



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12989/2010

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

**Monitoring and eradication programme of TSE, BSE
and scrapie**

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

Slovenia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : ANNEX 3

Submission number	1272965746973-366
Submission date	04/05/2010 11:35:47
1. Identification of the programme	
Country Geographical English Name	Slovenia
Disease	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies
Requestperiod From	2011
Requestperiod To	2011
1.1 Contact	
Contact Name	Ivan Ambrožič
Contact Phone	00386 1 300 13 10
Contact Fax	00386 1 300 13 56
Contact Email	ivan.ambrozic@gov.si

2. Description of the programme

This is the programme for monitoring, control and eradication of BSE/TSE in 2011. 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 the first and second indents of point 2.1. of Part I of Chapter A of Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and which are aged over 24 months;
- In all the bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption, as referred to in point 2.2. of Part I of Chapter A of Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, which have been born in a country indicated in the Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC, and which are aged over 48 months;
- 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 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, which are aged over 30 months;

B. Ovine and caprine animals (TSE):

- In all the ovine and caprine animals, irrespective of their age, in the TSE suspect cases;
- In all the fallen or killed ovine and caprine animals aged over 18 months, or in which more than two permanent incisor teeth have penetrated the gum
- monitoring of infected flocks (slaughtered and non-slaughtered animals) – minimum sample size in accordance with Annex III and Annex VII to TSE

C. Ovine and caprine animals (genotyping):

- genotyping of each positive TSE case in sheep,
- genotyping of randomly selected sheep from flocks in eradication,
- genotyping under the requirements of eradication – genotyping and partial depopulation of infected flocks,
- genotyping of breeding sheep under the framework of a breeding programme as established in Chapter B, Annex VII of TSE Regulation
- genotyping of randomly selected sheep from 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

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

BSE

In order to assess the situation, the Republic of Slovenia has been carrying out the BSE monitoring programme since 1996. Since the beginning of 2001, i.e. upon the introduction of the rapid post mortal test to diagnose BSE, eight BSE positive cases were confirmed in Slovenia. Five cases were confirmed in fallen stock within the monitoring and surveillance programme, two cases were confirmed in healthy slaughtered cows and the last case was found in a slaughtered animal showing clinical signs at ante-mortem examination.

TSE in small ruminants

TSE monitoring of ovine and caprine animals started in Slovenia in 2002, when we tested 384 sheep and 182 goats. In July 2004 we detected the first TSE-case in sheep (first classical Scrapie case in Slovenia), in a farm with approximately 900 animals. Until the end of 2009 we confirmed 171 ovine and 4 caprine classical Scrapie cases, and among them, 9 primary cases and 166 secondary cases.

4. Measures included in the programme

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

Implementation of programme will be controlled by VARS through the VARS Regional Offices that are competent for each relevant area.

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

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 VARS Regional Offices for the needs of operations of official veterinary services.

4.3 NSystem in place for the registration of holdings

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 NSystem in place for the identification of animals

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. Animals must be tagged with double plastic yellow ear tags before they are 20 days old. Ear tags and replacement ear tags are ordered via the central information system. 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 form) or in electronic form. The bovine passport is issued centrally and delivered to animal owner upon the first registration and must accompany the animal in all movements, to and from the holding.

2. THE SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF OVINE/CAPRINE ANIMALS

The system of identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals was launched on 1 May 2005. In November 2004, 8,700 holdings keeping sheep and goats were registered. 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. 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.

4.5 y Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

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

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

On the basis of the Rules on animal diseases (UL RS No 81/2007 and 24/2010) TSEs are compulsorily notifiable diseases. In case of suspected presence of the disease, the relevant veterinary organisation must immediately notify thereof the relevant Regional Office of VARS. The authorised laboratory must immediately notify the relevant Regional Office of VARS of the diagnostic investigation results. In case of BSE VARS must immediately

4.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring	
4.6.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring in bovine animals	
Description	Nbr
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	10.000,
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	16.500,
Other please specify here	
Sum:	26.500,

4.6.2 <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring in ovine animals	
Description	Nbr
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0,
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3.500,
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	80,
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30,
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	20,
Other please specify here	
Sum:	3.630,

4.6.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring in caprine animals	
Description	Nbr
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0,
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5,
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	900,
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5,
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10,
Sum:	920,

4.6.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Discriminatory tests	
Description	Nbr
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0,
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5,
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	900,
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5,
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10,
Sum:	920,

4.6.5 <input type="checkbox"/> Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals	
Description	Nbr

Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	10.000,
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	16.500,
Other please specify here	
Sum:	26.500,

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

4.7.1.1 Description

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 the 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, Chapter C, Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, the results must immediately be officially communicated to VARS Chief Veterinary Officer by fax, upon a prior oral notification by phone.

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.

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 Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Where an animal slaughtered for human consumption is found positive or inconclusive to the rapid test, at least the carcass immediately preceding the positive or inconclusive result shall be retained under official control until a negative result of the rapid test has been obtained.

4.7.1.2 Summary table	
Description	Nbr
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5,
Sum:	5,

4.7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case	
4.7.2.1 Description	

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, such as genotyping and killing and complete destruction of all susceptible animals (partial depopulation) in accordance with Annex VII, Chapter A 2.3. b (ii) and 2.3.f to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, must be carried out. An intensive epidemiological investigation must be carried out around the positive case. Any restocking of farms shall be carried out in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

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

Derogations which may be decided on by a Member State in accordance with Annex VII to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001: At eradication in flocks we are making use of derogation referred to in point 2.3.f of Annex VI, where due to a low frequency of the ARR allele in cert

We have approved the movements for slaughter of lambs aged up to 3 months in accordance with point 2.3. b (ii) of Annex VII to the Regulation (EC) In two cases, Scrapie was detected in two purebred breeding rams. Both rams were born in a holding, where the second Scrapie case had been con

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Description	Nbr
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	400,
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	150,
Sum:	550,

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

In order to obtain information on the frequency of the ARR/ARR allele in the ovine population and in the particular breeds, we conducted in Slovenia in 2004, based on Commission Decision 2002/1003/EC, a baseline study on the presence of the ARR allele in the Slovenian autochthonous sheep breeds.

The baseline study showed great differences in resistance between the particular breeds. Most resistant breeds, with the highest proportion of the NSP1 and NSP2 alleles in animals, were the Bela Krajina Pramenka (54.37 %) and the Istrian Pramenka (39.7 %) breeds. The two most common and quantity-wise most important autochthonous breeds, the Bovec breed and the Jezersko-Solcava breed, turned out to be less resistant. In the beginning of 2010, the breeding programme in Slovenia included 252 breeders, who are momentarily rearing 14,121 pure-bred breeding ovine animals (ewes and rams).

Thereof, 11,574 animals (82 %) are of known genotype – have been genotyped.

Breeding programme of TSE-selection includes the sheep of 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 gene

Every year, VARS requires the genotyping to be conducted in accordance with the breeding programme and based on the Decree on carrying out of s Every VARS Regional Office has direct access (via password) to the Biotechnical Faculty database (http://www.bfro.uni-ij.si/pls/oratest/drob_misc.vstc). 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- Genotyping is conducted within the TSE-eradication programme. Eradication in Slovenia is carried out in such a way that, in case that classical Scrapie

Plan for 2011

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 v

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Description	Nbr
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	2.000,
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	500,
Sum:	2.500,

5. Costs

5.1 N Detailed analysis of the costs

5.2 <input type="checkbox"/> Summary of costs						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in	Total amount	Community funding	
Rapid tests	Test: Enfer TSE	23.000,	27,	624.910,	yes	
Rapid tests	Test: Prionics Check Western	3.500,	27,	95.095,	yes	
Rapid tests	Test : Idexx	4.550,	27,	123.624,	yes	
Primary molecular tests	Test: VLA Hybrid WB	5,	166,	830,	yes	
4.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	Method: single nucleotide polymorphism detection SNP (136, 154, 171) in the case of undefined results - sequencing	400,	15,	5.956,	yes	
4.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	Method: single nucleotide polymorphism detection SNP (136, 154, 171, 141) in the case of undefined results - sequencing	110,	23,	2.547,	yes	
4.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme	Method: single nucleotide polymorphism detection SNP (136, 154, 171) in the case of undefined results - sequencing	2.500,	15,	37.225,	yes	
5.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be killed /slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	NA	5,	1.200,	6.000,	yes	
5.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed /slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	NA	150,	140,	21.000,	yes	
	Sum:	34.220,		917.186,		

	Sum:					
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	Sum:	34.220,	Sum:	917.186,
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