



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : FRANCE

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual :

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

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

05/12/2022 11:19:25

Submission Number

1670235566051-19039



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2. Description of the programme

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

En application de l'article 6 du règlement (CE) 999/2001 et de son annexe III, la France mettra en œuvre en 2023, une surveillance épidémiologique des EST sur les populations suivantes sur tout le territoire.

1. BOVINS

Dépistage exhaustif des catégories suivantes d'animaux :

- bovins suspects cliniques ;
- bovins « à risque », âgés de 48 mois et plus collectés à l'équarrissage, nés dans l'un des États membres figurant à l'annexe de la décision 2009/719/CE de la Commission ;
- bovins « à risque », âgés de 24 mois et plus collectés à l'équarrissage, qui ne sont pas nés dans l'un des États membres et territoires figurant à l'annexe de la décision 2009/719/CE de la Commission ;
- bovins abattus d'urgence ou accidentés, âgés de 48 mois et plus ;
- bovins « sains », nés avant le 01/01/2002 et nés dans l'un des États membres figurant à l'annexe de la décision 2009/719/CE de la Commission, conduits à l'abattoir ;
- bovins « sains », âgés de 30 mois et plus, nés dans un État ne figurant pas à l'annexe de la décision 2009/719/CE de la Commission, et conduits à l'abattoir ;
- bovins âgés de 24 mois et plus éliminés dans le cadre de la police sanitaire.

2. OVINS et CAPRINS

Dépistage :

- de tous les animaux suspects cliniques ;
- d'au moins 4 500 caprins et 4 500 ovins âgés de plus de 18 mois conduits à l'abattoir, ainsi que 15 000 caprins et 15 000 ovins âgés de plus de 18 mois équarris.

Surveillance d'un échantillon d'animaux âgés de plus de 18 mois parmi ceux éliminés dans le cadre de la police sanitaire (% selon grille communautaire).

In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and Annex III thereto, France shall implement epidemiological surveillance for TSEs in the following populations in 2023 in the whole territory.

1. BOVINE ANIMALS

Comprehensive screening of the following categories of animals:

- cattle with clinical suspicion ;
- risk bovine animals, aged 48 months and over collected at rendering plants, born in one of the Member States listed in the Annex to Commission Decision 2009/719/EC;
- risk bovine animals , aged 24 months and over collected for rendering, which were not born in one of the Member States and territories listed in the Annex to Commission Decision 2009/719/EC;
- risk bovine animals emergency slaughtered or injured cattle aged 48 months and over;
- healthy bovine animals, born before 01/01/2002 and born in one of the Member States listed in the Annex to Commission Decision 2009/719/EC, taken to the slaughterhouse;
- healthy bovine animals, aged 30 months and over, born in a State not listed in the Annex to Commission Decision 2009/719/EC, and taken to the slaughterhouse;
- bovine animals aged 24 months and over disposed of under animal health conditions.

2. OVINE and CAPRINE ANIMALS

Screening of /

- clinical suspect animals ;
- at least 4,500 goats and 4,500 sheep over 18 months of age for slaughter and 15,000 goats and 15,000

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sheep over 18 months of age for rendering.

Monitoring of a sample of animals over 18 months of age among those culled under the animal health system (% according to the Community scale);

The purpose of the TSE programme is to :

- maintain France's status as a country with negligible BSE risk,
- carry out surveillance in accordance with WHOA,
- conduct surveillance to achieve at least 100,000 points per year,
- continue genetic improvement of scrapie resistance to maintain the absence of classical scrapie cases and to reduce much more atypical scrapie cases.

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	3	0	3	0
Scrapie case (ovine)	7	0	7	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	1	0	1	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		24/03/2016	22/10/2021	00/00/000
Scrapie (ovine)		12/04/2016	16/03/2022	14/11/2013
Scrapie (caprine)		03/12/2018	16/03/2022	00/00/000

Comments (if any)

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) :

Direction générale de l'alimentation du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation

Directorate-General for Food of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

France (y compris la Corse et les départements d'outre-mer).

Dans chaque département, l'épidémiosurveillance des EST est placée sous la responsabilité du directeur départemental en charge de la protection des populations (services vétérinaires officiels) qui assure l'information et la coordination de l'ensemble des acteurs du réseau d'alerte, la centralisation et le transfert de l'information épidémiologique vers le laboratoire national de référence.

France (including Corsica and the overseas departments). In each department, the epidemiosurveillance of TSEs is the responsibility of the departmental director in charge of population protection (official veterinary services), who is responsible for informing and coordinating all the players in the alert network, centralising and transferring epidemiological information to the national reference laboratory.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Chaque exploitation détenant des bovins, ovins ou caprins est identifiée à l'aide d'un numéro national unique, individuel et pérenne, dit "numéro d'exploitation"[exemple FR01.001.001]. Ce numéro est attribué par les établissements de l'élevage (EdE), organismes sous la tutelle du ministère en charge de l'agriculture et maîtrise d'œuvre dans le domaine de l'identification.

Le recensement des exploitations est enregistré en base de données nationale d'identification (BNDI).

Each holding with cattle, sheep or goats is identified with a unique, individual and permanent national number, the so-called "holding number" [example FR01.001.001]. This number is allocated by the "établissements de l'élevage" (EdE), bodies under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and the prime contractor in the field of identification. The census of holdings is recorded in the national identification database (NIDB).

As the system in place for registration for bovine and small ruminant animals is concerned, France applies article 84 of EU regulation 2016/429:

- i) name and address of each operator;
 - (ii) location of the establishment and a description of its facilities
 - (iii) categories, species and number or quantities of terrestrial animals held or germinal products they intend to keep at the establishment, and the capacity of the establishment
 - (iv) the type of establishment; and
 - (v) any other characteristics of the establishment which may help to determine the risk it presents.
- Furthermore, each French operators complies with article 19 of EU regulation 2019/2035:
- (a) a unique registration number assigned to it
 - (b) date of registration with the competent authority
 - (c) name and address of the operator of the establishment
 - (d) address and geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the establishment
 - (e) a description of the facilities of the establishment;
 - (f) type of establishment;
 - (g) species, categories and number of terrestrial animals or hatching eggs held at the establishment

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(h) the period during which animals or hatching eggs are kept in the establishment, if the establishment is not permanently occupied, including seasonal occupation or occupation on the occasion of certain events

(i) the health status of the establishment, if the competent authority has granted it one

(j) restrictions on the movement of animals, hatching eggs or products to and from the establishment, where the competent authority applies such restrictions.

As the system in place for identification for bovine and small ruminant animals is concerned, France applies article 108 to 113 of EU regulation 2016/429 and 28 to 51 of EU regulation 2019/2035.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Chaque bovin et chaque petit ruminant possède un numéro d'identification national unique, individuel et pérenne, attribué par l'EdE. Ce numéro figure sur les deux repères auriculaires de chaque animal et sur le passeport qui accompagne chaque bovin lors de tout mouvement.

Les mouvements sont enregistrés dans la base informatique de données nationale d'identification individuellement pour les bovins et par lot pour les ovins/caprins.

Each bovine and small ruminant has a unique, individual and permanent national identification number assigned by the EdE. This number appears on the two ear tags of each animal and on the passport that accompanies each bovine animal during any movement. Movements are recorded in the national identification database individually for cattle and by batch for sheep/goats.

As the system in place for registration for bovine and small ruminant animals is concerned, France applies article 84 of EU regulation 2016/429:

i) name and address of each operator;

(ii) location of the establishment and a description of its facilities

(iii) categories, species and number or quantities of terrestrial animals held or germinal products they intend to keep at the establishment, and the capacity of the establishment

(iv) the type of establishment; and

(v) any other characteristics of the establishment which may help to determine the risk it presents.

Furthermore, each French operators complies with article 19 of EU regulation 2019/2035:

(a) a unique registration number assigned to it

(b) date of registration with the competent authority

(c) name and address of the operator of the establishment

(d) address and geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the establishment

(e) a description of the facilities of the establishment;

(f) type of establishment;

(g) species, categories and number of terrestrial animals or hatching eggs held at the establishment

(h) the period during which animals or hatching eggs are kept in the establishment, if the establishment is not permanently occupied, including seasonal occupation or occupation on the occasion of certain events

(i) the health status of the establishment, if the competent authority has granted it one

(j) restrictions on the movement of animals, hatching eggs or products to and from the establishment, where the competent authority applies such restrictions.

As the system in place for identification for bovine and small ruminant animals is concerned, France applies article 108 to 113 of EU regulation 2016/429 and 28 to 51 of EU regulation 2019/2035.

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4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Toute suspicion d'EST chez les bovins, ovins et caprins doit obligatoirement être déclarée (arrêtés du 4 décembre 1990 pour l'ESB et du 2 juillet 2009 pour les petits ruminants) et donne lieu à l'application de mesures de police sanitaire pour lesquelles sont prévues des dispositions financières.

L'arrêté ministériel du 3 décembre 1990 établit, outre les mesures d'éradication dans les foyers, un réseau national d'épidémiologie de l'ESB. Ce réseau organise la détection des suspicions cliniques de la maladie.

Dans chaque département, l'épidémiologie des EST est placée sous la responsabilité du directeur départemental en charge de la protection des populations (services vétérinaires officiels) qui assure l'information et la coordination de l'ensemble des acteurs du réseau d'alerte, la centralisation et le transfert de l'information épidémiologique vers le laboratoire national de référence.

Any suspicion of TSE in cattle, sheep and goats must be declared (Decrees of 4 December 1990 for BSE and 2 July 2009 for small ruminants) and gives rise to the application of animal health measures for which financial provisions are provided.

The Ministerial Order of 3 December 1990 establishes, in addition to eradication measures in outbreaks, a national BSE epidemiological surveillance network. This network organises the detection of clinical suspicions of the disease.

In each department, the epidemiology of TSEs is placed under the responsibility of the departmental director in charge of population protection (official veterinary services), who is responsible for informing and coordinating all the players in the alert network, and for centralising and transferring epidemiological information to the national reference laboratory.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year

2023

	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	252	450	450
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	201 000	201 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	0	0
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		5	5

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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.

1 040 000

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	5 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	15 000
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	500
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5

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Total number of tests	20 505
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- (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 .

925 000

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	5 000
Dead caprine animals (b)	15 000
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	500
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	20 505

- (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

2023

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	10
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	20

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

2023

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	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	5
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	10
Total	15

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

2023

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	50
Random genotyping	520

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

Conformément aux articles 12 et 13 du règlement (CE) 999/2001 et de son annexe VII, sur l'ensemble du territoire.

In accordance with Articles 12 and 13 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and Annex VII thereto, throughout the whole territory.

BSE clinical suspect cattle shall be euthanised and destroyed after brain sampling.

Bovine animals that do not test negative to a rapid test are considered suspect.

The farms where these cattle were kept in their first year of life are placed under surveillance by prefectural order as soon as the disease is suspected. No cattle may enter or leave the farm without authorisation from the health authorities. All animals are registered in the NIDB.

In the event of confirmation, the holding is placed under an order declaring infection and the animals belonging to the cohort of the affected animal, as defined in Annex I of Regulation (EC) 999/2001, are marked. They must be destroyed within one month.

It is estimated that it is possible to confirm about 5 cases of BSE per year, which represents about 50 cohort animals to be destroyed. Given the low number of BSE cases, the number of animals to be destroyed can vary greatly.

Les bovins suspects cliniques d'ESB sont euthanasiés et détruits après le prélèvement d'encéphale.

Les bovins ayant obtenu un résultat non négatif à un test rapide sont considérés comme suspects.

Les exploitations dans lesquelles ces bovins ont séjourné dans leur première année de vie sont mises sous surveillance par arrêté préfectoral dès la suspicion de la maladie. Aucun bovin ne peut y pénétrer

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ou en sortir sans autorisation des autorités sanitaires. Tous les animaux sont recensés en lien avec la base de données nationale de l'identification BDNI.

En cas de confirmation, l'exploitation est mise sous arrêté portant déclaration d'infection et les animaux appartenant à la cohorte de l'animal atteint, telle que définie à l'annexe I du règlement (CE) 999/2001, sont marqués. Leur destruction doit être réalisée dans le mois qui suit.

Il est estimé possible de confirmer environ 5 cas d'ESB par an, ce qui représente environ 50 animaux de cohorte à éliminer. Compte tenu du faible nombre de cas d'ESB, le nombre d'animaux à éliminer peut varier dans de grandes proportions.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	50

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Conformément aux articles 12 et 13 du règlement (CE) 999/2001 et de son annexe VII.

Pour les caprins, les dispositions de police sanitaire applicables aux cheptels atteints de tremblante classique sont les suivantes :

- un arrêté préfectoral de déclaration d'infection (APDI) est pris dès la confirmation du premier cas ;
- euthanasie de tous les animaux du cheptel, avec dépistage, puis destruction.

Pour les ovins, les dispositions de police sanitaire applicables aux cheptels atteints de tremblante classique sont les suivantes :

- un arrêté préfectoral de déclaration d'infection (APDI) est pris dès la confirmation du premier cas ;
- tous les ovins du cheptel ou des cheptels concernés sont recensés et leur génotype est établi afin de déterminer leurs degrés de résistance à la tremblante ;
- les ovins présentant un génotype sensible et très sensible sont marqués, euthanasiés et détruits ;
- seul le lait des ovins de génotype ARR/X peut être destiné à la consommation humaine et animale, le lait des autres brebis doit être exclus de la consommation animale ;
- les ovins non marqués sont conservés ;
- une désinfection des locaux est réalisée ;
- le repeuplement est effectué en utilisant des ovins résistants ;
- une surveillance est maintenue durant deux ans puis l'APDI est levé.

In accordance with Articles 12 and 13 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and Annex VII thereto.

For goats, the animal health provisions applicable to flocks affected by classical scrapie are as follows

- a prefectural order declaring infection (APDI) is issued as soon as the first case is confirmed;
- euthanasia of all animals in the flock, with screening, and then destruction.

For sheep, the animal health provisions applicable to flocks with classical scrapie are as follows

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- a prefectoral order declaring infection (APDI) is issued as soon as the first case is confirmed;
- all sheep in the affected flock(s) are identified and genotyped to determine their degree of resistance to scrapie;
- sheep with a susceptible and highly susceptible genotype are marked, euthanised and destroyed;
- only milk from sheep of the ARR/X genotype may be used for human and animal consumption, milk from other ewes must be excluded from animal consumption;
- unmarked sheep are kept ;
- disinfection of the premises is carried out;
- restocking is carried out using resistant sheep;
- surveillance is maintained for two years and then the APDI is lifted.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	500
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	0
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	500

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) :

Le programme permet, en application de l'article 6 bis du règlement (CE) 999/2001, de répondre aux objectifs suivants :

- produire, à court ou moyen terme, suffisamment de béliers homozygotes résistants (ARR/ARR) pour assurer le renouvellement des élevages de production (objectif prioritaire) ;
- ne pas affecter l'effort de sélection sur les performances zootechniques afin de ne pas affecter la performance des élevages ;
- préserver la variabilité génétique des races.

La mise en œuvre de ce programme s'appuie sur les schémas de sélection organisés pour chacune des races ovines en France.

Quatre volets sont nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs précités :

1. éliminer du noyau de sélection l'allèle VRQ d'hypersensibilité à la tremblante classique ;
2. fournir des béliers homozygotes résistants ARR/ARR pour les cheptels infectés de tremblante ;
3. accroître la fréquence de l'allèle ARR dans les bases de sélection, avec un objectif de 100% de géniteurs mâles ARR/ARR ;
4. diffuser des béliers ARR/ARR dans tous les élevages pour la production d'animaux au moins hétérozygotes.

Des programmes de génotypage sont ainsi définis chaque année pour chacune des races en fonction de

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leurs caractéristiques propres.

Le nombre de 20 000 génotypages par an est réparti sur les cheptels du noyau de sélection, et sur les béliers de diffusion.

L'absence de forme classique de tremblante chez le mouton depuis 6 ans, montre l'efficacité du programme.

The breeding programme makes it possible, pursuant to Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, to meet the following objectives :

- producing, in the short or medium term, enough homozygous resistant rams (ARR/ARR) to ensure the renewal of production herds (priority objective);
- preventing to affect the performance of the flocks thanks to the selection effort on zootechnical performance;
- preserving genetic variability of breeds.

The implementation of this programme is based on the selection schemes organised for each of the sheep breeds in France.

Four components are necessary to achieve the above objectives:

1. eliminating the VRQ allele for classical scrapie hypersensitivity from the selection nucleus;
2. providing homozygous ARR/ARR resistant rams for scrapie infected flocks;
3. increasing the frequency of the ARR allele in the breeding database, with a target of 100% ARR/ARR male sires;
4. widespreading ARR/ARR rams to all hards for the production of at least heterozygous animals.

Genotyping programmes are thus defined each year for each of the breeds according to their specific characteristics.

The number of about 20,000 genotypings per year is distributed over the core selection flocks and the distribution rams.

The absence of the classical form of scrapie in sheep for the last 6 years shows the effectiveness of the programme.

The project manager of the selection scheme, namely the national breed selection and promotion unit (UPRa) or the body approved to maintain the herd book, coordinates and controls the implementation of the racial selection programme for the breed or breeds for which it is approved. Within the framework of the national genetic improvement programme for scrapie resistance and in accordance with the procedures defined by the racial selection programme, pure-bred ovine breeding animals which are to be genotyped for the PrP gene must be genotyped by a laboratory approved for this purpose. Animals with a susceptible genotype detected within the framework of the racial selection programme will be slaughtered insofar as these animals can be replaced by sheep of the same breed with a resistant genotype.

Any newly qualified animal known to carry the VRQ allele (by genotyping or by inference from the genotype of related animals) must be classified as 'unrecognised'. It can therefore no longer be marketed for breeding purposes. The words "scrapie-susceptible genotype" must appear on any certificate issued by the UPRa or the organisation approved for keeping the herd book and relating to an animal with a susceptible genotype within the meaning of Article 1 of the present order.

The supervisor of the selection scheme, i.e. the UPRa or the body approved to maintain the herd book, shall issue a zootechnical certificate for the recognition of resistance to transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in sheep flocks to any farm using qualified breeding animals which so requests.

This zootechnical recognition shall consist of three levels:

- (a) level I: flocks composed entirely of sheep of the ARR/ARR genotype;

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- (b) Level II: flocks whose progeny are exclusively descended from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype;
(c) level III: flocks whose progeny are exclusively of rams of the ARR/XXX genotype (XXX = / SRV).

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	6 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	13 000
Total	19 000

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

As describe un table 5.2 here is detailed analysis of the costs.

- 201 455 rapid tests on bovine animals are planned.
- 20 505 x 2 rapid tests on small ruminant animals are planned.
- 20 tests for bovine animals and 10 tests for ovine and caprine ones are planned.
- 15 molecular tests are planned.
- 20 020 standard genotyping tests are planned.
- 50 standard genotyping tests are planned.
- As there was an error in table 6 for compulsory culling, we should add that we plan 50 bovine animals and 500 ovine or caprine animals might be culled.

5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2023

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)

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):

Dans les centres d'équarrissage, les vétérinaires sanitaires agréés (vétérinaires officiels) effectuent les prélèvements. Dans les abattoirs, les services en charge de l'inspection sanitaire officielle des animaux et des viandes, rattachés à la Direction départementale en charge de la protection des populations (autorités locales) effectuent les prélèvements.

Le matériel de prélèvement ainsi que les frais vétérinaires sont intégralement payés par les Directions départementale en charge de la protection des populations. Les flux financiers sont les suivants : délégations de crédits par la direction générale de l'alimentation vers les directions régionales de l'alimentation, de l'agriculture et de la forêt, lesquelles délèguent à leur tour vers les directions départementales en charge de la protection des populations. Ce principe est le même pour tout paiement réalisé par les services de l'État français en charge de la protection des populations.

In rendering plants, approved health veterinarians (official veterinarians) take samples. In slaughterhouses, the services in charge of the official sanitary inspection of animals and meat, attached to the Departmental Directorate in charge of population protection (local authorities) carry out the sampling.

The sampling equipment and veterinary costs are paid in full by the Departmental Directorates in charge of population protection. The financial flows are as follows: delegation of credits by the Directorate-General for Food to the Regional Directorates for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, which in turn delegate to the Departmental Directorates in charge of population protection. This principle is the same for any payment made by the French State services in

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charge of population protection.

Slaughterhouses are private company and the reimbursement of EU co-financing is distributed to them.

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):

Dans les centres d'équarrissage, les laboratoires agréés par la DGAL effectuent l'examen des échantillons officiels et les coûts liés à ces tests sont intégralement payés par le budget de l'État pour un montant maximal de 40 euros.

Dans les abattoirs, les laboratoires agréés par la DGAL effectuent l'examen des échantillons officiels. Concernant les bovins, une contribution de l'État à hauteur de 7,40 € est attribué aux laboratoires, le reste des coûts liés à ces tests bovins étant assuré par les abattoirs. Concernant les petits ruminants, les coûts liés à ces tests sont intégralement payés par le budget de l'État pour un montant maximal de 40 euros.

Les analyses de confirmation et de discrimination réalisés par le laboratoire national de référence sont payés par la DGAL.

Toutes les analyses de génotypages sont réalisées par LABOGENA et payées par le Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation au prix unique de 20 €.

In rendering plants, laboratories approved by the DGAL carry out the examination of official samples and the costs related to these tests are fully paid by the State budget up to a maximum amount of 40 euros.

In slaughterhouses, laboratories approved by the DGAL carry out the examination of official samples. For cattle, a State contribution of €7.40 is allocated to the laboratories, with the remainder of the costs associated with these cattle tests being covered by the slaughterhouses. For small ruminants, the costs of these tests are fully paid by the State budget up to a maximum amount of €40.

Confirmatory and discriminatory analyses performed by the national reference laboratory are paid for by the DGAL.

All genotyping analyses are carried out by LABOGENA and paid for by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food at a single price of €20.

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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):

Une indemnisation de la valeur marchande est attribuée par l'Etat français pour l'abattage des bovins et petits ruminants concernés par les mesures de police sanitaire. Une expertise de la valeur des animaux est conduite, dans le respect des prescriptions de l'arrêté du 30 mars 2001, ainsi que l'arrêté du 24 juillet 2009 spécifique à la tremblante qui définissent les barèmes d'indemnisation. Elle est soumise aux respect des exigences des dispositions de police sanitaire et à l'élimination des animaux dans un délai d'un mois.

Compensation for the market value is awarded by the French State for the slaughter of cattle and small ruminants affected by animal health measures. An assessment of the value of the animals is carried out in compliance with the requirements of the decree of 30 March 2001 and the decree of 24 July 2009 specific to scrapie which define the compensation scales. It is subject to compliance with the requirements of the animal health provisions and to the elimination of the animals within one month.

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):

Non applicable

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):

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.

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:

About 4.61 rapid tests on bovine animals, the proposal for 2023 concerns healthy bovine animals born before 1/1/2022, which means bovine animals older than 240 months in January 2023 and older than 252 months in December 2023. We didn't submit for younger bovine animals. The Commission Decision 2009/719/EC allows to stop testing healthy slaughtered bovine animals older than 72 months, nevertheless, it doesn't prohibit to test bovines older than 240 months. Furthermore, date 1/1/2002 is the date of total feed ban, thus we consider it's important to focus on the bovine animals born before 1/1/2002 for those very few which are still alive.

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Attachments

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- 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.

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