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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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : ELLADA

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : 2023 To end of 2023

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date **Submission Number**

09/12/2022 15:22:07 **1670592140699-19253**

2. Description of the programme

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

I. Services involved and their responsibilities for implementing the TSEs programme

For the purposes of implementing the TSEs programme the Services involved and their responsibilities and competence will continue to be as follows:

1. The Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, which shall:
a) Co-ordinate and manage the programme throughout the country, specific provisions included.
b) Collect and process all data obtained in the framework of the programme, at national level and inform the competent services of the European Commission regarding its implementation.
c) Create the appropriate legal basis for the implementation of the measures provided for in the programme.
d) Secure and allocate funds and resources required for the implementation of the programme.
e) Organize training courses, addressed to the personnel of the services involved with the implementation of the programme, providing the latest knowledge pertaining to the diagnosis, the interpretation of laboratory results and the epidemiology of the disease.

2. The Regional & Local Veterinary Services, which shall:
a) Be responsible for the surveillance and control of TSEs throughout their region.
b) Collect and dispatch the appropriate samples to the competent laboratories conducting diagnostic tests for the detection of the BSE agent in accordance with the provisions of Annex B.
c) Carry out clinical examination of animals prior to slaughter in order to prevent BSE suspect animals from being slaughtered.
d) Supervise removal, identification and disposal of specific risk materials at the slaughterhouses.
e) Keep a registry of animals dying on the holdings, supervise their removal and disposal and ensure collection and consignment of the appropriate samples to the laboratories for the detection of the BSE agent.
f) Implement all measures and actions, provided for in the programme, in case of BSE suspicion or confirmation in a bovine holding.
g) Conduct an epidemiological investigation upon confirmation of TSE with a view to trace all epidemiologically linked animals and in compliance with the provisions of the national legislation in force.
h) Keep, for seven years, a registry of all actions taken, and results thereof, in the framework of the programme.
i) Organize information campaigns addresed to veterinarians, breeders' associations and all other parties involved with the programme, about its objectives, the content and the measures provided therein.

3. The TSEs National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for the implementation of approved a TSEs rapid, confirmatory and discriminatory test that is the Veterinary Laboratory of Larissa of the Directorate of Veterinary Centre of Thessaloniki (MRDF).
The geographical areas within the competence of NRL are listed in Annex I Chapter C.
In the course of the implementation of the programme the NRL is responsible for the following:
a) Examination of all samples collected from TSEs clinical suspect animals with the use of confirmatory TSEs tests as mentioned in Annex I Chapter A and B.
b) Examination of all positive samples that are dispatched from the Authorized Laboratories for TSEs by

means of confirmatory tests as mentioned above.
c) Examination of all samples regarded as positive scrapie index cases, by means of immune-blotting, for the differentiation of classical scrapie from atypical scrapie.
d) Examination of all samples regarded as positive scrapie cases, by means of a discriminatory test (CEA), for differentiating scrapie from BSE.
e) Determination of the prion protein genotype:
i. of every TSE positive sheep
ii. of sheep in infected flocks
iii. in at least 1560 random samples of male sheep once every three years.
f) Reception and check of the rapid tests' reagents and distribution of them to the Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs.
g) Cooperation with the Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs for a uniform implementation of the diagnostic tests for the screening for TSEs and for the accreditation of the correct implementation of the diagnostic tests for TSEs.
h) Participation in "ring" tests among the NRL of the EU and cooperation with the EU Reference Laboratory for TSEs.
i) Keeping updated on international scientific developments in the field of diagnosis and control of TSEs and adaptation of its diagnostic methods and protocols accordingly.
k) Storage of the isolated BSE infectious agents or the tissues containing them, originating from confirmed BSE cases.
l) Maintenance, for a seven-year period, of a record of all data pertaining to the tests carried out and information on samples examined, as well as photographs of Western Blot results and updating of the database kept in the Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, with the tests carried out, on a monthly basis or immediately in the case of positive or inconclusive results.
m) Cooperation with the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (Animal Health Directorate, MRDF), as well as with the Regional Veterinary Services, at all levels of the programme's implementation.

4. The Authorized Laboratories for the implementation of approved TSEs rapid tests that are the following:
a) Veterinary Laboratory of Ioannina of the Directorate of Veterinary Centre of Thessaloniki, MRDF.
b) TSE Laboratory of the Department of Molecular Diagnostics, FMD, Virological, Rickettsial & Exotic Diseases of the Directorate of Veterinary Centre of Athens, MRDF.
c) TSE Laboratory of the Department of Virological & Rickettsial Diseases and TSEs of the Directorate of Veterinary Centre of Thessaloniki, MRDF.
The geographical areas within the competence of each of the abovementioned laboratories are listed in Annex I Chapter C.
In the course of the implementation of the programme each laboratory authorized for the implementation of approved TSEs rapid tests is responsible for the following:
a) Examination of all samples collected from slaughtered and dead ruminants by means of approved rapid TSE tests, in accordance with Annex I Chapter A and B.
b) In case of a positive or inconclusive result of a rapid test, dispatch of the sample examined, to the competent National Reference Laboratory for further examination by means of appropriate methods.
c) Sending of the tests results to the dispatching Veterinary Services
d) Cooperation with the competent Regional Veterinary Authorities, as well as the National Reference Laboratory, at all levels of the implementation of the programme.
e) Maintenance, for a seven year period, of a record of all data pertaining to the tests carried out and information on samples examined.

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

II. Brief description of the BSE surveillance programme:

A. Subject to examination for the detection of the BSE agent are bovine animals of the following classes:

1. Bovines slaughtered for human consumption
1.1 All bovine animals over 24 (not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC) or 48 (born in Ms listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC) months of age shall be tested for BSE when:
– they undergo an emergency slaughter or
– the ante mortem inspection detects signs of accidents or serious physiological and functional problems or signs
1.2. All healthy bovine animals over 30 (not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC) or 72 (born in Ms listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC) months of age, slaughtered normally for human consumption, shall be tested for BSE.

2. Bovines not slaughtered for human consumption
All bovine animals over 24 (not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC) or 48 (born in Ms listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC) months of age which have died or been killed but not:
- killed in the framework of an epidemic, such as foot-and-mouth disease shall be tested.
Sampling is carried out in accordance with the Annex I Chapter D.

A special derogation has been provided for certain remote islands which have been excluded from sampling and testing due to practical (unavailability of official veterinary services) and epidemiological reasons

3. Examination of BSE suspects bovines:
a) All bovine animals classified as “BSE suspects” due to the presence of relevant clinical symptoms are subject to a special examination for BSE.
b) The above mentioned animals shall be killed and sampled on a special decision issued by the competent veterinary authorities of the prefecture concerned.
c) While issuing such a decision, the competent authorities, along with the clinical evaluation of the animals in question, will take into consideration whether:
i. the suspect animals are originating from countries where indigenous BSE cases were detected,
ii. there is a possibility that the animals may have consumed feed infected with the BSE agent,
iii. they gave birth to animals that were subsequently detected as BSE infected or they are offspring of such female animals and
iv. during the first year of their life they were reared together with animals that were subsequently diagnosed as BSE cases.

B. Laboratory tests on BSE surveillance programme

1. Active surveillance
All bovine samples collected in the framework of the programme shall be examined using a BSE rapid test, as defined in Annex I Chapter A, and shall be considered negative when the result of the rapid test is negative.
In the case of positive results, all the samples originating from suspect animals shall be forwarded, by the competent laboratory that carried out the BSE rapid test, to the National Reference Laboratory for further examinations.
2. Passive surveillance
All animals that are BSE suspect on the basis of relevant clinical symptoms shall be subjected to at least two (2) different confirmatory tests, as defined in Annex I Chapter A. An animal is considered negative when both confirmatory tests are negative.

In all other cases (i.e. positive result of at least one confirmatory test) the animal sampled shall be considered BSE infected.

C. BSE surveillance in slaughterhouses

1. Examination of bovine animals prior to slaughter
In the framework of BSE surveillance the following activities shall be carried out in slaughterhouses:
a) Compulsory ante mortem examination of all bovines slaughtered for human consumption, aiming to detect symptoms that could raise a BSE suspicion.
b) A thorough check of all accompanying documents (e.g certificates, movement permits) and animal identification and registration with a view to detect their origin.
2. Checks upon bovine carcasses
2.1. All carcasses originated from bovine animals subject to a BSE rapid test shall be kept under official supervision and will not be given a health mark, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No2019/627, unless the rapid test produces negative results.
2.2. All parts of the body of a bovine animal subject to a BSE rapid test, including the hides, shall be stored and kept under official control upon until a negative result is available (a relevant special document issued by the veterinarian in charge of sanitary inspections). Otherwise they are destroyed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No1069/2009.
2.3. All parts of the body of the above mentioned animals producing a negative result on BSE testing, excluding the specific risk materials, shall receive a health mark, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No2019/627, and shall be placed into market upon a release document issued by the veterinarian in charge of sanitary inspections at the slaughterhouse.
2.4. In case of positive or inconclusive results on a BSE rapid test, all parts of the animal, including the hide, shall be destroyed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
2.5. In case of positive or inconclusive result in a BSE rapid test carried out on a bovine animal that was slaughtered for human consumption, the carcass on which the BSE agent was detected as well as the one preceding and the two carcasses that follow, on the same slaughter line shall be destroyed.

D. BSE surveillance in bovine holdings

Surveillance of BSE in holdings is carried out on the occasion of delivering routine veterinary services, such as medical treatment, implementation of disease control/eradication programmes, issuing or checking certificates or movement permits, identification of animals, epidemiological inquiries, collection of samples etc.
During the performance of the above mentioned activities a clinical evaluation of the animals is carried out aiming to spot out any clinical symptoms that could raise a BSE suspicion.
In case a BSE suspicion arises all relevant measures defined in the present programme are put into force in order to prevent spreading of the disease and to ensure protection of public health.
Along with the above mentioned BSE surveillance, special care is taken to ensure briefing of the farmers on the symptoms, pathogenesis and epidemiology of BSE, as well as the legal provisions in force pertaining to the requirement of compulsory notification of the disease.

III. Brief description of the TSEs in small ruminants surveillance programme:

A. Subject to examination for the detection of the TSEs agent are ovine and caprine animals of the following classes:

1. Ovine and caprine animals slaughtered for human consumption
a) A number of random samples of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age which are

slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested with one of the approved rapid tests for the diagnosis of TSEs as mentioned in Annex I Chapter B.
b) The sample selection shall be designed so as to be representative of the animals' population in each Regional Unit of the country and to avoid the over-representation of any group regarding the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other animal characteristic. If it's possible, multiple sampling in the same flock will be avoided.
c) The number of samples that shall be tested is presented in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.
d) With respect to the number of healthy slaughtered ovine and caprine animals that will be sampled on a yearly basis, in case there are practical difficulties to reach the necessary number of samples, the competent authority may choose to replace a maximum of 50% of its samples from healthy slaughtered ovine and caprine animals with samples from dead ovine and caprine animals, over the age of 18 months, with a ratio of one to one and in addition to the number of samples mentioned in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

2. Ovine and caprine animals not slaughtered for human consumption
a) A number of random samples of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age which have died or been killed, but which were not:
i. killed in the framework of an epidemic, such as foot-and-mouth disease,
ii. slaughtered for human consumption,
shall be tested with one of the approved rapid tests for the diagnosis of TSEs as mentioned in Annex I Chapter B.
b) The sampling programme shall be designed with a view to be proportional of the animals' population in regional level. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided wherever possible.
c) The number of samples that shall be tested is presented in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

A special derogation has been provided for certain regional units and islands, as mentioned in Annex I Chapter E, which have been excluded from sampling and testing due to epidemiological reasons.

3. Ovine and caprine animals suspect of TSE infection due to the presence of clinical signs
Ovine and caprine animals showing clinical signs that lead to the suspicion of infection by a TSE must undergo the relevant sampling and examinations for the identification of the infectious agent.

B. Genotyping

a) The prion protein genotype shall be determined
• for each positive TSE case in sheep and goats
• in the context of implementing eradication measures
• for the purpose of breeding TSE-resistant animals
b) Every TSE case found in sheep with a genotype of both alleles encoding alanin at codon 136, arginin at codon 154 and arginin at codon 171 shall immediately be reported to the Commission authorities.
c) Except for the aforementioned cases that will undergo genotyping, the prion protein genotype shall be determined in 1560 random samples from male sheep once every three years.

C. Laboratory tests on ovine and caprine tissues

1. Active surveillance
a) Tissues from ovine and caprine animals sent for laboratory testing shall be examined by a rapid test, mentioned in Annex I Chapter B.
b) When the result of the rapid test is inconclusive or positive, the tissues shall be immediately subject to the confirmatory tests mentioned in Annex I Chapter B which shall be carried out by the reference laboratory nominated for this purpose.

c) If the result of the confirmatory tests is negative or inconclusive the tissues shall be subject to additional confirmatory test according to the guidelines of the Community Reference Laboratory.
d) If the result of one of the confirmatory test is positive the animal shall be regarded as a positive TSE case.
e) Index positive TSE cases shall be examined by means of immuno-blotting for the differentiation of classical scrapie from atypical scrapie and by means of a discriminatory test (CEA) mentioned in Annex I Chapter B for the differentiation of scrapie from BSE.
2. Passive surveillance
a) Tissues originating from TSE suspect ovine and caprine animals shall be subject to the confirmatory tests mentioned in Annex I Chapter B.
b) When the test result is inconclusive or negative the tissues shall be subject to further examination by one of the other confirmatory tests.
c) When the test result is inconclusive or positive the tissues shall be subject to another confirmatory test from those mentioned in Annex I Chapter B.
d) If the result of one of the confirmatory tests is positive the animal shall be regarded as a positive TSE case.

IV. Collection and transportation of samples for the control and eradication of TSEs

a) Samples due to be tested in the framework of TSEs monitoring programme, must be collected according to the instructions mentioned in Annex I, Chapter D.
b) The container of the samples must be identified properly referring to the animal identification and must be sent to the competent authorized laboratory for the diagnosis of TSEs by courier.

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)	108	46	0	62
Scrapie case (caprine)	21	10	0	11
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		1/10/2001	0	0
Scrapie (ovine)		23/12/2021	01/07/2020	23/12/2021
Scrapie (caprine)		14/10/2021	05/10/2018	28/09/2021

Comments (if any)

Surveillance of bovine population has proved that since 2001, when the only so far positive case of BSE (cattle aged>30 months, slaughtered for human consumption) was confirmed, all samples continue to be negative.
Surveillance data concerning of Ovine and Caprine Animals during the last 7 years is as follows:
2015: 24.301 tests out of which 651 were positives for Scrapie
2016: 9.419 tests out of which 241 were positives for Scrapie
2017: 10.803 tests out of which 272 were positives for Scrapie

2018: 10.640 tests out of which 236 were positives for Scrapie
2019: 8.231 tests out of which 371 were positives for Scrapie
2020: 12.191 tests out of which 202 were positives for Scrapie
2021: 11.002 tests out of which 129 were positives for Scrapie

The epidemiological picture in Greece remains the same during the last decade, exhibiting absence of infection in cattle, absence of the BSE-like prion factor in small ruminants and only the presence of classical scrapie infection in flocks of sheep and goats, exhibiting prevalence rate between 1 and 4,5%.

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) :

Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Animal Health Directorate, Directorate General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The entire country is involved in the implementation of the programme. Regarding TSEs in small ruminants there is the derogation of some Regional Units and Islands mentioned in Annex I Chapter E. These areas are excluded because of their geographical particularities (isolated islands/difficulties in communication with the mainland), unavailability of official veterinary services or very low animal populations. It must be pointed out that the number of animals reared in these Regional Units is far lesser than 10% of the total population of ruminants reared in the country.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Central database operational throughout the country is available for the registration of the animals and their holdings. This database is updated by the Local Competent Veterinary Authorities.
All cattle holdings get a registration code which has the following format: ELXXZZZZZ.
Where: XX= numerical code of the prefecture to which the farm belongs and ZZZZZ= the unique number of the farm.
The registration code number is assigned by the veterinary service of the Local Veterinary Authority, which is responsible for the supervision of the farm.
With this number, the farm is registered, by the aforementioned veterinary service, in the Integrated

Veterinary Information System.

A similar coding method is in place referring to registration of small ruminant holdings.
(All documents describing means of identification are included in Annex II).

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Small ruminants: Individual eartag/ruminal bolus.
Bovines: Individual eartag/bovine passport
(All documents describing means of identification are included in Annex II).

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE/TSEs are compulsory and immediately notifiable diseases in accordance with the provisions of the Pres. Decr. 133/1992 (A΄ 66) and the Joint Ministerial Decision 261463/2009 (B' 2006).

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	72	3000	3100
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	5 000	5 060
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	300	310
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	100	102
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		30	40

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. 10 500 000

Targets for year **2023**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	8 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	5 000
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	2 000
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	5
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	30

Total number of tests	15 035

(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 .	3 500 000

Targets for year **2023**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	6 000
Dead caprine animals (b)	6 000
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	2 000
Caprine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	5
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	15
Total number of tests	**14 020**

(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	40
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	500

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**

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

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	120
Total	**120**

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	300
Random genotyping	500

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

I. Measures on BSE suspicion

These measures are imposed on a temporary basis pending the results of laboratory examinations. Depending on the nature of premises where suspicion of BSE was raised, the following measures apply:

1. Measures on holdings
a) Placement of the holding under official isolation, prohibition of movements of live animals in and off the holding and prohibition of movements of potentially contaminated feeding stuff off the holding. The competent authority may decide that and other holding(s) shall be placed under official control depending on the epidemiological information.
b) Census and individual identification of all susceptible animals present on the holding during the time of BSE suspicion.
c) Clinical examination of the suspect animal(s).
d) Killing of the suspect animal(s) and dispatch of samples to the competent Reference Laboratory for BSE.
e) Destruction of the carcass(es) of the suspect animal(s) in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
f) Notification to the farmer, in writing, with regard to his/hers obligations.

2. Measures in slaughterhouses
a) In case a clinical suspicion is raised during ante-mortem inspection:
i. Prohibition of slaughter, both of the suspect animal(s) and the other animals which may be part of a

consignment originating in the same holding.
ii. Clinical examination of the suspect animal(s).
iii. Killing of the suspect animal(s) and dispatch of samples to the competent Reference Laboratory for BSE.
iv. Isolation of all other animals originating from the same holding at an appropriate place, to be decided by the competent regional veterinary service, until results of the BSE tests are available.
v. Destruction of the carcass(es) of the suspect animal(s) in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
vi. Initiation of restrictive measures specified in paragraph 1 in the holding of origin as well as every other holding epidemiologically linked to it.
b) In case BSE suspicion is raised on an animal slaughtered for human consumption, following the positive result of a rapid test
i. All parts of the animal, including the hide, and the carcass on which the BSE agent was detected as well as the one preceding and the two carcasses that follow, on the same slaughter line shall be destroyed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
ii. Tracing back of the holding of origin and initiation of measures set out in par. 1.
iii. Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the slaughterhouse, utensils, objects and equipment by means of approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

II. Measures on confirmation of BSE

When the presence of BSE in a bovine is officially confirmed, following the positive result of an approved BSE test carried out in the competent BSE laboratories, depending on the nature of premises, the following measures shall be applied:

1. Measures on holdings
a) Killing and destruction of bovine animals that identified by the epidemiological inquiry referred to par. 3 (b) in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
b) Killing and destruction of bovine animals that identified by the epidemiological inquiry referred to par. 3 (c) in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
Cohort is a group of bovine animals which includes both:
i. animals born in the same herd as the affected bovine animal, and within twelve (12) months preceding or following the date of birth of the affected bovine animal and
ii. animals which at any time during the first year of their lives were reared together with the affected bovine animal during the first year of its life.
c) Collection of appropriate brain samples of all bovine that are killed which shall be examined by means of an approved rapid test as well as confirmatory tests for the detection of sub- or pre- clinic forms of BSE.
d) Destruction, maybe, of contaminated feeding stuff.
e) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the holding, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

2. Measures in slaughterhouses
a) Tracing back of the holding of origin and initiation of measures set out in par. 1.
b) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the slaughterhouse, utensils, objects and equipment by means of approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

3. A detailed epidemiological inquiry is carried out aiming to identify:
a) all other ruminants on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
b) where the disease was confirmed in a female animal, its progeny born within two (2) years prior to, or after, clinical onset of the disease,
c) all animals of the cohort of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
d) the possible origin of the disease,
e) other animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed or on other holdings which may have become infected by the BSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination source,
f) the movement of potentially contaminated feeding stuff, of other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the BSE agent to or from the holding in question.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2023**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

I. Measures in case of confirmation of Classical Scrapie
In case of confirmation of Classical Scrapie, in an ovine or caprine animal, the following measures will be applied:

A. Measures in the holdings

1. An epidemiological inquiry must be conducted in order to identify:
i. all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
ii. in so far as they are identifiable, the parents and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny of the female animal in which the disease was confirmed,
iii. all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed in addition to those referred to in the second point,
iv. the possible origin of the disease and the identification of other holdings on which there are animals, embryos or ova which may have become infected by the TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination source,
v. the movement of potentially contaminated feeding stuff, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the TSE agent to or from the holding in question.

2. The holding shall be subject to the conditions set out in point (a) and to the conditions of either option 1 set out at point (b) or option 2 set out at point (c) or option 3 set out at point (d):
a) Milk and milk products derived from animals to be destroyed or slaughtered and which were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of the case of TSE and the date of completion of the

measures to be applied in the holding as laid down in point (b) and (c), or derived from the infected flock/herd until all the restrictions laid down in point (d) and point 4 are lifted, shall not be used for the feeding of ruminants, except for the feeding of ruminants within that holding.

The placing on the market of such milk and milk products as feed for non-ruminants shall be limited to the territory of Greece.

(b) Option 1 – killing and complete destruction of all animals

The killing and complete destruction, without delay, of all animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry referred to in the second and third indents of point 1.

The animals over 18 months of age killed for destruction shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2, as laid down in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001.

The prion protein genotype of all ovine animals, up to a maximum of 50, shall be determined.

By way of derogation from the conditions set out in the first paragraph of option 1, the following measures may be applied listed in (i) or (ii):

(i) to replace the killing and complete destruction of all animals, without delay, by their slaughtering for human consumption, without delay, provided that:

– the animals are slaughtered for human consumption within the territory Greece;

– all animals which are over 18 months of age slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001.

(ii) to exempt the lambs and kids less than three months old from killing and complete destruction without delay, provided that they are slaughtered for human consumption not later than when they are three months of age.

Movement of animals mentioned in points (i) and (ii) from the holding to the slaughterhouse shall be allowed.

Following the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of all animals the conditions set out in point 3 shall apply to the holding where it has been decided to apply option 1.

(c) Option 2 – killing and complete destruction of the susceptible animals only

The prion protein genotyping of all ovine and caprine animals present in the holding, except lambs and kids less than three months old provided that they are slaughtered for human consumption not later than when they are three months of age.

Killing and complete destruction, without delay, of all ovine and/or caprine animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry referred to in the second and third indents of point 1(b), with the exception of:

— breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype,

— breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele and, where such breeding ewes are pregnant at the time of the inquiry, the lambs subsequently born, if their genotype meets the requirements of this subparagraph,

— ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele which are intended solely for human consumption,

— caprine animals carrying at least one of the following alleles: K222, D146 and S146,

— if the Member State responsible for the holding so decides, lambs and kids less than three months old provided that they are slaughtered for human consumption not later than when they are three months of age.

The animals over 18 months of age killed for destruction, shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2, as laid down in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5.

By way of derogation from the conditions set out in the first and second paragraph of option 2, Member States may decide instead to carry out the measures listed in (i), (ii) or (iii):

(i) to replace the killing and complete destruction of the animals referred to in the second paragraph of option 2 by their slaughtering for human consumption, provided that:

— the animals are slaughtered for human consumption within the territory of the Member State responsible for the holding,

— all animals over 18 months of age slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2;

(ii) to delay the genotyping and subsequent killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the second paragraph of option 2, for a period not exceeding three months. This derogation can be applied in situations where the index case is confirmed close to the commencement of the lambing and/or kidding season, provided that the ewes and/or goats and their new-born are kept isolated from ovine and/or caprine animals of other holdings during the whole period;

(iii) to delay the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the second paragraph of option 2 for a maximum period of three years from the date of confirmation of the index case, in ovine or caprine flocks and holdings where ovine and caprine animals are kept together. The application of the derogation set out in the present paragraph shall be limited to cases where the Member State responsible for the holding considers that the epidemiological situation cannot be handled without killing the relevant animals, but that this cannot be carried out immediately due to the low level of resistance in the ovine and caprine population of the holding, coupled with other considerations, including economic factors. Breeding rams other than those of the ARR/ARR genotype shall be killed or castrated without delay. All possible measures to quickly build up genetic resistance in the ovine and/or caprine population of the holding shall be implemented, including reasoned breeding and culling of ewes to increase the frequency of the ARR allele and eliminate the VRQ allele, and the breeding of bucks carrying the K222, D146 or S146 alleles. The Member State responsible for the holding shall ensure that the number of animals to be killed at the end of the period of delay is not greater than immediately after the index case was confirmed. In the case of the application of the derogation set out in the present paragraph, the measures set out in point 4 shall apply to the holding until the complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the second paragraph of option 2, after which the restrictions laid down in point 3 shall be applicable.

Following the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the second paragraph of option 2, the conditions set out in point 3 shall apply to the holding.

(d) Option 3 – no mandatory killing and complete destruction of animals

Where the criteria laid down in at least one of the following four indents are met:

– it is difficult to obtain replacement ovine animals of genotypes allowed under point 3.2.(a) and (b),

– the frequency of the ARR allele within the breed or holding is low,

– it is deemed necessary in order to avoid inbreeding,

– it is deemed necessary based on a reasoned consideration of all the epidemiological factors.

The competent regional authority shall keep records of the reasons and criteria founding each individual application decision.

When additional classical scrapie cases are detected in a holding where option 3 is being applied, the relevance of the reasons and criteria founding the decision to apply option 3 to this holding shall be reassessed. If it is concluded that applying option 3 does not ensure a proper control of the outbreak, the competent regional authority shall switch the management of this holding from option 3 to either option 1 or option 2, as laid down in points (b) and (c).

di)The decision to be applied for the eradication measures depends on the prevalence of the resistant genotype of the prion in the holding, the number of the ruminant population and its genetic metrics, taking into account the feasibility for the owner of the establishment to replace the sensitive animals by strong genotypes from an economic side of view.

The management of new Scrapie positive farm most often follows the rules of intensive surveillance measures, which usually delays the eradication of the disease.

The prion protein genotype of all ovine animals, up to a maximum of 50, shall be determined within a period of three months from the date of confirmation of the index case of classical scrapie.

The conditions set out in point 2.(a) and point 4 shall immediately apply to a holding where it has been

decided to apply option 3.
If a case of TSE other than atypical scrapie is confirmed during the intensified TSE monitoring period of two years referred to in the first paragraph, the holding shall be subject to the measures referred to in point 2 or paragraph 4.7.1.1.
(e) If an animal infected with TSE has been introduced from another holding:
(a) the competent regional authority may decide, based on the history of the infected animal, to apply eradication measures in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding in which the infection was confirmed;
(b) in the case of land used for common grazing by more than one flock or herd, the competent regional authority may decide to limit the application of eradication measures to a single flock or herd, based on a reasoned consideration of all the epidemiological factors;
(c) where more than one flock or herd is kept on a single holding, the competent regional authority may decide to limit the application of the eradication measures to the flock or herd in which the TSE has been confirmed, provided it has been verified that the flocks or herds have been kept isolated from each other and that the spread of infection between the flocks or herds through either direct or indirect contact is unlikely.

3. Following the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of all animals identified on a holding, in accordance with point 2.(b) or point 2.(c):
3.1. The holding shall be subject to an intensified TSE monitoring protocol. This shall include the testing for the presence of TSE in animals over the age of 18 months, which have died or have been killed in the holding but not in the framework of a disease eradication campaign. Ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype and caprine animals carrying at least one of the K222, D146 or S146 alleles are exempt. Testing shall be carried out in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2. of Reg. (EC) 999/2001.
3.2. Only the following animals may be introduced to the holding:
(a) male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype;
(b) female ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;
(c) caprine animals, provided that a cleaning and disinfection of all animal housing on the premises has been carried out following destocking.
3.3. Only the following breeding rams and ovine germinal products may be used in the holding:
(a) male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype;
(b) semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype;
(c) embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele.
3.4. Movement of animals from the holding shall either be allowed for the purposes of destruction, or shall be subject to the following conditions:
(a) the following animals may be moved from the holding for all purposes, including breeding:
– ARR/ARR ovine animals;
– ewes carrying one ARR allele and no VRQ allele, provided that they are moved to other holdings which are restricted following the application of measures in accordance with point 2.(c) or 2.(d);
– caprine animals carrying at least one of the following alleles: K222, D146 and S146,
– caprine animals, provided that they are moved to other holdings which are restricted following the application of measures in accordance with point 2.(c) or 2.(d);
(b) the following animals may be moved from the holding to go directly for slaughter for human consumption:
– ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele;
– caprine animals;
– if the competent regional authority so decides, lambs and kids less than three months old on the date of slaughter;
– all animals when it has been decided to apply the derogations laid down in point 2.(b)(i) and point 2.(c)(i);

(c) lambs and kids may be moved to one other holding located within the territory of Greece solely for the purposes of fattening prior to slaughter subject to compliance with the following conditions:
– the holding of destination does not contain any ovine or caprine animals other than those being fattened prior to slaughter;
– at the end of the fattening period, the lambs and kids originating from the holdings subject to the eradication measures shall be transported directly to a slaughterhouse located within the territory of Greece to be slaughtered not later than when they are twelve months of age.
3.5. The restrictions set out in points 3.1 to 3.4 shall continue to apply to the holding:
(a) until the date of attainment of ARR/ARR status by all ovine animals on the holding, provided that no caprine animals are kept on the holding; or
(b) until the date all caprine animals on the holding carry at least one of the K222, D146 or S146 alleles, provided that no ovine animals are kept on the holding; or
(c) until the date of attainment of ARR/ARR status by all ovine animals on the holding and all caprine animals on the holding carry at least one of the K222, D146 or S146 alleles; or
(d) for a period of two years from the date when all the measures referred to in point 2.(b) or point 2.(c) have been completed, provided that no TSE case other than atypical scrapie is detected during this two-year period.

4. Following the decision to implement option 3 laid down in point 2.(d) or the derogation provided for in point 2.(c)(iii), the following measures shall immediately apply to the holding:
4.1. The holding shall be subjected to an intensified TSE monitoring protocol including the testing for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2, of all of the following animals which are over the age of 18 months, except ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype:
(a) animals which have been slaughtered for human consumption;
(b) animals which have died or been killed on the holding but not in the framework of a disease eradication campaign.
Ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype and caprine animals carrying at least one of the K222, D146 or S146 alleles are exempt.
4.2. Only the following ovine animals may be introduced to the holding:
(a) male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype;
(b) female ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele.
However, by way of derogation from points (a) and (b), the animals referred to in points (c) and (d) may be allowed to be introduced to the holding where the breed reared in the holding is listed as a local breed in danger of being lost to farming in accordance with Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006, and where the frequency of the ARR allele within the breed is low:
(c) male ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;
(d) female ovine animals carrying no VRQ allele.
4.3. Only the following breeding rams and ovine germinal products may be used in the holding:
(a) male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype;
(b) semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype;
(c) embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele.
However, by way of derogation from points (a), (b) and (c), the breeding rams and ovine germinal products referred to in points (d), (e) and (f) may be allowed to be used in the holding where the breed reared in the holding is listed as a local breed in danger of being lost to farming in accordance with Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006, and where the frequency of the ARR allele within the breed is low:
(d) male ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;
(e) semen from male ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;
(f) embryos carrying no VRQ allele.
4.4. Movement of animals from the holding shall be allowed for the purposes of destruction, or shall be

subject to the following conditions:
(a) rams and ewes of the ARR/ARR genotype and caprine animals carrying at least one of the K222, D146 or S146 alleles may be moved from the holding for all purposes, including breeding, provided that they are moved to other holdings which are subject to the application of measures in accordance with point 2.(c) or 2.(d);
(b) lambs and kids may be moved to one other holding located within its territory solely for the purposes of fattening prior to slaughter subject to compliance with the following conditions:
– the holding of destination shall not contain any ovine or caprine animals other than those being fattened prior to slaughter;
– at the end of the fattening period, the lambs and kids originating from the holdings subject to the eradication measures shall be transported directly to a slaughterhouse located within the territory of Greece to be slaughtered not later than when they are twelve months of age.
4.5. Movement of germinal products from the holding shall be subject to the following conditions: the competent regional authority shall ensure that no semen, embryo and ova are dispatched from the holding.
4.6. Common grazing of all ovine and caprine animals in the holding with ovine and caprine animals of other holdings shall be prohibited during the lambing and kidding period.
Outside of the lambing and kidding period, common grazing shall be subject to restrictions to be determined by the competent regional authority, based on a reasoned consideration of all the epidemiological factors.
4.7. The restrictions set out in point 2.(a) and in points 4.1 to 4.6 shall continue to apply for a period of two years following the detection of the last TSE case, other than atypical scrapie, on the holdings where option 3 laid down in point 2.(d) has been implemented.
In holdings where the derogation from option 2 provided for in point 2.(c)(iii) has been implemented, the restrictions set out in point 2.(a) and in points 4.1 to 4.6 shall apply until the complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals identified for killing in accordance with point 2.(c), after which the restrictions laid out in point 3 shall be applicable.

B. Measures in the slaughterhouses

In case of confirmation of scrapie, in an ovine or caprine animal, that was slaughtered for human consumption the following measures will be applied:
a) Identification of the holding of origin of the infected animal(s) and application of the measures foreseen in par. 1.
b) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the slaughterhouse, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

II. In case of confirmation of BSE, in an ovine or caprine animal, following the strain typing of a confirmed TSE case, the following measures will be applied:

A. Measures on holdings
a) An epidemiological inquiry must be conducted in order to identify:
i. all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
ii. in so far as they are identifiable, the parents and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny of the female animal in which the disease was confirmed,
iii. all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed in addition to those referred to in the second point,
iv. the possible origin of the disease and the identification of other holdings on which there are animals, embryos or ova which may have become infected by the TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or

contamination source,
v. the movement of potentially contaminated feeding stuff, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the TSE agent to or from the holding in question.
b) Culling and complete destruction, without delay, of all animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry referred to in the second to fifth indents of point 1(a).
The animals over 18 months of age killed for destruction shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2, as laid down in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II , point 5 of Reg.(EC)999/2001.
The prion protein genotype of all ovine animals, up to a maximum of 50, shall be determined.
The milk and the milk products derived from the animals to be destroyed, which were present on the holding between the date of confirmation that BSE cannot be excluded and the date of complete destruction of the animals, shall be disposed of in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
c) Destruction of contaminated feeding stuff.
d) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the holding, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.
e) Following the culling and complete destruction of all animals, the conditions set out in Section 4.7.2.1. point 3 shall apply to the holding.

B. Measures in the slaughterhouses
In case of confirmation of BSE, after the strain typing of the infectious agent, in an ovine or caprine animal, that was slaughtered for human consumption the follow measures will be applied:
a) Identification of the holding of origin of the infected animal(s) and application of the measures foreseen in paragraph A.
b) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the holding, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

C. Data submission
For any case of confirmation of BSE, after the typing of the infectious agent, in an ovine or caprine animal, the Regional competent authority must inform the Department of Infectious, Animal Health Directorate, Ministry of Rural Development and Food, for all the data referred to clinical, laboratory, and epidemiological findings as well as copies of all the documents relevant to the outbreak.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2023**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	3 000
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	300
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	12 000

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

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

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 programme under the framework of a breeding programme is applicable in Scrapie non-affected holdings consisted by native animals of high genetic merits. According to the genotyping tests results, breeders keep only scrapie resistant genotypes for the reproduction of their own holding. They may borrow scrapie resistant male animals for reproduction to other neighboring holdings. The reproduction scheme is between resistant animals. Susceptible to scrapie genotyped animals are not included in the reproduction processes.
Bearing in mind:
-the response of sheep breeders (particularly those keeping pure-bred/high value animals) during the previous years in participating in a Scrapie resistance breeding programme;
-availability problems as regards Scrapie resistant sheep that may be used for the restocking of Scrapie affected flocks;
-the price of such animals, when put to the market, originating from non-Scrapie infected holdings (substantially high);
-the rates of Scrapie resistance genes among native Greek breeds (low);
the Greek Authorities are currently considering promoting the creation of Scrapie Resistant flocks among Scrapie affected holdings in order to help increase availability of Scrapie resistant sheep as replacement livestock for Scrapie affected holdings. To this end it is planned to establish a procedure under which all the sheep of Scrapie affected holdings for which the owner has agreed to a stamping out policy will be genotyped prior to culling and Scrapie resistant sheep (ARR/ARR) will be retained and transferred to other affected holdings to be used as breeding animals. There will be two options regarding the use of TSE resistant animals (particularly ARR/ARR rams) that will be explored following the above procedure: either transfer of them in an already affected holding under a "leasehold scheme", or in dedicated, state owned, facilities, where maximum use of the breeding potential of these animals will be feasible in a more structural way (e.g. using artificial insemination).
This solution facilitates the controlled use of these animals and the salvage of precious genetic material that would otherwise be lost. On top of that, Scrapie resistant animals originating from infected holdings are expected to represent a less expensive restocking option, following genotyping or stamping out eradication measures.
Given the fact that genotyping in the framework of the above activity does not fall strictly under the genotyping eradication option, the estimated number of animals subject to genotyping as stated in the table below includes this sort of genotyping too.
The participating flocks to the breeding programme comply to requirements of the part 2 of chapter C to the Annex VII and rams which are subjected to genotyping tests originating from flocks that are not participating to breeding programmes comply to requirements of the part 3 of chapter C to the Annex VII .

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	1 000

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

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

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

Description of Expenditure for BSE
1) Costs of rapid tests for the examination of risk bovines : 5060+102 samples
2) Costs of rapid tests for the examination of bovines slaughtered for human consumption: 3100+310 samples
3) Costs of rapid tests for clinically suspect bovines: 40 samples
4) Costs of confirmatory tests: 40 samples

Description of Expenditure for TSE
1) Costs of rapid tests for the examination of ovine animals: 15035 samples
2) Costs of rapid tests for the examination of caprine animals: 14020 samples
3) Costs of confirmatory tests (ovine and caprine animals) : 500 samples
4) Costs of primary molecular tests for the examination of ovines and caprine animals: 120 samples
5) Costs of genotyping tests for regular monitoring and eradication in ovine and caprine animals: 12000 samples
6) Costs of genotyping tests for breeding programme: 2500 samples
7) Costs of genotyping tests for random samples: 500 samples
8) Costs of genotyping tests for TSE cases: 300 samples
9) Costs for compensation to owners for the value of their animals culled and destroyed: 3000 animals
10) Cost for compensation to owners for the value of their animals compulsory slaughtered: 300 animals

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 at all sites (holdings, slaughterhouses) and for all purposes (e.g. monitoring, eradication, genotyping) is always carried out by official veterinarians of the local veterinary services at regional unit level. Sampling is paid by means of national budget through the Central Competent Authority.

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) :

Testing is carried out in the state laboratories listed in section 2 "Description of the Programme" (Rapid tests in the 3 authorised laboratories for TSE testing, confirmatory/discriminatory tests + genotyping carried out in the National Ref. Lab, including testing related to clinically suspect animals of all sorts). Testing is paid by means of national budget through the Central Competent Authority.

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 is paid by means of national budget through the Central Competent Authority.
Every year following a consultation between the Ministry of Rural Development and Food (MRDF) and the Ministry of Finance, funds are allocated – from the country's national budget- for the implementation of all activities related to animal health , either in the framework of previously planned or continuous activities (e.g. Surveillance-Control programmes for various diseases like TSEs, Bluetongue) or in the framework of emergencies – exceptional epidemiological events (e.g. Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox e.t.c.).

On the basis of this allocation of funds every year a Joint Ministerial Decision (JMC) is issued by the Ministry of Finance and MRDF, detailing the costs that will be covered (planned or exceptional) and procedures of financing thereof.

Implementation of eradication measures (carried out by the local veterinary authorities) includes procedures for the valuation of animals that were culled and relevant documentation. Upon completion of measures and when the necessary documentation has been gathered and the relevant dossier is complete, a relevant claim is submitted from the Regional Finance Directorate to the Animal Health Directorate , which in turn passes to the Financial Services of the MRDF that will finally distribute at regional level the money needed for the corresponding payments.

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) :

NA

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

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:

NA

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

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
		19253_14974.pdf	19253_14974.pdf	204 kb
		19253_14975.pdf	19253_14975.pdf	1904 kb
		ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
			Total size of attachments :	2396 kb