

Eradication: Final report for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies 2018

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

ID: 20190401-HLMCZFK5

Country code: SI

Reporting period

From: 2016

To: 2018

Year of implementation: 2018

1. Technical implementation of the programme

1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

We found eight (8) classical BSE cases in Slovenia so far, the last case in April 2007 in a cow born at the end of the year 2000. All Slovenian BSE cases were born before the feed ban that was implemented 1.1.2001.

In 2015 we found the first atypical BSE case (H-type) in a cow of a local breed "cika" that was born 2.3.2003.

We had 11 ovine Classical Scrapie index cases and 10 cases of ovine Atypical Scrapie by the end of 2017. One case of goat Atypical Scrapie was detected in 2015. The last Classical Scrapie was diagnosed in 2010, and the last index case in 2009. All cases of Classical Scrapie were epizootically connected and linked with a larger flock in SE part of Slovenia (Kočevska, Bela Krajina). In the last past years we are finding only Atypical Scrapie and Atypical BSE, which are sporadic and cannot be influenced by control measures.

Monitoring of TSE in Slovenia in the last 15 years is exceeding the numbers requested by the Regulation and has been regulated additionally by the national legislation. During the years 2005 and 2010 we applied obligatory testing of all fallen sheep and goats, in 2011 and 2012 we tested only the required number of fallen sheep and goats, in 2013, 2014 and 2015 we raised that number by the obligatory testing of sheep and goats from flocks included in the national breeding programme and having more than 50 animals in

the flock. In 2016 we increased additionally the level of testing because we target to fulfil criteria for the status of the country with negligible risk of Classical Scrapie in the next years.

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 financed by the State.

TSE samples from slaughtered animals are taken by official veterinarians in approved slaughterhouses. TSE samples of fallen stock (dead or killed on farms) are taken in intermediate plants of Category I (regional pathology units) by pathologists of the University of Ljubljana, Veterinary faculty, National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to as: NVI). Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take blood samples for genotyping, NVI pathologists are taking tissue samples for genotyping from fallen stock and NRL for TSE from TSE suspect animals. All samples are submitted to the relevant laboratories of the NVI. For the purposes of implementing the above programmes and animal health monitoring, AFSVSPP has set up the information technology system called EPI, which enables the traceability of samples from the point of sampling to a final assessment of test results.

1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

All targets achieved. In 2017 no case of BSE or TSE has been detected in Slovenia. We do not have any technical difficulty to collect sufficient number of samples. We would appreciate if the level of cofinancing by Commission would be higher.

1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

All data about the TSE/BSE monitoring were sent by monthly reports to EFSA. Detailed description of epidemiological situation is presented in file enclosed.

2. Tables for TSE monitoring outcome of the year

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).

NB: the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is thereafter quoted as the TSE Regulation.

Table A

	Total positive cases detected during the implementing period		
	Classical cases	Atypical cases	Unknown
TSE	0	0	0
Scrapie (ovine animals)	0	0	0
Scrapie (caprine animals)	0	0	0

Table B

RAPID TESTS ON BOVINE ANIMALS		
	Age limit applied (in months)	Number of tests cases
Risk bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	6,631
Risk bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	24	5
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	0	0
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	30	51
Suspect animals and confirmatory tests		11
Total		6,698

Table C

Population of ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram in the Member State

85000

RAPID TESTS ON OVINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests

Healthy slaughtered ovine animals	213
Dead ovine animals	2,313
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	10
Total number of tests	2,536

Table D

Population of goats which have already kidded and goats mated in the Member State

	23580
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RAPID TESTS ON CAPRINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals	85
Dead caprine animals	512
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	7
Total number of tests	604

Table E

Confirmatory and discriminatory tests	
	Number of tests
Confirmatory tests other than rapid tests on bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	4
Discriminatory tests on bovine animals	0
Discriminatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	0
Total number of confirmatory tests	4
Total number of discriminatory tests	0

Table F

Genotyping tests	
	Number of tests
Positive TSE case	0
Randomly selected ovine animals	0
Animals in scrapie infected flocks	0
Breeding programme - ewes	0
Breeding programme - rams	364
Total of number of tests	364

Table G

COMPENSATION FOR ANIMALS In the context of suspicion, control and eradication of TSEs	
	Number of animals compensated
Animals culled and destroyed	
Bovine animals	0
Ovine animals	0
Caprine animals	0
Animals slaughtered	
Ovine animals	0

Caprine animals	0
Total Bovine	0
Total Ovine + Caprine	0

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

N/A

1.8.10 SANTE Data Collection Platform - PRODUCTION • Contact us at SANTE-XMLGATE3@ec.europa.eu