



Annex I.a : Programme for Rabies eradication submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

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

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.01

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Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
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- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

11/11/2015

Submission Number

1447234392747-7009



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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Rabies

Species : Foxes and racoon dogs

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

Contact

Name : Prof. Jozef Bíreš, DVM, DrSc

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Your job type within the CA : Chief Veterinary Officer

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

A. Technical information

1. Submitted programme

1.1 Provide a concise description of

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The objective of the programme is an early detection of rabies occurrence and prevention of new cases incidence within the Slovak Republic.

The successful completion of the programme shall

- improve the disease situation with wild and domestic animals
- decrease the risk of rabies transmission to domestic animals and people
- eliminate barriers in movement of carnivores and other susceptible animal species
- minimize government expenditure for prevention and abatement of rabies in the sector of agriculture and health
- prevent rabies entering Slovakia from Poland

This current programme has been run since 2000 in two campaigns, one in spring, the other one in autumn. Fix-wing airplane and by hand distributions are used as well. For this programme we have used the vaccine baits containing the virus strain Vnukovo 32/107, titter min. 106,5 TCID₅₀/ml (2000, 2001 and spring 2002), SAD VA-1, titter min. 107 TCID₅₀/ml (autumn 2002 and spring 2003) and SAD Bern, titter min. 1,8x10⁷ PFU (2000, 2001, spring 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014). The fox population's density estimated on the number of hunted animals during the programme has been increased from 19.500 to 23.000 foxes in 2001 and very high in the second half of year 2002 and the first half of year 2003. The number of hunted fox in 2002 was 22.251 animals, what encourages us to estimate the number of fox population of 28 to 30 thousands of animals – 0,57 – 0,61 fox per square kilometre (see Figure No. 2 and Annex). This stay of fox population has been related to the comedown of the favourable progress of the rabies situation. The distribution of vaccination baits is planed in two campaigns using by-air and by-hand distribution in spring and autumn. The effectiveness of the oral vaccination programme will be evaluated by laboratory examinations of randomly hunted foxes, raccoon dog and foxes, raccoon dog hunted within the target monitoring period.

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

1.2. Benefits of the programme

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The epidemiological situation of the rabies in wildlife according to established oral vaccination programme was markedly on the mend in 2000 and 2001. Consequently the rise of the immunity status of the fox population has increased the fox density. During this fast growth of the fox population the increase of rabies positive foxes in such level at first time since beginning the programme has been recorded (295 positive foxes in 2003). According to evaluation of the rabies situation and applied programme, it was analyzed that the increase of red fox rabies outbreaks was caused also by low efficiency of used SAD VA-1 strain vaccine baits in autumn 2002 and spring 2003. After evaluation of that unfavorable stay SVFA SR in 2003 has decided to change used vaccine baits for other baits, containing the reliable strain SAD Bern, for the next years. During the year 2006 there were reported 4 cases of rabies in the Slovak Republic. The same vaccine baits containing vaccination strain SAD Bern is using also after the completion new tendering for vaccine baits' supplier, according to national legislation. The Slovak Republic was free from rabies from the year 2009 to January 2013 (declared on the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCoFAH) meeting in June 2009 – it fulfilled the requirements of Article 8.10.2. in all five points of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code O.I.E.). In the year 2014 no case of rabies was detected.

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

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

- vaccination and monitoring
- surveillance

Attach maps as necessary

(max. 32000 chars) :

Territory of the Slovak Republic, except of the areas bordering on Czech Republic, Austria and partially Hungary, the places with the altitude above 1200 metres, water flows, roads communications, towns and settlements (approx. 12 000 km²). See map in Annex 1.

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

3. Description of the measures of the programme

3.1. Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Based on the § 17(2) and 37(2)(a) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. each natural or legal person authorized to dispose of live animals is obliged to notify without delay to the veterinary administration authority any suspicion or outbreak of the disease and to allow examination of animal sick or suspected.

In case of failing to notify any suspicion or outbreak of the disease or failing to allow the examination of animal sick or suspected, is according to Act No. 39/2007 Coll. committed

- a natural person - an offence according to the Article 48(2)(a) and a penalty shall be imposed according to the Article 48 up to 800 EUR,

- a legal or natural person authorized to perform business activities - an administrative infringement according to the Article 50 and a penalty shall be imposed according to the Article 50 (4)(a) up to 160 000 EUR,

In case of failing to notify any suspicion or outbreak of disease and causing to spread the disease, any natural person may be jailed for up to three years according to Article 307 of the Act No. 300/2005 Coll. Criminal Code

3.2. Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target animal species of this programme is the wildlife red fox and raccoon dog. The population of the red fox is during the implementation of the programme continuously increased. The expected number of living wildlife red fox according to hunting bag is 29.000 to 32.000 animals (see Figure No. 2 in Annex No.1). The expected number of living raccoon dog is cca1250 animals.

3.3. Tests used and sampling schemes

Describe :

- a. the tests used for surveillance and monitoring, when are to be used and in which animals
- b. the sampling schemes in each area of the programme for surveillance and monitoring

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(max. 32000 chars) :

serological tests: ELISA – home made – blocking system using biotinylated goat polyclonal antibodies for detection anti G protein antibodies
FAVN – modify with immunoperoxidase detection of virus (WHO 1996, OIE 2000)

virological tests: FAT – antigen detection on impressions or smears with FITC conjugated antibodies (WHO 1996 OIE 2000)

RT PCR:
Confirmation of Rabies field virus:
Indirect immunoperoxidase technique using monoclonal antibodies: W187.5, W187.6, Z144.88 (purchased from Tübingen)
RFLP – on amplicons of pseudogene using TAQ1 restriction endonuclease (WHO, 1996)

Typing of Rabies virus:
Sequencing and phylogenetic analyses of Slovakian rabies virus field strains
Sequencing analyses using region coding nucleoprotein, phosphoprotein, matrix and glycoprotein (4890bp) (Campos et al., 2011; Dirbakova, Veterinary institute Zvolen Slovakia, unpublished) followed by the sequence alignment and phylogenetic analyses using Clustal V method from MegAlign Lasergene of DNASTAR Lasergene ver9 package program

other used tests: PCR method using Lyssavirus-specific primers (WHO, 1996)
Virus cultivation on Neuro-2a cell cultures in microtitration plate. Visualisation of antigen is performed with indirect immunoperoxidase technique using sheep polyclonal serum (WHO 1996, OIE 2000)

monitoring of vaccination:
Serology post vaccination:
ELISA – home made – blocking system using biotinylated goat polyclonal antibodies for detection anti G protein antibodies
FAVN – modify with immunoperoxidase detection of virus (WHO 1996 OIE 2000)

TTC marker detection:
Fluorescent microscopy (published by Stöhretal et al., 1990)

Evaluation of bait intake:
3rd, 8th and 14th day following by hand distribution of vaccination baits is evaluated bait intake in selected areas of extent of 1 km² (6 areas)

sampling scheme:
all domestic, farm and wild warm-blooded animals suspicious of rabies have to be sent for laboratory examination - the whole carcass up to 50 kg or the head with first two vertebrae in the case of heavier animal
from 45th day following of seasonal oral vaccination campaign the users of hunting grounds carry out the shooting of foxes intended for control of efficiency of seasonal campaign of oral antirabic vaccination of foxes. It is inevitable to submit for laboratory examination at least 1 fox per hunting ground. The needed number of submitted foxes is 4 head per 100 km²/ year from vaccination area.
from 45th day following of seasonal oral vaccination campaign the users of hunting grounds carry out the shooting of foxes intended for control of rabies in wild fox population. The needed number of submitted foxes is 4 head per 100 km² / year from nonvaccination area. Only virological tests shall be carried in foxes from nonvaccinated area.
the date of completion of the control of oral vaccination efficiency is usually on 90th day from the beginning of the control of oral vaccination efficiency
it is necessary to wrap up the hunted fox into two impermeable packings, with an absorbent material between them and to deliver within 48 hours to the DVFA; DVFA delivers the material to the respective

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Veterinary and Food Institute (VFI) for laboratory examination

the principles for work with infection material is necessary to follow by sampling.

the Veterinary and Food Institutes (VFI) send to the Veterinary Institute Zvolen (VI) within 7 days following the IF testing the samples of neural tissue from all positive animals for the purpose of confirmation of rabies virus and immediately inform the SVFA

the VFI send to VI by the end of the first week following ending the monitoring period the samples of transudate or cruor and part of jaw-bone from all examined animals intended for the control of efficiency of oral antirabic vaccination of foxes

the evaluation of the results of the vaccination campaign is done after receiving of all laboratory results by advisory body of CVO for rabies

The efficiency tests of vaccination baits are performed only by VI

3.4. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Describe

- vaccine(s) to be used
- bait density to be achieved in each of the units of the programme
- number and period of the campaigns
- Vaccine distribution (if it is delivered by hand, clarify the reason and the areas covered)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Oral vaccination of wildlife red foxes

- vaccines (type, dosage): depending on the tender - Lysvulpen a.u.v.

By air distribution:

25 baits per 1 km² applied in two lines (distance of 500 m) flying height 150 m, flying speed of 150 km/h. At by air distribution the places with the altitude above 1200 metres, water surfaces, road communications, towns and settlements are omitted.

By hand distribution:

20 baits per 1 km² on selected areas (periphery and parks of ten big towns)

- vaccination scheme: the oral vaccination is performed in two seasonal campaigns - in the spring (end of March to beginning of May) and in the autumn (end of September to beginning of November)

Vaccination of domestic animals:

- each domestic carnivore older than three months of age must be vaccinated against rabies with yearly revaccination according to Article 17 (5), (6) of Act No. 39/2007 Coll. and the vaccine manufacturer's recommendations

- vaccines (approved) and vaccination schemes, if recommended:

Biocan R inj. a.u.v. (Biocan LR inj. a.u.v.) - from 12 weeks of age

Canigen DHA2PPi/LR inj. sicc. a.u.v.

Canvac R inj. a.u.v. - since one month of age in the case of animals born to unvaccinated mothers (illegal in SK), in otherwise the vaccination after 5th month of age is sufficient

Eurican DHPPi2-LR inj. sicc.a.u.v. - from 3 months of age

Nobivac Rabies inj. a.u.v.

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Rabigen mono inj. a.u.v. - from 3 months of age

Rabisin inj. a.u.v. - since 4 weeks of age in the case of animals born to unvaccinated mothers, in otherwise from 11th weeks of age

Rabicell inj. a.u.v. - from 3 months of age

3.5. Measures in case of a positive result

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures in case of positive result on rabies are ordered by the District Veterinary and Food Administrations in compliance with the Article 8(3)(f) and Article 17(3) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. The respective District Veterinary and Food Administration at confirmation of rabies occurrence in domestic animals extends the previous measures for disease control by further measures (see measures taken in the case of suspicion in point 1 in annex) for disease control and determines to the natural and legal persons the date for their fulfilment by which

a) it defines an rabies outbreak,

b) it orders in an outbreak

1. marking it with warning tables with wording „CAUTION RABIES !”

2. killing of susceptible animals which came into contact with an animal positive to the presence of rabies antigen,

3. to perform the registration of dogs and cats and protective vaccination of dogs, cats and other carnivore over 3 months of age which have not been vaccinated against rabies so far or since the last antirabic vaccination or re-vaccination period elapsed, provided that they did not come into contact or they did not have the possibility to come into contact with an animal positive to the presence of rabies antigen,

4. to perform protective vaccination of susceptible domestic animals; it will permit to use of the milk and other products obtained from them for the human consumption and feeding purposes only following gained immunity (this period will be stated based on the date of vaccine manufacturer).

The respective DVFA at confirmation of rabies occurrence in wildlife extends the previous measures for disease control by further measures (see measures taken in the case of suspicion in point 3.3.) for disease control and determines to the natural and legal persons the date for their fulfilment by which

a) it defines an rabies outbreak,

b) it orders in an outbreak

1. its marking with warning tables with wording „CAUTION RABIES !”

2. killing of susceptible animals which came into contact with an animal positive to the presence of rabies antigen,

3. to perform the registration of dogs and cats and protective vaccination of dogs, cats and other carnivore over 3 months of age which have not been vaccinated against rabies so far or since the last antirabic vaccination or re-vaccination period elapsed, provided that they did not come into contact or they did not have the possibility to come into contact with an animal positive to the presence of rabies antigen,

4. to perform protective vaccination of cattle, sheep and goats in pasture and to stable the animals until gaining the immunity (this period will be stated based on the date of vaccine manufacturer).

The holding or cadastre of the municipality or other geographically defined area, in which the rabid

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animal was kept, hunted or found, is defined as a rabies outbreak, based on confirmation of rabies occurrence by laboratory diagnostics (see point 3.3.).

B. General information

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

Describe :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic - approves eradication programmes (Art. 5(f) and 46 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care as amended; (hereinafter only "Act No. 39/2007 Coll.")

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA) – drafts eradication programmes (Art. 6(5)(f) and 46 of the Act 39/2007 Coll.) and manages, directs and controls the performance of the state administration by the District Veterinary and Food Administrations (DVFA`s) (Art. 6 (2)(a) of the Act 39/2007 Coll.)

Veterinary authorities (SVFA, DVFA`s) – order measures in the case of suspicion of disease or in the case of the outbreak according to drawn up and approved programmes (Art. 17(3) and (4) of the Act 39/2007 Coll.) as well as co-ordinate, control and evaluate the oral vaccination programme.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Basic condition of eradication of rabies in domestic animals is registration and identification of dogs, which is laid down in § 3 of the Act No. 282/2002 Coll., which provides some conditions of dog keeping, according to which dogs must be identified and registered by local self-administration authority. The another legal rule governing requirements for movements of the pet animals is the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No. 576/2013 on on the non-commercial movement of pet animals and repealing Regulation (EC) No 998/2003, Commission Implementing (EU) No 577/2013 on the model identification documents for the non-commercial movement of dogs, cats and ferrets, the establishment of lists of territories and third countries and the format, layout and language requirements of the declarations attesting compliance with certain conditions provided for in Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 in the later amendments of the European Parliament, Commission Implementing Decision

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2011/874/EU laying down the list of third countries and territories authorised for imports of dogs, cats and ferrets and for non-commercial movements of more than five dogs, cats and ferrets into the Union) and the Slovak Republic by Act No. 39/2007 Coll., in particular Articles 6(2)(u) and (v) and Article 19(3), (4), (5), (8) and (9).

The requirements for participation (movement's requirements) of dogs, cats or ferrets in mass actions (shows, exhibitions, competitions...) are the same as for intra-Community movements: a clearly readable tattooing or preferably electronic identification system (transponder) conforming with the standard ISO 11784 which is possible to check by reading device in compliance with standard ISO 11785 and valid vaccinations. If the animal is identified with a transponder, which is not in compliance with above-mentioned ISO standard, the keeper is obliged, at check of identity of the animal at entrance for mass action, to provide the reading device which enables to identify their dog, cat or ferret.

Proof of the presence of antibodies in pursuance of the control of vaccination for the fulfilment of condition for movements of domestic carnivores in international trade or in non-commercial movements as well as the control of oral antirabic vaccination is carried out by approved laboratory Veterinary Institute Zvolen (Commission Decision 2004/693/EC).

3. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide :

a. a concise description of the following indicators

- number of rabies cases (excluding bat cases) compared to previous year
- number of rabies cases in previously (last year) case free areas compared to previous year
- % of seroconversion in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year
- % of vaccine uptake in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year

b. an assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The first oral antirabic fox's vaccination programme started in 1994. This programme ran in two campaigns, one in spring, the other one in autumn. Fix-wing airplane and by hand application were used as well. For this programme the vaccine baits containing the virus strain Vnukovo 32/107 and SAD Bern was used. In consequence of lack of money that programme was stopped after sixth campaign in 1998. After stopping the previous oral vaccination programme the red fox rabies outbreaks rise rapidly on 387 during the year 1999. Pursuant that bad rabies situation it has been decided to start with the new oral vaccination programme against rabies for targeted species – wildlife red fox.

The current national programme of rabies eradication, which includes the oral antirabic vaccination programme of wildlife fox, has been set up in the spring 2000. The number of outbreaks of rabies during the time of running this programme has been decreased from 375 outbreaks in the beginning on 87 in 2001 or 114 in 2002 and on 48 in 2005 or 4 in 2006 respectively. From August 2006 to December 2012

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no case of rabies was detected (see Figure No. 1 in Annex No. 1). In January and April 2013, totally 4 cases of rabies in foxes were confirmed in the vicinity of the border with Poland. In the year 2014 no case of rabies was detected.

The epidemiological situation of the rabies in wildlife according to established oral vaccination programme was markedly on the mend in 2000 and 2001. Consequently the rise of the immunity status of the fox population has increased the fox density. During this fast growth of the fox population the increase of rabies positive foxes in such level at first time since beginning the programme has been recorded (295 positive foxes in 2003). According to evaluation of the rabies situation and applied programme, it was analyzed that the increase of red fox rabies outbreaks was caused also by low efficiency of used SAD VA-1 strain vaccine baits in autumn 2002 and spring 2003. After evaluation of that unfavorable stay SVFA SR in 2003 has decided to change used vaccine baits for other baits, containing the reliable strain SAD Bern, for the next years. During the year 2006 there were reported 4 cases of rabies in the Slovak Republic. The same vaccine baits containing vaccination strain SAD Bern is using also after the completion new tendering for vaccine baits' supplier, according to national legislation. The Slovak Republic was free from rabies from the year 2009 to January 2013 (declared on the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCoFAH) meeting in June 2009 – it fulfilled the requirements of Article 8.10.2. in all five points of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code O.I.E.). In the year 2014 no case of rabies was detected.

The Slovak Republic within the co-financed programme examines for the detection of biomarker and seropositivity only foxes with permanent teeth, thus only foxes considered to be adult. Young foxes are examined only in case of suspicion for rabies (overall change of health status, behaviour changes, neural signs, paralysis and such-like) by the method FAT or in case of positivity also by further laboratory methods. (see Figure No. 3 and Annex)

Obstacles and constraints: Impossibility of synchronization of rabies eradication programme with Poland. Oral vaccination is carried out on whole vaccination territory of the Slovak Republic at the same time according to recommendations of vaccine production companies. Depending both on climate conditions and nature of vaccine it is not possible to change the date of vaccination. Slovakia regularly and in advance informs neighbouring countries (including Poland) about the vaccination. Poland is carried out the vaccination on Slovak border at different dates, even if external temperatures are higher than recommendations of vaccine producers (for example – Województwo małopolskie from 24/04/2015 to 03/05/2015, Województwo podkarpackie from 15/06/2015 to 20/06/2015).

4. Control on the implementation of the programme

Describe the system to control the implementation of the programme (flight tracks, bait distribution, cold chain and official controls to be performed on the vaccine)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary Officer of District Veterinary and Food Administration Poprad (DVFA) carry out the supervision on by air and by hand application of the vaccine baits. The supplier handed out the vaccine baits on the airport or 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 may take the sample of the baits. The results of their checks and sampling of the baits (if done) he report next day morning to SVFA by e-mail. The contractor for aerial distribution shall provide the recorded flight route data to the DVFA at the end of each distribution day.

The supplier reports the area, number of applied vaccination baits and submit the GPS maps at least by

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submission of the invoice for the supplied vaccination baits.

VFI and VI Zvolen submits the results of laboratory tests to respective DVFA and to SVFA no later than 3 days after receiving the samples for rabies investigation.

The vaccine baits are transported in refrigerated car with a recording thermometer, where they are stored until the air or hand distribution. The producer recommends to store the vaccination bait at -20°C or less, and to protect it against light. Due to that the vaccine is stored in a freezing facility equipped with thermometers. During transportation to the place of distribution the vaccination bait should not be exposed to temperatures exceeding 15° C, therefore it is transported in refrigeration boxes. The required temperature during storage and transportation is being recorded by registration thermometers. Records of the thermometers are checked daily and assessed forming a part of the report of the air or manual distribution of vaccines.

After completion of the results of laboratory tests of evaluation of the efficacy of the oral vaccination campaign, the advisory body of CVO for rabies evaluates the effectiveness of the seasonal campaign. SVFA reports to Commission the implementation of the programme in accordance to current EU legislation.

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C. Targets

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

Targets for year : **2016**

Country	Region	Animal Species	Type of test	Test description	Number of tests	Expected number of positive results	% positive	
SLOVENSKA REF	Slovak Republic +	Fox	serological test	ELISA	500	325	65	X
SLOVENSKA REF	Slovak Republic +	Raccoon dogs	serological test	ELISA	10	7	70	X
SLOVENSKA REF	Slovak Republic +	Fox	presence of biomarker	Tetracycline in bones	500	380	76	X
SLOVENSKA REF	Slovak Republic +	Raccoon dogs	presence of biomarker	Tetracycline in bones	10	8	80	X
Totals :					1 020	720		
					Add a new row			
Total tests Serological (VNT,FAVN,ELISA) in MS					510			
Total tests Serological (Other) in MS					0			
Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in MS					510			
Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in MS					0			

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2. *Surveillance tests to be carried out*

Targets for year : **2016**

Country	Region	Animal Species	Category	Test description	Number of tests	Expected number of positive results	
SLOVENSKA REP	Slovak Republic	Fox	Suspect or dead a	FAT	250	0	X
SLOVENSKA REP	Slovak Republic	Raccoon dogs	Suspect or dead a	FAT	1	0	X
SLOVENSKA REP	Slovak Republic	Fox	Hunted animals (a	FAT	1200	0	X
SLOVENSKA REP	Slovak Republic	Fox	Hunted animals (a	FAT	9	0	X
				Total	1 460	0	
					Add a new row		
					Total tests FAT in MS	1 460	
					Total tests Virus characterisation tests in MS	0	
					Total tests Other in MS	0	

3 *Wildlife oral vaccination to be carried out*

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Targets for year : **2016**

Country	Region / area	Products used	Number of doses	Size of the vaccination area (km ²)	
SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA	Slovak Republic	SAD Bern strain	608200	12 205	X
Total			608 200		
				Add a new row	
Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Bern strain in MS			608 200		
Oral vaccine and baits made of SAG2 strain in MS			0		
Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD B19 strain in MS			0		
Oral vaccine in neighbourin countries			0		

(max. 32000 chars) :

spring campaign - 300 000 baits by air distribution (cca 12000 km²), 3700 baits by hand distribution (cca 205 km²) autumn campaign - 300 000 baits by air distribution (cca 12000 km²), 3700 baits by hand distribution (cca 205 km²)

4

Official control of oral vaccines to be carried out

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Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Number of batches distributed	Number of batches controlled by the CA (virus titration)	
SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA	608200	20	X
Total	608 200	20	
		Add a new row	
Vaccine titration tests in MS		20	

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D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1. Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

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

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

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

1. Monitoring / surveillance							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Monitoring	presence of biomarker(Other)	Individual wild animal	0	0	0	no	X
Monitoring	Serological test(Other)	Individual wild animal	0	15.24	0	no	X
Monitoring	Serological test(VNT/FAVN/ELISA)	Individual wild animal	510	15.24	7772,4	yes	X
Monitoring	presence of biomarker(Tetracycline in bones)	Individual wild animal	510	9.7	4947	yes	X
Surveillance	FAT	Individual wild animal	1 460	13.09	19111,4	yes	X
Sampling	delivery of wild animals during active monitoring	Individual wild animal	1 460	10.6	15476	yes	X
Sequencing and phylogenetic analyses rabies	Sequencing analyses	Individual wild animal	10	199.2	1992	yes	X

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Sampling	delivery of wild animals - passive surveillance	Individual wild animal	300	50	15000	yes	X
					Add a new row		
2. Vaccination							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Oral vaccine and baits in MS	SAD Bern strain vaccine and bait	Vaccine dose or bait	608 200	0.28	170,296	yes	X
Distribution of oral vaccine per dose in MS	SAD Bern strain vaccine and bait	Vaccine dose or bait	608 200	0.2	121,640	yes	X
Vaccine titration tests in MS	Number of batches controlled by the CA	Batch	20	49.5	990	yes	X
3. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
0	0	0	0	0	0	no	X
					Add a new row		
Total					357 224,80 €		

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

2. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

The samples within the framework are taken by the official veterinarians. Rabies programme will be funded from the budget of the State Veterinary and Food Administration and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic. The state laboratory perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the central veterinary service -State Veterinary and Food Administration (state budget).

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

See details on testing in part 3.3 "Test used and sampling scheme" . Rabies programme will be funded from the budget of the State Veterinary and Food Administration and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**

(max. 32000 chars):

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic pays lump sum to persons which deliver cadavers of animals for sampling.
The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic
– provides subsidies to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 240/1998 Coll. on Agriculture and on amendment of other acts,
– Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic on support of enterprise in agriculture
Insurance companies
– meet losses within insurance contract

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Oral vaccination of wildlife red foxes: vaccines (type, dosage): chosed by the tender - Lysvulpen a.u.v.
By air distribution: chosed by the tender - private firm AERO SLOVAKIA a.s, Aiport Janikovce. 949 07 NITRA. Slovakia.
By hand distribution: official veterinarians and hunters
Rabies programme will be funded from the budget of the State Veterinary and Food Administration and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

no other essential measures

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

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

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)

As Slovakia is neighbored to Ukraine and Poland, where Rabies is present, we would like to ask for the increase of 75% of the eligible costs for the Rabies eradication program in the year 2016. According

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

yes

no

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

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	7009_4370.doc	7009_4370.doc	443 kb
		Total size of attachments :	443 kb