



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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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : SVERIGE

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual :

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

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date
29/11/2022 14:39:24

Submission Number
1669729166157-18875



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2. Description of the programme

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

The programme is applied in accordance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001.

Animals from all counties in Sweden are sampled. For cattle, sheep and goat respectively, Sweden have decided to derogate from the provision under art 6.1. c in Regulation (EC) 999/2001 in remote areas with low animal density, where no collection of dead animals is organised.

Cattle

The following categories of cattle will be sampled :

- All emergency slaughter and animals with observations at ante mortem inspection (over 48 months of age)
- All fallen stock over 48 months of age
- All animals with clinical signs of TSE

Sheep and goats

In 2016 Sweden received official status negligible risk for classical scrapie. In the revised programme from 2017 onwards the following sheep are tested:

- a representative yearly sample of approximately 1500-1600 sheep among fallen stock above 18 months of age,
- all sheep with clinical signs of TSE

The goat population in Sweden is very small. The following categories of goats will be sampled:

- All fallen stock above 18 months
- All animals with clinical signs of TSE

· Genotyping is performed in sheep and goats that are TSE-positive.

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			24/02/2006	
Scrapie (ovine)		01/01/1986	14/01/2022	
Scrapie (caprine)				

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Comments (if any)

No case of classical BSE has been found in Sweden. Since 30 May 2008 Sweden is classified by the OIE as a country having a negligible risk for BSE in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.3.13.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. One case of atypical H-type BSE was recorded in Sweden in 2006.

There have been no case of classical scrapie since 1986. Cases of atypical scrapie occur and so far all of these has been of the type NOR98. Sweden fulfills the requirements for scrapie freedom both on historical and surveillance basis.

From 1st of January 1986, the use of any fallen stock and diseased parts of slaughtered animals was officially banned in any feeding stuff including MBM to other animals than fur and zoo animals. Since 1987 more than 95% of the bovine compound feeding stuff for ruminants no longer contained MBM as a result of a voluntary decision by the industry. Feeding MBM to dairy cows was prohibited by the above-mentioned decision in 1986. The use of ruminant material for feeding ruminants was officially banned in Sweden in 1991. In 1995, as a result of the Swedish accession to the EU, the ban was extended to include material of mammalian origin.

The import of live ruminants to Sweden is limited and consists mainly of breeding animals.

4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Swedish Board of Agriculture.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme applies to the whole country. Regarding samples taken from fallen stock, animals from all counties of Sweden are sampled. In remote areas, in the northwestern part of the country, it is allowed to bury carcasses. The number of cattle in these areas represent only about 2.3 % of the total bovine population in the country, and the number of sheep and goat represent about 3,1 % of the total population.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to Article 84 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 operators of establishments keeping terrestrial

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animals or collecting, producing, processing or storing germinal products shall, in order for their establishments to be registered in accordance with Article 93 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, before they commence such activities inform the competent authority about establishments under their responsibility. According to Article 4.27 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 establishment means any premises, structure, or, in the case of open-air farming, any environment or place, where animals or germinal products are kept, on a temporary or permanent basis, except for households where pet animals are kept and veterinary practices or clinics.

Consequently, all places where bovine, ovine and caprine animals and their germinal products are kept have to be registered in central database at the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

The Swedish Board of Agriculture assign each establishment with a unique registration number. Unique registration numbers in Sweden consists of the country code, SE, followed by a six-digit number. Information concerning all unique registration numbers is stored in a computerized database.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bovine animals

Articles 38-41 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 stipulates how bovine animals should be identified. Ear tags are the only mean of identification that are possible to use in Sweden. Article 13 of Implementing Regulation 2021/520 stipulates time periods for the application of means of identification of kept

bovine animals. Calves must be identified with ear tags with an identification code of the animal within 20 days after birth. If the animal is moved from the establishment of the origin before, it has to be identified before the movement. All ear tags have information about the identification code of the animal. Identification code of the animal in Sweden consists of the country code SE, the registration number of the establishment of birth, the individual identification number and a control digit.

The database consists of information stipulated in article 42 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 and in addition to that the sex of the animals. For animals that has left the establishment, the reason for this shall also be included (e.g. slaughter, movement to another establishment, death). Operators are obliged to report events at the establishments within seven days in accordance with the maximum time period stipulated in Article 3 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520.

Operators are also obliged to keep an updated farm record according to the Article 22-23 of Delegated Regulation 2019/2035. Among other information record should include information about birth and deaths, the sex of the animals, information about animals added to the establishment including information about the origin of these animals and information about animals leaving the herd and their destination. The information shall be recorded within 48 hours from the event. Operators that use the possibility of derogation regulated in Article 102.4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 are not obliged to keep an updated farm record as described above.

Ovine and caprine animals

Articles 45-48 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 stipulates how ovine and caprine animals should be identified. Ear tags are the only mean of identification that are possible to use in Sweden. The maximum time period for the application of identification for kept ovine and caprine animals, according to article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520, is 6 months in Sweden. If the animal is moved from the establishment of the origin before 6 months, it has to be identified before the movement. The

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ear tags are marked with the country code SE, unique registration number of the establishment where the animal is born and individual identification number. For animals that will be slaughtered before 12 months of age it is sufficient if the ear tags consist of country code and unique registration numbers of the establishment.

The Swedish identification and registration system of bovine animals consists of a central database, in accordance with article 49 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035. Operators are obliged to report events in the establishments within seven days in accordance with the maximum time period stipulated in Article 3 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520.

Operators are also obliged to keep an updated farm record according to the Article 22-23 of Delegated Regulation 2019/2035. The information shall be recorded within 48 hours from the event.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

All TSE diseases are compulsory notifiable on clinical suspicion according to Swedish legislation, the Act of Epizootic Diseases, epizootilagen (1999:657). All holders of animals are obliged to report every suspect case of TSE to a veterinarian, and the veterinarian is obliged to report to the authorities.

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	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	10 000	10 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	0	0
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		15	15

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4.6.2 Rapid tests on small ruminants

The sampling rules applicable for the monitoring of ovine and caprine animals slaughtered or not for human consumption (described below as healthy slaughtered/dead animals) are in compliance with provisions of Annex III, II, 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, in particular:

- Animals are over 18 months of age or have more than two permanent incisors,
- No over-representation of any group (origin, age, breed, production type, etc),
- Sampling representative of each region and season,
- Multiple sampling in the same flock avoided whenever possible,
- A system is in place to ensure that in successive sampling years, all officially registered holdings with more than 100 animals where TSE cases have never been detected are subject to TSE testing,
- A system is in place to check that animals are not being diverted from sampling (except derogation communicated to the Commission):

yes

no

If no please explain.

4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.

243 070

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	0
Dead ovine animals (b)	1 500
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	2

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Total number of tests	1 502
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- (a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation
 (b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation
 (c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

4.6.2.2 Rapid tests on caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

11 400

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 holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	1
Total number of tests	101

- (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	3
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	3

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

Targets for year

2023

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	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	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

More than 750,000 animals

Less than or equal to 750,000 animals

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	3
Random genotyping	0

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

If a BSE case is confirmed the procedure set out in regulation (EC) 999/2001 is followed. The herd of origin is put under restrictions and investigated for possible sources of contamination; cohort animals are traced and culled. If the case is found at a slaughterhouse all parts of the body will be destroyed as well as the carcass before and two carcasses after the infected animal. The case will be reported to the EU.

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):

In case of classical scrapie measures would be taken in the infected holding in accordance with chapter B

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points 2.2.2 and 3 of annex VII of Regulation N° 999/2001.

If classical scrapie is confirmed the case will be traced back to the farm and restrictions concerning movements of animals are immediately put on the herd. An epidemiological investigation is performed. Contact herds will be traced. In case of classical scrapie the whole herd will be stamped out and animals in appropriate age category will be examined for scrapie. Positive animals will be genotyped.

All cases of scrapie will be genotyped.

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):

Sweden has no breeding programme for resistance to TSE in sheep.

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

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

Please see enclosed document for details. The unit costs in the calculations are the actual costs that the Swedish Board of Agriculture pays. The number of tests for sheep and goat is an estimation of the actual number of tests that will be made, and differs somewhat from the number of tests that Sweden has requested cofinancing for.

5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

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):

he sampling at slaughterhouses is performed by official veterinarians or trained personnel from the slaughter company. The latter are trained and listed by the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA). The official sampling at the intermediate plants are performed by trained personnel. The procedures are controlled and supervised by the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA).

The cost for sampling of cattle at the intermediate plant, postmortem laboratories and slaughterhouses and for sampling of sheep and goats at slaughterhouses are covered by the operators. The cost for sampling of sheep and goats at intermediate plants and postmortem laboratories are paid by the SBA.

The sampling and transport equipment is provided by the laboratory (National Veterinary Institute). The cost for the sampling equipment and transport of the samples from the intermediate plant/slaughter house to the laboratory are included in the cost of the analyses paid by SBA.

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b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars):

All tests are performed at the reference laboratory at the National Veterinary Institute (SVA), both rapid tests and confirmatory tests. All costs related to the testing are entirely paid by the governmental budget (by the Swedish Board of Agriculture).

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):

In case of an outbreak or a suspicion of TSE, compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services (Swedish Board of Agriculture), including costs for veterinary examination, post-mortem examination, sampling, analysis, disposal of carcass and compensation to the farmer. The national legal basis for compensation is the Swedish Act of Epizootic Diseases (Epizootilagen SFS 1999:657)

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.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The state budget/Swedish Board of Agriculture(SBA) subsidises costs for the collecting of fallen stock regarding sheep and goat carcasses and the transport to the intermediate plants.

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:

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Attachments

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List of all attachments

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	18875_14515.xlsx	18875_14515.xls	16 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	592 kb