



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : SLOVENIJA

Disease African Swine Fever

Species :

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, December 07, 2022 08:37:21

1670398639442-19159



2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

African swine fever has never been detected in Slovenia.

Based on the evolution of ASF in the EU, in 2014 surveillance programme for ASF has been enforced in Slovenia, both in domestic and in wild boar population.

Domestic pigs:

- at large pig holdings (with more than 500 breeding sows) - every tenth breeding sow died and the first three dead pigs older than two months on a weekly basis and

- in other pig holdings, 2% of fallen stock collected by VHS

have to be tested for ASF, using ASF - qPCR. All results were negative.

In addition, abortions notified in kept porcine animals are tested for the presence of ASFV. In 2021, 10 abortions from 6 holdings were tested in this relation. All results were negative.

Year	Tested	
	No. of herds	No. of animals
2014	186	286
2015	191	302
2016	198	263
2017	233	305
2018	253	340
2019	278	416
2020	506	869
2021	306	693

Wild boar: active surveillance has been performed since 2014. Based on the hunting data, a sample size was determined to detect the presence of ASF with 10% prevalence and 95% confidence, broken down per hunting district. In addition to this, as much as possible risk based samples should be taken in healthy hunted animals, shot along the eastern border.

In addition, all found dead wild boar and wild boar from road kills should be tested for the presence of ASF virus.

All results were negative.

Year	Tested	
	Active surveillance	Passive surveillance
2014	537	16
2015	432	20

2016	384	17
2017	476	24
2018	356	66
2019	381	139
2020	323	141
2021	669	447

The weakest point were hunters and collection of samples (active surveillance), and notifications of found dead (including road kills) wild boars. With the implementation of the Act on Emergency Measures Concerning African Swine Fever in Wild Boar (OJ RS 200/2020)(ZNUAPK) the emphasis is given to prevention, including notification of any found dead wild boar, irrespective of the suspected cause of death and intensive disease awareness campaign, increased hunting and other necessary measures. Since disease awareness program for ASF is very intensive and refunds for hunters are clearly defined (and also sanctions), the cooperation of hunters is not questionable. They are aware of their role in ASF prevention and early detection. Based on this, both passive as well as active surveillance were improved. As seen from the notifications, the number of notified and tested found dead wild boars increased significantly in 2021. In 2021, 447 found dead wild boars were notified and tested in comparison to 2020, when altogether 141 found dead wild boars were notified.

Currently, no obstacles or problems have been identified that would hinder the implementation of the program.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- Target population
- Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures
- Areas of implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be implemented in the whole territory of Slovenia in both, kept and wild porcine animals.

The purpose of the programme is an early detection of possible introduction of ASF into kept and wild porcine populations.

The programme will be composed of:

- enhanced passive surveillance in kept porcine animals
- active and passive surveillance in wild porcine animals
- enhanced biosecurity in kept and wild porcine animals
- awareness campaign.

Kept porcine animals (testing with RTq - PCR)

- testing of fallen stock: at large pig holdings (with more than 500 breeding sows) - every tenth breeding sow died and the first three dead pigs older than two months on a weekly basis and in other pig holdings - 2% of fallen stock collected by VHS (app. 830)
- testing of all pigs, showing clinical signs suggestive to ASF (app. 50)

- testing of abortions notified in kept porcine animals (app. 20).

Biosecurity: categorisation of pig holdings has been performed in relation to biosecurity level. Conditions for rearing of pigs will be updated and measures defined for non compliant pig holdings, adapted to the current epidemiological situation.

Wild porcine animals

Passive surveillance:

In the whole territory of Slovenia, compulsory notification of any found dead wildboar (including road kills) irrespective of the cause, has been in force since 2018.

Anybody that finds dead wild boar is obliged to notify the finding to the Central notification center of Administration of RS for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (112) or to emergency phone number of National Disease Control Centre of Administration of RS for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection. The protocol and information to be provided are prescribed in Act on Emergency Measures Concerning African Swine Fever in Wild Boar (OJ RS 200/2020).

Each found dead wild boar has to be collected by VHS-NVI and tested for the presence of ASF virus with RTq-PCR.

Active surveillance:

For the sampling, we use a multistage strategy. Primarily, the strata units are presented by the hunting areas (15 in Slovenia), a unique epidemiological unit, followed by a second stage cluster units of hunting families (a total of 427). The final stage of sampling strategy is presented by a random sampling of wild boars throughout the hunting season.

An additional component in the system is an active risk based sampling in the border area with the neighboring countries.

Altogether, we defined 24 hunting families in the bordering area with a sample composed of 10% of shot wild boar in the area.

A total of 800 blood samples is foreseen to be taken in the frame of the active surveillance in wildboar.

At the time, active surveillance in wild boar is primarily focused on maintaining of laboratory diagnostics and proficiency. Collected blood samples will be tested for CSF and ASF. For active surveillance, serological test (ELISA) will be used.

In addition, the emphasis is put on disease awareness.

Main points of consideration:

- trainings for hunters, veterinarians, other stakeholders,
- leaflet for farmers, hunters, for passengers, transporters
- mass media information campaigns (TV, radio, social networks,...)

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

Describe

- The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities
- Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP) is in charge of the implementation of the programme.
VHS-NVI collects dead kept and porcine animals. The collected carcasses are delivered to the regional units of NVI, where pathological examinations are performed and samples are taken for laboratory testing. Samples are delivered to the central NVI in Ljubljana, which also acts as NRL for ASF and performs all ASF diagnostics.
Blood samples of wild porcine animals are taken by hunters and then delivered to the National Veterinary Institute (NVI) where laboratory examinations are performed.

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

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :

- 1) Surveillance in holdings/wild boar
- 2) Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- 3) Describe risk areas if they have been defined
- 4) Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia extends over an area of 20,273 sqkm, and is divided into 10 Regional Offices of AFSVSPP (regions as defined in Annex IV of Regulation 2020/2002/EU in accordance with Article 21 of Regulation 2016/429/EU) for the needs of operations of veterinary inspection services. ASF programme will be carried out on the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

The ZNUAPK stipulates the introduction of measures also in the case of high risk due to the presence of ASF close to the state border, that means, when the ASF occurs in the neighbouring country, app. 50 km away from the border. At the proposal of the NDCC, the Director General shall determine a high-risk area, which is an area along the state border in which one or more measures referred to in Article 21 (measures after confirmation of ASF) of this Act are implemented to reduce the risk of disease introduction from the neighbouring country.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Notification of ASF is to be performed in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Regulations (EU) 2020/687 and 2020/2002, which are directly applicable and in line with national Rules on animal diseases (UL RS, 81/07 and 24/10) which corresponds to the provisions of the EU legislation.
When the presence of a category A disease is suspected, the veterinary organisation having established

the suspicion shall immediately notify thereof by telephone and by e-mail on a form that must include the prescribed data, the AFSVSPP HQ which, in turn, shall immediately convene a meeting of the NDCC members. The AFSVSPP HQ shall provide for a 24-hour service line for these purposes.

The official 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 AFSVSPP HQ.

AFSVSPP must notify the presence of ASF in line with point 1(a) Article 3 of Regulation 2020/2002/EU immediately or no later than within 24 hours to the European Commission, the World organisation for animal health (OIE), and other member states using ADIS.

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars) :

Programme is to be conducted in kept and wild porcine populations.

Kept porcine animals:

Commercial establishments (at least 1 breeding animal and/or more than 5 fattening pigs)

No. of establishments: 4.810

No. of breeding pigs: 23.041 (sows and boars)

No. of fattening pigs: 212.816

Non-commercial establishments (without breeding animals, 5 or less fattening pigs for own consumption)

No. of establishments: 8.033

No. of breeding pigs: 0 (sows and boars)

No. of fattening pigs: 17.913

(Source: AFSVSPP - SIRIS)

Wild porcine animals: 19.377 (Source: MAFF)

4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

AFSVSPP is the Competent Authority for the animal identification system. Procedures for registration of establishments and identification of animals, set out in current national rules in general corresponds to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 as well as in Implementing Regulations 2021/ 520, which are directly applicable.

AFSVSPP keeps a register of establishments in the Republic of Slovenia. Each establishment is identified

on the basis of a unique registration number, that defines the location of establishment . It shall be obtained by each establishment , when entered in the register. Central registers of bovine, ovine and caprine, porcine, equine, aquaculture animals and apiaries are in place. The databases are linked and cross-checked with a number of other databases in the public sector, such as the Central Register of Population, Register of Businesses, subsidy databases, geolocation databases, epizootiological database, fallen stock collection, and other. The system is implemented as central databases with remote access. AFSVSPP Regional Offices, NVI laboratories, veterinary practices and animal keepers have direct access to the central databases.

Each porcine animal in Slovenia shall be identified as soon as possible or prior to any movements to a different location, with an 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 the unique registration number of establishment. The primary identification responsibility is on the side of the operator, who may carry out the physical identification by himself, or have it done by an authorised service. Each animal movement shall be notified to the porcine CDB. Deadline for the notification and data entry is seven days from the event. 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.

4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Republic of Slovenia, animals must be identified in accordance with the prescribed identification methods. Each animal movement shall be notified to the porcine CDB. Deadline for the notification and data entry is seven days from the event.

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 AFSVSPP may require the provision of a veterinary certificate for movements within the territory of RS, where so required in order to protect public and animal health or where required by Union 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 movements in relation to ASF and for intra EU trade the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Implementing Regulation 2021/605 apply.

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations
- Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Tests to be used in the frame of the programme: RTq-PCR, ELISA.

In case of positive results, for confirmatory purposes the following tests will be used: virus isolation, IPT and ELISA Ag.

Sampling scheme in kept porcine animals:

- at large pig holdings (with more than 500 breeding sows) - every tenth breeding sow died and the first three dead pigs older than two months on a weekly basis
- in other pig holdings - 2% of fallen stock collected by VHS (app. 780)
- testing of all pigs, showing clinical signs suggestive to ASF (app. 50)
- testing of abortions notified in kept porcine animals (app. 20).

Altogether, app. 850 kept porcine animals will be tested in the frame of the programme.

All laboratory examination will be performed at official laboratory - the Central NVI in Ljubljana.

Sampling scheme in wild porcine animals: based on the signed agreement and the sampling plan which is a part of this agreement, hunters are obliged to take blood samples in certain number of wild boars and submit them for laboratory investigation.

All found dead and animals from road kills have to be notified to the CA and sent for ASF testing.

Control of implementation of the programme is carried out by AFSVSP according to the annual control plan. Reporting is performed in line with the Regulation (EU) 2021/690 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002.

The obligation of taking blood samples in wild boar for testing is stipulated in the Decree on monitoring of animal health status, animal disease eradication programmes and vaccinations of animals to be carried out (Annual decree) in the current year; such decree is issued each year.

Hunting families are obliged also according to the Wild Game and Hunting Act (UL RS, 16/04, 120/06, 17/08, 46/14 and 31/18) and Wildlife hunting and breeding plans, to provide certain number of blood samples from wild boars for ASF testing. Control of implementation of the provisions of hunting and breeding plans is carried out by Hunting Inspection.

Diagnostic material is brought to regional units of NVI or to private practitioners with concession, which are by law obliged to collect diagnostic material and organise its delivery to NVI (central).

4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(max. 32000 chars):

A good biosecurity regime should always be in place to improve farm efficiency, protect neighbouring farms and the countryside, and safeguard animal and human health.

Biosecurity measures are taken as routine especially on the large pig units which are managed as a "closed system".

For all holdings, swill feeding is prohibited.

Implementation of biosecurity measures is based on the provisions of Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') and Article 16 of Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act and is the responsibility of each operator which should provide for the implementation of biosecurity measures in line with Article 8 of the Rules on animal diseases at their holdings.

Operators shall 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 the virus.

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.

As biosecurity is crucial for preventing the introduction of ASF virus into the holdings and to prevent its spread, a categorisation of all pig holdings in relation to the level of biosecurity has been conducted in 2021 and 2022.

Contingency plan on ASF is under revision; contents on biosecurity and hunting activities will be fully elaborated.

ASF biosecurity instructions for farmers, hunters and other operators are prepared - leaflets, information sheets, website dedicated to ASF only (www.afriskaprasicjakuga.si)

With the aim of consistently implementing proper biosecurity in hunting, the hunter's operator should do everything for every hunter to:

- know the proper procedure for dealing with game after hunting,
- recognize the abnormal behavior and the characteristic signs of wildlife diseases and observe significant changes in the organs of hunted animal,
- appropriately remove and store organs with any disease-specific changes and forward them to the examiner (qualified person) or veterinarian,
- on suspicion of identified changes (haemorrhage by organs, enlarged spleen ...) specific to ASF, report ASF suspicion to notification centre 112.

Each hunter must:

- take care of the necessary hygiene measures throughout the hunting,
- when handling wild game, use protective gloves or hand sanitizers and safely dispose (burn) them after use,
- roughly clean footwear (especially soles) and clothing after hunting and before leaving the hunting area,
- clean and disinfect hands, footwear and hunting accessories that have been in contact with the game, contaminated with blood or other body liquids of the game (wash hunting clothes at a minimum of 40 °

C with ordinary detergent),

- bath a hunting dog in contact with blood or other secretions of wild game, with dog shampoo.

A hunter who has participated in hunting abroad, especially in an area that is infected with ASF shall follow the following rules:

- Before traveling abroad, hunters should get familiar with the area in which they will hunt. If it will be the area with a high risk of ASF, or the area that is already infected with ASF, they should be aware of the limitations and consequences. The same applies to any restrictions or prohibitions on the transport of meat, meat products and trophies.

- It is also important to avoid contact with fallen and diseased feral pigs and other animals; comply with the prohibitions of the movements; avoid driving their own vehicle to infected areas, clean and disinfect hunting clothing, equipment and trophies, and, if possible, vehicles, not forgetting the chassis of the vehicle.

Based on the Act on Emergency Measures Concerning African Swine Fever in Wild Boar (OJ RS 200/2020) each hunting ground is obliged to prepare a Hunting management plan, which is obligatory for all hunters. The plan shall contain:

- the person responsible for preparing and updating the management plan and his contact details (personal name, e-mail address, mobile number);

- persons responsible for the implementation of biosecurity measures during hunting and their contact details (personal name, e-mail address, mobile number);

- procedures for individual hunting;

- procedures for group hunting;

- procedures for hunting with dogs;

- handling of shot wild boar;

- procedures with found dead wild boar;

- procedures and records regarding the feeding of wild boar;

- the method of disposing of ABPs in the hunting lodge;

- date of preparation and updating of the action plan;

- stamp and signature of the responsible person of the hunting ground manager.

The procedures and practices referred to above which must be taken into account when hunting wild boar and when hunting other wild game in hunting grounds where wild boars are also managed, include also biosecurity measures related to hunting as referred to in Article 14 of the Act.

When hunting wild boar and wild game in hunting grounds where wild boar is also managed, hunters must take into account the following biosecurity measures:

- cleaning and disinfecting footwear, equipment and vehicles before and after hunting and bathing dogs;

- in the case of group hunting, the approval of vehicles used in the hunting ground, in particular for the transport of shot wild boar, by the person responsible for implementing biosecurity measures during hunting and for procedures with vehicles before or after hunting or before leaving the hunting ground;

- keeping data on hunting participants, except for individual hunting; the data include the personal name, address and contact details of each participant; data are collected and stored by the hunting ground manager;

- the procedure for categorizing ABPs (exterminated organs, skins and other ABPs), the installation of ABP containers and the safe disposal of ABPs;

- registration of found dead feral pigs in accordance with Article 15 of this Act.

The hunting ground manager shall publish the hunting management plan at the hunting ground manager's headquarters, on its website or in the usual local manner. The hunting ground manager informs all members and potential hunting guests about its contents and it must be accessible to every member of the hunting ground. Upon request, the hunting ground manager shall submit the management plan for inspection to the official veterinarian and the hunting inspector. The hunting

ground manager shall regularly update the management plan.

4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures that will be implemented in case of a positive result are those defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 which are directly applicable.

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars) :

At present, the slaughtering policy is foreseen only for the infected holding. Depending on the epizootiological investigation (contacts, disease situation in wild boar,...) after the confirmation of the outbreak, the NDCC can decide to depopulate also in-contact holdings or other epidemiologically relevant holdings.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary Practice Act (UL RS, 33/01, 45/04, 62/04, 93/05, 90/12 and 22/18)

Rules on the compensations in the veterinary field (UL RS, 105/07, 57/15)

A special appraiser 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 AFSVSPP.

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.

4.3.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Control of implementation of the programme is carried out by AFSVSPP according to the annual control plan and with regular monitoring and control of:

- number of reported found dead wild boars via official veterinary system for disease control, reporting and notification (EPI system)
- number of tested wild boars (EPI system)
- implementation rate of testing of domestic pigs (EPI system)
- implementation rate of testing wild boar (comparisson with targets set per each hunting ground in the annual contract)...

Reporting is performed in line with the Regulation (EU) 2021/690 and Implementing regulation (EU) 2020/2002.

The obligation of taking blood samples in wild boar for testing is stipulated in the Decree on the carrying out the systematic monitoring of animal diseases and vaccinations to be carried out in the current year; such rules are issued each year. Hunting families are obliged also according to the Wild Game and Hunting Act (UL RS, 16/04, 120/06, 17/08, 46/14 and 31/18) and Wildlife hunting and breeding plans, to provide certain amount of blood samples from wild boars for ASF testing. Control of implementation of the provisions of hunting and breeding plans is carried out by Hunting Inspection.

Diagnostic material is brought to regional units of NVI or to private practitioners with concession, which are by law obliged to collect diagnostic material and organise its delivery to NVI (central).

4.3.12 Measures implemented in wild boar (in ASF programmes).

Describe

- how sustained feeding is avoided.
- average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²
- sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied

(max. 32000 chars) :

Act on Emergency Measures Concerning African Swine Fever in Wild Boar (OJ RS 200/2020)

The adoption of emergency measures under this Act under the urgent procedure was necessary due to the high level of risk that the spread of ASF in Europe poses for the economy, tourism and agriculture, especially for pig farming in Slovenia.

The Act was adopted based on the facts, taht:

- in the wild boar population, it is extremely difficult to detect, control and implement eradication measures in a timely manner, as wild boars move indefinitely,
- game in Slovenia is state property, which is given to the management of hunting grounds by concessions,
- in addition to hunters, several other stakeholders should be involved in prevention and disease eradication measures,
- the effective implementation of measures requires additional equipment, trained teams for the

implementation of measures, additional training of staff, and in certain cases it is necessary to ensure the cooperation of the police, army and civil protection,

- in the implementation of disease control measures in wild animals, hunters who are not traditional owners of animals must be obliged to implement measures in terms of certain rights and obligations,
- by timely introduction and implementation of measures for prevention and early detection of ASF and introduction of emergency measures in high-risk areas, which is an area along the state border, we reduce the possibility of ASF in the feral pig population,
- in the event of introduction, all measures must be taken to control and eradicate ASF in feral pigs by effective and rapid implementation of emergency measures and to prevent or reduce the risk of transmission of ASF to the porcine establishments,
- The cooperation of various competent bodies and ministries is essential in the implementation of measures.

The measures included in the Act:

1. General:

- hunting management plan
 - raising awareness and arranging waste disposal sites at resting areas along the major roads
2. The emergency measures implemented for the prevention and early detection of ASF in wild boar
- ban on the receipt and dispatch of live wild boar to other locations;
 - intensive shooting of wild boar;
 - prohibition and restriction of feeding on feeding grounds;
 - biosecurity measures related to hunting;
 - appropriate handling of found dead wild boars.

3. Emergency measures to control and eradicate ASF in wild boars:

Delimitation of restricted areas:

- the high-risk area,
- infected area, which is the area around the location of the ASF occurrence and including it, where one or more measures referred to in Article 21 of this Act are implemented to prevent the spread of the disease from this area; the area can be divided into sub-areas, such as core infected area, wider infected area and infected area with strengthened controls,... - according to the degree of infection and distribution;
- a (buffer) controlled area, which is an area established around an infected area in which one or more measures referred to in Article 21 of this Act are implemented in order to reduce the risk of disease transmission from an infected area to areas not subject to restrictions.

In the restricted zones one or more of the following measures shall be implemented:

- hunting ban, hunting intensification or hunting restrictions;
- prohibition and restriction of feeding on feeding grounds;
- active search for dead wild boars;
- extraordinary shooting and use of tentacles;
- a ban on the evisceration of wild boars
- appropriate handling of found dead and shot wild boars;
- prohibition or restriction of trade in live wild boars, fresh meat, meat preparations and meat products consisting of or containing wild boar meat;
- measures in kept porcine animals (including wild boars in pens and special purpose pens);
- construction of fences or deterrents to prevent spatial movements of wild boars;
- restriction or prohibition of agricultural, forestry or other activities;
- other measures necessary for the control and eradication of ASF proposed by the NDCC.

The management of game, including wild boar, is regulated by the Game and Hunting Act (ZDlov-1). Wildlife management includes: planning, conservation, sustainable management and monitoring of

wildlife and methods of their implementation. In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 163 of the Environmental Protection Act, game is a state property. Pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 1 of ZDLov-1, the right to hunt belongs to the state, which may transfer it to a qualified legal entity. The state has granted game management concessions to hunting families in 411 hunting grounds. In addition to 411 hunting grounds, 12 special purpose hunting grounds have been established in Slovenia.

In order for the abundance of game to be adequate / appropriate / acceptable, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food adopts two-year hunting management plans for all 15 hunting management areas (hereinafter: LUO) in Slovenia, in which game management and collection (shooting) are determined. In accordance with the valid plans, supplementary or winter feeding of feral pigs was prohibited even before the entry into force of the Act on Emergency Measures Concerning African Swine Fever in Wild Boar (ZNUAPK) at the end of 2020.

Preventive feeding of feral pigs, mainly intended to reduce damage to agricultural land, especially crops in the past until the entry into force of ZNUAPK was carried out only during the period of the largest food supply (summer and early autumn), at a limited number of feeders. As such, it did not contribute to a further increase in the food supply and had no impact on better nutrition of the species.

Prior to the entry into force of the ZNUAPK, attractive feeding with feed of both, animal and non-animal origin was allowed in Slovenia, which was characterized by the laying of an extremely small amount of feed (up to 2-3 kg / day / feeding), which had no significant impact on the overall nutritional supply and consequently not to the reproductive potential or wild boar increment. Attractive feeding is essential for effective management or regulation of the abundance of the species and is therefore encouraged by European guidelines and approaches to implement measures to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of African swine fever.

Following the entry into force of the ZNUAPK, only attractive feeding with feed of non-animal origin is permitted, while feeding with feed of animal origin on feeding grounds to which wild pigs have access, is prohibited.

The ban on supplementary feeding is a non-invasive way of managing the population and must be part of the normal management of feral pigs. The ban on supplementary feeding also has the effect of reducing the population, as it increases mortality in the winter months and reduces the condition and fertility of sexually mature females. Attractive feeding is intended exclusively for the implementation of the planned culling, the quantity of which is limited by hunting management plans and which, given the food available in nature, has a negligible impact on the living conditions of the feral pig. Attractive feeding alone cannot therefore have a significant effect on the reproduction of feral pigs.

The hunting management plans specify the maximum number of feeding places per individual operator and the total amount of fodder laid for the purpose of attracting. The calculation for an individual operator is based on the principle of laying 2 kg of feed / feeding place per day. Shooting at the feeding place must be implemented according to the plan, otherwise the feeding place is closed down at the request of the hunting inspection.

The control over implementation of the provisions of ZNUAPK related to the ban on feeding and provisions of hunting management plans is carried out by Hunting Inspection of MAFF according to its annual control plan.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Main emphasis in the context of disease awareness will be given to further trainings for hunters, veterinarians and other stakeholders, together with info and training materials (leaflets, posters, ...). Information posters and boards will be installed in the high risk points (resting points along the main roads during high season, hunting grounds, turist camps,...)

Intensive media campaigns will be conducted (TV, radio, social networks).

The following activities are envisaged:

- purchase of services to print leaflets and posters – for farmers and for hunters (and possibly for other groups concerned, e.g. seasonal workers) -
- purchase of information road panels – review and reconstruction of road panels, where needed; 162 road panel were constructed in previous year; due to the weather conditions and human factor some of the panels should be repaired or replaced with new ones; it will be done based on the results of the supervision performed by the road maintenance service -
- purchase of production and broadcasting of radio, television and internet spots – twice a year (spring and autumn) -

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main benefit would be prevention of introduction of ASF in the country. If ASF occurs, high disease awareness and trained hunters and farmers will contribute to the early detection of possible presence by prompt reporting and notifications of any found dead wildboar or pig and swift taking of necessary disease control and other measures, and by this reduction of possible consequences and costs for pig industry.

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

B. Targets

B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Commercial and backyard	12 843	585	900	0	0	X
Totals :			12 843	585	900	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						900		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	19 377	hunting bag	wild boar	Active	800	0	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	19 377	hunting bag	wild boar	Passive	500	0	X
Totals :		38 754				1 300	0	
						Add a new row		
Animals sampled Active in MS						800		
Animals sampled Passive in MS						500		
Animals sampled - Total in MS						1300		

B.3 Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments	
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Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	900	900	0	/	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Blood	800	800	0	/	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	500	500	0	/	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Domestic pigs	Virus isolation	Tissue	10	10	0	/	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Wild boar	Virus isolation	Tissue	10	10	0	/	X
SLOVENIJA	SLOVENIJA	Wild boar	IPT	Blood	10	10	0	/	X
Totals :					2 230	2 230	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS					800				
Total tests PCR in MS					1 400				
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS					20				
Total tests IPT in MS					10				
Total tests (Other) in MS					0				

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

C.2. Financial informaton

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 performs 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):

Hunters are paid by sthe tate budget:

- in the frame of contract to the CA for active surveillance and wild boars from road kills

- for found dead wild boars - under the Act on Emergency Measures Concerning African Swine Fever in Wild Boar (information and disposal);

VHS - NVI and pathologists - paid by state budget.

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

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):

National Veterinary Institute - concessionaire; paid by 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):

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d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: 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)

(max. 32000 chars):

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Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Awareness campaign: trainings, posters and boards and media campaigns (TV, radio, social network,...) are prepared, produced and distributed following the public tender procedures. Payment is provided by the state budget.

2. 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

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

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Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

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
	19159_14876.pdf	19159_14876.pdf	288 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	576 kb