

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

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Member state :	EESTI			
Disease	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalo	opathies		
This program is 1	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:		

Submission Date

02/12/2022 13:26:19

Submission Number

1669980380456-19009

2. Description of the programme

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

In accordance with the Veterinary Act (https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/525042022001/consolide), the control program of TSEs has been laid down by the National Infectious Animal Disease Control Program, which is overviewed every year by the Department of Animal Health and Welfare and confirmed by the General Director of the Agriculture and Food Board.

The aim of this programme is to carry out diagnostic investigations to detect the possible occurrence of TSEs, to prove the non-occurrence of the disease in Estonia and to ensure the protection of human health from diseases that are common to humans and animals by responding quickly when they are detected.

Since the 1st of July 2011, by the implementation measures of the National Infectious Animal Disease Control Program, all the bovine animals over 48 months of age, which are fallen, emergency slaughtered (including the emergency slaughtered but not subjected for human consumption) or slaughtered with clinical signs shall be tested to BSE. All healthy bovine animals over 48 months of age which have been traumatized or which are fallen during transportation to the slaughterhouse or into slaughterhouse shall be tested to BSE. All the bovine animals over 72 months of age which are slaughtered for human consumption were tested to BSE. From the 1st of March 2013 the testing of healthy slaughtered bovine animals in Estonia was stopped according to the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/76/EU.

In 2023 all bovine risk animals over 48 months of age born in Member States listed in Commission Decision 2009/719 shall be tested to BSE. If cattle from Member States not listed in the Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC or from third countries are in Estonia they should be tested from 24 months (risk animals) and 30 months (healthy slaughtered bovines).

By State program on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases 500 ovine and 100 caprine animals over 18 months of age or which have more than two permanent incisors erupted through the gum and which are fallen or which have been not slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested to scrapie.

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)			01/08/2011	
Scrapie (caprine)				

Comments (if any)

By Regulation of Veterinary Act from 01.12.2021 BSE and scrapie are notifiable diseases. There have been no cases of BSE in bovine animals or classical scrapie in sheep and goats of Estonia. The atypical scrapie was diagnosed in April, 2010 and in August, 2011 in the same sheep holding in Jõgeva county. There have been no cases of TSEs in other animals registered in Estonia.

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 Agriculture and Food Board (AFB), a governmental agency carrying out its tasks since 01.01.2021 under the government of the Ministry of Agriculture, functions as a supervising body and sees to that the requirements stipulated by the legislation that governs veterinary, food safety, plant health, market regulation, animal welfare and farm animal breeding are followed and executes supervision over fulfillment of these requirements and applies enforcement by state pursuant to the procedures and in the amount prescribed by law.

The organization of the AFB consists of the Central Office and 4 Regions with 15 local offices - local centers in the counties. The main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision while the local offices carry out supervision.

The structure of the Agriculture and Food Board has a central office and four regions, which unite the representations in the counties. The Northern region includes Harju and Rapla counties. Tartu, Viljandi, Põlva, Valga and Võrumaa counties form the Southern region. Western region includes Lääne, Pärnu, Saare and Hiiumaa counties. Eastern region includes Järva, Jõgeva, Lääne-Viru and Ida-Virumaa counties. There are five Border Inspection Posts under the supervision of the AFB: the Veterinary and Food Control Offices of Luhamaa, Narva, Koidula and BIPs of Muuga and Paldiski Port.

The Central Office consists of 14 departments, one of them is Animal Health and Welfare Department. Animal Health and Welfare Department organizes infectious animal diseases control and applies measures for the protection of people from zoonoses; executes supervision over the identification and registration of animals and conducts veterinary controls over the movement of animals; controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal keepers; arranges the work of the state veterinary service and coordinates and executes supervision over veterinary aid, treatment and prevention; grants approval to and organizes registration of buildings and facilities where animals are kept.

There is an animal health specialist in every local veterinary center, who is responsible for carrying out tasks of this field.

In addition to the employees at Central Office and local veterinary centers there are authorised veterinarians who have been granted the authority to check the state of the objects that are within the competence of AFB pursuant to the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act.

Veterinary and Food Laboratory is responsible for priority statutory testing under various farm and wild animal disease surveillance and food safety control programs, also provides inspection authorities with relevant analytical support.

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

(max.	32000	chars)	:
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TSE program for 2023 is applied to all territory of Estonia. Map of the country (attached).

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

The registration of holdings is managed by The Agricultural Registers and Information Board (ARIB). ARIB is responsible for maintaining national registers and other databases related to agriculture. Pursuant to the Veterinary Act (§ 35. Information entered in the register of farmed animals):

- (1) The following information is entered in the register of farmed animals regarding a person and their activities:
- 1) the information specified in subsection 1 of § 51 of the General Part of the Economic Activities Code Act;
- 2) the relevant information specified in Articles 93, 101 and 109 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- 3) the relevant information specified in Articles 18–21, 42 and 49 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035:
- 4) the information specified in Articles 6 and 7 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686;
- 6) the information specified in Articles 23(1) and 24(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- (2) The details of a person that has been granted an activity licence for slaughtering farmed animals under the Food Act are obtained from the national register of food and feed business operators.
- (4) Information is submitted to the register of farmed animals on paper, via the e-service environment of the Agricultural Registers and Information Board or another e-service environment, which communicates with the register of farmed animals via the data exchange layer of the information systems of the state.
- (5) The person who submits information is responsible for the correctness of the information entered in the register of farmed animals. Where information entered in the register of farmed animals on a person and their place of business and on animals and their movement changes, an application for an update of the information is submitted without delay but not later than within five working days after the information changes.
- (6) Information entered in the register of farmed animals is public, except for information subject to restricted access. Revoked registry information and the underlying documents thereof are retained in accordance with the rules and for a period provided in subsection 3 of § 64 of the General Part of the Economic Activities Code Act.
- (7) The provisions of the General Part of the Economic Activities Code Act regulating registers apply to the register of farmed animals, taking account of the specificities provided in this Act, the Animal Protection Act and the Farmed Animals Breeding Act.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

System for identification of animals is in place according to the Veterinary Act (§ 30. Identification of a kept animal):

(1) An animal keeper identifies a terrestrial animal kept by them, except for a dog, cat or ferret, in accordance with the rules provided in Articles 112–115 and 117 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

In entertaining suspicion of and diagnosing a compulsorily notifiable or emerging animal disease, the Agriculture and Food Board follows the requirements of Article 9 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases.

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	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	4 000	4 050
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	10	10
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	10	10
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		1	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,
- 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):

	⊠ <i>yes</i>	□no		
If no plea	se explain.			
4.6.2.1	Rapid tests	on ovine animals		
	Estimated populo	ation of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.	47 344	

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)	1	

Total number of tests 551

(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.

3 360

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	10
Caprine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	1
Total number of tests	111

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

4.6.3 Confirmatory tests <u>other than rapid tests</u> as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	2
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	4

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

Targets for year

2023

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

⁽c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	1
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	2
Total	3

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	10
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):

Measures: We act according to the contingency plan for control of TSE, which consist instructions about informing the animal disease; measures and restrictions when TSE is diagnosed; animal killing instructions, torso and contaminated material eradication instructions; cleaning and disinfection instructions. In case of BSE we will follow the measures of article 13 and annex VII Chapter B points 1a) and 2.1 of Regulation no 999/2001.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	5

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures: We act according to the contingency plan for control of TSE, which consist instructions about

informing the animal disease; measures and restrictions when TSE is diagnosed; animal killing instructions, torso and contaminated material eradication instructions; cleaning and disinfection instructions. In case of TSE we will follow the measures of annex VII Chapter B points 1b) and 2.2 of Regulation 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)	20
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	20
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):

There are no state breeding programs for resistance to TSEs in sheep in Estonia for year 2023. There could be private programs produced by sector (the sheep breeders).

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):

Laboratory tests:

The cost of rapid test (IDEXX BSE-Scrapie EIA) –

The cost of histopathology-

The cost of Immunohistochemistry –

Detailed analysis of the TSE genotyping costs.

Compulsory slaughter: Compensation for bovine animals to be killed or slaughtered is according to the Veterinary Act (Chapter 6, paragraphs 65-71) which contents procedures about damage compensation and rate, payment procedure.

A keeper of animals may apply for support for compensation of damage arising in connection of controlling the infectious animal disease specified in subsection 65 (2) of this Act and damage specified in subsection 65 (1) of this Act insofar as no insurance contract has been made for compensation of such damage (hereinafter support for compensation of infectious animal disease damage).

The amount of the damage specified in subsection 66 (2) of this Act will be determined as follows:

- 1) the book value of the animal, except for a breeding animal;
- 2) in the event of a breeding animal for the purposes of subsection 66 (4) of the Veterinary Act, the value of the breeding animal determined on the basis of an expert opinion.

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):

Authorised veterinarians perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget) on the basis of annual contracts. Sampling equipment is provided by the regional veterinary services which is organized and paid by the central authority (state budget).

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):

National Veterinary and Food Laboratory in Tartu (NRL) perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the 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):

The damage (the value of an animal slaughtered on the basis of a precept, including diagnostically slaughtered, killed or deceased due to an infectious animal disease) will be compensated out of the reserve of the Government of the Republic allocated from the state budget to that end, provided that the damage has been caused in connection with controlling an especially dangerous infectious animal disease or a certain not especially dangerous infectious animal disease.

- 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):

Non applicable.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Transportation of samples to the laboratory is paid by the central authority (from the state budget) on the basis of invoices send by regional veterinary services.

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:

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