SANCO/10313/2009

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

Eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Slovenia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of the animal diseases or zoonoses referreds to in Article 1(a)[1]

1. **Identification of the programme**

   Member State: SLOVENIA

   Disease(s)[2]:   CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

   Request of Community co-financing for[3]:   2010

   Reference of this document: 3440-302/2009/1

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2. **Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s) [4]:**

   DOMESTIC PIGS

   There are approximately 500,000 pigs in the Republic of Slovenia, located in 23.666 establishments. Six big farms with approximately 500 to 5,700 sows per farm represent almost one half of pig production.

   Since May 1996, when the last outbreak of CSF had been recorded, the Republic of Slovenia has been free of CSF. Slovenia has stopped the vaccination of pigs against CSF at the end of October 2000. Upon cessation of vaccination, regular monitoring program has been established in order to obtain the exact epizootiological situation in pig population. The feeding of catering waste to pigs is prohibited from 1. October 2003.

   WILD BOARS

   Wild boar population has been monitored in a framework of pilot studies since 1998. In March 2002, first serological positive results were confirmed in the southern border region of the country. VARS decided to establish a long-term monitoring and surveillance programme on the whole territory of Slovenia in 2003. In 2004 monitoring was modified within a twinning project with Germany.

   In accordance with the Monitoring Programme, each year exact number of shot wild boars must be subjected to serological testing for the presence of CSF virus. It is estimated that 406 blood samples (shot wild boars), fit for laboratory investigation should be taken nation-wide based on the random sampling.

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[1] In the case of the second and subsequent years of a multi-annual programme that has already been approved by a Commission Decision, only section1, section 7 and section 8 need to be completed.

[2] 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.

[3] Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested.

[4] 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.

According to the population density of wild boar, based on sampling districts (combined hunting district with a size of about 1000 sqkm), in sampling districts with less than 1,0 wild boar shot per sqkm hunting area, 29 blood samples should be investigated, in sampling districts with more than 1,0 wild boar shot per sqkm, 58 blood samples should be investigated.

In the frame of the program the territory of Slovenia is divided into 13 hunting/rearing areas, where app. 141 hunting societies collect samples. Samples are collected in each area with regard to the number of killed wild boars per square km. Hunting bag for 10 hunting/rearing areas is limited to 1 killed wild boar per square kilometre and therefore 29 samples from each hunting/rearing area should be taken. Hunting bag for two hunting areas is more than 1 shot wild boar per sqkm so 58 samples should be taken through the whole year. It is estimated that 406 blood samples, fit for laboratory investigation should be taken, thus a 10 % prevalence of antibodies against CSF is provided in the detection of disease, with 95 % confidence.

In addition to this all (as much as possible) wild boars shot in the area along the border with Croatia (risk based samples) should be tested as well.

All found dead wild boars and animals from road-kills should be tested (virologicaly) for presence of CSFV.

Table 1: Serological testing of wild boar population in the period of 2004 to 2009

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
No. of tested	470	447	427	679	749
No. of positive	0	0	0	0	0

3. <u>**Description of the submitted programme**[5]</u>:

<u>DOMESTIC PIGS</u>
On the basis of annual *Decree on the carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccinations* monitoring programmes are defined.

For year 2010 the CSF monitoring program will consist of:

I. <u>Monitoring program for large pig farms (6):</u>

- 25 blood samples - breeding sows - each quarter
- 10 blood samples - fattening pigs - each quarter;

II. <u>Monitoring program for other pig holdings:</u>

Two side sampling scheme will be implemented.

1. Herd based sampling scheme to detect a 1% level of sero-positive herds with 95% confidence (149 pig herds) combined with the risk based approach:

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[5] 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.

a. sampling in breeding herds: because breeding animals play an important role in the transmission of the disease over big distances, breeding pigs are the target population in the sampling scheme;
b. sampling in small breeding herds: non-commercial farms, back-yard herds,... usually present greater risk regarding CSF infection than larger pig units because of usually poorer biosecurity conditions;
c. holdings in the border region to Croatia due to the CSF outbreaks in the border region with Slovenia;
d. Investigation of fallen stock collected by VHS (Veterinary Hygienic Service) in regional units of NVI.
  - using PCR - technique
  - on average, about 28.000 pig carcasses are sent to regional units of NVI
  - 1% of these submissions have to be systematically tested concerning CSF after post-mortem examination (approx. 300 samples per year).

2. Detection of within-herd prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence in breeding herds, also combined with risk based components:
  a. purchased breeding pigs;
  b. pigs with health problems.

It is estimated that for year 2010 the number of samples will be approx. 8.000.

WILD BOAR

The main objective of the monitoring program is to have an effective survey on possible presence of Classical Swine Fever in population of wild boar in compliance with the EU recommendations established.

According to the program 406 blood samples (random sampling - shot wild boars) should be taken and sent for laboratory investigation and all (as much as possible) samples from the border region with Croatia (risk based) should be tested as well.

All found dead wild boars and road-kills collected by NVIs VHS should be virologically tested.

It is estimated that for year 2010, 800 samples will be taken in the frame of the wild boar monitoring programme.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

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[6] involved in the programme:

Veterinary Administration of Slovenia (VARS) is in charge of the implementation of the programme. Samples are taken by the official veterinarians in slaughterhouses and by private practitioners with concession in the case of domestic pigs and by hunters in the case of wild boars and than delivered to the National Veterinary Institute (NVI) where laboratory examinations are performed. Hunters are obliged to inform Veterinary Hygienic Service (VHS) of NVI, in the case of found dead wild boars or road-kills, which transport cadavers to the section.

4.3. Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented[7]:

DOMESTIC PIGS

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 for the needs of operations of veterinary inspection services. Monitoring programme will be carried out on the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

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[6] 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.

[7] 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

WILD BOARS

The Monitoring Programme will be implemented in the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia. According to the population density of wild boar, based on sampling districts (combined hunting district with a size of about 1000 sqkm), in sampling districts with less than 1,0 wild boar shot per sqkm hunting area, 29 blood samples should be investigated, in sampling districts with more than 1,0 wild boar shot per sqkm, 58 blood samples should be investigated.
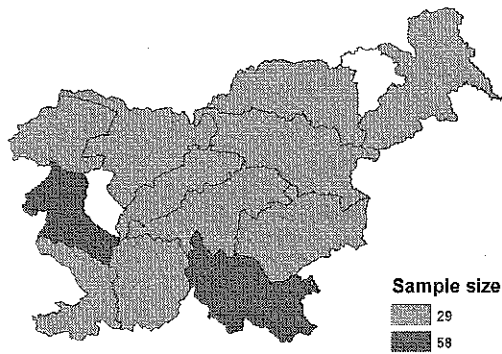
According to the programme, the territory of Slovenia is divided into 13 hunting/rearing areas, where app.141 hunting societies collect samples. Samples are collected in each area with regard to the number of shot wild boars per square km.

Hunting bag for 10 hunting/rearing areas is limited to 1 killed wild boar per square kilometre, and therefore 29 samples from each hunting/rearing area should be taken. Hunting bag in two hunting is higher than 1 shot wild boar per sqkm so in these areas 58 samples should be taken through the whole year.
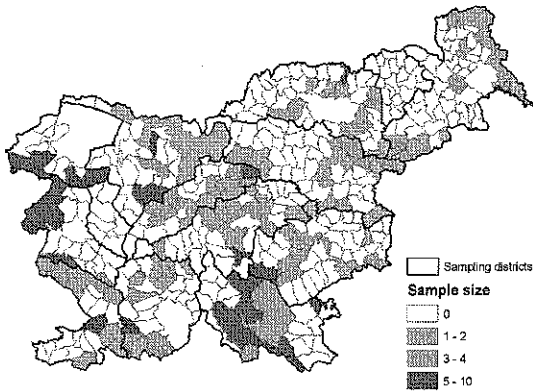
It is estimated that 406 blood samples (random sampling), fit for laboratory investigation should be taken, thus a 10 % prevalence of antibodies against CSF is provided in the detection of disease, with 95 % reliability.

In addition to this, all (as much as possible) samples from the border region with Croatia (risk based) should be tested as well.

Sampling districts

Sample size
29
58

Sample size per hunting family

Sampling districts
Sample size
0
1 - 2
3 - 4
5 - 10

Area in which risk based samples should be taken

1st order neighbourhood
2nd order neighbourhood
Hunting Bag (quartiles)
1 - 4
5 - 11
12 - 24
25 - 261
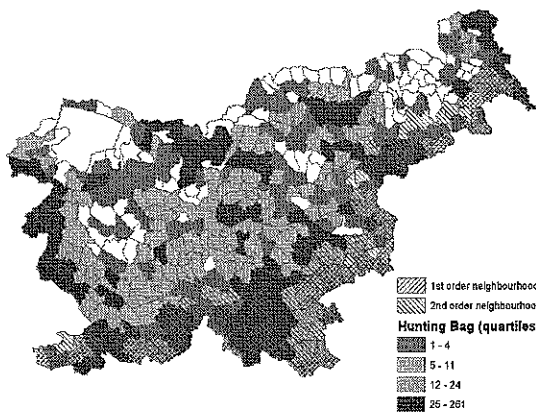
4.4.   Description of the measures of the programme[8]:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

Rules on animal diseases (Ur. l. RS, št. 81/2007)

On the basis of the Rules on animal diseases (Ur. l. RS, št. 81/07) which also transpose COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 82/894/EEC of 21 December 1982 on the notification of animal diseases within the Community, CSF 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:

Programme is to be conducted in domestic pig population as well as in wild boar population.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Rules on the identification and registration of porcine animals (Ur. l. RS, št. 97/03)

By adopting the Rules on the identification and registration of porcine animals (UL RS 97/03), the Republic of Slovenia has fully transposed the *acquis* into the Slovenian legal order in the sector of identification of porcine animals.

The main element is the central computerised database - The Central Register of Porcine Animals (hereinafter referred to as: CRPA).

Each porcine animal in Slovenia shall be identified as soon as possible or prior to any movements to a different location, with ear tag or tatoo that include a group idnetification number (GIN). GIN cosist of 8 digits, the first two digits represent the code of Slovenia, "SI", and the othet six represent KMG - MID, an identification number that defines the location of holding.

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, animal holder must inform via an authorised service, to the IRS, which enters the animal into the CRPA. Each animal movement shall be notified to the IRS, to enter it in the CRPA. Deadline for the notification and data entry in the CRPA is seven days from the event, or prior to movements of porcine animals to another location.

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[8]   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.

Control of the identification and registration of porcine animals is carried out by the veterinary and agricultural inspection services, within their respective competence and authorisation.

Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act (Ur. l. RS, št. 93/05)
Rules on the identification and registration of porcine animals (Ur. l. RS, št. 97/03)

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 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.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds[9]:

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

In the Republic of Slovenia, animals must be identified in accordance with the prescribed identification methods. Movements of porcine animals are recorded in the CRPA established in accordance with the provisions of the Council Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC.
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 and 64/432/EEC have been enforced since 1st May 2004, when Slovenia became a member of EU.

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of classical swine fever - Pestis suum (Ur. l. RS, št. 62/03, 23/04)
According to the above mentioned rules, which are transposing Directive 2001/89/EC, all animals suspected to be infected with CSF 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.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

For monitoring purposes CSF AB ELISA test will be used. For testing of fallen stock, PCR will be used.

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[9]   To mention only if applicable.

For further testing (if necessary): SN-CSF, SN-BVD, SN-BB, CSF AG ELISA, PCR, virus isolation.

Sampling scheme - already described under point 3.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Vaccination against CSF has been prohibited since October 2000.

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 the large pig units which are managed as a "closed system".

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[10]:

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of classical swine fever - Pestis suum (Ur. l. RS, št. 62/03, 23/04)
The mentioned rules are transposing directive 2001/98/EEC.
Article 15 (Measures in case of suspicion or confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever in feral pigs)
1. Immediately after the VARS has information that feral pigs are suspected of being infected, it shall notify thereof the owners of pigs and hunters in the area of the suspected presence of classical swine fever and provide for the laboratory investigations and other investigations to be carried out on all the feral pigs that had been shot or found dead.
2. As soon as confirmation of a primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs has taken place, in order to reduce the spread of disease, the VARS shall immediately:
    a. establish an Expert Group including veterinarians, hunters, biologists and epizootiologists, to assist in:
    -   studying the epizootiological situation and determination of the infected zone in accordance with the provisions under item b) of paragraph 4 of Article 16 of these Rules,
    -   establishing appropriate measures to be applied in the infected zone in addition to the ones referred to in the items b) and c) of this paragraph. These measures may include suspension of hunting and a ban in feeding feral pigs,
    -   drawing up a plan for the eradication of classical swine fever, which shall be submitted by the VARS to the European Commission in accordance with Article 16 of these Rules,

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[10]   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,).

- carrying out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate classical swine fever from the infected zone;

b. place under official surveillance pig holdings in the defined infected zone, where the veterinary inspector shall prescribe:

- an inventory of all the categories of pigs on all holdings to be made by the veterinary organisation. Animal owners shall immediately report any changes to the veterinary organisation. The veterinary inspector shall verify the data in the inventory. In case of free-range rearing, the first inventory may be carried out on the basis of an estimated number of pigs;

- prohibition of movements of pigs from and to the holding, except in the specific cases, depending on the epizootiological situation, and upon a prior consultation with the NDCC;

- the installation of disinfection barriers at the entrance to and exit from the holding as well as at the entrance to the individual facilities of the suspect holding;

- appropriate hygienic measures be applied by all persons entering and leaving the suspect holding in order to minimise the risk of spread of disease; these measures shall include also a temporary prohibition of access to the holding to persons having been in contact with feral pigs;

- investigations of all dead pigs and of the pigs at the holding that are showing signs of classical swine fever;

- prohibition of introduction of parts of feral pigs, equipment and accessories, which may be contaminated with the CSF virus, into the pig holdings;

- prohibition of trade in and movements of pigs , semen, ova and embryos from the infected holding for the purposes of intra-Community trade;

c. arrange that all feral pigs shot or found dead in the defined infected zone are notified to the veterinary inspector and that, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, investigations are carried out for the presence of the CSF virus. Carcasses of dead feral pigs, where the presence of classical swine fever has been established, shall be harmlessly disposed of under the official supervision. Notwithstanding the negative results of investigations, the intra-Community trade in the meat of feral pigs originating from the infected zone shall be prohibited. Parts of feral pigs that are not intended for human consumption shall be harmlessly disposed of under the official supervision;

d. ensure that the classical swine fever virus isolate is subject to the laboratory procedure indicated in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus.

3. If a case of classical swine fever has occurred in feral pigs in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia close to the territory of an EU Member State, the VARS shall cooperate with the competent authorities of that Member State in establishing the disease control measures.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

Veterinary Practice Act (Ur. l. RS, št. 33/01, 45/04)
Rules on the compensations in the veterinary field (Ur. l. RS, št. 37/02)

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:

Rules on the carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccination of animals

Deadline for the implementation of the programme is defined in the Rules. 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**[11]:

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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[11]   A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years[12]

6.1. Evolution of the disease[13]

6.1.1. Data on herds[(a)] (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2004 - 2008   **Situation on date:** 31. 12. 2008

Disease[(b)]: : Classical Swine Fever   **Animal species:** porcine

Region[©]	Total number of herds[(d)]	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked[(e)]	Number of positive herds[(f)]	Number of new positive herds[(g)]	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 =	9 = (4/3)x100	10 =	11 =
SLOVENIA 2004	43.398		1.737	0	0	0	0			
SLOVENIA 2005	28.956		6.777	0	0	0	0			
SLOVENIA 2006	23.338		1.459	0	0	0	0			
SLOVENIA 2007	26.349		156	0	0	0	0			
SLOVENIA 2008	23.666		156	0	0	0	0			
Total										

(a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.
(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.
© 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: 2004 - 2008   **Situation on date:** 31. 12. 2008

Disease[a]: Classical Swine Fever   **Animal species:** porcine

Region[b]	Total number of animals[c]	Number of animals[d] to be tested under the programme	Number of animals[d] tested	Number of animals tested individually[e]	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered[f]	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
SLOVENIA 2004	500.862		5.311	5.311	0				
SLOVENIA 2005	490.901		47.169	47.169	562				
SLOVENIA 2006	476.834		6.525	6.525	0				
SLOVENIA 2007	476.141		2.773	2.773	0				
SLOVENIA 2008	466.169		3.499	3.499	0				
Total									

(a)   Disease and animal species if necessary.
(b)   Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
©   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: 2004 - 2008   Disease[a]: Classical Swine Fever   Animal species/category: domestic pigs

Description of the used serological tests: . AB - ELISA, SN

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: PCR

Description of the other used tests:

Region[b]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested©	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested©	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested©	Number of positive samples[d]
SLOVENIA 2004	5.311	7*				
SLOVENIA 2005	AB Elisa.....47.169	562	PCR.................208	0		
	SN.............123	93				
	SN - BVD........123	3				
SLOVENIA 2006	AB Elisa.....6.525	10	AG Elisa............12	0		
	SN.............26	4	PCR.................183	0		
	SN - BVD.........4	0	Virus isolation......13	0		
	SN - BD.........4	0				
SLOVENIA 2007	AB ELISA.....6.265	0	AG Elisa............17	0		
	VNT.............25	0	PCR.................337	0		
	VNT - BVD.........6	0	Virus isolation.......4	0		
			Virus determination.4	0		
		0	PCR - CSF-BVD.......2	0		

SLOVENIA 2008	AB ELISA......3.499	15	PCR..............65	0
	VNT...............15	0		
Total				

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
© Number of samples tested.
(d) Number of positive samples.

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6.6. Data on wildlife[14]

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year:

Method of estimation[a]:

Regions[b]	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species			
	Species: WILD BOAR	Species:	Species:	Species:
SLOVENIA 2003	5.472			
SLOVENIA 2004	6.292			
SLOVENIA 2005	6.892			
SLOVENIA 2006	5.204			
SLOVENIA 2007	6.114			
Total				

(a) The hunting bag is considered to be the standard method of estimation. If other method is used, explain
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

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[14] Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease.

6.6.2. *Monitoring of wildlife (one table per year and per disease/species)*

Year: 2004 - 2008   **Disease(a):**   **Classical swine Fever**   **Animal species:** wild boar

Description of the used serological tests: AB- Elisa, VNT

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: PCR

Description of the other used tests:

Region(b)	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
SLOVENIA 2004	1	0	470	0		
SLOVENIA 2005			447	0		
SLOVENIA 2006	2	0	AB Elisa......427 VNT............2	1*		
SLOVENIA 2007	1	0	AB Elisa......679	0		
SLOVENIA 2008	18	0	AB Elisa......749 VNT...........1	1		
Total						

(a) Disease and species, if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State 6.6.3. *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife*
(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease[a]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER   Animal species: PORCINE

Region[b]	Type of the test[c]	Target population[d]	Type of sample[e]	Objective[f]	Number of planned tests
SLOVENIA 2010	AB - Elisa	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	monitoring	6.590
	SN	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	30
	SN_BVD	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	20
	SN-BD	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	20
	PCR	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	320
	Virus isolation	Large pig units, other holdings	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	10
Total					6.990

Disease[a]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER   Animal species: WILD BOAR

Region[b]	Type of the test[c]	Target population[d]	Type of sample[e]	Objective[f]	Number of planned tests
SLOVENIA 2010	AB - Elisa	wild boar (shot)	blood	monitoring	800
	SN	wild boar (shot)	blood	further tests (Diagnostic manual)	10
	PCR	wild boar (found dead, road kills)	blood, organs	monitoring	30
	AG - Elisa	wild boar (found dead, road kills)	organs (spleen)	confirmation of disease	30
Total					870

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

© 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[15]

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds[a]

Disease[b]: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER   **Animal species: PORCINE**

Region[c]	Total number of herds[d]	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked[e]	Number of expected positive herds[f]	Number of expected new positive herds[g]	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 =	9 =	10 =	11 =
SLOVENIA	23.666	23.666	155	0	0	0	0			

(a)   Herds or flocks, or holdings as appropriate.
(b)   Disease and animal species if necessary.
©   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.

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[15]   Data not to provide in case of rabies.

7.1.2.2.   Targets on the testing of animals

Disease[(a)] **: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER**   **Animal species: PORCINE**

Region[(b)]	Total number of animals[(c)]	Number of animals[(d)] under the programme	Number of animals[(d)] expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually[(e)]	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[(f)]	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
SLOVENIA	466.169	466.169	6.910	6.910	0				

Disease[(a)] **: CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER**   **Animal species: WILD BOAR**

Region[(b)]	Total number of animals[(c)]	Number of animals[(d)] under the programme	Number of animals[(d)] expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually[(e)]	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[(f)]	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
SLOVENIA	6.114	6.114	830	830	0				

(a)   Disease and animal species if necessary.
(b)   Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
©   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.

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

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes / no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	*Test: AB - ELISA*	7.390	17,00	125.630,00	yes
	Test: SN-CSF	40	50,20	2.008,00	yes
	Test: SN - BVD	20	24,18	483,60	yes
	Test: SN - BD	20	50,20	1.004,00	yes
	Test:PCR	350	49,68	17.388,00	yes
	Test:AG - ELISA	30	31,99	959,70	yes
	Test:Virus isolation	10	103,37	1.033,70	yes
	TOTAL			148.507,00	yes