

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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Member state : SUOMI / FINLAND

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

2023 To end of 2023
Phone
Your job type within the CA :
Submission Number
1669810492929-18895

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2. Description of the programme

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

The aim of the programme is to monitor BSE and scrapie in Finland, and to eradicate possible positive cases as well as other animals which may have been infected.

The monitoring of BSE covers the target groups defined in Article 6 paragraph 1a of Regulation 999/2001, taking into consideration Commission Decision 2009/719/EC, as amended, whereby Finland is allowed not to test animals subject to normal slaughter and use an age limit of 48 months in the other target groups.

The monitoring of scrapie covers the target groups defined in Annex III, Chapter A, part II, points 3 and 5, as well as Annex VII, Chapter B, 2.2.2 (b) and 3.1 of Regulation 999/2001. As regards point 3 (ovine and caprine animals not slaughtered for human consumption) the sampling is exceeding the minimal requirements of Regulation 999/2001, in accordance with the recognition of Finland as a Member State with a negligible risk of classical scrapie. In order to fulfil the surveillance requirement for a Member State with a negligible risk of classical scrapie, all ovine and caprine animals above 18 months of age which die on farms in the cadaver collection area will be tested for TSE. In addition, from holdings with 50 adult ewes or nanny goats that are located outside the cadaver collection area, the operator is obliged to send samples from a minimum of one cadaver per year for testing.

The monitoring is carried out using rapid tests for screening. Inconclusive and positive cases are submitted for confirmatory examination in accordance with Annex X to Regulation 999/2001. Where positive cases are found, eradication measures are implemented in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001.

All TSE-tests are performed in the Finnish Food Authority laboratory in Helsinki.

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)	1	0	1	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	0	0	0	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		07/12/2001	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
Scrapie (ovine)		00/00/0000	20/04/2021	
Scrapie (caprine)		28/07/2005	30/03/2009	

Comments (if any)

BSE

So far, only one BSE case has been recorded in Finland. That case was recorded in 2001, in a cow born in Finland in 1995.

OIE has officially recognized Finland's BSE status as category 1, negligible BSE risk.

Scrapie

In total, three outbreaks of classical scrapie and 20 outbreaks of atypical scrapie have been confirmed in Finland as follows: 2002: one outbreak of classical scrapie (two holdings, four cases in goats) 2004: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep) 2005: two outbreaks of classical scrapie (three holdings, four cases in goats), one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep) 2006: two outbreaks of atypical scrapie (two holdings, two cases in sheep) 2007: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep) 2008: no outbreaks of scrapie 2009: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in a goat) 2010: three outbreaks of atypical scrapie in sheep (three different holdings) 2011: no outbreaks of scrapie 2012: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep) 2013: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep) 2014: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep) 2015: no outbreaks of scrapie 2016: two outbreaks of atypical scrapie (two holdings, one case in sheep in both holding) 2017: no outbreaks of scrapie 2018: two outbreaks of atypical scrapie (two holdings, one case in sheep in both holding) 2019: two outbreaks of atypical scrapie (two holdings, one case in sheep in both holding) 2020: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep) 2021: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep) In all outbreaks of classical scrapie, all sheep and goats on the infected farms have been destroyed. Contact farms have been traced and animals at risk have been destroyed. In the outbreaks of atypical scrapie, all sheep and goats on the infected farms have been destroyed in the outbreaks in 2004, 2005, the first outbreak in 2006 and the outbreak in 2007. In the remaining outbreaks (2006, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021) the remaining animals on the holding have not been killed but been subject to intensified testing as laid down in Regulation 999/2001, until the Regulation 2021/1176 entered into force, repealing the intensified surveillance obligation. The Commission approved the national scrapie programme of Finland in 2004 by Regulation 1874/2003, which was later replaced first by Regulation 546/2006 and then by the provisions in Annex VIII to Regulation 999/2001. Finland was recognised as a Member State with a negligible risk for classical scrapie by Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1396.

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) :

Finnish Food Authority

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is applied in the whole territory of Finland.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All bovine, ovine and caprine holdings must be registered in the Central Database (Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Part IV, Title I, Chapter I, Section 1, and Act on the identification and registration of animals 1069/2021).

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

All bovine, ovine and caprine animals must be identified and registered in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2019/2035 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520. National implementation rules have been given by the Act on the identification and registration of animals 1069/2021 and a Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 67/2022.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

All animal TSEs, including BSE and scrapie, are officially notifiable in Finland, as laid down in the Act on Animal Diseases 76/2021 and the Decree 325/2021 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Any operator, veterinarian or other person in contact with the animal must notify the competent authority of any signs compatible with TSE in an animal. Specific measures are laid down in the legislation for suspect cases of BSE in bovine animals and scrapie in ovine and caprine animals (Decree 321/2021).

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year

2023

	Add (in monthe) 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	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	12 000	12 000
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)		2	2

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,

 \Box no

- 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

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.

66 700

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 VII of the TSE regulation		
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	50	
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0	
Suspect animals (c)	2	
Total number of tests	552	

(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

Rapid tests on caprine animals 4.6.2.2

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated 5 300

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 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	

(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

 1

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

5

Targets for year**2023**

Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	1
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	1
Total	2

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	5
Random genotyping	0

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

The eradication measures cover:

1) Cohorts as defined in Regulation 999/2001,

2) Offspring born within two years prior to, or after, the clinical onset of BSE in female animals,

3) Other bovines from the same herd as a confirmed BSE case are normally not killed, but in certain cases, where it is considered that these animals are at risk, it may be decided to kill them.

Animals that are killed and destroyed are fully compensated for their market value, as assessed by an independent expert. If property is destroyed based on orders from the competent authority, its value is fully compensated to the farmer. The competent authority may also decide to partially compensate for production losses, if those losses constitute a significant loss to the livelihood of the farmer.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2023**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	10

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Only option 1 (killing and complete destruction of all animals), as set out in Annex VII, Chapter B, 2.2.2 (b) to Regulation 999/2001, is foreseen in the national legislation, as follows:

 All ovine and caprine animals on farms where scrapie has been confirmed. If the infected animal has been introduced from another holding it may be decided, based on the histrory of the case, to kill the animals in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding where the case was confirmed.
 Based on an epidemiological enquiry, animals on contact holdings where it is considered that these animals have been exposed to the infection.

3) In so far as they are identifiable, parents, and in the case of females or embryos, ova and the last progeny.

Animals that are killed and destroyed are fully compensated for their market value, as assessed by an independent expert. If property is destroyed based on orders from the competent authority, its value is fully compensated to the farmer. The competent authority may also decide to partially compensate for production losses, if those losses constitute a significant loss to the livelihood of the farmer.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2023**

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

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):

Finland does not have a breeding programme.

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

5. Costs

Detailed analysis of the costs 5.1

(max. 32000 chars) :

All bovines, sheep and goats are screened by IDEXX BSE Scrapie ELISA test. The test price is fixed at € per test for the period 1.10.2021-30.9.2023 based on a tender of TSE tests in 2021. This price doesn't include personnel costs.

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 5.2

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) :

BSE: The sampling is performed by the staff at the rendering plant under the supervision of the municipal veterinarian. The municipal veterinarian is paid for from government funds. The sampling in slaughter houses is performed by official veterinarians, whose salary is paid by the government. No co-financing for sampling is requested.

Scrapie: The sampling is performed by the staff at the rendering plant under the supervision of the municipal veterinarian. The municipal veterinarian is paid for from government funds. Outside the cadaver collection area the sampling is carried out by a municipal veterinarian or the owner of the animal. The sampling in slaughter houses is performed by official veterinarians whose salary is paid by the government. No co-financing for sampling is requested.

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) :

The tests are performed at the national reference laboratory which is part of the Finnish Food Authority. The testing costs are paid from the budget funds allocated to the reference laboratory as part of the annual Finnish Food Authority budget line.

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 the Finnish Food Authority from the budget line specifically allocated for this purpose. The legal basis for the compensation is 83 § in the Act on Animal Diseases (76/2021).

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination (if applicable)** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars) :

not applicable

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not relevant for the TSE programme

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:

Attachments

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