



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12932/2010

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

Eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Slovenia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : ANNEX 1

Submission Date	Submission Number
28/06/2010	1277713873992-368

1. Identification of the programme

Member State	Disease	Species	Request of Community co-financing from beginning of	To end of
Slovenia	Classical swine fever	Domestic pigs and wild boar	2011	2011

1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

approximately 500,000 pigs.

Since May 1998, 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 epidemiological 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. 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

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 farms,... 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;

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3. Description of the submitted programme

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 2011 the number of samples will be approx. 5.620 (5270 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

beginning of 2011 to end of 2011

First Year:

Control

Testing

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

Last Year :	
Eradication	
Testing	X
Slaughter of positive animals	
Killing of animals tested positive	
Extended slaughter of killing	
Disposal of products	
Other	

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders 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 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

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

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 operators 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 per sqkm, 58 blood samples should be investigated.

According to the programme, the territory of Slovenia is divided into 13 hunting/rearing areas, whereas 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

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

On the basis of the Rules on animal diseases (Ur. l. RS, št. 81/07) which also transpose COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 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 INDC 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

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. 93/06)

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

Not relevant

4.4.5 Rules of 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

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4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

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.

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

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.

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of classical swine fever - Pestsium (Ur. L. 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;

- 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

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4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Veterinary Practice Act (Ur. I. RS, št. 33/01, 45/04)

Rules on the compensations in the veterinary field (Ur. I. 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 2009/479/EEC.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Indicators

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber 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 prevalence	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
2009	SLOVENIA	21,952	21,952	154	0	0	0	0%	1%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	21,952	21,952	154	0	0	0	0%	1%	0%	0%	
2008	SLOVENIJA	23,666	156	156	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	23,666	156	156	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
2007	SLOVENIJA	26,349	156	156	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	26,349	156	156	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
2006	SLOVENIJA	23,338	1,459	1,459	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	23,338	1,459	1,459	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
2005	SLOVENIJA	28,956	6,777	6,777	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	28,956	6,777	6,777	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	
Total:		124,261	30,580	8,702	0	0	0					

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
Sum:		353,170	3,255	3,255	3,255	0	0	0		

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6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
2008	SLOVENIJA	466,169	3,499	3,499	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Sum:	466,169	3,499	3,499	0	0	0		
2007	SLOVENIJA	476,141	2,773	2,773	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Sum:	476,141	2,773	2,773	0	0	0		
2006	SLOVENIJA	476,834	6,525	6,525	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Sum:	476,834	6,525	6,525	0	0	0		
2005	SLOVENIJA	490,901	47,169	47,169	0	0	0	100%	0%
	Sum:	490,901	47,169	47,169	0	0	0		
Total:		2,263,215,00	63,221,00	63,221,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year:

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	18	0
		microbiological or virological test	PCR	230	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	672	0
		serological test	AB ELISA	3,025	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	SN TEST	2	0

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests					
6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :					
Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	SLOVENIJA	serological test	SN TEST	9	0
			Sum:	3,956	0
2008	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	18	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	65	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	749	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	3,459	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	SN TEST	1	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	SN TEST	15	0
			Sum:	4,347	0
2007	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	1	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	262	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	698	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	2,643	0
			Sum:	3,604	0
2006	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	AG ELISA	12	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	2	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	183	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	427	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	6,525	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	SN BD	4	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	SN BVD	4	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	SN TEST	2	0
			Sum:	7,157	0

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests					
6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :					
Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2006	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	PCR	7,185	0
				Sum:	0
				208	0
				447	0
				47,169	562
2005	SLOVENIJA	serological test	AB ELISA	123	0
				123	0
				Sum:	562
				Total:	562

6.3 Data on infection for year :			
Year	Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animal infected
		Sum:	
		Total:	

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year
 Not Free or not officially free from disease

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6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year

		Not Free or not officially free from disease				Free from disease			
		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Officially free from disease	
Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Animals		Animals		Animals	
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Total:									

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of young animals vaccinated
				Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Total:								

6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
2009	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	hunting bag	9,132
Sum:				9,132

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6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
2008	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	hunting bag	6,314
			Sum:	6,114
2007	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	hunting bag	5,204
			Sum:	5,204
2006	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	hunting bag	6,892
			Sum:	6,892
2005	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	hunting bag	6,292
			Sum:	6,292
			Total:	33,634

6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2,005	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	serological test	AB ELISA	447	0
2,006	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	other test	PCR	2	0
2,006	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	serological test	AB ELISA	427	0
2,006	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	serological test	VNT	2	0
2,007	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	other test	PCR	1	0
2,007	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	serological test	AB ELISA	698	0
2,008	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	other test	PCR	18	0
2,008	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	serological test	AB ELISA	749	0
2,009	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	other test	PCR	18	0
2,009	SLOVENIJA	wild boar	serological test	AB ELISA	672	0

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7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year :

Year	Region	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	Target indicators			
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd prevalence	% new positive herds (Expected herd incidence)
2011.00	SLOVENIJA	21,952	154	154	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	21,952	154	154	0	0	0				
	Total:	21,952	154	154	0	0	0				

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Year	Region	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	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Slaughtering			Target indicators		
								Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	Expected % coverage at animal level	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
2011	SLOVENIJA	9,132	800	800	800	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	362,302	6,070	6,070	6,070	0	0	0					
	Total:	362,302	6,070	6,070	6,070	0	0	0					

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year :

Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme	
Expected not free or not free from disease	

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7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year :

Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme															
Expected not free or not free from disease															
Year	Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease	
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Sum:															
Total:															

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme													
Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme		Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated		Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated		Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered		Number of adults expected to be vaccinated		Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Sum:													
Total:													

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Year	NUTS Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
			Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign		
			Sum:		
			Total:		

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

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request	
2011	1. Testing	✓ AB ELISA	Cost of analysis	6,070	17	103,190.00	yes	
		✓ AG ELISA	Cost of analysis	30	31.99	959.70	yes	
		✓ PCR	Cost of analysis	350	49.68	17,388.00	yes	
		✓ SN	Cost of analysis	40	50.2	2,008.00	yes	
		✓ SN BD	Cost of analysis	20	50.2	1,004.00	yes	
		✓ SN BVD	Cost of analysis	20	36.8	736.00	yes	
		✓ VIRUS ISOLATION	Cost of analysis	10	103.93	1,039.30	yes	
			Sum:		6,540		126,325.00	
			Sum:					
			Sum:					
	Sum:							
	2. Vaccination or treatment							
	3. Slaughter and destruction							
	4. Cleaning and disinfection							
	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

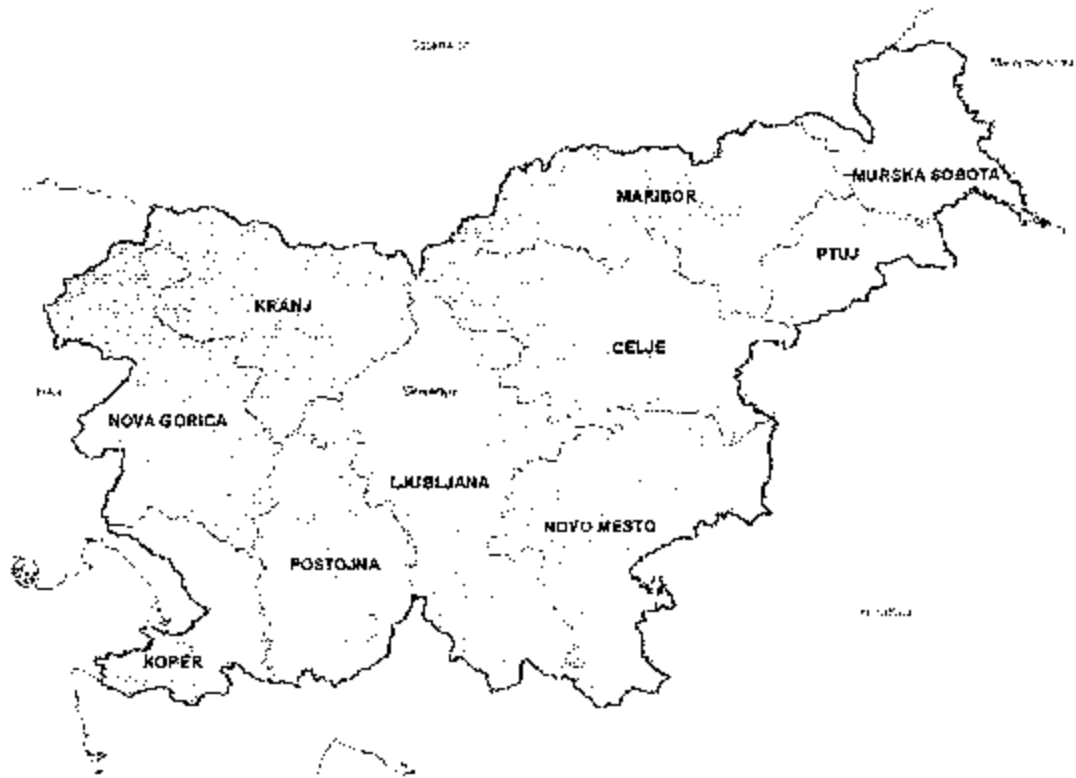
8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2,011	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)		Sum:				
	6. Consumables and specific equipment		Sum:				
2,011.00	6. Consumables and specific equipment		Sum:	6,540	Sum:	126,325.00	
			Total:	6,540	Sum:	126,325.00	

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

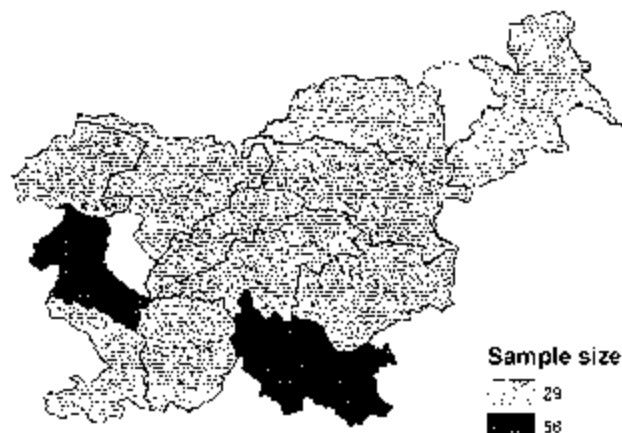
DOMESTIC PIGS

Regional offices of VARS

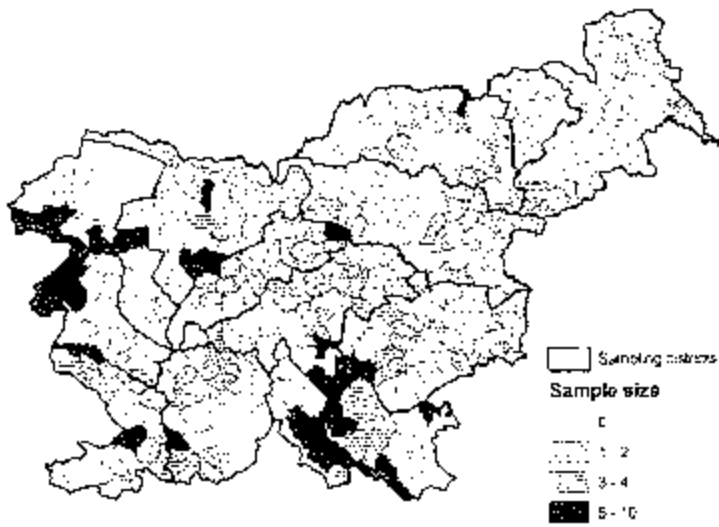


WILD BOAR

Sampling districts



Sample size per hunting family



Area in which risk based samples should be taken

