



Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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Submission date

Friday, September 12, 2014 15:03:42

Submission number

1410527028122-3731

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: SLOVENIJA

Disease Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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1.1 Contact

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2. Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

This is the programme for monitoring, control and eradication of BSE/TSE in 2015. The tests for BSE/TSE will continue in the Republic of Slovenia under the following programme:

A. Bovine animals (BSE):

- in all the bovine animals, irrespective of their age, in the BSE suspect cases;
- in all the bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption, as referred to in point 2.2. of Part I of Chapter A to Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, which have not been born in a country indicated in the Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC, and which are aged over 30 months;
- in all the bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption, as referred to in the first and second indents of point 2.1. of Part I of Chapter A of Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and which are aged over 24 months;
- in fallen or killed bovine animals as referred to in point 3.1. of Part I of Chapter A of Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and which are aged over 24 months.

B. Ovine and caprine animals (TSE):

- in all the ovine and caprine animals, irrespective of their age, in the TSE suspect cases;
- all fallen or killed ovine and all fallen or killed caprine animals aged over 18 months, from flocks participating in the breeding programme.
- in 500 fallen or killed ovine and 100 fallen or killed caprine animals aged over 18 months, or in which more than two permanent incisor teeth have penetrated the gum, in compliance with Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001;
- monitoring of infected flocks (slaughtered and non-slaughtered animals) – minimum sample size in accordance with Annex III and Annex VII to TSE Regulation;
- in ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age, from flocks having a controlled or negligible risk of Classical Scrapie, slaughtered for human consumption and exhibiting wasting signs, neurological

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signs following the inspection by an official veterinarian, and all those sent for emergency slaughter in accordance to point 1.2.(f) and 1.3.(f) Annex VIII Regulation 999/2001 EC

- all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age, from flocks having a controlled or negligible risk of Classical Scrapie, that have died or have been killed for reasons other than slaughter for human consumption in accordance to point 1.2.(f) and 1.3.(f) Annex VIII Regulation 999/2001 EC

C. Ovine and caprine animals (genotyping):

- genotyping of each positive TSE case in sheep,

- genotyping of randomly selected sheep from flocks which are in "second "stage of eradication- 2 years monitoring after culling of susceptible animals,

- genotyping under the requirements of eradication – genotyping and partial depopulation of infected flocks,

- genotyping of breeding sheep and rams under the framework of a breeding programme as established in Chapter C, Annex VII of TSE Regulation

- genotyping of breeding rams not participating in the breeding programme in accordance to second paragraph Part I Chapter C, Annex VII of TSE Regulation.

- genotyping of randomly selected sheep from TSE resistant flocks.

D. Eradication of TSE: killing and complete destruction of animals under the requirements of Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

E. Discriminatory testing of all animals which are regarded as positive Scrapie cases

F. Confirmatory testing of animals suspicious to BSE/TSE.

G. Discriminatory testing of confirmed BSE cases.

H: "in 2015, discriminatory tests on historical BSE cases will be performed, in order to provide more solid epidemiologic knowledge on both types of Atypical BSE"

3. *Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease*

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE

In order to assess the situation, the Republic of Slovenia has been carrying out the BSE monitoring programme since 1996. Since the beginning of 2001, i.e. upon the introduction of the rapid post mortal test to diagnose BSE, eight BSE positive cases were confirmed in Slovenia. Five cases were confirmed in fallen stock within the monitoring and surveillance programme, two cases were confirmed in healthy slaughtered cows and the last case was found in a slaughtered animal showing clinical signs at ante-mortem examination. Positive cases and the number of animals tested from 2001 to March 2014 are shown in Table 1 - see ANNEX 1. More information on positive BSE cases is shown in Table 2 - see ANNEX 1.

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TSE in small ruminants

Monitoring of sheep and goats:

Every year, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food issues the Decree on the systematic monitoring of animal diseases and vaccination for that particular year, including at least the tests required in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. The sampling and test costs are covered by the State.

TSE monitoring of ovine and caprine animals started in Slovenia in 2002, when we tested 384 sheep and 182 goats. In July 2004 we detected the first TSE-case in sheep (first Classical Scrapie case in Slovenia), in a farm with approximately 900 animals. Until the end of March 2014 we performed 19,995 TSE tests on ovine animals and 5,088 TSE tests on caprine animals older than 18 months. We confirmed 174 ovine and 4 caprine Classical Scrapie cases, and among them, 11 primary cases and 163 secondary cases, and 5 Atypical Scrapie cases.

Table 3: TSE tests and number of primary and secondary cases in the period 2002 to the end of march 2014 see ANNEX 1

TSE-suspects and TSE-positive cases

All TSE-suspect cases in sheep and goats must be reported immediately. Livestock owner must provide all necessary assistance to the authorities. All cases notified as suspect are subject to official veterinary supervision: TSE-suspects and TSE-positive animals shall not be placed on the market, and the farm shall be placed under temporary restrictions, by:

- restriction on animal movements;
- requiring dead animal carcasses to be collected in the collection centres approved according to Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009;
- banning the on-farm slaughter of animals intended for the household consumption;
- specifying the species and number of animals affected by the restrictions.

Once notified, the relevant AFSVSPP Regional Office shall immediately delegate an official veterinarian to conduct the enquiry and institute and supervise all the necessary measures. The regional authority (official veterinarian) must be in close contact with AFSVSPP Main Office.

The suspect animal shall be killed on the basis of an official decision, and the tissue samples taken shall be subjected to laboratory diagnosis. If the suspicion is not confirmed by laboratory testing, the restrictions must be lifted immediately.

If a case of TSE in sheep or in goats is confirmed by laboratory testing, the measures in accordance to Article 13 and Annex VIII Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 shall be introduced. As first measure all animals in the flock must be identified individually. An intensive epidemiological investigation must be carried out around the positive case. Parents, offspring and contact animals must be identified. Ova and embryos must be identified and destroyed in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. In Slovenia the genotyping and partial depopulation is used as the method for eradication of Scrapie. Any restocking of farms shall be carried out in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

TSE-eradication measures are currently (25 April 2014) carried out in 1 holding with Atypical Scrapie). In addition to Regulation 999/2001/EC, Classical and Atypical Scrapie eradication procedures in Slovenia are governed by the Rules on certain measures for the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (UL RS 74/2013), and in accordance with Article 16 of these Rules, the Classical Scrapie eradication measures are conducted in Slovenia by eliminating animals with

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poor resistance or which are susceptible or most susceptible to Classical Scrapie. Without prior genotyping and by authorisation of official veterinarian, lambs and kids aged up to 3 months may be intended for slaughter in a slaughterhouse or for the animal keeper's own household consumption. Movements of such lambs and kids from the infected holding directly to a slaughterhouse within the territory of the Republic of Slovenia shall be authorised.

In ovine flocks of more than 50 pure-bred breeding sheep, where less than 50 % of animals are of the NSP1 or NSP2 genotype, the official veterinarian may, based on the breeder's application, authorise the killing and destruction of the NSP3 genotyped animals to be postponed for a period of up to three breeding years. In the relevant ovine flock, during the 3-year period, only the rams of the ARR/ARR genotype may be used for mating. Ewes of the NSP4 and NSP5 genotypes and rams of the NSP2, NSP3, NSP4 and NSP5 genotypes shall be killed or intended for slaughter immediately after the genotyping results have been known.

As long as, in accordance with point 2.2.2.(c) of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation 999/2001/EC, all the ewes and all the goats of the non-resistant genotypes have been culled from the flock in which the presence of Classical Scrapie has officially been confirmed, the milk and dairy products obtained therefrom, intended for the feeding of ruminants, shall not be placed on the market.

Strict conditions regarding animal movement restrictions from and to the holding were instituted at the infected holding, in accordance with point 3 Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

To date (26 April 2014), five (5) Atypical Scrapie cases have been confirmed in Slovenia.

In March 2010, the first Atypical Scrapie case was confirmed in an 8-year old ewe, which was of the ALRR/ALHQ genotype.

In April 2010, the second Atypical Scrapie case was confirmed, and the third Atypical Scrapie case was confirmed in January 2011. The second ewe was of the ALHQ/ALRQ genotype, and the third ewe was of the ALRR/ALRQ genotype. The fourth Atypical Scrapie case was confirmed in January 2013 in an 8-year old ewe, which was of the AFRQ/AFRQ genotype. The last - fifth Atypical Scrapie case was confirmed in March 2013 in a 4-year old ewe, which was of the ALHQ/ALRQ genotype

Measures in compliance with point 2.2.3. of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (previously point 5(b) of Chapter A of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) were instituted at the three holdings with Atypical Scrapie.

4. Measures included in the programme

4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for food safety, veterinary sector and plant protection (hereinafter referred to as: UVHVVR) is in charge of the implementation of the programme. The supervision and control of the programme is conducted through UVHVVR Regional Offices (see picture in Annex I) that are competent for the respective regions.

Every year, the minister, responsible for the veterinary sector, issues the Decree on the compulsory

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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 Decree, UVHVVR (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. TSE samples from slaughtered bovine, caprine and ovine animals are taken by official veterinarians in approved slaughterhouses. TSE samples on fallen stock are taken in intermediate plants of Category I (necropsy centres) by pathologists of University of Ljubljana, Veterinary faculty, National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to as: NVI). Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take samples for genotyping. All samples are submitted to relevant laboratories of the NVI. For the purposes of implementing the above programmes and animal health monitoring, UVHVVR 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.

4.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

(max. 32000 chars):

Programme shall be implemented in the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia, i.e. an area of 20,000 square kilometres, which is divided into 10 AFSVSP Regional Offices for the needs of operations of official veterinary services (see picture in ANNEX 1).

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

It is laid down in the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act, in Article 7(1), that the subject of veterinary controls shall be animals (including animals in establishments under this Act) at fairs, markets, shops and other sales and assembly points, exhibitions, sports events, enclosures for wild animals, herding and other public places where animals are deliberately assembled, and holdings, fairs, collection centres, assembly centres, pet animal shops, at transporters, dealers and in facilities, including installations and equipment intended for rearing and transporting animals, and in Article 7(5), that detailed conditions and the procedure of entry in the records, approval and registration are laid down by Community rules, or prescribed by the minister, unless specifically provided otherwise by Community rules.

The KGM-MID is an identification number of a holding, defining its location. It is granted to each holding upon its entry in the register of agricultural holdings.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

1. THE SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS

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The system of identification and registration of bovine animals in Slovenia was launched in January 2001. The organizational infrastructure was defined, information infrastructure was set up, persons involved were appropriately trained, and funding was defined.

A list of animal owners and holdings was set up on the basis of the general agriculture census (SORS, June 2000), and a list of premium applicants in 2000. Each holding is assigned a unique identification number and linked to the Register of Spatial Units, which includes geographical coordinates (X, Y). Each animal owner is linked to either the Central Population Register (natural person) or the Central Register of Legal Persons (legal person).

The Central Register of Bovine Animals (CRBA) is set up as a single central database, managed at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. Access to the database is either interactive – via the web-based user interface and the public Internet connections, or in batch – via the XML exchange data format and the public Internet connections. The list of qualified users is stored in the database along with information on the access rights. The database itself is interlinked with several other databases in the public sector.

Animals must be tagged with double plastic yellow eartags before they are 20 days old. Eartags and replacement eartags are ordered via the central identification and registration software. All orders are controlled.

Each animal owner shall maintain an on-farm register and enter all events in seven days. The register is either in paper form (mostly using the pre-printed register provided by MAE) or in a computerised form. Animal owner registers events (newborn animals, animals from EU Member States or imported from third countries, on-movements, off-movements), either by completing a suitable form and submitting it to the local veterinary station or an agricultural centre, or by entering the data directly into the central database.

The bovine passport is issued centrally and delivered to animal owner upon the first registration and must accompany the animal in all movements, to slaughterhouse, post-mortem facility, to a border inspection post; bovine passports of dead or exported animals shall be returned to the identification and registration service and entered into the database. Animals from the other EU Member States shall get a Slovenian passport unless they are intended for the immediate slaughter.

On 1.2.2014, 33,665 holdings keeping 455,166 bovine animals had been registered in the CRBA. 182,063 bovine animals were older than 24 months.

THE SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF OVINE/CAPRINE ANIMALS

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

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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.

Animals must be tagged before they are six (intensive farming) or nine (extensive farming) months old and in any case before leaving the holding of birth. Breeding animals (animals with progeny or more than 1 year old) are tagged with double tags and individual ID numbers, fattening animals are tagged with single tags and holding ID numbers. Tags are delivered via the central identification and registration system.

All animal owners must keep an on-farm register. All movements, all tag losses and replacements must be entered in the register within 7 days.

A movement document has been designed to accompany animals during movements and to facilitate reports to the central database on the on- and off-farm movements. In case of intra-community trade in or exportation of live ovine or caprine animals to third countries, the electronic identification of ovine or caprine animals shall be required as of 1.1.2010.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act - VCCA (UL RS 93/2005), animal keepers must immediately notify, as prescribed, the veterinary organisation in case of presence of disease or symptoms on the basis of which it may be suspected that the animal has become ill or died of a disease.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 26 of VCCA, animal keepers or other natural and legal persons must communicate, as prescribed, any animal death or a dead animal carcass to an organisation carrying out the veterinary hygiene service (VHS) as public service in accordance with the regulations governing veterinary activities, and submit the dead animal carcass to that service. Prior to submission, animal keepers must handle dead animal carcasses as prescribed.

On the basis of the Rules on animal diseases (UL RS No 81/2007 and 24/2010) TSEs are compulsorily notifiable diseases. In case of suspected presence of the disease, the relevant veterinary organisation must immediately notify thereof the relevant Regional Office of AFSVSPP. The authorised laboratory must immediately notify the relevant Regional Office of AFSVSPP of the diagnostic investigation results. In case of BSE, AFSVSPP shall immediately, and no later than within 24 hours, notify of the disease the International Office of Epizootic Diseases – OIE, and the European Commission. Notification shall include all the information required, and it shall be faxed or mailed or forwarded via the ADNS and WAHIS systems.

Additionally, the notification of TSE-suspect cases is regulated in the Rules on certain measures for the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (UL RS 74/2013). Article 13 of these Rules stipulates that animal keeper shall notify the competent veterinary organisation of any TSE-suspect cases. The competent veterinarian shall immediately perform a visit to the holding in

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question, conduct clinical examination of the animal and, based on clinical picture, whether confirm or rule out the suspected disease. If the veterinarian cannot confirm the suspicion of TSE on the basis of clinical picture alone, and if practicable in the light of the state of health of the animal, clinical examination may be repeated. On having confirmed the clinical suspicion of TSE in the animal, the veterinarian shall notify thereof the relevant AFSVSPP Regional Office, and prohibit the movements of the suspect animal from the holding.
UVHVVR HQ must notify the disease to the International Office of Epizootic Diseases – OIE and the European Commission.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year **2015**

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	24	9 090	9 090	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	210	210	
Other please specify here				X
Other please specify here				X
		Add a new row		

4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram .

82 234

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500

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Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	80	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	20	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	20	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point point 1.2.(f) and 1.3.(f) Annex VIII of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600	X
	Add a new row	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

19 762

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	
Other please specify here	200	X
	ADD A NEW ROW	

4.6.4 Confirmatory tests **other than rapid tests** as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

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Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	15
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	30

4.6.5 *Discriminatory tests*

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	11	

4.6.6 *Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals*

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	

4.7 *Eradication*

4.7.1 *Measures following confirmation of a BSE case*

4.7.1.1 *Description*

(max. 32000 chars):

BSE is officially confirmed where, after suspicion, the presence of disease is confirmed by the NRL on the basis of a histopathology, immunohistochemistry or another diagnostic method prescribed for the confirmation of BSE.

In case that NRL confirms the presence of disease by histopathology, immunohistochemistry, or by a combination of rapid tests as laid down in the third subparagraph of point 3.1, Part 3 Chapter C, Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, the results must immediately be officially communicated to AFSVSP Chief Veterinary Officer by fax, upon a prior oral notification by phone. If BSE positive case is confirmed the sample will be proceeded in EURL for TSEs for discriminatory testing - subtyping of BSE cases.

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Measures taken at the holding

On official confirmation of presence of BSE, the official veterinarian shall institute at the holding of the affected animal, by issuing a relevant decision, the measures (in addition to the measures to be carried out on suspicion of BSE) to be taken in accordance with Article 13 and Annex VII to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Measures taken at the slaughterhouse

Measures at the slaughterhouse shall be taken already on the basis of a positive rapid test.

All parts of the body of an animal tested for BSE including the hide shall be retained under official control until a negative result of the rapid test has been obtained, unless they are disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council

All parts of the body, including the hide, of an animal found positive or inconclusive in the rapid test shall be disposed of in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. The head of suspect animal shall be submitted to the NRL for further investigations.

Where an animal slaughtered for human consumption is found positive or inconclusive to the rapid test, at least the carcass immediately preceding and the two carcasses immediately following the tested positive or inconclusive animal on the same slaughter line shall be destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009, Slovenia avail derogation to destroy the aforementioned carcasses only if the result of the rapid test is confirmed to be positive or inconclusive by confirmatory examinations referred to in point 3.1(b) of Chapter C of Annex X to Regulation 999/2001/EC.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

At eradication of Classical Scrapie we make use of the so-called "Option 2" by culling (slaughter) of animals of the susceptible genotypes.

If a TSE-case in sheep and goats is confirmed by laboratory testing, the restrictions in force (measures on suspicion) shall be maintained. As first measure all animals in the flock must be identified individually. Further investigations shall be carried out, including the genotyping, and killing and complete destruction of all the susceptible animals (partial depopulation) in accordance with points 2.2.2 (c) and 2.3. of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. An intensive epidemiological investigation shall be carried out around the positive case. Any restocking of farms shall be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

National Reference Laboratory carries out further diagnoses of TSE-positive cases which are not Atypical

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Scrapie. They carry out the discriminatory tests so as to rule out BSE. In case of BSE or BSE-like results in sheep, the entire flock would be killed and harmlessly disposed of. Until now, the final diagnosis of all the discriminatory tests was – SCRAPIE.

Derogations which may be decided on by a Member State in accordance with Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001:

At eradication in flocks we are making use of derogation referred to in point 2.2.2.(c) (iii) of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, where due to a low frequency of the ARR allele in certain flocks we are carrying out eradication within a 3-breeding years

We have approved the movements for slaughter of lambs aged up to 3 months in accordance with point 2.2. 2. (c) of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

(max. 32000 chars) :

Genotyping is a tool for the detection or identification of ovine animals that are resistant or susceptible to Classical Scrapie. In Slovenia, genotyping tests have been conducted since 2004, when we detected the first case of Classical Scrapie in ovine animals, and when we applied the method of culling animals with non-resistant genotypes within the Scrapie eradication procedure. Currently, the genotyping method is extensively used in the Scrapie eradication procedures upon detection of a TSE-positive animal in the flock as well as for the purposes of selection of TSE-resistant animals within the breeding programmes.

Selection of TSE-resistant animals within the breeding programmes was launched in Slovenia in 2006, and in 2010, all the breeding programmes were updated for the ovine breeds in Slovenia and breeding targets for the following five-year period of 2011 – 2015 were adopted.

TSE-selection breeding programme includes sheep in controlled flocks of the following breeds:
- Jezersko-Solcava breed,

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- Istrian Pramenka breed,
- Bovec breed,
- Bela Krajina Pramenka breed,
- Improved Jezersko-Solcava/(Romanov) breed

Genotyping within the scope of the breeding programmes of Slovenian autochthonous breeds is conducted with the objective of determining the genetic resistance of ovine animals against TSEs. Objectives of the programme include the increase of the ARR allele frequency in ovine flocks and thereby the increased resistance against TSEs and, at the same time, a decreased frequency of the alleles whose susceptibility to TSEs has been proven. Thus, animals with TSE-non-resistant genotypes are culled.

Every year, AFSVSPP requires the genotyping to be conducted in accordance with the breeding programme and based on the Decree on carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccination of animals. Every year, beginning in 2005, the breeders and/or breeding organisations submit to AFSVSPP Main Office a list of animals to be genotyped in accordance with the basic breeding programme. The list is accessible via the VOLOS computer application. All the test results are entered in the database which is managed centrally for the entire sphere of animal selection at the Biotechnical Faculty situated in Rodica. Breeders have direct access to all these data, including the TSE-testing results. In addition, the NVI sends to the relevant breeders all the genotyping results.

Every AFSVSPP Regional Office has direct access (via password) to the Biotechnical Faculty database (http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/pls/oratest/drob_misc.vstop), where they may access the data on genotyping conducted and/or check the current situation at any relevant breeding holding.

A final objective of the TSE-selection programme is to obtain in all the genotype-controlled flocks a status, where all the rams will have the ARR/ARR-allele (homozygote), and all the breeding ewes in the flocks will have the ARR/ARR-allele or be of the genotype, complying with the NSP 2 (ARR/ARQ, ARR/AHQ, ARR/ARH). As envisaged, this objective could be attained within a 10-year period, i.e. by 2015, and some flocks will have reached a phase, where all the animals will have the ARR/ARR-allele / homozygote (Phase I).

Genotyping is conducted within the TSE-eradication programme. Eradication in Slovenia is carried out in such a way that, in case that Classical Scrapie would be confirmed in a flock, only animals of the non-resistant NSP5, NSP4 and NSP3 genotypes would be killed or culled. Preliminary genotyping of all the animals in the infected flock is prerequisite for implementation of this method.

Plan for 2015

We will follow the same principle as in previous years – animals have not been subjected to genotyping yet, will be included in the genotyping programme of 2015. In the light of the state in the database, we will select all the animals which will be included into the controlled flocks, and animals belonging to flocks which will newly be included into the selection programme.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2015

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	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	2 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	600

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5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of "The programme for monitoring, control and eradication of BSE/TSE in 2015" in Slovenia we envisage 9,300 TSE rapid tests in bovine animals, 1220 TSE rapid tests in ovine animals and 320 TSE rapid tests in caprine animals. In 2015, we will continue with the eradication programme in small ruminants and with the breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep. In 2015, we will genotype 2,600 ovine animals in the framework of a breeding programme, 110 animals in the framework of monitoring, and 100 animals in the framework of Scrapie eradication. Compensations will be paid for 5 bovine animals and for 50 ovine and caprine animals.

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5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2015

1. Testing in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdCheck	9 200	24.03	221,076	yes	X
1.1. Rapid tests	Prionics-Check Western test	100	24.03	2403	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Testing in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen	640	24.03	15379.2	yes	X
2.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen	900	24.03	21627	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunohistochemistry	5	59.25	296.25	yes	X
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunoblotting	5	90.5	452.5	yes	X

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3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Histopathology	5	40.78	203.9	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunohistochemistry	10	59.25	592.5	yes	X
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunoblotting	10	90.5	905	yes	X
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Histopathology	10	40.78	407.8	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests	VLA Hybrid WB	5	171.14	855.7	yes	X
4.1. Primary molecular tests	Annex X, C, 3.(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	6	194	1164	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	point 4.6.6 : Method: single nucleotide polymorphism detection SNP (136, 154, 171, 141) in the case of undefined results - sequencing	105	26.32	2763.6	yes	X

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5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	point 4.7.2.2 : Method: single nucleotide polymorphism detection SNP (136, 154, 171) in the case of undefined results - sequencing	100	20.09	2009	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	Method: single nucleotide polymorphism detection SNP (136, 154, 171) in the case of undefined results - sequencing	2 600	20.09	52234	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4712)	Compensation for bovine animals	5	1200	6000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Compensation for ovine and caprine animals	50	140	7000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Compensation for ovine and caprine animals	0	140	0	no	X

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

5.4 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds
- food business operators participation
- other

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

Except with the routinely slaughtered bovine animals, the entire programme will be funded from the National Budget of the Republic of Slovenia - allocations for preventive animal health measures (Article 45 of Veterinary Practice Act). Financing of rapid tests for healthy slaughtered bovines will be partly paid by the National Budget (up to the value of Unit cost as defined by the EU for co-financed programmes), and the rest will be paid by the FBOs (slaughterhouses).

For example, in 2014, we are paying EUR 7.4 per test from the National Budget, and the remaining portion is covered by the FBOs. The amount of EUR 7.4 is paid directly to our lab - these EUR 7.4 are later deducted from the total price of the test, i.e. EUR 24.03, which means that the slaughterhouse pays EUR 16.63 per test on a routinely slaughtered bovine animal.

All other measures (rapid tests on risk bovines, on all small ruminants, all other tests - confirmatory tests, discriminatory tests, genotyping and compensations) will be paid from the National Budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3731_3277.doc	3731_3277.doc	121 kb
		Total size of attachments :	121 kb