



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10532/2014

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

**The programme for  
the eradication of rabies**

**Slovakia**

**Approved\* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.23

## PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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# Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

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Thursday, August 22, 2013 14:02:22

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## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Rabies

Species: Foxes and other wild carnivores

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:

2014

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## 1.1 Contact

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## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, 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 (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).*

*(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 no case of rabies was detected (see Figure No. 1 in Annex No. 1). In January and March 2013, totally 3 cases of rabies in foxes were confirmed in the vicinity of the border with Poland.

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

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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 (SCoFCAH) 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.).

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

*Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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). 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.

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

#### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014

##### First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive

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- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

## 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) :

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.

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Hunting association (local organisation) - perform the hunting of the foxes necessary for evaluation of efficiency of oral vaccination in the seasonal campaigns.

### **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) :*

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 km<sup>2</sup>). See map in Annex 1.

### **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 Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.*

#### **4.4.1 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

#### **4.4.2 Target animals and animal population**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

he target animal species of this programme is the wildlife red fox and raccoon dog. The population of

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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 27.000 to 30.000 animals (see Figure No. 2 in Annex No.1). The expected number of living raccoon dog is 740 animals.

### **4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

For purposes of this national rabies eradication programme holding means any individual owner or keeper of susceptible domestic animal or hunting ward in the case of wildlife, where the person in charge is the hunter manager.

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. 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to non-commercial movements of pet animals and amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC in the later amendments (Commission Decision 2003/803/EC establishing a model passport for the intra-community movements of dogs, cats and ferrets and Commission Implementing Decision 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), (7), (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 State Veterinary Institute Zvolen (Commission Decision 2004/693/EC).

### **4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

in the case of rabies they are only two possibilities:

- the animal/s is/are suspected or positive of rabies – measures taken according points 4.4.5. or 4.4.9.
- the animal/s is/are not suspected or positive of rabies – no measures, free movements under conditions of Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 313/2003 (Council Directive 92/65/EEC) and Regulation of the European Parliament and of Council (EC) No. 998/2003.

### **4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals**

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(max. 32000 chars):

All domestic carnivores older than three month of age must be vaccinated against rabies with revaccination according to vaccination scheme recorded in the vaccination book or pet passport. Animals fulfilling these requirements might be moved on the territory of the Slovak Republic freely except of outbreaks or areas under veterinary measures ordered in accordance to occurrence of the disease transmissible to or by such animals.

In the case of suspicion of rabies, the respective District Veterinary and Food Administrations orders the measures in compliance with the Article 8(3)(f) and Article 17(3) of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll.

The respective DVFA at suspicion of rabies occurrence in domestic animals orders to natural and legal persons the measures for control of animal diseases and determines the date for their fulfilment, by which

a) it orders

1. catching of stray animals by professionally eligible natural or legal persons
2. disinfection of the place of killing or death of suspectly rabid animal and also thorough disinfection and incineration of all items which could have come into contact with such animal,
3. safe disposal of dead and killed animals by rendering plant after sampling,
4. isolation and monitoring of all susceptible animals which came or could have come into contact with an animal suspected of rabies,
5. safe disposal of milk obtained from cows suspected of rabies and prohibition of the use of products of warm-blooded animals for human consumption and for feeding purposes if these animal came or could have come into contact with an animal suspected of rabies,
6. obligation to report each case of exposition of people and/or animals, behaviour changes in domestic animals, death of domestic animals and/or wildlife in an outbreak and in its nearness,

b) it prohibits

1. movement and collection of susceptible animal species,
2. free movement of susceptible animals in an outbreak,

The respective DVFA, in case of rabies is NOT confirmed, lifts the measures for disease control, in otherwise orders the measures in accordance to point 4.4.9.

The respective DVFA at suspicion of rabies occurrence in wildlife orders to natural and legal persons the measures for control of animal diseases and determines the date for their fulfilment, by which

a) it orders

1. catching of stray animals by professionally eligible natural or legal persons
2. disinfection of the place of destroying or death of rabid animal and also thorough disinfection and incineration of all items which could have come into contact with rabid animal,
3. safe disposal of dead and killed animals by rendering plant after sampling,
4. isolation and monitoring of all susceptible animals which came or could have come into contact with an animal suspicious of rabies,
5. obligation to report each case of exposition of people and animals, behaviour changes in domestic animals, death of wildlife in an outbreak and in its nearness,
6. to hunt the wildlife animals suspected of rabies (showing signs according to the point „Instruction on the disease“ of National rabies eradication programme) to the respective user of hunting ground

b) it prohibits

1. movement and collection of susceptible animal species,
2. free movement of susceptible domestic animals in an outbreak,
3. catching of wildlife for further breeding.

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The respective DVFA, in case of rabies is NOT confirmed, lifts the measures for disease control, in otherwise orders the measures in accordance to point 4.4.9.

## 4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(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:  
Indirect immunoperoxidase technique using monoclonal antibodies: W239.17, W187.5, W187.11, MW 187.6, MSA 6.3, LBV 7.3.6, DUV 6.15, S 62 1.2, P 41, Z 144.88 (purchased from Tübingen)  
RFLP – on amplicons of N gene using BsaBI, Nla IV, Mbo II, Hind III restriction endonucleases (published by Bourhy et al., 1999)  
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 km<sup>2</sup> (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 km<sup>2</sup>/ 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 5 head per 100 km<sup>2</sup> / year from nonvaccination area. Only virological tests shall be carried in foxes from nonvaccinated area.

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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 State Veterinary and Food Institute (SVFI) for laboratory examination

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

the State Veterinary and Food Institutes send to the State Veterinary Institute Zvolen (SVI) 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 SVFI send to SVI 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 SVI

### **4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Oral vaccination of wildlife red foxes

- vaccines (type, dosage): depending on the tender

By air distribution:

25 baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup> 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:

18 baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Non applicable.

### 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) :

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 4.4.5.) 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 4.4.5.) 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

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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 animal was kept, hunted or found, is defined as a rabies outbreak, based on confirmation of rabies occurrence by laboratory diagnostics (see point 4.4.6.).

### **4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

### **4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Veterinary Officer of District Veterinary and Food Administration Poprad 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 RVFA Office to the RVFA 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 supplier reports the area, number of applied vaccination baits and submit the GPS maps at least by submission of the invoice for the supplied vaccination baits (usually after completion of application from one of selected airports).

SVFIs and SVI 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.

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.

## **5. Benefits of the programme**

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

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

health status in wildlife and domestic animals will be improved,

- the danger of rabies transmission to domestic animals and a men will be reduced,
- barriers at movement of carnivores and other susceptible animal species will be removed,
- the expenses from the state budget invested for prevention and control of rabies in the jurisdiction of Ministry of agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of health will be reduced,
- protection of neighboring countries against introduction of rabies from the territory of the Slovak Republic will be ensured.
- protection of neighboring countries against introduction of rabies from the countries (Ukraine, Poland) will be ensured,
- the recovery of the status of a rabies-free country in compliance with the respective rules of the European Union and the Slovak Republic.

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

yes

### 6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease :  Not applicable  Applicable...

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	Foxes	microbiological or virological test	<b>FAT</b>	3 369	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	2 869	1 062	<b>X</b>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	Foxes	other test	<b>IF(TTC)</b>	2 890	1 845	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				9 128		
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2012**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Slovak Republic	fox	hunting bag	30 000	X
Slovak Republic	raccon dog	from counting of wild game	740	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

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6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2012

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Slovak Republic	fox	virological test	FAT	3 369	0	X
Slovak Republic	fox	serological test	ELISA	2 869	1 062	X
Slovak Republic	fox	Biomarker detection	IF(TTC)	2 890	1 845	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

2012

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Slovak Republic - spring	12 706	328 850	1	328 850	X
Slovak Republic - autumn	12 706	328 850	1	328 850	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

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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 : **2014**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Slovak Republic	FAT	Foxes and Raccoon dogs	brain	surveillance	2 000	<b>X</b>
Slovak Republic	ELISA	Foxes and Raccoon dogs	blood	monitoring of campaigns	550	<b>X</b>
Slovak Republic	IF(TTC)	Foxes and Raccoon dogs	mandibula	monitoring of campaigns	550	<b>X</b>
Slovak Republic	Titration of virus	Foxes and Raccoon dogs	vaccine baits	testing of vaccine	10	<b>X</b>
Slovak Republic	Typing of virus	Foxes and Raccoon dogs	Individual animal sample	confirmation of suspected cases	50	<b>X</b>
Slovak Republic	RT PCR	Foxes and Raccoon dogs	Individual animal sample	confirmation of suspected cases	10	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>					3 170	

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			Add a new row	
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7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals  Not applicable

Applicable...

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7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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

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

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2014**

Region	Square km	Targets on 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	
Slovak Republic	12 000	303 350	2	606 700	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		303 350		606 700	

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			<b>Add a new row</b>	
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### 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

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

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

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

1. Testing								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT)	Individual animal sample/test	2 000	23.2	46400	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	550	13	7150	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	550	9.7	5335	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Live vaccine titration	Baits test	10	49.5	495	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Typing of virus	Individual animal sample/test	50	6.6	330	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	RT PCR	Individual animal sample/test	10	74.2	742	yes	X	
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	2 000	13.3	26600	yes	X	
					<b>Add a new row</b>			
2. Vaccination or treatment								

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	606 700	0.32	194,144	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	600 000	0.2	120,000	yes	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>7. Other costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	



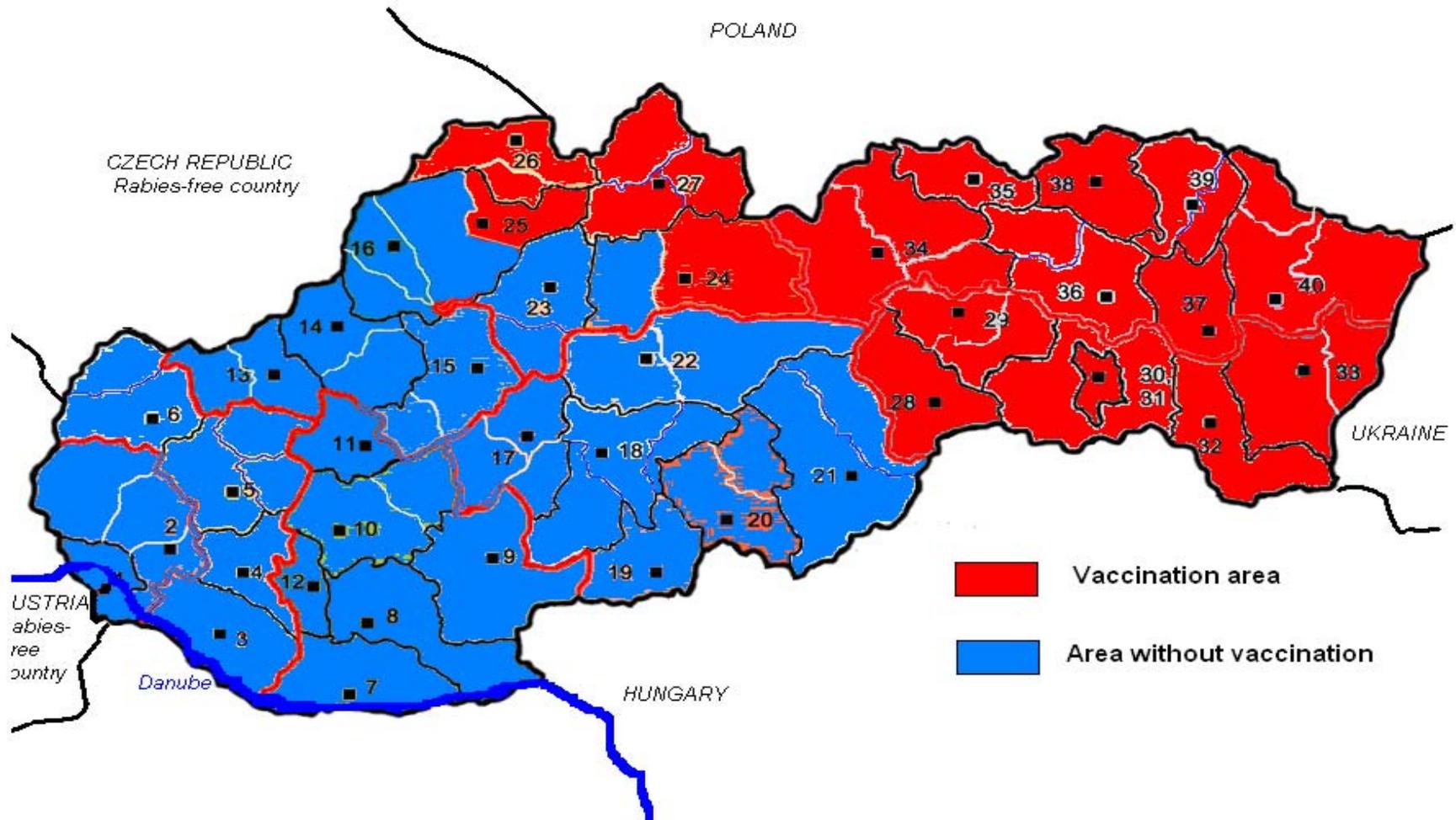
Figure No. 1

<b>Number of cases</b>											
<i>Species</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Foxes	94	295	54	42	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other wild animals	3	13	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic carnivores	16	43	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other domestic animals	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Figure No. 2

<i>Estimated number of target animals</i>											
<i>Species</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Foxes	cca 28.000- 30.000	cca 30.000	cca 30.000	cca 28.000- 30.000	cca 28.000- 30.000	cca 30.000- 35.000	cca 20.000- 25.000	cca 25.000-	cca 20.000- 25.000	cca 27.000- 30.000	cca 27.000- 30.000

# DISTRIBUTION OF VACCINE BAITS FOR ORAL VACCINATION OF FOX POPULATION IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN THE YEAR 2014



## Legend of map

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