



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10805/2012

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

Survey programme for Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Slovenia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.1

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : SLOVENIJA

Disease : Classical swine fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual : yes

Year of the multi annual request : first year

Request of Community co-financing from beginning of:

2012

To end of

2014

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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). 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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

DOMESTIC PIGS

The total number of pig holdings in Slovenia is 21.952, including 5 large pig units with approximately 500 to 6,500 sows per farm. Pig population is estimated to approximately 500,000 pigs.

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.

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.

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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 (virologically) for presence of CSFV.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

DOMESTIC PIGS

On the basis of annual Decree on the carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccinations monitoring programmes are defined.

For year 2011 the CSF monitoring program will consist of:

I. Monitoring program for large pig farms (5):

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

II. Monitoring program for other pig holdings:

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:

- 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

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with risk based components:

- a. purchased breeding pigs;
- b. pigs with health problems.

It is estimated that for year 2011 the number of samples will be approx. 5.620 (5.270 AB ELISA, 350 PCR).

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 2011, 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 : 2012 - 2014

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

Last year :

- Eradication

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

Other, please specify

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

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 then 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

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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

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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.
(Attachment I)

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

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.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 tattoo that include a group identification number (GIN). GIN consist of 8 digits, the first two digits represent the code of Slovenia, "SI", and the other 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not relevant

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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 infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of classical swine fever - Pestis suum (Ur. I. RS, št. 62/03, 23/04) 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,
- 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;

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- 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 ; - appropriate hygienic measures be applied by all persons entering and leaving the suspect holding; - 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 - prohibition of trade in and movements of pigs , semen, ova and embryos from the infected holding;

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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 2009/479/EEC.

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5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2006 - 2009 :

yes

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2010**

	Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators			
											% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence		
SLOVENIA		Domestic pigs	21 591	154	164	0	0	0		106,494				
	Total		21 591	154	164	0	0	0		106,494				X

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	Add a new row
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6.1.2 Data on animals for year: **2010**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	354 230	3 566	3 566	3 566	0	0	100	0	X	
		354 230	3 566	3 566	3 566	0	0	100	0		
	Total										
							ADD A NEW ROW				

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	serological test	AB ELISA	3 302	0
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	VNT	16	0
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological te:	PCR	254	0
Total				3 572	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.4 *Data on the status of herds*

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is Not applicable Applicable...

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is: Not applicable Applicable...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year: **2010**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
SLOVENIJA	wild boar	hunting bag	7 721
			ADD A NEW ROW
			X

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6.6.2 Monitoring of wildlife for year: **2010**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
SLOVENIJA	wild boar	serological test	AB ELISA	746	0
SLOVENIJA	wild boar	other test	PCR	18	0
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year: **2010**

Region	Square km	Square km	
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
ADD A NEW ROW			

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2012**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Pigs and wild boar	blood	monitoring	6 070	X
SLOVENIJA	SN	Pigs and wild boar	blood	surveillance	40	X
SLOVENIJA	SN BVD	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
SLOVENIJA	SN BB	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
SLOVENIJA	PCR	Pigs and wild boar	organs, blood	surveillance	350	X
SLOVENIJA	AG ELISA	Pigs and wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	30	X
SLOVENIJA	Virus isolation	Pigs and wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	10	X

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		Total	6 540
		Add a new row	

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year: **2013**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Pigs and wild boar	blood	surveillance	6 070 X
SLOVENIJA	SN	Pigs and wild boar	blood	surveillance	40 X
SLOVENIJA	SN BVD	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20 X
SLOVENIJA	SN BB	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20 X
SLOVENIJA	PCR	Pigs and wild boar	organs, blood	surveillance	350 X
SLOVENIJA	AG ELISA	Pigs and wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	30 X
SLOVENIJA	Virus isolation	Pigs and wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	10 X
		Total			6 540
		Add a new row			

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year: **2014**

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Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Pigs and wild boar	blood	surveillance	6 070	X
SLOVENIJA	SN	Pigs and wild boar	blood	surveillance	40	X
SLOVENIJA	SN BVD	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
SLOVENIJA	SN BB	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
SLOVENIJA	PCR	Pigs and wild boar	organs, blood	surveillance	350	X
SLOVENIJA	AG ELISA	Pigs and wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	30	X
SLOVENIJA	Virus isolation	Pigs and wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	10	X
Total					6 540	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

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7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year: **2012**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	21 591	154	154	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
Total		21 591	154	154	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	
Add a new row												

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year: **2013**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	21 591	154	154	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
Total		21 591	154	154	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	

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Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	354 230	5 270	5 270	5 270	0	0	0	100	0	X
SLOVENIJA	Wild boar	7 721	800	800	800	0	0	0	100	0	X
Total		361 951	6 070	6 070	6 070	0	0	0	100	0	
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2013**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	354 230	5 270	5 270	5 270	0	0	0	100	0	X
SLOVENIJA	Wild boar	7 721	800	800	800	0	0	0	100	0	X
Total		361 951	6 070	6 070	6 070	0	0	0	100	0	
Add a new row											

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2014**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	354 230	5 270	5 270	5 270	0	0	0	100	0	X
SLOVENIJA	Wild boar	7 721	800	800	800	0	0	0	100	0	X
Total		361 951	6 070	6 070	6 070	0	0	0	100	0	
Add a new row											

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable Applicable...

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7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is Not applicable Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is Not applicable Applicable...

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2012

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	6 070	17	103190	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus neutralisation test	Individual animal sample/test	40	50.2	2008	yes	X
Cost of analysis	VNT BVD	Individual animal sample/test	20	36.8	736	yes	X
Cost of analysis	VNT BB	Individual animal sample/test	20	50.2	1004	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	350	49.68	17388	yes	X
Cost of analysis	ELISA (Antigen)	Individual animal sample/test	30	31.99	959,7	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	10	103.93	1039,3	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Refund for hunters	Individual animal sample/test	800	16	12800	yes	X
					Add a new row		

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2. Vaccination or treatment						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested

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Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	10	103.93	1039,3 yes	X
Cost of sampling	Refund for hunters	Individual animal sample/test	800	16	12800 yes	X
					Add a new row	
2. Vaccination or treatment						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment						

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
					Add a new row	
					139 125,00 €	
	Total					

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2014

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	6 070	17	103190	yes X
Cost of analysis	Virus neutralisation test	Individual animal sample/test	40	50.2	2008	yes X
Cost of analysis	VNT BVD	Individual animal sample/test	20	36.8	736	yes X

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Cost of analysis	VNT BB	Individual animal sample/test	20	50.2	1004 yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	350	49.68	17388 yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antigen)	Individual animal sample/test	30	31.99	959,7 yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	10	103.99	1039,9 yes	X
Cost of sampling	Refund for hunters	Individual animal sample/test	800	16	12800 yes	X
Add a new row						
2. Vaccination or treatment						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Add a new row						
3. Slaughter and destruction						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Add a new row						
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Add a new row						
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
Total					139 125,60 €	

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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 : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 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) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

Figure 1: Regional offices of VARS

