085	0	0	0	100	0
Rožňava	442	240	301	301	0	0	0	125,42	0
Spišská Nová Ves	4324	328	328	328	0	0	0	100	0
Trebišov	6590	751	804	804	0	0	0	107,05	0
Košice region	**57893**	**3953**	**4067**	**4067**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**102,88**	**0**
Komárno	72764	1753	1753	1753	0	0	0	100	0
Levice	38416	1184	1184	1184	0	0	0	100	0
Nitra	28530	1594	1722	1722	0	0	0	108	0
Nové Zámky	39970	2016	2140	2140	0	0	0	106,15	0
Šaľa	14774	302	299	299	0	0	0	99	0
Topoľčany	29215	1038	1038	1038	0	0	0	100	0
Nitra region	**223669**	**7887**	**8136**	**8136**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**103,16**	**0**
Slovak Republic	**808214**	**30322**	**32100**	**32100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105,86**	**0**

7.3.2. Targets on vaccination or treatment[11] of wildlife

Disease[10]: Animal species:

Regions	Square km	Targets on the vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
Zvolen	628	10000	3	50000
Krupina	532	8800	3	36400
Detva	414	6800	3	25400
Veľký Krtíš	751	23000	3	69000
Lučenec	708	21600	3	64800
Poltár	475	7200	3	21600
Banská Štiavnica	263	4400	3	23200
Žiar nad Hronom	493	8000	3	24000
Žarnovica	379	6000	3	18000
Total	4643	95800	3	332400

Vaccine and administration procedure

The Riemser Arzneimittel AG CSF live vaccine (final manufacturing in the Impfstoffwerk Dessau-Tornau) is used for oral immunisation. The vaccine capsules (blister pack) contain approx. 1.6 ml vaccine suspension and are embedded into a corn mass bait (bait-size approx. 4 x 4 x 1.5 cm).
The vaccine based on the CSFV strain "C" and has a titre of $\geq 10^6$ pPD_{50} per dose. The vaccine virus is taken up after biting the capsule in two particularly via the tonsillar ring. According to investigations by the german research one vaccine bait, if the entire vaccine suspension is imbibed, is sufficient to vaccinate a wild boar against CSF.

Following prior information events and precise requirements by the district veterinary officer the vaccine baits are transferred to the reserve directors.
The vaccine bait is deep-frozen and can remain in a frozen condition for several months. At + 4 °C the vaccine bait can last for up to 3 weeks. The storability of the vaccine bait reduces as the outside temperature rises.
The vaccine baits are laid out by hand, if possible covered with soil, to avoid rapid inactivation of the virus by strong temperature variations and to reduce loss of the vaccination bait by competitors for feed. At least 10 days before the vaccination it is necessary to "entice" wild boars on baits sites using corn.
There are 3 vaccination campaigns (spring, summer and autumn) starting in February 2005. Each campaign consists of double vaccination at intervals of approx. 28 days. Following this regime the baits are laid down 6 times per year. The bait is laid out at bait sites, i.e. places where wild boar are usually enticed with small quantities of feed for the purposes of shooting. Wild boars in enclosures in a vaccination area are included. Depending on the density of wild boar stock, on average 20 to 30 (40) vaccine baits are laid out per bait site using one bait site per 2 km^2. These figures reflect the situation in wild boar population in vaccination area - - density, number of feeding places and size of groups.
During the administration period the same bait sites are used in order to change the environment of the wild boar as little as possible.

After each distribution of vaccine baits there has to be at least four days without hunting especially at bait sites in order not to irritate wild boars and to ensure as complete an uptake of the vaccination baits as possible. Subsequently, hunting of the wild boar should be resumed and intensified.

Vaccine baits which has not been taken up and vaccine capsules left exposed are collected up again after about 5 days by the authorised hunters or reserve operators and handed over to the DVFA for safe disposal. The responsible DVFA controls the return of the bait by the individual reserve directors.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme[12]

domestic pigs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: ELISA	70 000	€5	€ 350 000	Yes
	Test: Virological investigation	500	€20	€ 10 000	Yes
	Test:				
1.2. Cost of sampling					
1.3. Other costs					
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					

2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals					
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					

6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
TOTAL				**€ 360 000**	

Wild boars

Costs related to	*Specification*	*Number of units*	*Unitary cost in €*	*Total amount in €*	*Community funding requested (yes/no)*
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	*Test:* **ELISA**	**12 000**	**€5**	**€ 60 000**	Yes
	Test: **Virological investigation**	**13 000**	**€20**	**€ 260 000**	Yes
	Test:				
1.2. Cost of sampling					
1.3. Other costs					

2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment		***350 000***	***€ 1***	***€ 350 000***	Yes
2.2. Distribution costs				***€ 100 000***	Yes
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals		***300***	***€ 40***	***€12 000***	No
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					

5. Salaries *(staff contracted for the programme only)*					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs	Premium for presenting wild boar for analysis in infected area	***2 000***	***€ 15***	***€ 30 000***	No
TOTAL				***€ 812 000***	

Domestic pigs + wild boars

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: ELISA	82 000	€5	€ 410 000	Yes
	Test: Virological investigation	13 500	€20	€ 270 000	Yes
	Test:				
1.2. Cost of sampling					
1.3. Other costs					
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment		350000	€ 1	€ 350 000	Yes
2.2. Distribution costs				€ 100 000	Yes
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					

3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals		***300***	***€ 40***	***€12 000***	No
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					

5. Salaries *(staff contracted for the programme only)*					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					

7. Other costs	Premium for presenting wild boar for analysis in infected area	***2 000***	***€ 10***	***€ 30 000***	No
TOTAL				***€ 1 172 000***	