EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Food sustainability, international relations

Unit D4 - Food safety programmes, Emergency funding

Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.d: Programme for the control and eradication of bluetongue

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance 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).
Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore , this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:
This programme is multiannual: "YES"
Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022

If encountering difficulties:
- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
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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.

Version of the document: 2021 2.1

Member state :	SLOVENIJA
Disease	Bluetongue
Species :	Bovines, ovine and caprine animals
This program is multi annual :	yes
Type of submission :	New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual programme
Request of Union co-financing from beginning :	2021
To end of	2022

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document: *2021*

Contact data

Name :	[redacted]	Phone :	[redacted]
Email :	[redacted]	Your job type within the CA :	[redacted]

[redacted]

Submission Date
30/06/2021 17:06:55

Submission Number
1625065548926-17139

1. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the epidemiological situation for each zone or region, if more than one region is included in the territorial scope of the programme:

- *the number of establishments keeping animals of the targeted animal population at 31 December*
- *the number of animals of the targeted animal population kept in the establishments referred before*
- *maps indicating:*

(i) the density of the targeted animal population referred before

(ii) the geographical distribution of cases of infection with BTV by serotypes covering at least the past 5 years

- *timeline with prevalence, incidence data and, where relevant, vaccination history covering at least the past 5 years*
- *results of vector surveillance covering at least the past 5 years*
- *information as regards the epidemiological situation in additional animal populations, where relevant*

The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

The first case of BT was diagnosed in Slovenia in November 2015. The disease was diagnosed in the frame of monitoring programme which was was implemented for the first time in 2005. In 2005 and 2006 serological testing was limited to the bordering regions with Croatia and Italy where bluetongue had occurred. Due to the BT situation in NW Europe a BT sero-surveillance and entomological surveillance in line with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue (hereinafter referred to as: Regulation 1266/2007/EC) has been carrying out on the whole territory of Slovenia since 2007.
According to the amendments of the Regulation 1266/2007/EC enthomological surveillance has not been in 2013. Due to spread of BTV 4 in the region, entomological surveillance was reestablished in 2014. In November 2014 restriction zone regarding BTV4 was established in Slovenia due to the outbreaks of BTV 4 in Hungary. The measures were lifted in March 2015. In November 2015, the first case of BTV 4 was detected in Slovenia in two bovine animals at the holding in north - eastern part of the country. The case was diagnosed in the frame of BT monitoring programme.
On 26 August 2016 a BTV 4 case was confirmed in two sheep based on clinical signs. Another clinical case was confirmed in cow on 1 September 2016. Both holdings were located in south of Slovenia (see attached map). In 2016, 27 cases of BTV 4 were confirmed in total.
In 2017, the first obligatory mass vaccination of susceptible populations was carried out. According to the EFSA opinion on bluetongue (Bluetongue: control, surveillance and safe movement of animals; published on 8 March 2017) Slovenia has implemented compulsory BTV vaccination programme of cattle aiming at vaccinating of 95% of all susceptible cattle and sheep for at least 5 consecutive years. The 2021 vaccination is the 5th (the last) consecutive year of compulsory vaccination.
BTV restriction zone was lifted in line with Article 6 of Regulation 1266/2007 as of 8 March 2021. Since 21 April 2021 Slovenia has been recognised as BTV free country according to the Regulation 2021/620/EU.

2. Description of the submitted programme

Annex I.d: Programme for the control and eradication of bluetongue

Provide a concise description of the disease control strategy of the eradication programme in accordance with Article 37 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 including at least:
- *details of the active surveillance to be implemented in accordance with Section 4 of Chapter 1 of Part II of Annex V to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 with:*
  - *(i) maps indicating the geographical units*
  - *(ii) choice of sampling sites, sampling schemes and diagnostic methods used for the monitoring of sentinel animals*
  - *(iii) choice of sampling sites, sampling schemes and diagnostic methods used for the structured prevalence surveys*

Main objetives of programme:
- *monitoring*
- *control*
- *eradication*
- *reducing prevalence o incidence*

Main measures of programme:
- *procedure and diagnostic methods to confirm or rule out the disease in the event of a suspected case*
- *movement restrictions implemented for movements of kept animals and germinal products*
- *details on vector surveillance and, where relevant, the establishment of seasonally BTV-free areas*
- *details on the granting to establishments of the status 'vector protected establishment', where relevant*
- *coordinated measures with other Member States or third countries, where relevant*
- *estimated duration of the eradication programme.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The components of the programme:
1. Passive surveillance: a formal and ongoing system aimed at detecting and investigating suspicions of bluetongue including an early warning system for reporting suspicious cases. Owners of animals as well as veterinarians must report promptly any suspicion of bluetongue to the competent authority. All suspected cases of bluetongue must be investigated immediately by the competent authority in order to confirm or rule out any outbreak of bluetongue. Disease awareness campaigns are put in place and enable veterinarians and farmers in identifying clinical signs of the disease.
2. Active surveillance
Active surveillance for maintaining of BTV free status is implemented in line with Annex V Part II Chapter IV Section 2 of Regulation 2020/689/EU on the entire territory of Slovenia aiming to demonstrate the absence of BTV circulation.
According to the surface, animal population, movement data and epidemiological data, the RO of AFSVSPP were merged to eight sampling units (map in attachment).
The samples are taken from susceptible animals (animals which have not been vaccinated and which have been exposed to the competent vector), which are representative for the structure of the susceptible species population in the relevant geographical areas (merged ROs).
The sample size used for the active laboratory based surveillance is calculated to detect a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence.
For sampling unit a sample size of 59 (60) is devided to several holdings (cca. 6 holdings per sampling unit). Samples are serologically tested twice per year - before and after the vector activity period.
Sampling before vector activity period: 480 samples (additional 100, if necessary) will be tested for the purpose of selection of sentinel animals.
Sampling after vector activity period: 480 samples (animals) to be tested (8 sampling units x 59 (60) samples)
3. Entomological surveillance
Entomological surveillance consists of active annual program of vector catching aimed at gathering information on the proven and potential vector species, their distribution and seasonal profiles. One permanent trap per each region as defined in Point 3 Section 5 Chapter 1 Part II Annex V of Regulation 2020/689/EU. It is foreseen that approximately 230 samples will be taken during the year.
The programme will be implemented in line with Section 5 Chapter I Part II Annex V of Regulation 2020/689/EU. Vector catchings will be conducted throughout the year - one night per week during the month before the expected beginning and during the month before the expected end of the vector-free period and one night per 2 weeks in the rest of the year.
Vector free period 2020/2021 started on 14 December 2020 and ended on 20 April 2021.
4. Vaccination
Obligatory mass vaccination against BTV 4 of has started in 2017.
According to the EFSA opinion on bluetongue (Bluetongue: control, surveillance and safe movement of

animals; published on 8 March 2017) the aim is to vaccinate 95% of all susceptible cattle and sheep for 5 consecutive years. The 2021 vaccination is the 5th (the last) consecutive year of compulsory vaccination.

3. Measures of the submitted programme

3.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2021 - 2022

First year :

☒ Control

☐ Testing

☒ Vaccination

☐ Eradication, control or monitoring

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

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Descrive the responsabilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for food safety, veterinary sector and plant protection (hereinafter referred to as: AFSVSPP is in charge of the implementation of the programme. The supervision and control of the programme is conducted through AFSVSPP Regional Offices (in Annex) that are competent for the respective regions. Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take samples and submit them to the designated regional laboratory of the University of Ljubljana, Veterinary faculty, National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to as: NVI).
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 these Rules, AFSVSPP (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.
For the purposes of conducting operations under the above Rules, veterinary practitioners have in place the relevant concession agreements with AFSVSPP authorizing them for implementing operations for the State. Such a concession agreement covers inter alia animal health checks, animal identification, veterinary examinations, animal registration and identification data entering into the Central Register, eradication of animal diseases, basic diagnostics, carrying out activities under the Rules on the implementation of monitoring and vaccination, and animal welfare activities.
For the purposes of implementing the above programmes and animal health monitoring, AFSVSPP has set up the information technology system called CIS AFSVSPP EPI, which enables the traceability of samples from the point of sampling to a final assessment of test results. Vaccination data are entered into the database. In case of bovine animals, such data are linked to the ear-tag numbers, and in case of small ruminants, vaccination data is linked to unique registration number of establishment and to the eartag of an animal, since all the small ruminants have to be I&R according to the rules (irrespective of

the age) before the vaccination.
AFSVSPP as CA carries out two types of controls of activities conducted by veterinary practitioners holding concession agreements. The first type of control is linked to the implementation of the concession agreement, and the other type to the implementation of tasks laid down in the above Rules. To this end, the annual programme of controls has been drawn up and is implemented by AFSVSPP Regional Offices (ROs). The programme specifies the types, frequency and methods of implementation of controls.
According to the concession agreement and the above Rules, vaccination against BT is within the responsibility of veterinary practitioners holding such a concession agreement. Data entry into the CIS AFSVSPP EPI database on the implementation of vaccination within the vaccination scheme is obligatory.
Thus, all the animals and holdings vaccinated against BT are duly registered and identified.

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

Describe territorial scope with a description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative area covered by the eradication programme and the names of the zones and regions, if more than one region is included in the territorial scope of the programme: and the reasons for applying the derogation provided for in Article 37(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, where relevant. Illustrate with maps

(max. 32000 chars) :

The entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia extends over an area of 20,273 square kilometres, 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.
All components of the programme are implemented in the whole territory of Slovenia.
For the purpose of active laboratory surveillance, the RO of AFSVSPP will serve as sampling units with some adaptations taking into account the landscape, forest coverage (app. 60% of Slovenia is covered with forests) and density and structure of animal populations, animal movement data and epidemiological data (map in attachment). Altogether there are 8 sampling units.

3.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures implemented taking into account the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/689. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned

3.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Notification of BTV is to be performed in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Regulations (EU) 2020/689 and 2020/2002, which are directly applicable. 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 BTV is suspected, the veterinary organisation having established the suspicion shall immediately notify on a form that must include the prescribed data, the AFSVSPP HQ which, in turn, shall immediately convene a meeting of the NDCC members due to the fact, that Slovenia has been recognised as BTV free country according to Regulation 2021/620/EU.
The official laboratory shall immediately communicate the results of diagnostic investigations by telephone (via the 24-hour service line) and e-mail to the AFSVSPP HQ.
AFSVSPP must notify the presence of BTV in line with point 1(c) 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.

3.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Target animals are bovine animals and small ruminants.
Bovine population size: 29.163 holdings with 482.018 animals.
Small ruminant population size: 7.955 holdings with 142.283 animals.

3.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(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.
Bovine animals
Bovine animals must be tagged within 20 days after date of birth and notified to the Central Register of Bovine Animals within seven days. In the central database are kept data on each cattle, such as births, deaths and movements of animals; the database includes records of on-the-spot checks and the health status of holdings. Movements must be notified within seven days. Each animal is issued a passport. 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 central database. Deadline for the notification and data entry is seven days from the event. Control of the identification and registration of bovine animals is carried out by the veterinary and agricultural inspection services, within their respective competence and authorisation.

Ovine and caprine animals
Sheep and goats shall be tagged by the age of nine months at the latest (extensive herds), six months (intensive herds), or prior to a first movement. Movements must be notified within seven days. 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 central database. Deadline for the notification and data entry is seven days from the event. Control of the identification and registration of animals is carried out by the veterinary and agricultural inspection services, within their respective competence and authorisation.

3.4.4 Rules for the movement of animals

A description is provided taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation on bluetongue

(max. 32000 chars) :

The movements of animals susceptible for BTV are only possible in accordance with Part II Chapter II Sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 an 8 of Regulation 2020/688/EU and Annex V, Part II, Chapter 2, Section 1 of Regulation 2020/689/EU. Slovenia has obtained the BTV free status according to the Regulation 2021/620/EU and applies no derogations as provided for in p.oints 5 to 8 of Section 1 of Chapter 2 of Part II of Annex V to Regulation 2020/689/EU.

3.4.5 Tests used and sampling schemes

Please explain how the minimum requirements set in Annex V part II to Commission Regulation 2020/689 are fulfilled, and detail the calculation of the number of samples and tests submitted in the progarmme.

Tests to be used in the frame of the programme: AB ELISAs, RT-qPCR.
Sampling scheme:
The samples are taken from susceptible animals (animals which have not been vaccinated and which have been exposed to the competent vector), which are representative for the structure of the susceptible species population in the relevant geographical areas (merged ROs).
The sample size used for the active laboratory based surveillance is calculated to detect a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence.
For sampling unit a sample size of 59 (60) is devided to several holdings (cca. 6 holdings per sampling unit). Samples are serologically tested twice per year - before and after the vector activity period.
Sampling before vector activity period: 480 samples (additional 100, if necessary) will be tested for the purpose of selection of sentinel animals.
Sampling after vector activity period: 480 samples (animals) to be tested (8 sampling units x 59 (60) samples)

3.4.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Vaccine(s) to be used and vaccination schemes for vaccination of the relevant targeted animal population, where relevant. Please explain if the vaccination will be compulsory and if all susceptible species will be vaccinated, provide a detailed map of the regions vaccinated, and detail the calculation of the number of vaccines needed.

Obligatory mass vaccination against BTV 4 of catlle and small ruminants has started in 2017.
Without prejudice to I&R rules for small ruminants provided in EU legislation , all ovine and caprine animals should be identified with individual eartag defined in the Regulation prior to vaccination (irrespective of the age, purpose...).
Vaccination is performed each year before the vector activity period starts.
In each year, cca. 490.000 cattle will be revaccinated and additional 150.000 cattle (newborn, animals from trade) will be vaccinated for the first time.
Small ruminants: cca. 88.000 sheep and 24.000 goats will be vaccinated per year (18.000 revaccinated and 6.000 vaccinated for the first time).
In total, for a year a number of 908.000 vaccinations is foreseen.
Vaccine: BTVPUR suspension for injection for sheep and cattle, MERIAL, FRANCE

3.4.7 Information on bio-security and risk mitigating measures implemented in the holdings and their assessment by official services.

(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 bigger holdings.
Reduce where possible the movements of people, vehicles or equipment into areas where farm animals are kept and by this to minimise potential contamination with manure, slurry and other products that could carry disease.
Veterinarians taking samples should (direct contact with farm animals occurs) cleanse and disinfect protective clothing, footwear, equipment, vehicles before and after contact, or where practicable use disposable protective clothing.

3.4.8 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive herds taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rules on measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of bluetongue (Ur. l. RS, no. 73/12) adopted on the basis of Directive 2000/75/EU are stil in force and are under alignment (fine tunning) with the new AHL legislation.
Article 6 (Measures on confirmation of bluetongue)
1. When the presence of bluetongue is officially confirmed, the official veterinarian shall, in addition to measures under paragraph 3 of Article 4 of these Rules, require to be carried out and/or carry out the following measures:
a. slaughter of animals so as to avoid the spread of disease. AFSVSPP shall notify the European Commission of each measure taken;
b. harmless disposal of dead animal carcasses and diseased animals in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
c. measures under Article 4 of these Rules shall be extended to holdings situated within a radius of 20 kilometres (infected zone included) around the infected holding;
d. appropriate measures adopted within the framework of the Standing Veterinary Committee within the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as: Standing Veterinary Committee); should AFSVSPP decide to take the initiative of starting a preventive vaccination programme against bluetongue, it must notify the European Commission accordingly;
e. epizootiological investigation in accordance with Article 7 of these Rules.
Article 7 (Epizootiological investigation)
1. On the basis of questionnaires prepared within the Contingency Plan for the case of an outbreak of bluetongue, the veterinarian shall carry out the epizootiological investigation concerning the suspect cases or outbreaks of bluetongue, which must include the following data:
a. duration of the period for which bluetongue may have been present at the holding;
b. possible origin of bluetongue at the holding and the identification of other holdings which have animals that may have been infected or contaminated from the same source;
c. presence and distribution of vectors of the disease;
d. movements of animals from or to the holdings in question or any departure of animal carcases from those holdings.
Article 8 (Protection zone and surveillance zone)

1. Immediately upon official confirmation of disease, the official veterinarian must, in addition of measures under Article 6 of these Rules, determine the borders of the protection zone having the radius of at least 100 kilometres around the infected holding, and of the surveillance zone with a depth of at least 50 kilometres extending beyond the limits of the protection zone, and in which no vaccination has been carried out during the previous twelve months. The geographical, administrative, ecological and epizootiological factors connected with bluetongue and the control arrangements must be taken into account.

3.4.9 Control of the implementation of the programme by the Competent Authority - Documentation of the official controls

(max. 32000 chars) :

The control over the implementation is carried out by the official veterinarians in accordance with Annual working plan.
Ad-hoc controls of implementation of vaccination are carried out by official veterinarians. The control over the vaccination is perfomed also via Animal Health Central Database in which all vaccinations are registered.
Reporting will be done in accordance with the provisions of the Commission implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002 of 7 December 2020 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Union notification and Union reporting of listed diseases, to formats and procedures for submission and reporting of Union surveillance programmes and of eradication programmes and for application for recognition of disease-free status, and to the computerised information system and Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (Single Market Programme) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014 and (EU) No 652/2014.

4. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main benefit of the programme expected:
- maintaining of BTV free status
- detection of any possible new incursion of the BTV
- early detection of possible spread of BTV and according to the results, prompt actions taken to reduce possible consequences and costs.

5. Targets

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

5 .1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

5.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2021**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
SLOVENIJA	ELISA	bovines	blood	surveillance	1 060	X
SLOVENIJA	ELISA	bovines, ovines, caprines	blood	suspicion	50	X
SLOVENIJA	PCR	bovines, ovines, caprines	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	50	X
				Add a new row		

5.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2022**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
				Add a new row		

5.1.2 Targets on sampling

5.1.2.1 Targets on sampling animals

Targets on sampling for year : **2021**

							Target indicators		
Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
SLOVENIJA	bovines	482 018	482 018	1 085	1 085	0	0,23	0	X
SLOVENIJA	ovines/caprines	142 283	142 283	25	25	0	0,02	0	X
							Add a new row		

5.1.2.1 Targets on sampling animals

Targets on sampling for year : **2022**

							Target indicators		
Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
							Add a new row		

5.1.2.2 Targets on sampling herds

Targets on the sampling of herds for year : 2021

									Target indicators			
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
SLOVENIJA	Bovines	29 163	29 163	96	0	0	0	0	0,33	0	0	X
									Add a new row			

Targets on the sampling of herds for year : 2022

									Target indicators			
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
									Add a new row			

5.2 Targets on vaccination

Annex I.d: Programme for the control and eradication of bluetongue

Targets on vaccination for year : **2021**

					Targets on vaccination						
Region	Vaccine serotype	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
SLOVENIJA	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (k	bovines	29 163	482 018	29 163	29 163	485 000	645 000	325 000	160 000	X
SLOVENIJA	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (c	ovines/ca	7 955	142 283	7 955	7 955	112 000	119 000	105 000	7 000	X
								Add a new row			

Targets on vaccination for year : **2022**

					Targets on vaccination						
Region	Vaccine serotype	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
								Add a new row			

6. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

6.1 Cost of planned activities

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

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. *Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH*
2. *Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.*
3. *If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.*

Costs of the planned activities for year : 2021

1. Sampling

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
		1 110		0	no		0	X

2. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
		1 110		0	no		0	X
		50		0	no		0	X

3. Vaccines

Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (bovines)	645 000	0.96	619,200	yes	30	185 760	X
Vaccination	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	119 000	0.96	114,240	yes	30	34 272	X
				Add a new row				

Annex I.d: Programme for the control and eradication of bluetongue

4. Other costs

Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0			0	X
				Add a new row				

Total with Union funding request (€):	733,440	including	220,032
Total without Union funding request (€):	0		= requested EU contribution in €

Costs of the planned activities for year : **2022**

1. Sampling

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0			0	X

2. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0			0	X
				0			0	X

3. Vaccines

Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Vaccine dose used			0		30	0	X
				Add a new row				

4. Other costs

Annex I.d: Programme for the control and eradication of bluetongue

Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0			0	X

Add a new row

Total with Union funding request (€):	0	including	0
Total without Union funding request (€):	0		= requested EU contribution in €

6.2. 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 reimbursment/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) :

Sampling is peformed by veterinarians with concession. Sampling is paid by state budget.

Annex I.d: Programme for the control and eradication of bluetongue

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) :

All testing is done by National Veterinary Institute and is 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) :

/

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) :

Obligatory vaccination is performed only with the vaccines with market authorisation. It is performed by veterinary organisations with concession. Vaccination is paid by the state budget. All vaccinations must be entered in the CIS VET EPI system.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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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

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

Up to 45% - Based on Article 12, Point 5(a)ii of Regulation (EU) 2021/690 Eof the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

☒*yes*

☐*no*

4. 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.

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:

/

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
			Total size of attachments :	