



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12896/2010

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

Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Slovenia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

Submission Date : 26/04/2010 Submission Number : 1272271877751-172

1. Identification of the programme				
Member State	Disease	Species	Request of Community co-financing from beginning of	To end of
Slovenia	Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas	Bovines and sheep and goats	2011	2011

1.1 Contact			
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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

The disease is not present in Slovenia (clinical signs not reported). In the frame of entomological surveillance presence of *Culicoides* midges was established. Current situation in neighbouring countries shows a possible way to introduce the disease in our country. The programme of monitoring the disease was implemented in 2005 for the first time and continued in the following years. In 2005 and 2006 serological testing was limited to the bordering regions with Croatia and Italy where bluetongue has occurred recently. Due to the BT situation in NW Europe and in accordance with EU guidelines an extended BT sero-surveillance and entomological surveillance has been carrying out on the whole territory of Slovenia since 2007.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Entomology of vectors and routine serological examinations as well as passive surveillance is in line with EU requirements set out in Annex I of 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 animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue (hereinafter referred to as: Regulation 1266/2007/EC).

The programme consists of:

1. Passive surveillance consists of a formal and ongoing system aimed at detecting and investigating suspicions of bluetongue including an early warning system for reporting suspicious cases. Owners of animals as well as veterinarians must report promptly any suspicion of bluetongue to the competent authority. All suspected cases of bluetongue must be investigated immediately by the competent authority in order to confirm or rule out any outbreak of bluetongue. Disease awareness campaigns are put in place and enable veterinarians and farmers in identifying clinical signs of the disease.
2. Serological surveillance consists of serological testing of susceptible population (bovines and small ruminants) aimed at detecting evidence of the bluetongue virus transmission through random sampling. Sample size is designed in such way that samples are representative of the susceptible population. Slovenia is divided into 10 regions, which correspond to geographical areas as defined in Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine (hereinafter referred to as: Directive 64/432/EEC). In each of 10 regions, 14 herds will be randomly selected, as to detect a prevalence of 20 % with 95 % confidence in the population of susceptible animals and a representative sample of susceptible animals in these herds will be tested.
3. Entomological surveillance consists of active annual program of vector catching aimed at gathering information on the proven and potential vector species, their distribution and seasonal profiles. One permanent trap per each region as defined in Directive 64/432/EEC is foreseen. These regions also correspond to geographical areas as defined in the above mentioned document. In addition 6 mobile traps will be used. It is foreseen that approximately 230 samples will be taken during the year.
4. Vaccination of susceptible species is the foreseen scenario in the case of an outbreak and consequently a circulation of BTV. In such a case, vaccination of all susceptible animals will be implemented.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

4. Measures of the submitted programme

Duration of the programme

beginning of 2011 to end of 2011

First Year :	
Control	
Testing	X
Slaughter and animals tested positive	
Killing of animals tested positive	X
Vaccination	X
Treatment	
Disposal of products	
Eradication, control or monitoring	X

Last Year :	
Eradication	
Testing	X
Slaughter of positive animals	
Killing of animals tested positive	
Extended slaughter of killing	

Disposal of products

Other

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

Veterinary Administration of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as: VARS) is in charge of the implementation of the programme. The supervision and control of the programme is conducted through VARS Regional Offices that are competent for the respective regions. Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take samples and submit them to the designated regional laboratory of the University of Ljubljana, Veterinary faculty, National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to as: NVI).

Every year, the minister, responsible for the veterinary sector, issues the Decree on the compulsory programmes of monitoring, surveillance and eradication of diseases, and on vaccination programmes, which are to be carried out during a particular year. For the implementation of these Rules, VARS (CA) prepares the compulsory instructions, laying down the methods of implementation, operators, and methods of informing and reporting on the progress made in carrying out such programmes.

For the purposes of conducting operations under the above Rules, veterinary practitioners have in place the relevant concession agreements with VARS, authorising them for implementing operations for the State. Such a concession agreement covers inter alia animal health checks, animal identification, veterinary examinations, animal registration and identification data entering into the Central Register, eradication of animal diseases, basic diagnostics, carrying out activities under the Rules on the implementation of monitoring and vaccination, and animal welfare activities.

For the purposes of implementing the above programmes and animal health monitoring, VARS has set up the information technology system called CIS VURS EPI, which enables the traceability of samples from the point of sampling to a final assessment of test results. Vaccination data are entered into the database. In case of bovine animals, such data are linked to ear-tag numbers, and in case of small ruminants, such data will be linked to holdings.

VARS as CA carries out two types of controls of activities conducted by veterinary practitioners holding concession agreements. The first type of control is linked to the implementation of the concession agreement, and the other type to the implementation of tasks laid down in the above Rules. To this end, the annual programme of controls has been drawn up and is implemented by VARS Regional Offices (ROs). The programme specifies the types, frequency and methods of implementation of controls.

According to the concession agreement and the above Rules, vaccination against BT will be within the responsibility of veterinary practitioners holding such a concession agreement. Data entry into the CIS VURS EPI database on the implementation of vaccination within the vaccination scheme will be obligatory. Thus, all the animals and holdings vaccinated against BT will duly be registered and identified.

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

The entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia extends over an area of 20,000 square kilometres, and is divided into 10 Regional Offices of VARS (regions as defined in Directive 64/432/EEC) for the needs of operations of veterinary inspection services. Serological and entomological surveillance will be carried out on the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

On the basis of the Rules on animal diseases (Ur. l. RS, no. 81/07) which also transpose Council Directive 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community (hereinafter referred to as: Directive 82/894/EEC), bluetongue is a compulsory notifiable disease. When the presence of a disease from former OIE List A is suspected, the veterinary organisation having established the suspicion shall immediately notify thereof by telephone and by fax, on a form that must include the prescribed data, the Main Office of VARS (hereinafter referred to as: VARS HQ) which, in turn, shall immediately convene a meeting of the NDCC members. The VARS HQ shall provide for a 24-hour service line for these purposes. The designated laboratory shall immediately communicate the results of diagnostic investigations by telephone (via the 24-hour service line) and by fax or e-mail to the VARS HQ.

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

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

Target animals are bovine animals and small ruminants.

Bovine population size: 37.449 holdings with 470.211 animals (on 31 December 2009).

Small ruminant population size: 7.457 holdings with 161.315 animals (on 31 December 2009).

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act (Ur. l. RS, no. 93/05)

Rules on the identification and registration of cattle (Ur. l. RS, no. 16/03)

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

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

Rules on the identification and registration of cattle (Ur. l. RS, no. 16/03)

By adopting the Rules on the identification and registration of bovine animals, the Republic of Slovenia has fully transposed Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000

establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council

Regulation (EC) No. 820/97 (hereinafter referred to as: Regulation 1760/2000), into the Slovenian legal order in the sector of identification of bovine animals.

The Rules are laying down the methods of identification and registration of bovine animals, monitoring of movements of bovine animals, register of bovine animals at the holding (hereinafter referred to as: RBH), bovine passport (hereinafter referred to as: passport), CRBA, ear tag, and the methods of ordering and supply of ear tags, tasks of public services in the field of identification and registration of bovine animals, and the control of implementation of provisions of

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

these Rules.

Rules on the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals (Ur. l. RS, no. 22/04 and 45/08) By adopting the Rules on the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals: the Republic of Slovenia has fully transposed Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC (hereinafter referred to as: Regulation 21/2004), into the Slovenian legal order in the sector of identification of ovine and caprine animals (hereinafter referred to as: small ruminants). The Rules are laying down the methods of identification and registration of small ruminants, monitoring of movements of small ruminants, register of small ruminants at the holding (hereinafter referred to as: register), Central register of ovine and caprine animals, ear tags and the methods of ordering and supply of ear tags, registration of owners in the database of animal owners, tasks of public services in the field of identification and registration of small ruminants and the control of implementation of provisions of these Rules

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

Not relevant

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of bluetongue (Ur. l. RS, no. 23/04)

According to the above mentioned rules, all animals suspected to be infected with bluetongue are not allowed to be moved neither in the holding nor from the holding, until the disease is officially ruled out or confirmed.

In the Republic of Slovenia, animals must be identified in accordance with the prescribed identification methods. All movements of bovine animals and small ruminants are recorded in the CRBA and CROCA established in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000 and Regulation No. 21/2004.

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

For intra-community trade the provisions of Council Directives 90/425/EEC, 64/432/EEC and 91/68/EEC have been enforced since 1st May 2004, when Slovenia became a member of EU.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

Tests to be used in the frame of the programme: AB ELISA, PCR, tests for determination of vectors.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

On the basis of risk assessment and due to the current bluetongue situation the risk of occurrence of bluetongue in Slovenia is very high. Most likely BTV serotype 8 would occur.

In neighbouring regions BTV serotypes 1 and 8 have been detected.

In the case of an outbreak, restricted zone will be demarcated. Due to the size of Slovenia, restricted zone will cover the entire territory of Slovenia. In the restricted zone obligatory vaccination of all susceptible animals will be implemented.

	No. holdings	No. animals	No. BTV 8 vaccines*
cattle	38.628	470.211	
small ruminants	7.457	161.315	

*In case of an outbreak of other BTV serotypes than BTV 8 vaccination will be implemented as well in accordance with vaccination policies for particular BTV serotype.

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

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

Biosecurity measures are taken as routine especially on bigger holdings.

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

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

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of bluetongue (Ur. l. RS, no. 23/04)

Article 6 (Mesures on confirmation of bluetongue)

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4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

1. When the presence of bluetongue is officially confirmed, the official veterinarian shall, in addition to measures under paragraph 3 of Article 4 of these Rules, require to be carried out and/or carry out the following measures:
 - a. slaughter of animals so as to avoid the spread of disease. VARS shall notify the European Commission of each measure taken;
 - b. harmless disposal of dead animal carcasses and diseased animals in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
 - c. measures under Article 4 of these Rules shall be extended to holdings situated within a radius of 20 kilometres (infected zone included) around the infected holding;
 - d. appropriate measures adopted within the framework of the Standing Veterinary Committee within the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as: Standing Veterinary Committee); should VARS decide to take the initiative of starting a preventive vaccination programme against bluetongue, it must notify the European Commission accordingly;
 - e. epizootiological investigation in accordance with Article 7 of these Rules.
1. On the basis of questionnaires prepared within the Contingency Plan for the case of an outbreak of bluetongue, the veterinarian shall carry out the epizootiological investigation concerning the suspect cases or outbreaks of bluetongue, which must include the following data:
 - a. duration of the period for which bluetongue may have been present at the holding;
 - b. possible origin of bluetongue at the holding and the identification of other holdings which have animals that may have been infected or contaminated from the same source;
 - c. presence and distribution of vectors of the disease;
 - d. movements of animals from or to the holdings in question or any departure of animal carcasses from those holdings.
- Article 8 (Protection zone and surveillance zone)
 1. Immediately upon official confirmation of disease, the official veterinarian must, in addition to measures under Article 6 of these Rules, determine the borders of the protection zone having the radius of at least 100 kilometres around the infected holding, and of the surveillance zone with a depth of at least 50 kilometres extending beyond the limits of the protection zone, and in which no vaccination has been carried out during the previous twelve months. The geographical, administrative, ecological and epizootiological factors connected with bluetongue and the control arrangements must be taken into account. Measures to be implemented in restriction zone (protection and surveillance zones) are in compliance with the Directive 2000/75/EC and Commission regulation 1266/2007/EC

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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

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

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

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

The control over the implementation is carried out by the official veterinarians in accordance with Annual working plan. Reporting is done in accordance with the Council Decision 2009/470/EC.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber 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	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
2009	SLOVENIJA	37,449	140	118	0	0	0	0%	84%	0%	0%
	SLOVENIJA	7,457	140	138	0	0	0	0%	99%	0%	0%
	Sum:	44,906	280	256	0	0	0				
2008	SLOVENIJA	38,628	110	110	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	SLOVENIJA	7,230	38	38	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Sum:	45,858	148	148	0	0	0				
2007	SLOVENIJA	40,070	149	149	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	SLOVENIJA	7,829	68	68	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Sum:	47,899	217	217	0	0	0				

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds				Indicators			
				checked	positive herds	new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
2006	SLOVENIJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	
2005	SLOVENIJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	
Total :		138,663	645	621	0	0	0				

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested		Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
				animals tested individually	Number of animals tested					
2009	SLOVENIJA	161,315	1,254	1,254	1,254	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Sum:	631,526	2,239	2,239	2,239	0	0	0	100%	0%
2008	SLOVENIJA	160,425	1,614	1,614	1,614	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Sum:	466,670	599	599	599	0	0	0	100%	0%
Total :		627,095	2,213	2,213	2,213	0	0	0		

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6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals tested under the programme	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
2007	SLOVENIJA	170,343	1,503	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	SLOVENIJA	475,112	1,803	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Sum:	645,455	3,306	0	0	0	0		
2006	SLOVENIJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2005	SLOVENIJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total:		1,904,076.00	7,756.00	4,452.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year:

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	16	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	596	0
	SLOVENIJA	other test	Vector determination	228	228
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	985	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	1,254	0
	Sum:			3,079	228

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2008	SLOVENIJA	other test	Vector determination	182	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	599	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	1,614	0
Sum:				2,395	0
2007	SLOVENIJA	other test	Vector determination	199	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	1,503	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	1,803	0
Sum:				3,505	0
2006	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	0	0
Sum:				0	0
2005	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	0	0
Sum:				0	0
Total:				8,979	228

6.3 Data on infection for year :

Year	Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animal infected
Sum:			
Total:			

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6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year

		Not Free or not officially free from disease													
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease	
Year	NUTS Region	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Total:															

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

		Information on vaccination or treatment programme							
		Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated
Year	Region								
Total:									

6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
				Sum:

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6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
Total:				

6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered
Total:					

7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests

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7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2011	SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	1,400
	SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Sheep and goat	blood	surveillance	1,400
	SLOVENIJA	PCR	Bovines	blood	surveillance	600
	SLOVENIJA	PCR	Sheep and goat	blood	surveillance	400
	SLOVENIJA	Vector determination	Vectors	vectors	surveillance	250
Total:						4,050

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year:

Year	Region	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators		
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
2,011.00	SLOVENIJA	7,457	140	140	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	SLOVENIJA	37,449	140	140	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
Sum:		44,906	280	280	0	0	0				
Total:		44,906	280	280	0	0	0				

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Slaughtering			Target indicators		
								Expected unknown	Expected free or officially free from disease	Expected free from disease	Expected free from disease	Expected % coverage at animal level	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered
2011	SLOVENIJA	161,315	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0	0	100%	0	0%	
	SLOVENIJA	470,211	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0	0	100%	0	0%	
	Sum:	631,526	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0	0	0		0		
	Total:	531,526	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0	0	0		0		

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year :

Year	Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme	Expected unknown	Expected free or officially free from disease	Expected not free or not free from disease	Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended			Expected free from disease			Expected free from disease						
						Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals		
	Sum:																	
	Total:																	

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme											

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7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year:

Year	NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
		Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated
2011	SLOVENIJA	7,457	161,315	7,457	7,457	161,315	161,315	0
	SLOVENIJA	37,449	470,211	37,449	37,449	470,211	470,211	0
	Sum:	44,906	631,526	44,906	44,906	631,526	631,526	0
Total:		44,906	631,526	44,906	44,906	631,526	631,526	0

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Year	NUTS Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme		Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
			Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	
			Sum:		
			Total:		

B. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2011	1. Testing	AB ELISA	Cost of analysis	2.800	10,58	29.624,00	yes
		PCR	Cost of analysis	1.000	49,68	49.680,00	yes

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

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
	1. Testing	Vector determination	Cost of analysis	250	188.72	47,180.00	yes
	1. Testing		Sum:	4,050		126,484.00	
	2. Vaccination or treatment	BTV 8 vaccine - bovines	Administering costs	470,211	3	1,410,633.00	yes
		BTV 8 vaccine - bovines	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	940,422	.55	517,232.10	yes
		BTV 8 vaccine - sheep and goat	Administering costs	161,315	1.5	241,972.50	yes
		BTV 8 vaccine - sheep and goat	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	161,315	.55	88,723.25	yes
2,011	2. Vaccination or treatment		Sum:	1,733,263		2,258,560.85	
	3. Slaughter and destruction						
	3. Slaughter and destruction		Sum:				
	4. Cleaning and disinfection						
	4. Cleaning and disinfection		Sum:				
	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)		Sum:				
	6. Consumables and specific equipment						
	6. Consumables and specific equipment		Sum:	1,737,313		2,385,044.85	
2,011.00			Total:	1,737,313		2,385,044.85	

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

Regional offices of VARS

