

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

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state :	LATVIJA			
Disease	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalo	opathies		
This program is r	multi annual : no			
Request of Unio	n co-financing from beginning :	2023	To end of	2023
1. Contact data				
Name		Phone		
Email		Your job type within the CA:		Ħ

Submission Date

30/11/2022 23:12:45

Submission Number

1669842764727-18949

2. Description of the programme

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

Programme has been developed with the aim to ensure BSE monitoring in bovine animals in the territory of Latvia in accordance with requirements set out in Article 6, Point 1 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No 999/2001.

Scrapie monitoring programme will be carried out in accordance with requirements set out in point 3, Section II, Chapter A, Annex III of the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No 999/2001. The aim of the program is to test all the ovine and caprine animals not slaughtered for human consumption (dead animals) - up to 500 for ovine animals and up to 100 for caprine animals.

In addition, sheep breeding program is a part of this programme. The aim of this programme is to increase the number of scrapie resistant breeding animals in Latvia. In a frame of the breeding program 2000 sheep will be genotyped annually.

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		-	-	-
Scrapie (ovine)		-	-	-
Scrapie (caprine)		-	-	-

Comments (if any)

TSE cases have never been registered in Latvia.

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 Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) of the Republic of Latvia is a state administrative institution headed by CVO and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The FVS consists of the central body placed in Riga and territorial structural units (the local level) – 10 territorial offices and one city office. The central body coordinates activities of the local level and ensure a unified implementation of legislation. The local level caries out the official surveillance and control in accordance with the state surveillance programmes and reports to the central body. The State authorised veterinarians report to the respective local veterinary office.

Veterinary Surveillance Department of FVS:

- Develops reglament of FVS and specific documents on the prevention and control of TSEs, determine necessity of developing of normative acts and suggest initiative of administration of FVS in this light;
- In compliance with requirements determined by EU and national legislation, FVS documents, develop specific instructions on prevention and control of TSEs, organizes their implementation, carry out control of implementation and analysis of results, suggests necessary corrections in these documents. Unprofessional structures and persons:

Animal owners are responsible for notification on animal death and clinical suspected animals as it is defined in a legislation.

Sheep breeding organization will assist in the coordination of the implementation of sheep breeding program.

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

max. 32000 chars) :	
rogram will be applied to whole territory of Latvia.	

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

Provisions of animal identification, registration and traceability system are laid down in:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (Animal Health Law);
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 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;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520 of 24 March 2021 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;
- National provisions: Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 134, 26 March, 2019 "Order of registration of farm animals and aquaculture animals, herds and holdings and marking of animals" determines order of

individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Provisions of animal identification, registration and traceability system are laid down in:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (Animal Health Law);
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 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;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520 of 24 March 2021 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;
- National provisions: Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 134, 26 March, 2019 "Order of registration of farm animals and aquaculture animals, herds and holdings and marking of animals" determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals.
- All bovine, ovine and caprine animals shall be identified by two individual ear tags. Movement of animals, realization of products are allowed if holding is registered and animals are identified accordingly requirements of Regulation.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

FVS ensures that notification of TSE suspicions is in place in Latvia according to requirements set in the Article 3 (h) and Article 11 of the Regulation (EU) 999/2001.

In addition, according the Part II, Chapter I, Article 18 point 1 of 'Animal Health Law', REGULATION (EU) 2016/429, that operators and other relevant natural or legal persons immediately notify the competent authority where there are any reasons to suspect the presence in animals of a listed disease, or notify a veterinarian of abnormal mortalities and other signs of serious disease or significant decreased production rates with an undetermined cause, for further investigation, including sampling for laboratory examination when the situation so requires.

Also, according to Article 59 of the Law of Veterinary medicine, animal owners must immediately notify to veterinarian on animal death, abortions, simultaneous affection of several animals and any case, which arises suspicions that animal are affected by infectious disease.

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	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	3 400	3 400
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	0	0
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		10	20

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.

71 645

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	0
Dead ovine animals (b)	500
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
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
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	503

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

Rapid tests on caprine animals 4.6.2.2

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated

12 893

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	0
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	102

⁽b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation (c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

(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 <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	10
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

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

4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Adult sheep population	
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More than 750,000 animals

Less than or equal to 750,000 animals

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	0
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):

After confirmation of TSE case in bovine animals FVS will implement eradication measures according to the Article 13 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001.

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):

After confirmation of TSE case in ovine or caprine animal FVS will carry out inquiry to identify:

- all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- insofar 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,
- 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 indent,
- 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,
- the movement of potentially contaminated materials which may have transmitted the TSE agent to or from affected holding.

In a case of BSE cannot be excluded after the results of the secondary molecular testing, all animals, embryos and ova identified by inquiry will be killed and destroyed without delay.

When BSE and atypical scrapie are excluded in the holding (in case of classical scrapie) the FVS will take a decision to apply measures set out in Point 2.2.2. (a) of Chapter B of Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. In addition, pursuant to the decision of FVS, the holding will be subjected to the conditions of one of the Options 1 to 3 set out in points 2.2.2. (b) to (d) of Chapter B of Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

In case of a holding with a mixed ovine and caprine flock, the FVS will decide to apply the conditions of one of the three options to the ovine animals of the holding and a different option to the caprine animals of the holding.

Following the FVS applied measures in the holding in accordance with point 2.2.1; point 2.2.2(b) or point 2.2.2(c) of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, the restrictions set out in the points 3.1 to 3.4. of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 will apply and restrictions will continue to apply to the holding as referred in the point 3.5. of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Following the FVS decision to implement option 3 laid down in point 2.2.2(d) or the derogation provided

for in point 2.2.2(c)(iii) of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 the measures set out in points 4.1. to 4.5. of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 will immediately be applied to the holding and restrictions will continue to apply to the holding as referred in the point 4.6. of Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

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

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 for resistance to TSE in sheep is elaborated in accordance with requirements set in the Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) 999/2001.

The breeding programme is focussed on high value breeding herds in Latvia. The programme is focussed on sheep breeds that are important for Latvian agriculture and economy. Current breeding programme includes 10 sheep breeds that are covered also by state pedigree programme, namely Latvian dark head, Romanov, German merino local, Dorper, Oxford down, Suffolk, Charolais, II-de-France, Texel, Ostfriesisch.

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	1 700
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	300
Total	2 000

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

The majority of samples taken from target animals will be tested in National Reference laboratory (Institute BIOR) located in Riga. As part of fallen stock are collected by the company that bring animal by-products to the rendering plant located in Lithuania, small proportion of samples will be tested in Lithuanian NRL. These activities are covered by an agreement set between NRLs of Latvia and Lithuania.

Sampling is performed by vets authorized by the Food and Veterinary Service (CA) in a rendering plant and slaughterhouses. Sampling costs of fallen stock are paid to authorized veterinarians by FVS.

Detailed analysis of the program costs are described in point 5.2.

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):

Financial resources for the implementation of TSE monitoring and eradication program during the year 2023 will be foreseen in a National budget by Latvian Government (long term programs co-financed by the EU).

Sampling is performed by veterinarians authorized by the Food and Veterinary Service (CA) in carcass collection places and slaughterhouses. Competent authority pays for this service to authorized veterinarian / establishment where carcasses are collected.

- 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):

Most of samples taken from animals will be tested in Nation Reference laboratory for TSEs in Latvia - Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment - "BIOR". Finances are dedicated to NRL for testing purposes and comes from the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture. About 800 samples will be tested in Lithuania NRL, as we foresee that some animals (carcases) will be collected and brought to Lithuania for rendering and samples will be

taken by Lithuanian official vets at the rendering plant. There is an agreement in place, set between NRLs of two neighboring countries on sampling and testing payment procedures.

The costs for laboratory testing of samples are covered by state budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation is foreseen by the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 199 (1 April 2021) "Rules for Compensation for Losses Occurred During an Outbreak of an Infectious Animal Disease or Epizootic Under State Supervision". Exact amount of money is foreseen for each animal species and category. Compensations are paid by the Government.

- 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) :
N/A

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All resources for the implementation of the program are provided by State budget (through the Competent authority).

Annex III: Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies
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
$\boxtimes yes$
\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:
N/A

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List of all attachments

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