1. **BASIC INFORMATION**

1.1 **CRIS Number:** 2002/000.610-05

1.2 **Title:** Control TSE (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy) - food safety

1.3 **Sector:** Agriculture - SK/02/IB/AG/01

1.4 **Location:** Slovakia

2. **OBJECTIVES**

2.1 **Overall Objective(s):**

Decrease of the TSE risk – consumers protection

2.2 **Project purpose:**

To facilitate the introduction of TSE screening and eradication in Slovakia as stated in the Regulation 999/2001/EC.

2.3 **Accession Partnership and NPAA priority**

The project components are in line with the following AP and NPAA priorities:

**Accession Partnership**

Ensure alignment of veterinary and phytosanitary legislation (legislation on transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, plant passports, maximum residue levels, animal nutrition).

**2001 National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis**

In 2001 two workplaces of the State Veterinary and Food Administration (SVFA) were built up in Bratislava and in Zvolen for the TSE diagnostics.

The NPAA indicates a certain number of measures to be implemented in the field of BSE control.

**2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan:** not applicable

2.5 **Cross Border Impact:** not applicable
3. DESCRIPTION

3.1 Background and justification:

In order to assure consumers inside and outside the country about the safety of Slovak meat and products of animal origin, Slovakia needs to verify its BSE status. It is necessary to comply with the relevant EC legislation, i.e. Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 (and its amendments) laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, as amended by further Commission Regulations.


The following state institutions are responsible for execution of the control, diagnostics and prevention of the TSE risk: the State Veterinary and Food Administration and the Central Control and Testing Institute for Agriculture which are both a budget organisation financially linked to the Ministry of Agriculture.

3.1.1. Description of the relevant national legislation and instructions and the current system of BSE testing (see further details in Annex 4)

3.1.2. Descriptions of means needed to comply with the EC testing requirements.

The EU Scientific Advisory Commission placed the Slovak Republic in the third category (which means probable BSE cases). The relevant Slovak laboratory examined, from March to December 2001, 27,738 bovine animals and confirmed the presence of BSE in 5 animals.

It is therefore required
- to increase the capacity of examinations of samples of animals by rapid tests (Regulation 999/2001 and relevant regulations)
- to increase the capacity of examinations for the proof of the presence of ruminants proteins in compound feeding stuffs within the control of cross contamination, in meat products which do not declare the presence of beef (Commission directive 68/88/EC)
- to increase the capacity of examinations within the control of sterilisation process at production of meat and bone meal
- to improve the histological and immunohistochemical diagnostics (Regulation 999/2001 and relevant regulations)
- to complete the equipment of the workplace for genotyping of sensitivity and resistance of sheep breeds reared in the Slovak Republic to TSE (Regulation 999/2001 and relevant regulations)
- complete the equipment of the workplace for TSE confirmation
It will also be necessary to train the relevant staff following the introduction of new control measures and processing methodologies (training for the vets executing the control at slaughterhouses and the personnel at slaughterhouses) and to keep informed and updated the relevant operators such as breeders, producers, consumers, media, etc..


**Animal Nutrition (including animal waste, TSE and feeding stuffs)**

- **For animal waste**, a system of veterinary control is in place at national, regional and local level. The supervision on sanitation and processing of animal waste is carried out according to the Act on Veterinary Care No. 337/1998, by the SVFA of the SR, the RVFA and the appropriate DVFA.

In relation to animal waste material and especially specific risk material, one rendering plant in Slovakia has been designated for the treatment of high risk material and specific risk material and the final product is destined for incineration. Two other rendering establishments are processing low risk material. Incineration facilities are available in a cement factory.

- **Regarding TSE**, the competent authorities are the SVFA (State Veterinary and Food Administration), the RVFA (Regional Veterinary and Food Administration), the DVFA (District Veterinary and Food Administration), private veterinary surgeons of the Chamber of veterinary surgeons and the CCTIA (Central Control and Testing Institute for Agriculture).

Five BSE cases have been diagnosed (all coming out of active surveillance) and measures taken are in line with Community rules in the year 2001 from the 27.738 examined samples.

Substantial resources have been made available to provide laboratory capacity in SVI Zvolen for a wide-ranging surveillance plan. Up to now, nearly 16,000 samples have been examined. All diagnostics methods are available and deployed.

In line with EU requirements, it has been necessary to remove specified hazardous materials and animal waste separately since 1 July 2001.

- **For Animal feed**, the basic legislation is the Act on Feed No. 184/93. The competent authority is the Ministry of Agriculture. The executive authorities are the CCTIA and the SVFA with its regional and district veterinary administrations.

The CCTIA controls observance of the Act and its executive regulations concerning production, processing, packaging for transport, etc. which means feed circulation, quality and use of feed.

The SVFA carries out control of the health safety of feed. A ban on using protein from animal tissue in all registered feedingstuffs for ruminants had been in force since 1994. The ban included meat and bone meal as well as fishmeal.

Laboratory control of feedingstuffs concerning presence of animal proteins is carried out by the CCTIA (macroscopy and microscopy) and the SVFA (Elisa test).

The CCTIA within the Department of molecular biology started to build up the laboratory for qualitative and quantitative DNA detection and identification of meat and bone meal in feed in co-operation with the Institute of Virology of Slovak Academy of Sciences.
a) Execution of the laboratory diagnostics:

a)1 The laboratory diagnostics by histological methods was used for control of BSE in dead and ill animals with neurological signs from the year 1996 to 1 March 2001.

a)2 Laboratory diagnostics of BSE in samples of brain tissue by histological methods performed by all the State Veterinary Institutes in the Slovak Republic.

Totally 245 samples of brain tissue of cattle and sheep have been examined by histological methods in the year 2001.

by rapid immunochemical tests since March 1, 2001, laboratory of veterinary biomedicine (Neuroimmunological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences Bratislava), and since June 1, 2001, division for laboratory diagnostics of BSE in the State Veterinary Institute in Zvolen is examining the tests using the rapid diagnostics methods for BSE diagnostics based on active and passive surveillance.

In the year 2001, 27.738 samples of cattle and 436 sheep and goats were examined.

a) laboratory analyses of the genetic susceptibility (animals – sheep and goats - for breeding with regard to scrapie) Genotyping of sheep by identification of risk variant –VQR on codons No. 136, 154 and 178 as the indicators of susceptibility, or resistance to scrapie by PCR method is carried out by the State Veterinary Institute in Dolný Kubín.

b) Specific risk materials

- the implementation of measures concerning the disposal of the specified risk material and removal of spinal cord of cattle by "V" section
- the implementation of measures concerning the separated collection and processing of the specified risk material and its incineration

c) Traceability of the origin of animals and origin of feedingstuffs

3.2. Linked activities

3.2.1. Activities financed by the state budget.

For the implementation of measures arising from the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council No. 999/2001 and subsequent amendments, the following measures were totally covered by the Slovak state budget.

- disposal of the specified risk material (SRM) (approx. 117 million of Slovak Koruna - 2.74 M€)
- monitoring – laboratory examination of samples of animals and feedingstuffs including sampling and sending - (approx. 75 million of Slovak Koruna (1.73 M€)
- training concerning the processing of the specified risk material at slaughterhouses (18.000 €).
3. 2. 2. Linked Phare project

The 1998 Phare financed project (SR9808.04.02) provided institutional support and equipment to two laboratories of the State Veterinary Administration which started to perform routine analysis of rapid tests for TSE/BSE as from 1 March 2001.

3. 3. Results

- SVFA and CCTI able to execute tests in accordance with the related EC legislation testing requirements
- prevention of PrP\textsuperscript{Sc} circulation
- control of cross contamination at production of compound feedingstuffs for ruminants
- prevention of the penetration of disease agent into the food chain.

3. 4. Activities

- increasing the capacity of examinations of the samples of animals by rapid tests (Regulation No. 999/2001 and relevant regulations)
- increasing the capacity of examinations for the proof of the presence of ruminants proteins in compound feedingstuffs within the control of cross contamination, in meat products which do not declare the presence of beef
- facilitating the introduction of the detection and identification of animal species and products in animal nutrition and its qualitative and quantitative determination
- increasing the capacity of examinations within the control of sterilization process at production of meat and bone meal
- improving the histological and immunohistochemical diagnostics (Regulation 999/2001 and relevant regulations)
- completing the equipment of the workplace for genotyping of sensitivity and resistance of sheep breeds reared in the Slovak Republic to TSE (Regulation 999/2001 and relevant regulations)

The project has two components:

1. Twinning assistance
2. Supply of the testing for the laboratory equipment and prion tests.

3.4.1 Twinning

The seconded Member State officials will assist the State Veterinary and Food Administration (SVFA) in transposing and implementing the EU veterinary control systems in Slovakia. Based on the transposition plan, the twinning experts will co-operate with the staff of the relevant Slovak administration (SVFA, RVFA, DVFA, CCTIA)\textsuperscript{7} on the harmonisation of the food hygiene control system and the TSE control system

\textsuperscript{7} SVFA – State Veterinary and Food Administration; RVFA-Regional Veterinary and Food Administration; DVFA – District Veterinary and Food Administration; CCTIA-Central Control Testing Institute of Agriculture
3.4.1.1 Twinning– TSE control

The TSE control system harmonisation will cover technical harmonisation, vet training and training of the personnel at slaughterhouses, workshops for the concerned parties, surveying TSE laboratories and information systems and bovine slaughterhouses. The relevant EU directives are listed in Annex 4 as well as the Slovak regulations.

**Guaranteed results of the twinning project:**

EU conform TSE control system operating in Slovakia. Technical harmonisation implemented. At least 10 Slovak vets trained, personnel at slaughterhouses educated, public well informed and at least 8 vets dealing with laboratory diagnostics of BSE trained.

3.4.1.2 Profile of the twinning experts:

The PAA should be:

- a trained veterinarian with significant practical experience in the field of control of TSE in lab.
- excellent inter-personal and communication skills
- Fluent in English

The PAA will be supported by a pool of short-term experts dealing with for example control at slaughterhouses and at each level of the TSE surveillance and control.

3.4.2 TSE laboratory supply and prion tests

The development of TSE labs is indispensable in order to prevent zoonosis. The TSE prion tests that the Slovak Republic needs to implement are available from EU countries.

As BSE incidence in the Slovak Republic is approximately 1:6000 and in light of the extension of laboratory diagnostics, in the frame of this project the TSE laboratory will receive 180,000 rapid tests /the estimated need for two years/ and laboratory equipment to improve the capacity of TSE screening in Slovakia as prescribed in Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 of the EP and of the Council.

The currently approved rapid tests are listed in the point 4, Chapter C, Annex X of the 999/2001 EC Regulation (Prionics Check test, Enfer test, BIORAD test).

Considering the particularities of the prion test supply the technical specification may be different from the regular ones.

4. Institutional Framework

The overall responsibility for veterinary control lies with the Ministry of Agriculture. The latter has delegated the administration for veterinary control to some specialised state institution State Veterinary and Food Administration which are directly managed by the Section of Agriculture, Food Industry and Trade of the Ministry of Agriculture.
The co-ordination of the project activities will be ensured - by the Programme Implementation Unit in co-operation with the Section of Agriculture, Food Industry and Trade at the Ministry of Agriculture. The overall project implementation will be supervised by a Steering Committee composed of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and the relevant beneficiary administrations.

Veterinary sector
State Veterinary and Food Administration (SVFA of the SR) (responsible for veterinary and food controls) consisting of Central Office, 6 State Veterinary Institutes, 8 Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations (RVFA) and 40 District Veterinary and Food Administrations (DVFA) and workplaces:
- Laboratory of Veterinary Biomedicine – common workplace MA of SR and Slovak Academy of Science (SAS)
- Veterinary Drug Control Institute

Feed sector
The Central Control and Testing Institute for Agriculture (CCTIA) is responsible for feed control, inspection and testing in SK.

5. Detailed Budget (in MEUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phare Support</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>IB</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Co-financing*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twinning /TSE control</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of lab. equipment SVFA</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of prion tests</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>9.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The supply part of the project will be jointly co-financed by Phare and Government resources. The Phare amount is binding as a maximum amount available for the project. The ratio between the Phare and the national amount is also binding and has to be applied to the final contract price.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1. Implementing Agency
CFCU
PAO: Mr. Milan Michalicka
Mlynské Nivy 61
821 09 Bratislava
tel.: 421 7 53418093  fax: 421 7 53418095

6.2 Twinning
The Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the co-ordination of the project activities.

Direct beneficiaries:
State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic
6.3. Non standard aspects: not envisaged

6.4. Contracts
- Twinning: 0.35 M€
- supply of tests: 2.7 M€
- supply of equipment: 0.35 M€.

7. Implementation schedule
Call for proposal (twinning): 3rd quarter 2002
Start of tendering (supply): 2nd quarter 2003
Start of Project Activity: 2nd quarter 2003 (twinning)
Project Completion: 2nd quarter 2004

8. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
Equal opportunity principles and practices in ensuring equitable gender participation in the project will be guaranteed

9. ENVIRONMENT:
The project has no discernible negative effect on the environment

10. RATES OF RETURN: N/A

11. INVESTMENT CRITERIA: N/A

12. Conditionality and sequencing
Ensure alignment with relevant EU legislation.
Annexes to project Fiche

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period)
4. List of relevant Laws and Regulations
5. Checklist for the purchase of laboratory equipment
### ANNEX 1

#### Logical framework matrix in standard format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR</th>
<th>Programme name and number: 2002/000.610-05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control TSE (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy) – food safety</td>
<td>Contracting period expires: 30.11.2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disbursement period expires: 30.11.2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total budget : 9.85 MEUR  Phare budget : 3.4 MEUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Overall objective
- Decrease of the TSE risk - consumers protection
  - Objectively verifiable indicators: Positive assessment of the transposition of disease control acquis in the Regular Report
  - Sources of Verification: Regular Report

#### Project purpose
- To facilitate the introduction of TSE screening in Slovakia as prescribed in the Regulation 999/2001/EC.
  - Objectively verifiable indicators: re-evaluation of the position of the Slovak Republic within the GBR assessment
  - Sources of Verification: Reports of the State Veterinary and Food Administration on BSE tests, Reports of the Central Control and Testing Institute on feed tests
  - Assumptions: All facilities in place for swift action in case of cattle testing BSE positive, Funds available for prevention and containment measures

#### Results
- SVFA and CCTI able to execute tests in accordance with the related EC and national legislation testing requirements
- Prevention of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> circulation at control of cross contamination at production of compound feedingstuffs for ruminants
- Prevention of the penetration of disease agent into the food chain
  - Objectively verifiable indicators: 90 000 rapid tests conducted per year, regular check of feedingstuffs, justified TSE-status classification
  - Sources of Verification: Handing over notes, Progress reports by the State Veterinary and Food Administration and by the Central Control and Testing Institute for Agriculture
  - Assumptions: Trained staff can be retained by the State Veterinary and Food Administration, Funds for operating the laboratory and conducting the prion test available when needed, All twinning arrangements, studies, training services and supplies completed and delivered in time and at the right levels of quality and quantity, as planned
### Activities

- Increasing of the capacity of examination of the samples of animals by rapid tests (Regulation No. 999/2001 and relevant regulations)
- Increasing the capacity of examinations for the proof of the presence of ruminants proteins in meat products which do not declare the presence of beef tissues,
- ELISA and PCR at control in compound feedingstuffs within the control of cross contamination
- Increasing of the capacity of examinations within the control of sterilisation process at the production of meat and bone meal
- Improvement of the histological and immunohistochemical diagnostics (Regulation 999/2001 and relevant regulations)
- Completing the equipment of the workplace for genotyping of sensitivity and resistance of sheep breeds reared in the Slovak Republic to TSE (Regulation 999/2002 and relevant regulations)

### Means

- One supply contract for laboratory equipment, one twinning for the TSE control
- One supply contract for laboratory consumables (prion tests)
- Training of least 9 veterinarians for work with laboratory diagnostics of BSE
- Information campaign for the slaughterhouses personnel and the public

### Assumptions

- High quality project management ensured throughout

### Preconditions

Staff and co-financing timely available
## ANNEX 2

**Detailed Implementation Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Q</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Q</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply laboratory equipment</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply prion tests</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 3

Contracting and disbursement (in MEUR) schedule by quarter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracted</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 4
List of relevant Laws and Regulations

EU regulations


SLOVAKIAN regulations

- Act No. 337/1998 Coll. ll. on veterinary care and on change and addition some further acts
- Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic No. 467/2001-100 laying down detailed requirements for animal health protection
- Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic (in preparation) by which the approximation regulation on rules for the prevention, control and eradication of some transmissible spongiform encephalopathies is issued.
- Directive of veterinary care of the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic part 1500/1990, Part I, replaced by CVO – Methodical instruction on some transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
- CVO - Methodical instruction No. 3901/01-220 (amendments and supplements of 9 July 2001) for BSE monitoring
- CVO - Methodical instruction No. 1968/01-250 (amendments and supplements of 17 December 2001) for sampling, laboratory diagnostics of TSE and safety measures in laboratories for work with TSE material
- Emergency veterinary measures to avoid the introduction and spreading of BSE for prohibition to import from countries with BSE occurrence, No. 5763/01-220 of 15 October 2001
- Letter of Order CVO No. 4/2001(full wording of 20 June 2001)
- Act on Feed No. 184/93 and regulation amendment of 2002.
ANNEX 5

CHECKLIST FOR THE PURCHASE OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

1. What is the ownership of the laboratory? Are any changes in the ownership structure foreseen?

Neuroimmunological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences is a state organisation, State veterinary institute Zvolen (Laboratory for the diagnostics of BSE), State veterinary institute Dolny Kubin - are parastatal organisations.

Central Control and Testing Institute for Agriculture is a state organisation.

Institute of Virology of Slovak Academy of Science is a state organisation.

2. What is the plan for usage of this laboratory for the next 5 years? What tests will it focus on? Do you have a stable demand for testing samples? Who are your main clients? What is the plan from the staffing point of view?

The Ministry is responsible for the decisions and determines the actual diagnostic tasks. In connection with growing numbers of BSE tests and the recent closing of three regional institutes the number of samples is significantly increasing. These tests are mainly based on ELISA, and Western Blot methods and immunohistochemical methods, which require special sample preparing. The samples are sent from both state and private owned firms. We can meet these new requirements with recruitment of new employees and increase number of experts.

3. What are the existing laboratories doing similar activities/measurements in Slovakia? Is there any competition?

The Neuroimmunological Institute of Slovak Academy of Sciences is responsible for the confirmation all the BSE investigations, Laboratory of diagnostics BSE – State veterinary Institute Zvolen is responsible for active and passive monitoring BSE by histological, immunochemical, immunohistochemical method, State veterinary institute Dolny Kubin is responsible for genotyping of sheep and laboratory diagnostic scrapie. The Central Control and Testing Institute for Agriculture is responsible for feed testing.

4. Why the need of increase of capacity/upgrading the equipment?

The new instruments are suitable for diagnosing transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE), improving diagnostic tests for BSE and researching TSE-causing agents (European Commission, Community Research, Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies: the European initiative, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, September 2000).

5. How and from what sources the additional human resources will be assured? Are adequate training needs to be taken into consideration? If yes, how? Is sustainability in terms of trained human resources assured?

Presently qualified employees are available. We need to develop human resources with qualified staff because of significantly growing number of samples mentioned above.
A. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1. Description of the current TSE related activity of the National Veterinary Institute

Each cattle showing nervous symptoms should be investigated the same way as each goat and sheep with the same symptoms and without causative diagnosis. Cattle brain samples giving positive or doubtful results in the rapid monitoring test should also be investigated. The sample in case of animals with nervous symptoms is the whole brain and one half of the medulla oblongata from the animals found positive or doubtful in the monitoring test. Both samples should be fixated in 10%-formaldehyde solution. Prion proteins can be detected from autolysed samples with immunohistochemical methods. We have adequate number of personnel for the workout and evaluation of the method.

Department of molecular biology of the CCTIA start build up the laboratory for qualitative molecular testing methods in cooperation with Institute of Virology of Slovak Academy of Science.

2. Present capacity:

Cca 900 samples/week

3. Assessment of capacity gap in terms of quantity or quality of equipment
B. LIST OF NECESSARY NEW EQUIPMENT

The currently approved rapid tests are listed in the point 4, Chapter C, Annex X of the 999/2001 EC Regulation (Prionics Check test, Enfer test, BIORAD test). The companies producing these tests define the concrete sensibility and kind of equipment by the evaluation of their test needs to be executed. They undertake the responsibility for the safety of their tests only if the prescribed equipment stock is used for the evaluation in the lab. This way, based on the requirements of the prion test companies, the prescribed equipment stock can not be different from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
<th>PHARE Contribution</th>
<th>Place of delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Kits, laboratory diagnostic of BSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Western blotting (rapid tests)</td>
<td>9,0 M€</td>
<td>2,7 M€</td>
<td>SVFA SR/*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(for 180 000 samples)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Laboratory equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Incubator/Shaker</strong></td>
<td>16 280 €</td>
<td>SVFA SR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For min. 9 microplates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Ultra Low Temperature Freezers</strong></td>
<td>18 600 €</td>
<td>SVFA SR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deep freezing device for the storage of valuable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biological samples at –50°C to –86°C with CO2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Autostainer</strong></td>
<td>27 900 €</td>
<td>SVFA SR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Autostainer for routine staining in the histopathology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>laboratory with high flexibility. Simultaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>realisation of various different staining protocols.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Automated Immunostainer</strong></td>
<td>25 590 €</td>
<td>SVFA SR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System for full automation of each step within</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the staining process while giving the user the possibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>influence and modify any set program. Simultaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>running of several programs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Coverslip</strong></td>
<td>23 260 €</td>
<td>SVFA SR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High throughput. Automated operation, low noise.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Efficient fume control system with activated carbon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>filter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Rotation microtome</strong></td>
<td>16 280 €</td>
<td>SVFA SR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With motor for preparation of tissue sections with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Total cost: 486 290 €

/* - SVFA SR  
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842 13 Bratislava  
Chief Veterinary Officer: Prof. Dušan Magic, DVM, PhD.  
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e-mail: magic@svssr.sk