



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3787/2008

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

## **Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue**

**Approved\* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC**

**Slovenia**

\* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



## ANNEX I

### **Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of the animal diseases or zoonoses referred to in Article 1(a)<sup>1</sup>**

#### **1. Identification of the programme**

Member State: SLOVENIA

Disease(s)<sup>2</sup>: BLUETONGUE

Request of Community co-financing for<sup>3</sup>: 2009

Reference of this document:

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#### **2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)<sup>4</sup>**

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 serosurveillance and entomological surveillance has been carrying out on the whole territory of Slovenia in 2007 and 2008.

The results of serological testing and entomological surveillance are in Annex I.

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<sup>1</sup> In the case of the second and subsequent years of a multi-annual programme that has already been approved by a Commission Decision, only section 1, section 7 and section 8 need to be completed.

<sup>2</sup> One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, control and eradication of different diseases.

<sup>3</sup> Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested.

<sup>4</sup> A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, 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, graphs or maps.

3. **Description of the submitted programme**<sup>5</sup>:

Entomology of vectors and routine serological examinations as well as passive surveillance will be in line with EU requirements set out in Annex I of Commission Decision 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. Disease awareness campaigns are put in place and enable veterinarians and farmers in identifying clinical signs of bluetongue.

2. **Serological surveillance** Serological testing of bovine population aimed at detecting evidence of the bluetongue virus transmission through random sampling. Sample size is designed in such a way that the samples are representative of the bovine population (it fulfils criteria to detect a prevalence of 0,5 % with 95 % confidence in the bovine population).

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 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 one sample per week will be taken (40 weeks).

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<sup>5</sup> A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

#### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

##### 4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme: 2009

First year:

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products

Last year:

- Eradication
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

Eradication, control or monitoring.  Other measures (*specify*):

##### 4.2. *Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders<sup>6</sup> involved in the programme:*

Veterinary Administration of Slovenia (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 areas. Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take samples and submit them to the designated regional laboratory of the National Veterinary Institute.

##### 4.3. *Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented<sup>7</sup>:*

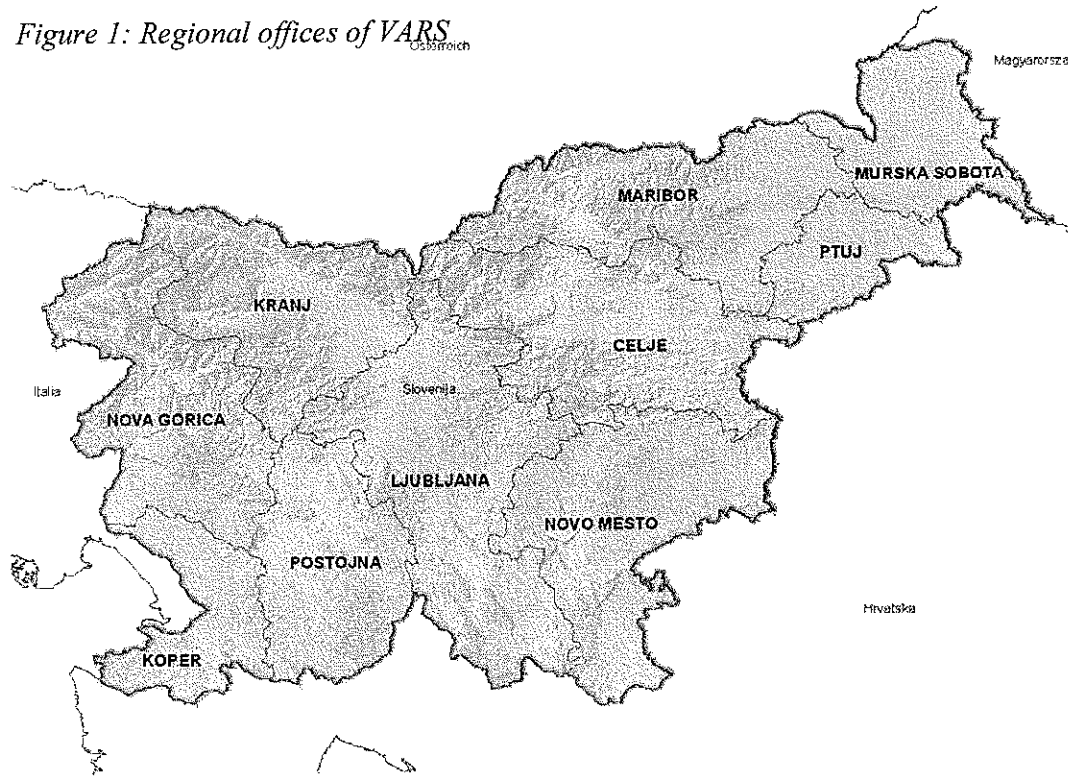
The entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia extends over an area of 20,000 square kilometres, and is divided into 10 Regional Offices of the VARs (regions as defined in 64/432/EEC) for the needs of operations of veterinary inspection services. Serological and entomological surveillance will be carried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

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

Figure 1: Regional offices of VARS Österreich



#### 4.4. Description of the measures of the programme<sup>8</sup>:

##### 4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

On the basis of the Rules on animal diseases (Ur. l. RS, št. 81/07) which also transpose Council Directive of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community 82/894/EEC, bluetnognue is a compulsorily 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 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 Main Office of the VARS.

VARS 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. Bovine population size: 40.070 bovine holdings with 475.112 animals (on 31. 12. 2007).

##### 4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

**Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act (Ur. l. RS, št. 93/05)  
Rules on the identification and registration of cattle (Ur. l. RS, št. 16/03)**

The Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act is laying down in Article 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

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<sup>8</sup> A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

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, št. 16/03)**

By adopting the Rules on the identification and registration of bovine animals (UL RS 16/03), 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, 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 these Rules.

For assuring their identity bovine animals must be identified, entered in the RBH and registered in the CRBA. All movements are recorded in the same system as well, and therefore full traceability is assured.

The ISR is responsible for the setting up of a uniform system of identification and registration of domestic animals, and for the keeping of a unified central database to be applied by all the relevant services in the Republic of Slovenia. ISR was established in the beginning of 2000, within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

Slovenian legislation prescribes the following compulsory elements in the identification of bovine animals:

- ear tags for the individual identification of each animal,
- central computerised database,
- animal passports, and
- register of animals at the holding.

The main element is the central computerised database – The Central Register of Bovine Animals (hereinafter referred to as: CRBA). The database as software was prepared in 2000 and was put into operation on 1 January 2001, although the bovine animals had prior to that date already been identified either within the identification system of the agricultural selection service or the identification system of the veterinary service.

Each bovine animal born after 1 January 2001 in Slovenia shall be identified as soon as possible or prior to any movements to a different location, or within 20 days upon birth at the latest, with two ear tags that include a uniform 7-digit unique identification number of the animal.



The first two digits represent the code of Slovenia, "SI", and the third digit means the control number, other digits represent the consecutive number. The primary identification responsibility

is on the side of the breeder or holder of animal, who may carry out the physical identification by himself, or have it done by an authorised service. Upon physical identification of animal, an animal identification receipt is filled in, which is to be forwarded by animal holder, via an authorised service, to the IRS, which enters the animal into the CRBA. The IRS mails the animal passport to the holder of animals.

Animal passport is a bovine identification document that accompanies the animal from its birth to death, or to a possible export. Upon slaughter, death or export, the relevant animal passport is forwarded to the IRS by the official veterinary service in the country.

Only adequately identified bovine animals may be intended for movements, and they shall be accompanied by a valid passport or temporary passport. Each animal movement shall be notified to the IRS, to enter it in the CRBA. Deadline for the notification and data entry in the CRBA is seven days from the event, or prior to movements of bovine animals to another location.

Control of the identification and registration of bovine animals is carried out by the veterinary and agricultural inspection services, within their respective competence and authorisation. Control is carried out at holdings, where bovine animals are kept, at animal holders, at authorised organisations, and at registered ear tag suppliers, who shall not hinder the inspector in the carrying out of the inspection and control, and shall offer any help required. At slaughterhouses, official veterinarians shall have access for control to animal passports, and electronic links to access the CRBA during the inspection hours.

#### 4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds<sup>9</sup>:

#### 4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

##### **Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of bluetongue**

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. There is prohibition on trade in meat, meat products, semen, ova and embryos of pigs, animal feed, animal waste, and equipment, which could be the cause of the spread disease.

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

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<sup>9</sup> To mention only if applicable.

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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, 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.

Table 1: *No. of vaccines needed – BTV 8\**

	No. holdings	No. animals	No. BTV 8 vaccines
cattle	40.070	475.112	950.224 (two doses needed)
small ruminants	7.829	170.343	170.343

\* 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) in place in the holdings involved:

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<sup>10</sup>:

**Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of bluetongue (Ur. I. RS, št. 23/04)**

Article 6 (Measures on confirmation of bluetongue)

1. When the presence of bluetongue is officially confirmed, the veterinary inspector 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;

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<sup>10</sup> 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 the infected holding.).

- e. epizootiological investigation in accordance with Article 7 of these Rules.

#### Article 7 (Epizootiological investigation)

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 veterinary inspector must, in addition of 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.
2. Where the protection and surveillance zones are located on the territory of more than one Member State, the competent authorities of the Member States concerned shall cooperate for the purpose of demarcating the zones; However, the protection and surveillance zones shall if necessary be demarcated by the Standing Veterinary Committee.
3. On the basis of a duly substantiated request by VARS, the Standing Veterinary Committee may change the demarcation of the zones under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, in the light of:
  - a. their geographical location and ecological factors;
  - b. meteorological conditions;
  - c. presence and distribution of the vector;
  - d. results of epizootiological investigations carried out pursuant to the preceding Article;
  - e. results of laboratory tests;
  - f. application of countermeasures, in particular disinsectisation.

#### Article 9 (Measures in the protection zone)

1. In the protection zone, the veterinary inspector shall require the application of the following measures:
  - a. identification of all holdings with animals inside the protection zone;

- b. ban on animals leaving the protection zone.
2. Notwithstanding the ban under the preceding paragraph, the veterinary inspector may, in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee, approve of the trade in animals situated in part of the zone where there is a proven absence of viral circulation or of vectors.
3. VARS shall prepare an epidemiosurveillance programme in the protection zone, based on the monitoring of sentinel groups of bovine animals or, in their absence, of other species of ruminants, and of vector populations.
4. In addition to measures under paragraph 1 of this Article, VARS may, in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee, require the protective vaccination of animals against bluetongue and their identification in the protection zone.
5. VARS must notify the European Commission of any protective vaccination.

#### Article 10 (Measures in the surveillance zone)

1. In the surveillance zone, the veterinary inspector shall require the application of measures under paragraph 1, 2 and 3 of the preceding Article.

Protective vaccination against bluetongue shall be prohibited in the surveillance zone.

#### 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 90/424/EEC.

5. **Benefits of the programme**<sup>11</sup>:

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

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<sup>11</sup> A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years<sup>12</sup>

6.1. Evolution of the disease<sup>13</sup>

6.1.1.1. Data on herds<sup>(a)</sup> (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007

Situation on date:

Disease<sup>(b)</sup>: BLUE TONGUE      Animal species: BOVINE

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive herds <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of new positive herds <sup>(g)</sup>	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5) x 100	9 = (4/3) x 100	10 = (5/4) x 100	11 = (6/4) x 100
SLOVENIA 2007	40.070	40.070	149							

<sup>12</sup>

The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.

<sup>13</sup>

No data to provide in case of rabies.

**Year:** 2007

**Situation on date:**

**Disease<sup>(b)</sup>:** BLUETONGUE

**Animal species:** OVINE/CAPRINE

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of new positive herds <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$
SLOVENIA 2007	7.829	7.829	68							

(a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(c) Region as defined in the eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining or upgrading, the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.

(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.

(g) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free or Suspended* and have at least one animal tested positive in this period.



6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007

Situation on date:

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: BLUE TONGUE

Animal species: BOVINE

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of animals <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> to be tested under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> tested	Number of animals tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered <sup>(f)</sup>	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{7}{8} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{8} \times 100$
SLOVENIA 2007	475.112	475.112	1.803						

Year: 2007

Situation on date:

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: BLUE TONGUE

Animal species: OVINE/CAPRINE

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of animals <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> to be tested under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> tested	Number of animals tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered <sup>(f)</sup>	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{7}{8} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{8} \times 100$
SLOVENIA 2007	170.343	170.343	1.503						

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance: milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

**6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests**

**6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)**

**Year:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Animal species/category:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of the used serological tests:** AB - ELISA

**Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of the other used tests:** DETERMINATION OF VECTORS

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(d)</sup>
SLOVENIA 2007	3.306	0			199	
<b>Total</b>						

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Number of samples tested.

(d) Number of positive samples.

**6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)**

**Year:** \_\_\_\_\_      **Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** \_\_\_\_\_      **Animal species:** \_\_\_\_\_

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals infected
Total		

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

## 6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes<sup>14</sup>

**Year:**

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:**

**Animal species:**

**Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults <sup>(d)</sup> vaccinated	Number of young <sup>(d)</sup> animals vaccinated
Total								

**(a)** Disease and species if necessary

**(b)** Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

**(c)** Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

**(d)** Only for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and Caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) as defined in the programme

<sup>14</sup> Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

## 7. Targets

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

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests
SLOVENIA	AB ELISA	BOVINE	BLOOD	MONITORING	3.000
SLOVENIA	DETERMINATION OF VECTORS		INSECTS	ENTHOMOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE	300

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...).

(e) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk, ...)

(f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)

7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals<sup>15</sup>

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds<sup>(a)</sup>

Disease<sup>(b)</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>(e)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of expected positive herds <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of expected new positive herds <sup>(g)</sup>	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$
SLOVENIA	40.070	40.070	299	0	0					

(a) Herds or flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.

(g) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown*, *Not free-negative*, *Free*, *Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one positive animal in this period.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: 1

Animal species:

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of animals <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered <sup>(f)</sup>	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
SLOVENIA	475.112	475.112	3.000	3.000	0	0	0		

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

### 7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.3.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment<sup>16</sup>

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** BLUE TONGUE BTv8      **Animal species:** BOVINE

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> 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 <sup>(d)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of young <sup>(d)</sup> animals expected to be vaccinated
SLOVENIA	40.070	475.112	40.070	475.112	475.112	475.112	

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** BLUE TONGUE BTv8      **Animal species:** OVINE/CAPRINE

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> 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 <sup>(d)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of young <sup>(d)</sup> animals expected to be vaccinated
SLOVENIA	7.829	170.343	7.829	170.343	170.343	170.343	

- (a) Disease and species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate
- (d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine, Caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) as defined in the programme

<sup>16</sup> Data to provide only if appropriate.



8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in €</u>	<u>Total amount in €</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<u>1. Testing</u>					
<u>1.1. Cost of the analysis</u>	<u>Test: AB - ELISA</u>	3.000	8,33	24.990,00	YES
	<u>Test: DETERMINATION OF VECTORS</u>	300	39,71	11.913,00	YES
<u>1.2. Cost of sampling</u>					
<u>1.3. Other costs</u>					
<u>2. Vaccination or treatment</u>					
<u>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment</u>	<u>BTV 8 VACCINE - cattle</u>	950.224	0,55	522.623,20	YES
	<u>BTV 8 VACCINE – ovine/caprine</u>	170.343	0,55	93.688,65	YES
<u>2.3. Administering costs</u>	<u>IMPLEMENTATION OF VACCINATION</u>	645.455	5,39	3.479.002,45	YES
	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>			<b>4.132.217,30</b>	<b>YES</b>



Additional information provided on 25/7/2008

Every year, the minister, responsible for the veterinary sector, issues the Rules 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 eartag 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.

