



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10833/2012

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

Survey programme for Bluetongue

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Slovakia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.1

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

Disease : Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species : Bovines and sheep and goats

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing from
beginning of : 2012

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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). 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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Slovakia, there was not confirmed any BT outbreak in the holding in the year 2009 and moreover was not confirmed circulation of BT – virus on the area of Slovakia.

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic informed the European Commission on 12.1.2009 with regard to bluetongue case in Hungary since 12 September 2008 and with regard to 9-th outbreak of bluetongue in the Czech Republic -district Brno–venkov since 13.November 2008, the SVFA of the SR has demarcated the new restriction zones in 100 km around the outbreaks on 12 January 2009 in the territory of the Slovak Republic in accordance with Council Directive 2000/75/EC, based on the information presented on SCoFCAH meeting on 8 January 2009 by deputy of CVO of the SR. On 27.10.2009 in relation with an occurrence of BT in the Czech republic - district Hodonín on Násedlovice farm, extraordinary emergency measures in Slovak republic were declared and defined parts of the territory of Slovakia were declared as restricted zone of BT and therefore some districts falling under the restricted zone in connection with the occurrence of BT in Czech Republic were extend by extraordinary emergency measures from the 12.1.2009. Districts falling under the restricted zone in the BT outbreak in Hungary (dated 12/9/2008) set up by extraordinary emergency measure on 13/10/2009 remained in force until 13.1.2010.

On 13.1.2010 restricted zone was abolished in relation to the outbreak of BT in Hungary (dated 12/9/2008) and therefore restrictive measures are no longer applied in the districts that fell into the restricted zone of BT.

The restriction zones include the following districts by regions in the territory of Slovakia during year 2010:

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- ☒With regard to outbreak in Hungary- abolished on 13.1.2010
 - DVFA Lučenec (districts Lučenec and Poltár),
 - DVFA Rimavská Sobota (districts Rimavská Sobota and Revúca),
 - DVFA Rožňava (only district Rožňava),
 - DVFA Spišská Nová Ves (only district Gelnica),
 - DVFA Košice – surrounding district Košice – surrounding),
 - DVFA Košice – city (district Košice – city),
 - DVFA Trebišov (district Trebišov).

- ☒With regard to outbreak in the Czech Republic in the district Brno-venkov
 - DVFA Senec (only district Malacky),
 - DVFA Senica (districts Skalica and Senica),
 - DVFA Nové Mesto nad Váhom (only district Myjava).

- ☒With regard to outbreak in the Czech Republic - Hodonín:-extend of restriction zone
 - DVFA Senec (extended to district Pezinok, Senec),
 - DVFA Púchov (districts Púchov, Ilava and Považská Bystrica),
 - DVFA Nové Mesto nad Váhom (extended to Nové Mesto nad Váhom).
 - DVFA Trenčín (districts Trenčín and Bánovce nad Bebravou),
 - DVFA Topoľčany (district Topoľčany).
 - DVFA Bratislava (districts Bratislava 1-5),
 - DVFA Trnava (districts Trnava, Hlohovec, Piešťany).

- ☒Current restricted zone in Slovakia
 - DVFA Púchov (districts Púchov, Ilava and Považská Bystrica),
 - DVFA Trenčín (districts Trenčín and Bánovce nad Bebravou),
 - DVFA Topoľčany (district Topoľčany).
 - DVFA Bratislava (districts Bratislava 1-5),
 - DVFA Trnava (districts Trnava, Hlohovec, Piešťany).
 - DVFA Senec (district Malacky Pezinok and Senec),
 - DVFA Senica (districts Skalica and Senica),
 - DVFA Nové Mesto nad Váhom (district Nové Mesto nad Váhom and Myjava).

In Slovak republic until this days has not been recorded any outbreak of BT on farms, but in relation with occurrence of disease in Czech Republic and in Hungary the part of Slovak Republic fell in 2009 (and part of the area still belongs) into a restriction zone around the outbreak that occurred in these countries. Within the restriction zones the SVFA of SR ordered measures in accordance with Article 9 and 10 of the Council Directive No 2000/75/EC and the movements of the animals are allowed only in accordance with Commission Regulation No. 1266/2007. Maps enclosed in attachment- fig.- 1, 2.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the BT surveillance programme in Slovakia is to implement Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animal species susceptible to bluetongue, by fulfilment the following provisions:

1. disease surveillance in BT non-restricted zones or an early virus detection in these zones.
2. the surveillance serves also for the declaration that the country is free of this disease.
3. demarcation of vector free period and determination of vector species
4. gathering of data on risk assessment – important for:
 - judgment of entry and/or probability of the virus spreading in BT non-restricted, or in restricted zones
 - increase of the prevention against the introduction of this disease into BT non-restricted zones,
 - implementation of measures adopted, including restrictions upon movement of animals through restricted zone and non-restricted zones.

The main objective of the programme is prevention and monitoring of epidemiological and entomological situation for appropriate risk assessment.

The programme is applied on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2012

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Central authority 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.

The Director General of the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic yearly submits to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic for approval the BT surveillance programme with validity of the one calendar year. The programme is elaborated by the State Veterinary and Food Administration based on the valid European and national legislation and with regard to the current disease situation.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic will publish the approved programme in publication organ of the ministry – Bulletin of the Ministry.

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic is responsible for organization of serological, virological, entomological and clinical surveillance, manages and controls the Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations and District Veterinary and Food Administrations.

BT diagnostics in compliance with the O.I.E. diagnostic manual includes:

- clinical examination
- serological examination
- virological examination

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The reference laboratory for BT – The State Veterinary Institute in Zvolen is responsible for laboratory diagnostics associated with serological, virological and entomological surveillance. The National Reference Laboratory cooperates with the reference laboratory of the European Communities.

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

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Slovak Republic and will be modified during performing of the programme with respect to the present epidemiological situation. Maps and table enclosed in attachment- fig.3, 4, 5.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

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.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

As regards Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care and amendment of some acts Article 37, an owner, keeper of animals shall be obliged to notify without any delay the veterinary administration authority of any suspicion of the disease and death of an animal and to allow examination of such animal. As regards Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products, an owner, keeper or other natural or legal persons authorized to dispose of live animals or products of animal origin shall be obliged to notify without any delay the respective authority of each suspicion of bluetongue. After notification of the suspicion of the disease the respective authority shall order to perform official supervision over the holding.

Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:
The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme involves all herds of sensitive animals (bovines, sheep, goats and other farm ruminants) in all territory of the Slovak Republic.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The basic condition at eradication is animal identification stipulated by the Act 39/2007 Coll. according to which animals must be identified and their identification data must be registered with the central register of animals – Central Database of Livestock – identification according to Regulation EC 1760/2000- cattle, and according to 21/2004 – sheep and goats. Details on identification of cattle are indicated in the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic of 29 Jul 2004 No. 372/2004 Z. z. on identification and registration of bovine and on keeping the central register of bovine. Details on identification of sheep and goats are indicated in the Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic of 26th July 2007 No. 371/2007 on identification and registration of sheep and goats on keeping the central register of sheep and goats. In compliance with this decree the sheep and goats are identified with unique number.

Total number of registered cattle farms in central database as to 19. 4. 2011 – 9408

Total number of registered sheep farms in central database as to 19.4. 2011 –3568

Total number of registered goat farms in central database as to 19. 4. 2011 – 676

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animals on the farm are identified by self- registering ear- marks with a number of animal and holding.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

n relation to Bluetongue, the movement of animals is according to EU legislation mainly Regulation (EC) 1266/2007/EC.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements for bluetongue monitoring to be implemented in restricted zones and outside restricted zones

Serological monitoring with sentinel animals:

Consists of in advance elaborated program of the SVFA of the SR for the respective calendar year, in which susceptible farm animal species are serologically tested for BT. It is focused for detection of BTV presence through targeted serological and/or virological tests and estimation of the risk of BT infection presence in the country or in zone.

- Number of samples taken must be adequate in respect of structure of cattle population within one geographical unit (area in territorial sphere of authority of RVFA), so that the greatest risk of BTV presence in cattle population in the given geographical unit is monitored

monitoring within a region is coordinated by the respective RVFA

- Animals which were vaccinated against the respective virus must not be included in a number of samples taken for BTV presence.

- Sentinel animals shall be tested at least every month during the period of activity of the vector involved, if known. In the absence of such information, the sentinel animals shall be tested at least monthly throughout the year. However, the testing frequency may be adjusted to the seasonal variations of the epidemiological situation during the year to establish the beginning and the end of the circulation of bluetongue virus within the restricted zones.

- Where possible, sentinel animals must be bovine animals.

Sampling must present detection of 0,5 % prevalence with 95% probability in geographical unit defined in a part „Characteristics of a sample for serological surveillance“and in compliance with the national monitoring for the year 2011.

Basic test: serological test for the monitoring is competitive ELISA .

In SR, the monitoring of BT has been performed since April 2008 in holdings of sentinel animals. Totally 100 farms had been selected and on each 10 animals from which the blood is taken once a month for serological examination.

Virological surveillance:

Consist of elaborated program of the SVFA of the SR for the respective calendar year, in which susceptible animal species are virologically tested for BT. It is focused for detection of BTV presence through targeted virological tests and estimation of the risk of BT infection presence in the country or in zone.

Number of samples taken must be adequate in respect of structure of cattle population within one geographical unit

Randomly chosen animals shall be tested every month to detect 20 % prevalence with 95% confidence during the period of activity of the vector involved. The testing frequency may be adjusted to the seasonal variations of the epidemiological situation during the year to establish the beginning and the end of the circulation of bluetongue virus within the restricted zones. Tested animals must be bovine animals.

virological test for the monitoring is RT- PCR.

Entomological surveillance:

Consists of an annual programme of an active vector catching through the use of traps in cattle holdings or in sheep holdings in case when sheep are accommodated in holdings, aimed at gathering of information on the proven and potential vector species, their distribution and seasonal profiles on the whole territory of the SR. Entomological surveillance will be performed in each geographical unit of the SR and is ensured by the respective RVFA. Entomological surveillance is performed:

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-in case of a low risk of BTV introduction the monitoring is performed evenly distributed during the whole year
-in case of a high risk of BTV introduction the monitoring is aimed at a risk zone and the time Usage of the test
The SVI Zvolen determines from each sample total number of Culicoides spp. and out of these - C. imicola, C. obsoletus Complex, C. Pulicaris Complex, C. Nubeculosus complex, C. dewulfii.
Grafy, maps are enclosed in attachment - Fig.-6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Vaccination against BT in other manner as it is allowed by EU legislation is prohibited. Because the Slovak Republic is at present without an active BT virus circulation, vaccination is not performed on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In a restricted zone applies bio security measures in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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 infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars) :

All measures taken in case of positive results will be in compliance with EU legislation, mainly with Council Directive 2000/75/EC laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue and with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The farmers will be compensated by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. Article 45 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as

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amended (Veterinary Act).

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is State Veterinary Administration of the Slovak Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

Prevention of Bluetongue infection spreading in the Slovak Republic
Reduction of economical losses caused by restriction of trade
Reduction of economical losses caused by the disease

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2006 - 2009 :

| |
|-----|
| yes |
|-----|

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2010**

| Region | Animal species | 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 | % herds coverage | Indicators | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | % positive herds Period herd prevalence | % new positive herds Herd incidence | |
| Bratislava | Bovines | 89 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | X |
| Trnava | Bovines | 513 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | X |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|--|--|--|----------|
| Trenčín | Bovines | 473 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | X |
| Nitra | Bovines | 666 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | X |
| Žilina | Bovines | 2 628 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | X |
| Banská Bystrica | Bovines | 3 154 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | X |
| Prešov | Bovines | 1 506 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | X |
| Košice | Bovines | 811 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | X |
| Total | | 9 840 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | | |
| Add a new row | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2 010**

| Region | Animal species | Total number of animals | Number of animals to be tested under the programme | Number of animal tested | Number of animals tested individually | Number of positives animals | Slaughtering | | Indicators | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled | Total number of animals slaughtered | % coverage at animal level | % positive animals Animal prevalence | |
| Bratislava | Bovines | 14 432 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Trnava | Bovines | 77 468 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|---|-----|---|----------|
| Trenčín | Bovines | 44 599 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Nitra | Bovines | 46 141 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Žilina | Bovines | 62 958 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Banská Bystrica | Bovines | 76 705 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Prešov | Bovines | 79 263 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Košice | Bovines | 45 117 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Total | | 446 683 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | |
| ADD A NEW ROW | | | | | | | | | | | |

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
|--------|----------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|--------|----------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|

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| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|--------|---|----------|
| Bratislava | Bovine | serological test | ELISA | 601 | 0 | X |
| Trnava | Bovine | serological test | ELISA | 1 200 | 0 | X |
| Trenčín | Bovine | serological test | ELISA | 1 185 | 0 | X |
| Nitra | Bovine | serological test | ELISA | 1 817 | 0 | X |
| Žilina | Bovine | serological test | ELISA | 1 556 | 0 | X |
| Banská Bystrica | Bovine | serological test | ELISA | 1 818 | 0 | X |
| Prešov | Bovine | serological test | ELISA | 2 048 | 0 | X |
| Košice | Bovine | serological test | ELISA | 1 814 | 0 | X |
| Total | | | | 12 039 | | |
| ADD A NEW ROW | | | | | | |

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.4 *Data on the status of herds*

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.5 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes*

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

6.6 *Data on wildlife*

Data on Wildlife is: *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2012**

| Region | Type of the test | Target population | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Slovakia | ELISA | Bovines | blood | surveillance | 13 000 | X |
| Slovakia | RT-PCR | Bovines | blood | surveillance | 1 000 | X |
| Slovakia | entomological monitoring | Bovines | insect Culicoides | surveillance | 344 | X |
| Total | | | | | 14 344 | |
| Add a new row | | | | | | |

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

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7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year: **2012**

| Region | Animal species | Total number of herds | Total number of herds under the programme | Number of herds 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 | | |
| Bratislava | Bovines | 89 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Trnava | Bovines | 513 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Trenčín | Bovines | 473 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Nitra | Bovines | 666 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Žilina | Bovines | 2 628 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Banská Bystrica | Bovines | 3 154 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Prešov | Bovines | 1 506 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Košice | Bovines | 811 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Total | | 9 840 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| Prešov | Bovine | 79 263 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Košice | Bovine | 45 117 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | X |
| Total | | 446 683 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | |
| Add a new row | | | | | | | | | | | |

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable Applicable...

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is Not applicable Applicable...

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7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is Not applicable Applicable...

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2012

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

| 1. Testing | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested |
| Cost of sampling | Elisa (serum antibody detection) | Individual animal sample/test | 13 000 | 8 | 104000 | yes X |
| Cost of sampling | PCR (animal samples) | Individual animal sample/test | 1 000 | 66.4 | 66400 | yes X |
| Cost of sampling | Vector identification | insect culicoides | 344 | 49.8 | 17131,2 | yes X |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 2. Vaccination or treatment | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 3. Slaughter and destruction | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |

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| 4. Cleaning and disinfection | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 6. Consumables and specific equipment | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 7. Other costs | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested |
| | | | | | Add a new row | |
| | Total | | | | 187 531,20 € | |

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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 : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 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) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

Fi g. No.1 – Districts included into restriction zones in the Slovak Republic

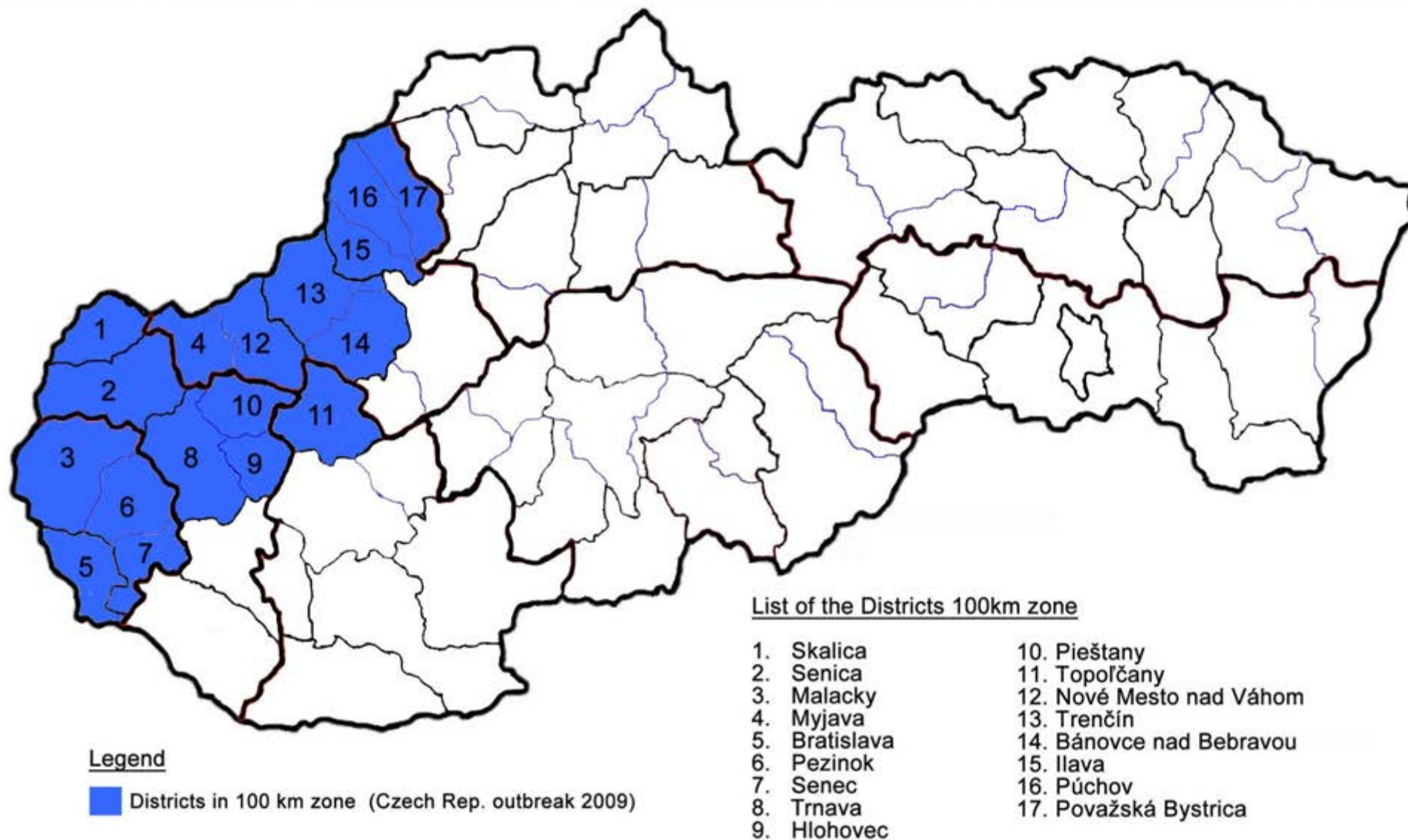
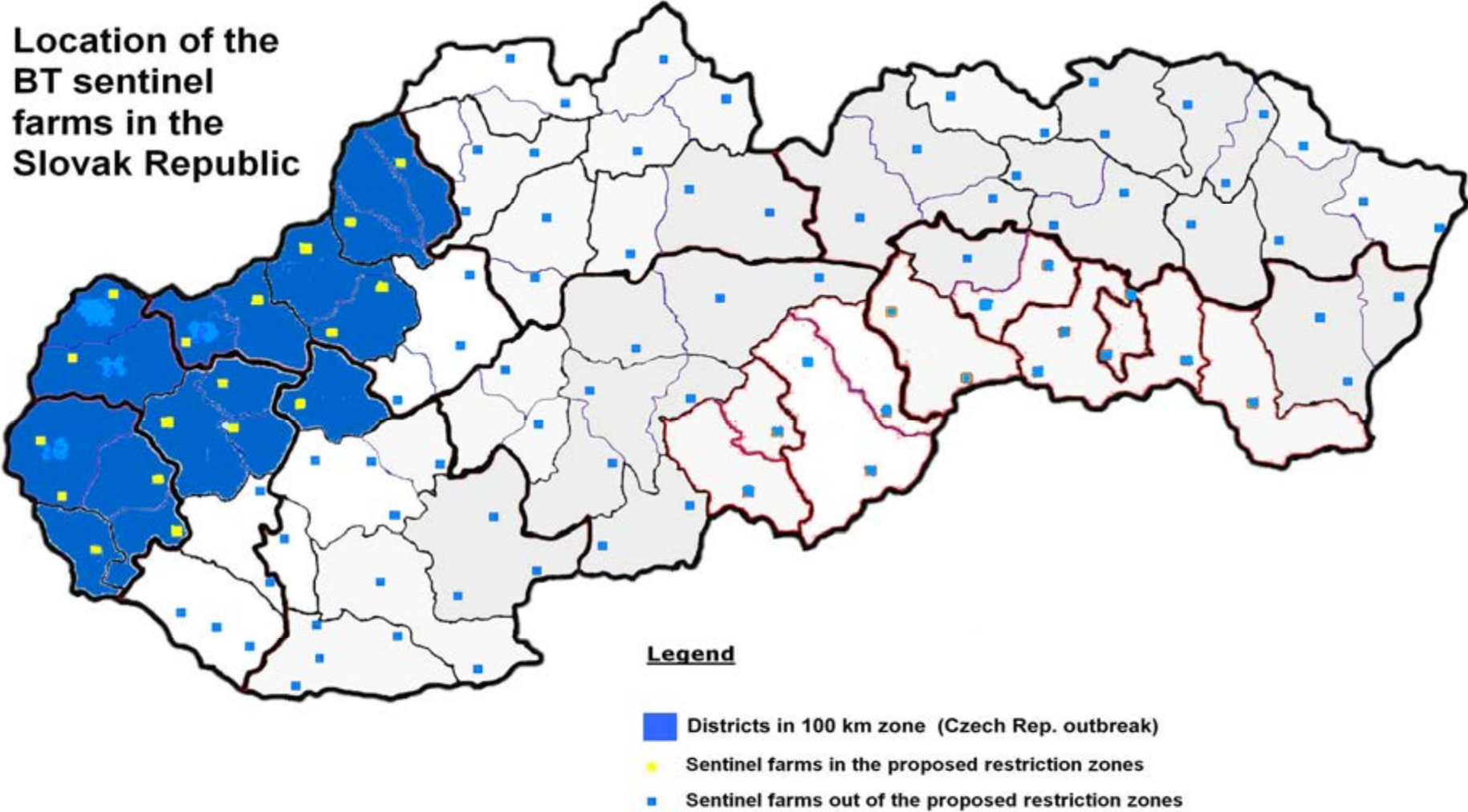


Fig. No. 2 – Location of the BT sentinel farms in the SR and Districts in 100 km zone and 150 km zone of BT in the Czech Republic

Location of the BT sentinel farms in the Slovak Republic



**Fig. No.3 Summary of samples investigated in the National Monitoring Program of Bluetongue in Slovakia in 2010
(sentinel animals)**

| Region | Number of districts | Number of farms | Samples investigated/POSIT |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bratislava | 8 | 5 | 601 / 0 |
| Trnava | 7 | 10 | 1200 / 0 |
| Trenčín | 9 | 10 | 1185 / 0 |
| Nitra | 7 | 15 | 1817 / 0 |
| Žilina | 11 | 13 | 1556 / 0 |
| Banská Bystrica | 13 | 15 | 1818 / 0 |
| Prešov | 13 | 17 | 2048 / 0 |
| Košice | 11 | 15 | 1814 / 0 |
| Total | 79 | 100 | 12039/ 0 |

Fig. No. 4 – District Veterinary and Food Administrations in the Slovak Republic



| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Bratislava | 10 Nitra | 19 Veľký Krtíš | 28 Rožňava | 37 Vranov nad Topľou |
| 2 Senec | 11 Topoľčany | 20 Lučenec | 29 Spišská Nová Ves | 38 Bardejov |
| 3 Dunajská Streda | 12 Šaľa | 21 Rimavská Sobota | 30 Košice – mesto | 39 Svidník |
| 4 Galanta | 13 Nové Mesto n/V | 22 Banská Bystrica | 31 Košice – okolie | 40 Humenné |
| 5 Trnava | 14 Trenčín | 23 Martin | 32 Trebišov | |
| 6 Senica | 15 Prievidza | 24 Liptovský Mikuláš | 33 Michalovce | |
| 7 Komárno | 16 Púchov | 25 Žilina | 34 Poprad | |
| 8 Nové Zámky | 17 Žiar n/Hronom | 26 Čadca | 35 Stará Ľubovňa | |
| 9 Levice | 18 Zvolen | 27 Dolný Kubín | 36 Prešov | |

Fig. No. 5 – Geographical distribution of farms in Slovakia involved in serological monitoring of Bluetongue in year 2010 (sentinel animals)

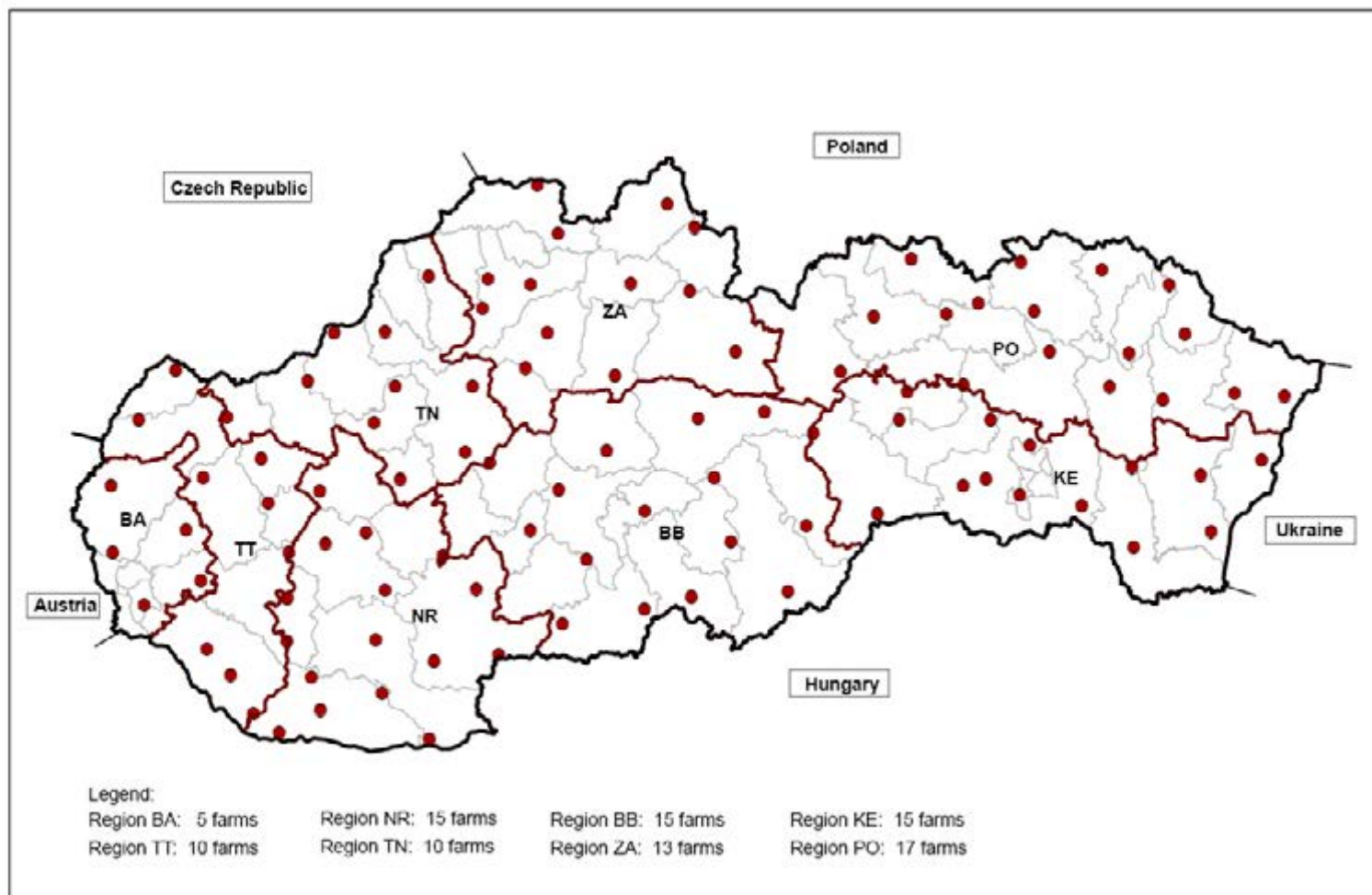


Fig. No. 6 monitoring in case of a high risk of BTV introduction

| Name DVFA | Number farms HD | Total number animals | 0,5 % prevalence with 95 % probability |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Bratislava + Senec | 89 | 14432 | 581 |
| Dunajská Streda + Galanta | 273 | 34017 | 598 |
| Senica + Trnava | 240 | 43451 | 598 |
| Nové Mesto nad Váhom + Trenčín | 214 | 24942 | 598 |
| Púchov + Prievidza | 259 | 19657 | 581 |
| Komárno + Šaľa | 208 | 24514 | 598 |
| Levice + Nové Zámky | 261 | 11419 | 581 |
| Nitra + Topoľčany | 197 | 10208 | 581 |
| Veľký Krtíš + Zvolen | 1664 | 26879 | 598 |
| Lučenec + Rimavská Sobota | 1034 | 28611 | 598 |
| Banská Bystrica + Žiar nad Hronom | 456 | 21215 | 598 |
| Martin + Žilina | 430 | 17807 | 581 |
| Čadca + Dolný Kubín | 1888 | 25778 | 598 |
| Liptovský Mikuláš + Poprad | 784 | 38094 | 598 |
| Prešov + Stará Ľubovňa | 306 | 20641 | 598 |
| RVPS Bardejov + Svidník | 319 | 19425 | 581 |
| Humenné + Vranov nad Topľou | 407 | 20476 | 598 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Košice -mesto + Košice - okolie | 156 | 11204 | 581 |
| Michalovce + Trebišov | 410 | 20956 | 598 |
| Rožňava + Spišská Nová Ves | 245 | 12950 | 581 |
| Total | 9840 | 446683 | 11824 |

Fig. No. 7 - sample size to detect minimum 20 % prevalence with 95% confidence

| Name DVFA | Number farms HD | Total number animals | minimum 20 % prevalence with 95 % confidence |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Bratislava + Senec | 89 | 14432 | 21 |
| Dunajská Streda + Galanta | 273 | 34017 | 21 |
| Senica + Trnava | 240 | 43451 | 21 |
| Nové Mesto nad Váhom + Trenčín | 214 | 24942 | 21 |
| Púchov + Prievidza | 259 | 19657 | 21 |
| Komárno + Šaľa | 208 | 24514 | 21 |
| Levice + Nové Zámky | 261 | 11419 | 21 |
| Nitra + Topoľčany | 197 | 10208 | 21 |
| Veľký Krtíš + Zvolen | 1664 | 26879 | 21 |
| Lučenec + Rimavská Sobota | 1034 | 28611 | 21 |
| Banská Bystrica + Žiar nad Hronom | 456 | 21215 | 21 |
| Martin + Žilina | 430 | 17807 | 21 |
| Čadca + Dolný Kubín | 1888 | 25778 | 21 |
| Liptovský Mikuláš + Poprad | 784 | 38094 | 21 |
| Prešov + Stará Ľubovňa | 306 | 20641 | 21 |
| RVPS Bardejov + Svidník | 319 | 19425 | 21 |
| Humenné + Vranov nad Topľou | 407 | 20476 | 21 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Košice -mesto + Košice - okolie | 156 | 11204 | 21 |
| Michalovce + Trebišov | 410 | 20956 | 21 |
| Rožňava + Spišská Nová Ves | 245 | 12950 | 21 |
| Total | 9840 | 446683 | 420 |

Fig. No.8

Dynamics of Culicoides population from January until December 2010.

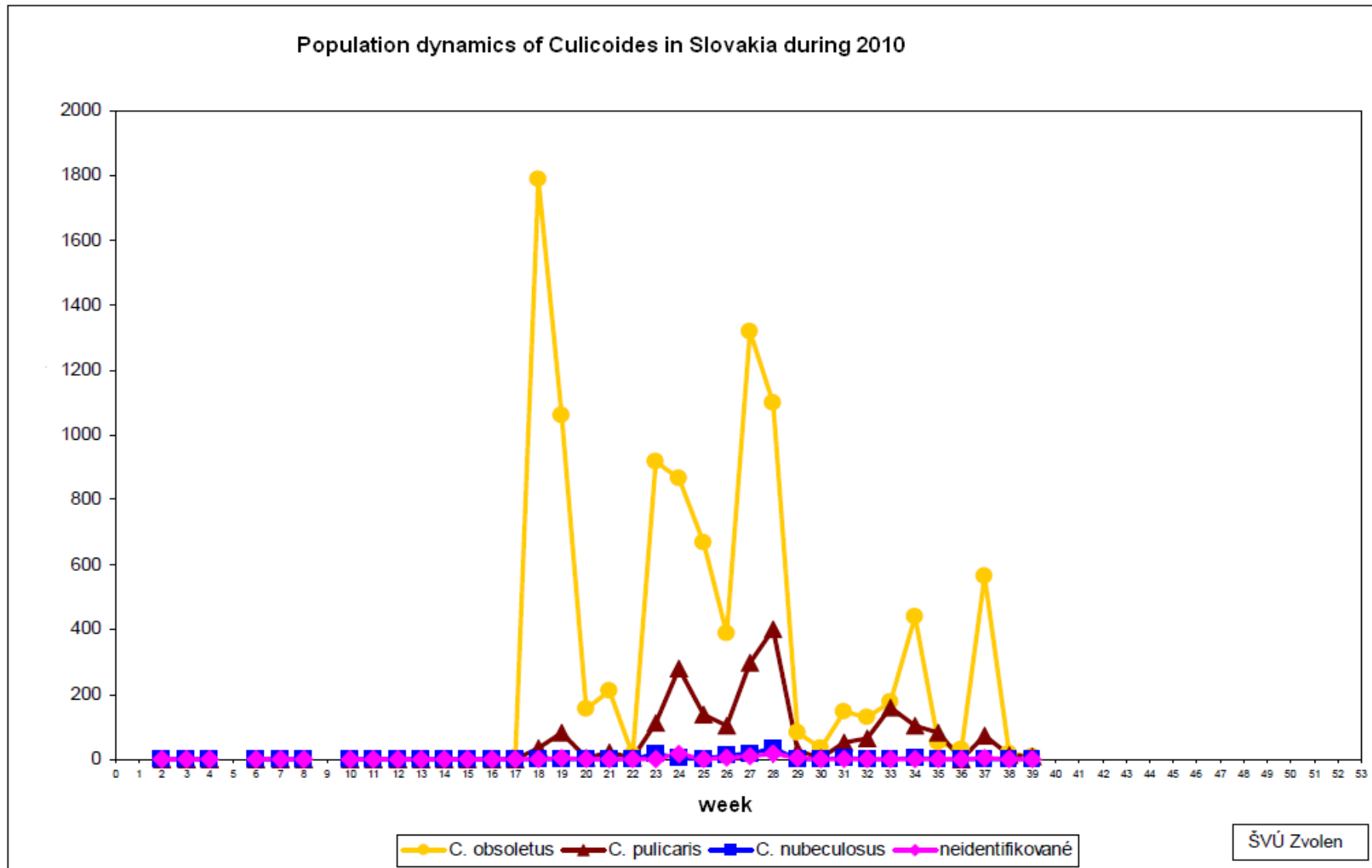


Fig. No. 9 – Entomological monitoring in Slovakia during 2010 – geographical distribution of traps

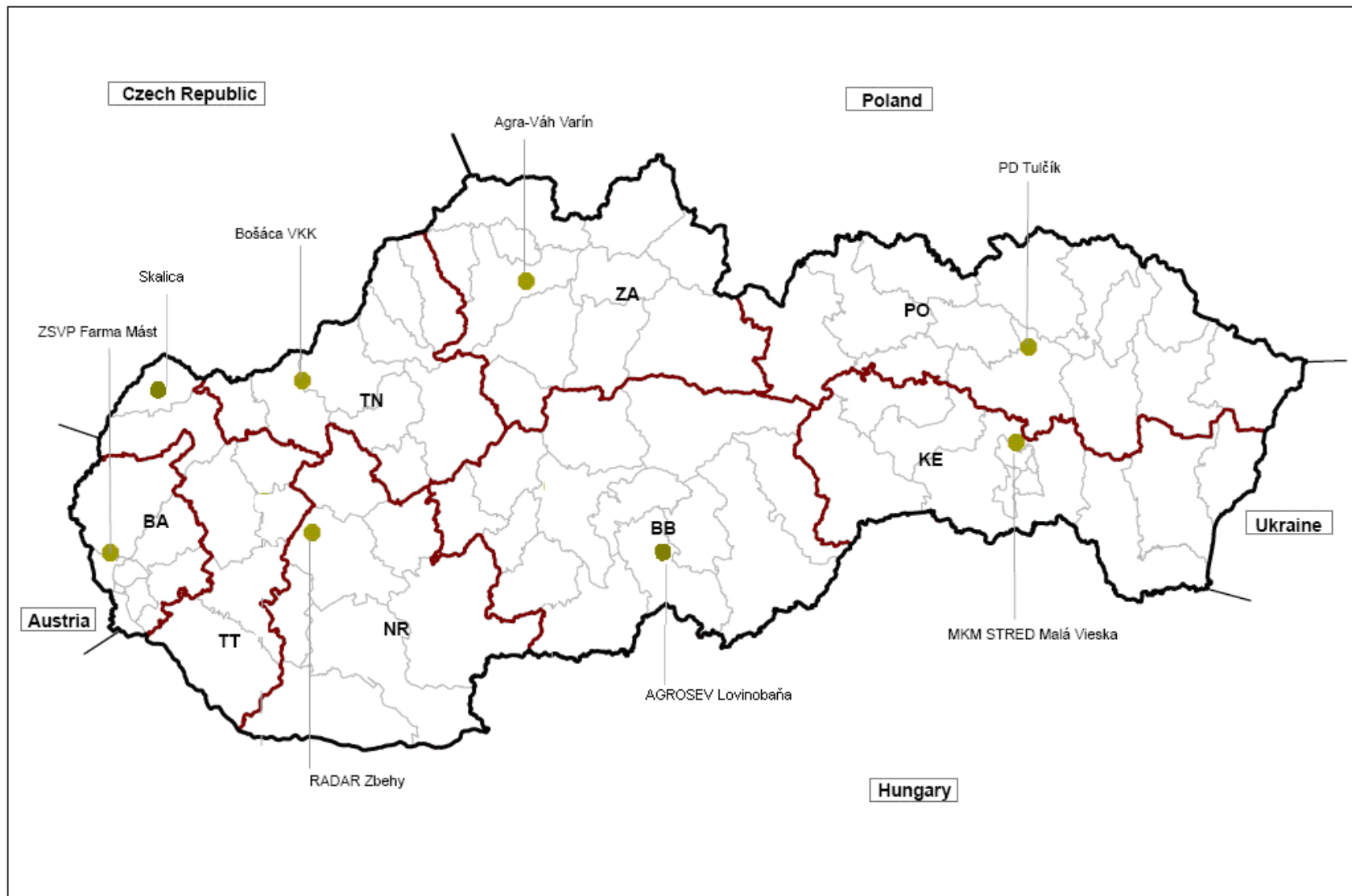


Fig. No. 10 Number of blood samples tested for bluetongue (1.1.2010 do 31.12.2010)

| Number of tested animals | Serological test / ELISA | Virological test / PCR |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sentinel animals | 12039 | 0 |
| Import (intra-community trade)* | 206 | 30 |
| Abortion | 995 | 0 |
| Animals before transport | 2492 | 92 |
| Total | 15732 | 122 |

Annotation: * In case of imported animals were serological results (ELISA) of examination requested with the level of antibodies.