



Annex III : Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, August 19, 2015 10:11:53

1439971918878-6323

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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: SLOVENIJA

Disease: Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

To end of

2018

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1.1 Contact

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2.1 Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

This is the multiannual programme for monitoring, control and eradication of BSE/TSE from 2015 - 2018. 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 48 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 48 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 signs following the inspection by an official veterinarian, and all those sent for emergency slaughter in

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

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 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

2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

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 – 2014 are shown in Table 1 - see ANNEX 1. More information on positive BSE cases is shown in Table 2 - see ANNEX 1. Last BSE case has been confirmed in Slovenia in April 2007 and all BSE cases confirmed in Slovenia were born before the introduction of total feed ban in 2001. From May 2013 Slovenia has a status of a country with negligible BSE risk in accordance to OIE criteria.

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

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a farm with approximately 900 animals. Until the end of February 2015 we performed 20,681 TSE tests on ovine animals and 5,297 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 6 Atypical Scrapie cases in ovine animals and 1 Atypical Scrapie case in caprine animal.

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 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 this 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 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 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 AFSVSPP Regional Offices for the needs of operations of official veterinary services.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

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(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

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

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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.

2. 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 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

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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 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

2016

	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
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	6850	6900
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	90	95
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	100	140
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		10	15

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

Targets for year

2017

	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
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	6850	6900
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	90	95
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	100	140
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		10	15

Targets for year

2018

	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
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	6850	6900
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	90	95
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	100	140
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		10	15

4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

90 000

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Targets for year

2016

	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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	80	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	20	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	10	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	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	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	1 230	

Targets for year

2017

	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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	80	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	20	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	10	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	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	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	1 230	

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

Targets for year

2018

	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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	80	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	20	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	10	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	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	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	1 230	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

21 000

Targets for year

2016

	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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	5	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	10	

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

Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	10	
Caprine 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	200	X
	ADD A NEW ROW	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	335	

Targets for year

2017

	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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	5	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	10	
Caprine 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	200	X
	ADD A NEW ROW	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	335	

Targets for year

2018

	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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	5	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	10	

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Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	10	
Caprine 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	200	X
	ADD A NEW ROW	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	335	

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

Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of tests	
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	3	
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	15	

Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number of tests	
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	3	
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	15	

Targets for year **2018**

	Estimated number of tests	
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	3	
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	15	

4.6.5 Discriminatory tests (Annex X.C point 3.1 (c) and 3.2 (c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999(2001)

Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	1	
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	5	

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Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	1
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	5

Targets for year **2018**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	1
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	5

4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Adult sheep population

More than 750,000 animals

Less than or equal to 750,000 animals

Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of TSE cases)	5
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	110

Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of TSE cases)	5
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	110

Targets for year **2018**

	Estimated number
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of TSE cases)	5
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	110

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

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

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 or other approved laboratory for TSEs for typing of BSE..

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

2016

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

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Targets for year

2017

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

Targets for year

2018

	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 TSE case in ovine and caprine animals

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

At eradication of Classical Scrapie in sheep we intend to use the so-called "Option 2" by culling (slaughter) of animals of the susceptible genotypes and so-called Option 1 or Option 3 for eradication of classical Scrapie in goats.

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 of sheep, and killing and complete destruction of all the susceptible sheep (partial depopulation) in accordance with points 2.2.2 (c) or measures in accordance to point 2.2.2. (b) or point 2.2.2.(d) in case of goats. 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 Scrapie. They carry out the discriminatory BSE/TSE tests 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.

erogations 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

2016

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

	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 (classical scrapie)	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(classical scrapie)	0
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	100

Targets for year

2017

	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 (classical scrapie)	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(classical scrapie)	0
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	100

Targets for year

2018

	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 (classical scrapie)	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(classical scrapie)	0
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	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,

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

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.

Currently is not known yet if breeding programme will be carried out also in the next five year period form 2016 - 2018. Final decision shall be adopted by breeding organisation until the end of 2015.

TSE-selection breeding programme includes sheep in controlled flocks of the following breeds:

- Jezersko-Solcava breed,
- 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 2016 - 2018

If breeding programme will be prolonged also for the next five year period than we will follow the same principle as in previous period– animals have not been subjected to genotyping yet, will be included in the genotyping programme for the next year. 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

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newly be included into the selection programme.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number	
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 500	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	

Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number	
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 500	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	

Targets for year **2018**

	Estimated number	
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 500	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	

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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 2016 - 2018" in Slovenia we envisage 7150 TSE rapid tests in bovine animals, 1230 TSE rapid tests in ovine animals and 335 TSE rapid tests in caprine animals annually. In the period 2016 - 2018, we will continue with the eradication programme in small ruminants and with the breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep. If breeding programme will be prolonged also for the next five -year period than we will genotype 2,000 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 and 5 Scrapie cases. Compensations will be paid for 5 bovine animals and for 50 ovine and caprine animals.

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

2016

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	no	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	6 900	7.4	51060	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	140	7.4	1036	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	95	7.4	703	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	15	7.4	111	yes	

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

2. Rapid tests 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/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		1 565	7.4	11581	yes	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		3	50	150	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		15	50	750	yes	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		6	194	1164	yes	X
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		215	6	1290	yes	X

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Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		2 000	6	12000	yes	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		5	1000	5000	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		50	140	7000	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
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)		0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
Total				91 845,00 €		

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

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

2017

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	no	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	6 900	7.4	51060	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	140	7.4	1036	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	95	7.4	703	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	15	7.4	111	yes	
2. Rapid tests 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/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		1 565	7.4	11581	yes	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		3	50	150	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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

3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		15	50	750	yes	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		6	194	1164	yes	X
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		215	6	1290	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		2 000	6	12000	yes	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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 4.7.12)		5	1000	5000	yes	X

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

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		50	140	7000	yes	X
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)		0	0	0	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total				91 845,00 €		

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

2018

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	no	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	6 900	7.4	51060	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	140	7.4	1036	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	95	7.4	703	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	15	7.4	111	yes	

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2. Rapid tests 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/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		1 565	7.4	11581	yes	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		3	50	150	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		15	50	750	yes	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		6	194	1164	yes	X
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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

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)		215	6	1290	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		2 000	6	12000	yes	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		5	1000	5000	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		50	140	7000	yes	X
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)		0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		

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

Total			91 845,00 €		
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5.3. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

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 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 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.

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b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars):

Testing of official samples is performed by designated official laboratories. Cost related to the testing are entirely paid by the ARSFSVSPP (state budget) except in case of healthy slaughtered bovine animals where only amount cofinanced by the Commission (7.4 EUR) is paid from the state budget. Invoices for the testing of official samples are sent to the central level of AFSVSPP and paid by the state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

The official veterinarian shall decide on whether the business operator is eligible for compensation or not, and issue a relevant decision in writing, and submit the Decision to the AFSVSPP Main Office. Based on Decision accepted, the AFSVSPP Finance Division shall prepare a compensation payment claim, which shall be disbursed by the Ministry of Finance (state budget).

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination (if applicable)** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination?
Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)

In Slovenia, gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90 % of the Union average.



3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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
	6323_4010.doc	6323_4010.doc	108 kb
		Total size of attachments :	108 kb