



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

Annex III: Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

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.

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Member state : SLOVENIJA

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Community co-financing from beginning of : To end of

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

11/10/2021 09:50:46

Submission Number

1633938647590-17587



2. Description of the programme

Please give a short description of the programme (max. 32000 chars):

This is the multiannual programme for monitoring, control and eradication of BSE/TSE from 2021 - 2022. The tests for BSE/TSE will continue in the Republic of Slovenia under the following programme:

A. Bovine animals (BSE):

- in all the bovine animals, irrespective of their age, in the BSE suspect cases;
- in all the bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption, as referred to in point 2.2. of Part I of Chapter A to Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, which have not been born in a country indicated in the Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC, and which are aged over 30 months;
- in all the bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption, as referred to in the first and second indents of point 2.1. of Part I of Chapter A of Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and which are aged over 48 months;
- in fallen or killed bovine animals as referred to in point 3.1. of Part I of Chapter A of Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and which are aged over 48 months.

B. Ovine and caprine animals (TSE):

- in all the ovine and caprine animals, irrespective of their age, in the TSE suspect cases;
- in 2500 fallen or killed ovine and 500 fallen or killed caprine animals aged over 18 months, or in which more than two permanent incisor teeth have penetrated the gum, in compliance with Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and to fulfil and maintain criteria for the status of the country with negligible risk of Classical Scrapie
- in all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age, slaughtered for human consumption in approved slaughterhouses in order to fulfil and maintain criteria for the status of the country with negligible risk of Classical Scrapie
- in all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age, from Scrapie infected flocks (slaughtered or killed for destruction) – minimum sample size in accordance with Annex III and Annex VII to TSE Regulation;
- in all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age from flocks in eradication of Scrapie, slaughtered and non-slaughtered animals (two year surveillance period).
- in all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age, from flocks having a controlled or negligible risk status of Classical Scrapie, that have died or have been killed for reasons other than slaughter for human consumption in accordance to point 1.2.(f) and 1.3.(f) Annex VIII Regulation 999/2001 EC

C. Ovine and caprine animals (genotyping):

- genotyping of each positive TSE case in sheep,
- genotyping of each positive TSE case in goats (applicable from September 2021)
- genotyping under the requirements of eradication – genotyping and partial depopulation of infected flocks,
- genotyping of breeding rams under the framework of a breeding programme as established in Chapter C, Annex VII of TSE Regulation.

D. Eradication of TSE: killing and complete destruction of animals under the requirements of Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

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3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

Last year's No of cases	Total No	No of classical cases	No of atypical cases	No of undetermined cases
BSE case	0	0	0	0
Scrapie case (ovine)	0	0	0	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	0	0	0	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		03/04/2007	16/09/2015	0
Scrapie (ovine)		12/07/2010	21/04/2021	0
Scrapie (caprine)		23/02/2006	04/03/2015	0

Comments (if any)

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 cases of Classical BSE and one case of Atypical BSE were confirmed in Slovenia.

Five cases of Classical BSE were confirmed in fallen stock within the monitoring and surveillance programme, two cases were confirmed in healthy slaughtered cows and one case was found in a slaughtered animal showing clinical signs at ante-mortem examination.

In 2015 a case of Atypical BSE H - type was confirmed in fallen animal. The cow born in 2003 was sampled for BSE in the frame of active BSE surveillance (testing of fallen animals above 24 months).

TSE monitoring of ovine and caprine animals started in Slovenia in 2002. Until the end of 2020 we performed 34.850 TSE tests on ovine animals and 8.396 TSE tests on caprine animals older than 18 months. We confirmed 174 ovine and 4 caprine Classical Scrapie cases, and among them, 11 primary cases and 163 secondary cases.

Until the end of 2020 we confirmed 10 Atypical Scrapie cases in ovine animals and 1 Atypical Scrapie case in caprine animal. In 2021 we confirmed additionally two Atypical Scrapie cases in ovine animals.

4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for food safety, veterinary sector and plant protection (hereinafter referred to as: AFSVSPP) is in charge of the implementation of the programme. The supervision and control of the programme is conducted through AFSVSPP Regional Offices that are competent for the respective regions.

Every year, the minister, responsible for the veterinary sector, issues the Decree on the compulsory programmes of monitoring, surveillance and eradication of diseases, and on vaccination programmes, which are to be carried out during a particular year. For the implementation of this Decree, AFSVSPP (CA)

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prepares the compulsory instructions, laying down the methods of implementation, operators, and methods of informing and reporting on the progress made in carrying out such programmes. TSE samples from slaughtered bovine, caprine and ovine animals are taken by official veterinarians in approved slaughterhouses. TSE samples on fallen stock are taken in intermediate plants of Category I (necropsy centres) by pathologists of University of Ljubljana, Veterinary faculty, National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to as: NVI). Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take blood samples for genotyping, NVI pathologists are taking tissue samples for genotyping from fallen stock and NRL for TSE from TSE suspect animals. All samples are submitted to relevant laboratories of the NVI. For the purposes of implementing the above programmes and animal health monitoring, AFSVSPP has set up the information technology system called CIS VURS EPI, which enables the traceability of samples from the point of sampling to a final assessment of test results.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Programme shall be implemented in the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia, i.e. an area of 20,000 square kilometres, which is divided into 10 AFSVSPP Regional Offices for the needs of operations of official veterinary services.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

It is laid down in the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act, in Article 7(1), that the subject of veterinary controls shall be animals (including animals in establishments under this Act) at fairs, markets, shops and other sales and assembly points, exhibitions, sports events, enclosures for wild animals, herding and other public places where animals are deliberately assembled, and holdings, fairs, collection centres, assembly centres, pet animal shops, at transporters, dealers and in facilities, including installations and equipment intended for rearing and transporting animals, and in Article 7(5), that detailed conditions and the procedure of entry in the records, approval and registration are laid down by Community rules, or prescribed by the minister, unless specifically provided otherwise by Community rules.

The KGM-MID is an identification number of a holding, defining its location. It is granted to each holding upon its entry in the register of agricultural holdings.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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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.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act - VCCA (UL RS 93/05, 90/12 – ZdZPVHVVR, 23/13 – ZZZiv-C, 40/14 – ZIN-B in 22/18), 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 AFSVSPP. The authorised laboratory must immediately notify the relevant Regional Office of AFSVSPP of the diagnostic investigation results. In case of BSE, AFSVSPP shall immediately, and no later than within 24 hours, notify of the disease the International Office of Epizootic Diseases – OIE, and the European Commission. Notification shall include all the information required, and it shall be faxed or mailed or forwarded via the ADNS and WAHIS systems.

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Additionally, the notification of TSE-suspect cases is regulated in the Rules on certain measures for the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (UL RS 74/2013, 37/2014, 4/2016, 63/2016). Article 13 of these Rules stipulates that animal keeper shall notify the competent veterinary organisation of any TSE-suspect cases. The competent veterinarian shall immediately perform a visit to the holding in question, conduct clinical examination of the animal and, based on clinical picture, whether confirm or rule out the suspected disease. If the veterinarian cannot confirm the suspicion of TSE on the basis of clinical picture alone, and if practicable in the light of the state of health of the animal, clinical examination may be repeated. On having confirmed the clinical suspicion of TSE in the animal, the veterinarian shall notify thereof the relevant AFSVSP Regional Office, and prohibit the movements of the suspect animal from the holding. AFSVSP HQ must notify the disease to the International Office of Epizootic Diseases – OIE and the European Commission.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year **2021**

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals born in Ms listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	6 500	6 550
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	200	210
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	90	95
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		10	20

Targets for year **2022**

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals born in Ms listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	6 500	6 550
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	200	210
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	90	95
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		10	20

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4.6.2 Rapid tests on small ruminants

The sampling rules applicable for the monitoring of ovine and caprine animals slaughtered or not for human consumption (described below as healthy slaughtered/dead animals) are in compliance with provisions of Annex III, II, 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, in particular:

- Animals are over 18 months of age or have more than two permanent incisors,
- No over-representation of any group (origin, age, breed, production type, etc),
- Sampling representative of each region and season,
- Multiple sampling in the same flock avoided whenever possible,
- A system is in place to ensure that in successive sampling years, all officially registered holdings with more than 100 animals where TSE cases have never been detected are subject to TSE testing,
- A system is in place to check that animals are not being diverted from sampling (except derogation communicated to the Commission):

yes

no

If no please explain.

4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

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

85 000

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	300
Dead ovine animals (b)	2 100
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	80
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	10
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10

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Total number of tests	2 500
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Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	300
Dead ovine animals (b)	2 100
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	80
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10
Total number of tests	2 490

(a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation

(b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation

(c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

4.6.2.2 *Rapid tests on caprine animals*

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated

22 000

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	50
Dead caprine animals (b)	500
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	30
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	5
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5
Total number of tests	590

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
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Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	50
Dead caprine animals (b)	500
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	30
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5
Total number of tests	585

(a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation

(b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation

(c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

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

Targets for year **2021**

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

Targets for year **2022**

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

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

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	3
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	5
Total	8

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	3

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Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	5
Total	8

4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Adult sheep population

More than 750,000 animals

Less than or equal to 750,000 animals

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	5
Random genotyping	0

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	5
Random genotyping	0

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

BSE is officially confirmed where, after suspicion, the presence of disease is confirmed by the NRL on the basis of a histopathology, immunohistochemistry or another diagnostic method prescribed for the confirmation of BSE.

Measures in accordance to Article 13 and Annex VII Regulation 999/2001 EC will be applied.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	3

Targets for year **2022**

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	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	3

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in ovine and caprine animals

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

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

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	50
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	0
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	55

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	50
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	0
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	55

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

(max. 32000 chars):

Genotyping is a tool for the detection or identification of ovine animals that are resistant or susceptible to Classical Scrapie. In Slovenia, genotyping tests have been conducted since 2004, when we detected the first case of Classical Scrapie in ovine animals, and when we applied the method of culling animals with non-resistant genotypes within the Scrapie eradication procedure. Currently, the genotyping method is extensively used in the Scrapie eradication procedures upon detection of a TSE-positive animal in the flock as well as for the purposes of selection of TSE-resistant animals within the breeding programmes.

Selection of TSE-resistant animals within the breeding programmes was launched in Slovenia in 2006, and in 2010, all the breeding programmes were updated for the ovine breeds in Slovenia and breeding

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targets for the following five-year period of 2011 – 2015 were adopted.

With the year of 2015, the second 5-year period of implementation of the TSE-resistance selection has completed in Slovenia. In the beginning of 2016, the breeders have decided to change the selection strategy deciding not to subject to genotyping all the animals in the controlled flocks in the future, but to subject to genotyping as from 1.1.2016 only the male ovine animals (rams) from flock with high genetic merit. In the years to come, the entire TSE-resistance selection will be conducted via the rams only. Rams with TSE-non-resistant genotypes (NSP 4 and NSP5) are culled.

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

- Jezersko-Solcava breed,
- Istrian Pramenka breed,
- Bovec breed,
- Bela Krajina Pramenka breed,
- Improved Jezersko-Solcava/(Romanov) breed

Every year, AFSVSPP requires the genotyping to be conducted in accordance with the breeding programme and based on the Decree on carrying out of systematic surveillance of animal diseases and vaccination of animals. Every year, the breeders and/or breeding organisations submit to AFSVSPP Main Office a list of rams to be genotyped in accordance with the basic breeding programme. The list is accessible via the VOLOS computer application. All the test results are entered in the database which is managed centrally for the entire sphere of animal selection at the Biotechnical Faculty situated in Rodica.

Every AFSVSPP Regional Office has direct access (via password) to the Biotechnical Faculty database (http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/pls/oratest/drob_misc.vstop), where they may access the data on genotyping conducted and/or check the current situation at any relevant breeding holding.

Plan for 2021-2022

In the beginning of 2016, the breeders have decided to change the selection strategy deciding not to subject to genotyping all the animals in the controlled flocks in the future, but to subject to genotyping as from 1.1.2016 only the male ovine animals (rams). In the years to come, the entire TSE-resistance selection will be conducted via the rams only.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500
Total	500

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500

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Total	500
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5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of "The programme for monitoring, control and eradication of BSE/TSE in 2021 - 2022" in Slovenia we envisage 6700 TSE rapid tests in bovine animals, 2500 TSE rapid tests in ovine animals and 590 TSE rapid tests in caprine animals in 2021 and 2490 TSE rapid tests in ovine animals and 585 TSE rapid tests in caprine animals in 2022. In the period 2021 - 2022, we will continue with the eradication programme in small ruminants and with the breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep. Annually we will genotype 500 ovine animals in the framework of a breeding programme, and 50 animals in the framework of Scrapie eradication and 5 Scrapie cases. Compensations will be paid for 5 bovine animals and for 50 ovine and caprine animals.

5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)								
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	
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	0	12.77	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	6 550	12.77	83643.5	yes	45	37 639,57	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	210	12.77	2681.7	yes	45	1 206,77	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	95	12.77	1213.15	yes	45	545,92	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	20	12.77	255.4	yes	45	114,93	X

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2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	2 500	12.77	31925	yes	45	14 366,25	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	590	12.77	7534.3	yes	45	3 390,43	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Bovines	3	77.99	233.97	yes	45	105,29	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	15	77.99	1169.85	yes	45	526,43	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	8	145.87	1166.96	yes	45	525,13	X
5. Genotyping								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - monitoring and eradication measures	55	29.33	1613.15	yes	45	725,92	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	500	29.33	14665	yes	45	6 599,25	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	5	110.07	550.35	yes	45	247,66	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	29.33	0	yes	45	0	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter								

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Bovine animals culled and destroyed	3	1000	3000	yes	45	1 350	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	50	140	7000	yes	45	3 150	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0	100	0	yes	45	0	X
7. Chronic Wasting Disease								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0	no		0	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				156,652.33	including		70493.55	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0			= requested EU contribution in €	

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	0	12.77	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	6 550	12.77	83643.5	yes	45	37 639,57	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	210	12.77	2681.7	yes	45	1 206,77	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	95	12.77	1213.15	yes	45	545,92	X

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Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	20	12.77	255.4	yes	45	114,93	X
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	2 490	12.77	31797.3	yes	45	14 308,78	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	585	12.77	7470.45	yes	45	3 361,7	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Bovines	3	77.99	233.97	yes	45	105,29	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	15	77.99	1169.85	yes	45	526,43	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	8	145.87	1166.96	yes	45	525,13	X
5. Genotyping								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - monitoring and eradication measures	55	29.33	1613.15	yes	45	725,92	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	500	29.33	14665	yes	45	6 599,25	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	5	110.07	550.35	yes	45	247,66	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	29.33	0		45	0	X

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6. Compulsory culling/slaughter								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Bovine animals culled and destroyed	3	1000	3000	yes	45	1 350	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	50	140	7000	yes	45	3 150	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0	100	0	yes	45	0	X
7. Chronic Wasting Disease								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0			0	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				156,460.78	including	70407.35		
Total without Union funding request (€):				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

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5.3. Financial information

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

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

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

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who 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):

TSE samples from slaughtered bovine, caprine and ovine animals are taken by official veterinarians in approved slaughterhouses. TSE samples on fallen stock are taken in intermediate plants of Category I (necropsy centres) by pathologists of University of Ljubljana, Veterinary faculty, National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to as: NVI). Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take blood samples for genotyping, NVI pathologists are taking tissue samples for genotyping from fallen stock and NRL for TSE from TSE suspect animals. All samples are submitted to relevant laboratories of the NVI.

For the purposes of implementing the above programmes and animal health monitoring, UVHVVR has set up the information technology system called CIS VURS EPI, which enables the traceability of samples from the point of sampling to a final assessment of test results.

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)

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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

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(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable.

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

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

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

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

Based on provisions of Article 12, paragraph 5 a(ii) of the Regulation (EU) No 2021/690 - GNI per inhabitant is less than 90% of the Union average.

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3. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

yes

no

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:

/

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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 :	No attachmen