

EUROPEAN HEALTH AND DIGITAL EXECUTIVE AGENCY (HaDEA)

Department A Health and Food Unit A2 EU4Health/SMP

Food 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

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Member state :	CESKA REPUBLIKA			
Disease	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopat	thies		
This program is	multi annual : no on co-financing from beginning :	2023	To end of	2023
1. Contact data		Phone		
Email		Your job type within the CA:		#

Submission Date

30/11/2022 14:51:04

Submission Number

1669816264687-18927

2. Description of the programme

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

The aim of the programme is to detect any case of TSE and prevent them from entering the food or feed chain thus, eventually, eradicating the diseases and preventing them from causing hazard to public or animal health. The programme is lay down in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001, as amended, of the European Parliament and of the Council ("TSE Regulation") and in accordance with the Commission Decision 2009/719/EC, as amended.

The TSE programme covers:

- 1. Sampling and testing of all bovine animals born in Bulgaria, Romania or in third countries which are slaughtered for human consumption and they are over 30 months of age (Annex III, Chapter A, part I, point 2.2. of TSE Regulation);
- 2. Sampling and testing of all bovine animals over 48 months of age born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC which have died or been killed (Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 3.1. of TSE Regulation);
- 3. Sampling and testing of all bovine animals over 24 months of age NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC which have died or been killed (Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 3.1. of TSE Regulation);
- 4. Sampling and testing of all bovine animals over 24 months of age subject to emergency slaughter or with observations at ante mortem inspection (Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1. of TSE Regulation);
- 5. Sampling and testing of all fallen stock of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age (Annex III, Chapter A, part II, point 3. of TSE regulation);
- 6. Sampling and testing of suspect bovine or ovine and caprine animals only in case the animals showing the nervous symptoms, regardless of age.

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		04/05/2009	19/12/2007	25/03/2009
Scrapie (ovine)		31/01/2008	21/04/2017	0
Scrapie (caprine)		0	0	0

Comments (if any)

In the Czech Republic did not confirm a positive case in 2021 (BSE nor TSE).

First occurrence of BSE was reported in the Czech Republic during the year 2001. Since this time a comprehensive national surveillance programme has been adjusted and applied. Thirty positive cases of BSE have been recorded in the Czech Republic to the end of the year 2009. Since 2009 none positive case of BSE was detected. Since 2015 Czech Republic has OIE certificate for BSE status as country with negligible risk for BSE.

The first outbreak of scrapie was detected in 2002. Since that time till end of 2017, totally 62 scrapie cases (54 classical scrapie cases and 8 atypical scrapie cases) were detected. Last case of classical scrapie was in 2008.

4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA), which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA coordinates the activities of 14th Regional Veterinary Administrations.

The competent authority (SVA) confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when request by the Commission.

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

(тах.	32000	chars)	
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The program will be applied in whole territory of the Czech Republic.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in accordance with article No. 84 of the European Parliament and of the Council on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law'). In the same way the requirements based on the Czech legislation corresponds to the aforementioned article of the Animal Health Law. Registration of holdings is regulated by the provisions of the act No. 154/2000 Coll., as amended (the Breeding Act) and corresponding Decree No. 136/2004 Coll. laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by the Breeding Act. All holdings shall be registered in the Czech central register of holdings.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Bovine, caprine and ovine animals in the Czech Republic are individually identified in accordance with

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs, and with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals. In the same way the requirements based on the Czech legislation (act No. 154/2000 Coll., as amended, the Breeding Act) corresponds to the aforementioned regulation. Bovine, caprine and ovine animals in the Czech Republic are registered in the Czech central register of animals in accordance to the provisions of the Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No. 136/2004 Coll. laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by the Breeding Act.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures in place are to the provisions of the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999, as amended that is in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001. In the case of positive test result all the measures required by Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 will be applied. The compulsory notification of TSE disease is obvious. Positive animal in the herd as well as cohort animals and progeny of the positive animal are killed, tested for BSE and completely destroyed. No parts of the animals can end up at the food or feed chain. Food that may transmit the disease are traced and pulled back from retail.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year 2023

	Age (in months) above	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		0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	19 000	19 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	100	100
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	100	100
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		4	4

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 pleas	se explain.		
4.6.2.1	Rapid tests o	on ovine animals	
	Estimated populat	tion of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.	200 000

Targets for year 2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	0	
Dead ovine animals (b)	1 500	
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation		
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	100	
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0	
Suspect animals (c)	3	

Total number of tests 1 603

(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

37 000

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	100
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and	d VII of the TSE regulation
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	100
Caprine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	2
Total number of tests	202

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

4.6.3 Confirmatory tests <u>other than rapid tests</u> 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	4
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	5

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

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

⁽c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	3
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	2
Total	5

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	3
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):

In the case of confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals in the Czech Republic, the measures in accordance with article 13 of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 and Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 (Chapter B, point 1a) and point 2.1.) shall apply.

The all parts of the body of the positive bovine animal shall be completely destroyed. If the positive animal is find at the slaughterhouse at least the carcase immediately preceding and two carcases immediately following the positive animal are destroyed.

At the holding of positive animals an inquiry shall be carried out to identify all animals at risk. The inquiry must identify:

- All other ruminants on the holding where a positive TSE case was confirmed;
- Where the disease was confirmed in a female animal, its progeny born within two years prior to, or after, clinical onset of the disease;
- All animals of the cohort of the animal in which the disease was confirmed;
- The possible origin of the disease;
- Other animals on the holding where a positive TSE case was confirmed;
- Holdings and animals in them, which have may become infected by TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination sours as positive holding;
- The movement of potentially contaminated feeding stuffs, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted TSE agent to or from the holding;
- All animals and products of animal origin that have been identified as being at risk by the inquiry, shall be killed, tested for BSE and completely destroyed.

Following further measures according to article 13 of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 and Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 (Chapter B, point 1a) and point 2.1.) shall apply.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	100

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

In the case of confirmation of a TSE case in ovine and caprine animals in the Czech Republic, the measures in accordance with article 13 of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 and Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 (Chapter B, point 1 b) and points 2.2., 2.3., 3 and/or 4) shall apply.

In the case of confirmation of classical scrapie in ovine or caprine animals in the Czech Republic the measures in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. shall apply:

- movement of animals from/or to holding is prohibited;
- either the killing and complete destruction of all animals, embryos and ova; or
- the killing and complete destruction of all animals, embryos and ova with the exception of:
 - a) breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype,
 - b) breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele, and
 - c) sheep carrying at least one ARR allele which is intended solely for slaughter,
 - d) caprine animals carrying at least one of the following alleles: K222, D146 and S146;
- investigation of possible source of disease (feed)
- testing of culled animals in accordance with point 5, part II, Chapter A, Annex III of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001.

In the case of confirmation of BSE in ovine or caprine animals measures in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 (Chapter B, point 2.2.1.) shall apply.

Following the measures according to the mentioned points 2.2.1. or 2.2.2 of Chapter B, Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001, the measures according to point 3 or 4 of Chapter B, Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 shall apply in the holding.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number	
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	150	
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	150	
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	150	

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):

The Breeding programme includes conditions in accordance with Chapter C of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001:

The minimum requirements for participating flocks shall be the following:

- (a) all animals in the flock that are to be genotyped shall be individually identified using secure means;
- (b) all rams intended for breeding within the flock shall be genotyped before being used for breeding;
- (c) any male animal carrying the VRQ allele shall be slaughtered or castrated, within six months following the determination of its genotype; any such animal shall not leave the holding except for slaughter;
- (d) female animals that are known to carry the VRQ allele shall not leave the holding except for slaughter;
- (e) male animals, including semen donors used for artificial insemination, other than those certified under the breeding programme, shall not be used for breeding within the flock.

Breeding programme is created by Czech breeding association of ovine and caprine animals in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture. The breeding programme includs farms producing breed animals (high genetic merit). On farm may be introduced only these animals for a breeding:

- (a) male sheep of the risk group I, II and III (if has ARQ alel);
- (b) female sheep of the risk group I, II and III;

The selection of animals for genotyping is performed by Czech breeding association after visual selection of basic breeding standards for each ovine breed. The list of animals intended for genotyping is consequently approved by State Veterinary Administration. The laboratory examination of listed animals is performed by State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava (National Reference Laboratory for TSEs).

The genotyp for risk groups: I = ARR/ARR; II = ARR/ARQ, ARR/ARH, ARR/AHQ; III = AHQ/AHQ, ARH/ARH, ARH/ARQ, AHQ/ARH, AHQ/ARQ, ARQ/ARQ.

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	1 500
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 000
Total	2 500

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

There were about 1 421 500 cattle animals in the Czech Republic at 31. 12. 2021. The overall structure of the cattle population has remained the same during the last few years and no major changes. The number of sheeps and goats is approximatelly the same as in last few yeras. Thus the number of animals subjected to TSE testing in 2023 is not expected to change dramatically from the year 2021 or 2022 unless the EC monitoring programmes will be changed.

An estimate of 25 000 bovine animals, 2000 sheeps and 700 goats will be tested in 2023. All fallen stock and emergency slaughtered cattle over 24 months of age and all heatlthy slaughtered cattle over 30 months of age (born in third countries or in Romania and Bulgaria) will be tested, if the current legislation remains unchanged. All fallen stock over 18 months of ovine and caprine animals to be tested in the framework of the national scrapie control programme.

An estimated of 2500 sheeps are planned to be subject to prion protein genotyping in the framework of the breeding programme.

The costs of analysis in 2023 will be propably the same as in 2021.

5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year:

2023

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):

Sampling for TSE examination is realised by official (state) veterinarians. Sampling for genotyping in ovine animals is realised by private veterinarians and they are paid by farmers. So, the State pay the laboratory examination only.

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 TSE samples and samples for genotyping are examinated in the three State Veterinary Institutes and the examination is paid by State Veterinary Administration (from 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):

Compensation due the disease eradication is paid on central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from State budget). It is in accordance with § 67 of the Act No. 166/1999 Col. (Veterinary Act).

§67

- (1) The keeper shall obtain a compensation of costs and losses incurred in consequence of emergency veterinary measures imposed with a view to eradicate any of the dangerous contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to humans listed in Annex 2 to this Act and prevent its spread, and/or under detection of the agent of such contagious disease or disease, on condition that the measures applied immediately include at least the isolation of animals on the holding and the ban on their movement from the time of suspicion of the presence of the contagious disease and following the confirmation of the disease.
- (2) The compensation pursuant to Paragraph 1 shall include reimbursements for the following:
- a) expenses for killing or slaughtering infected or suspect animals of receptive species and for safe disposal of their cadavers; in substantiated cases the compensation shall include reimbursements for the safe disposal of their products as well,
- b) a killed or slaughtered animal,
- c) for the cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation and rodent control of the holding and of its equipment,
- d) ordered vaccinations,
- e) for observance of measures in protection zones and measures for prevention of the spread of a contagious disease,
- f) for the observance of measures during the waiting period established before the contagious disease is declared eliminated and before re-stocking of the holding.
- (3) In the case of a contagious disease or disease communicable from animals to humans stated in the Legislation of the European Communities governing the expenses in veterinary field 34b), the following reimbursements shall be provided as well:
- a) for the destruction of contaminated feedingstuffs and contaminated equipment of the holding, which cannot be disinfected in accordance with, Paragraph 2 Letter c),
- b) of the proven losses caused by outage of livestock production during the implementation of emergency veterinary measures imposed and in connection with the measures.
- (4) In the case of a dangerous contagious disease affecting bees, the reimbursement shall include the equipment of the beekeeper, related working aids, beehives and their accessories, destroyed or deteriorated because of the emergency veterinary measures ordered.
- (5) The compensation referred to in Paragraph 1 shall not be provided whenever the keeper evades his obligations to notify the Regional Veterinary

Administration of a suspected presence of the dangerous contagious disease, evades other serious obligations imposed on the keeper by this Act with a view to prevent any occurrence and spread of a dangerous contagious disease and to eradicate such, or evades the protection and eradication measures imposed.

- 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):

The vaccination against TSE is not avalaible yet.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

No essential measures are implemented.

Annex 111. Programme for the control and cradication of Transmissible Sponghorm Encephalopatines
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
\square 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:
No additional measures have been put in place.

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.

List of all attachments

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