EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Food sustainability, international relations

Unit D4 - Food safety programmes, Emergency funding

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 of eradication, control and surveillance 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).
Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.
Therefore , this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:
This programme is multiannual: "YES"
Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:
- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Instructions to complete the form:
1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page). If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document. Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English. Document Version: 2020 2.1

Member state : ELLADA

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : 2021 To end of 2022

1. Contact data

Name [redacted] Phone [redacted]

Email [redacted] Your job type within the CA : [redacted]

Submission Date

29/11/2021 17:11:53

Submission Number

1638202315344-18065

2. Description of the programme

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

Regarding the BSE surveillance programme

I. Surveillance programme
In the framework of the BSE surveillance programme, rapid diagnostic tests, listed in Annex A Part I, shall be carried out to the following bovine animals, for the detection of the BSE agent.
1. Bovines slaughtered for human consumption
1.1 All bovine animals over 24 or 48* 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 or 72* 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 or 48* 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 B. A special derogation has been provided for certain remote islands which have been excluded from the testing of samples originating from both animals slaughtered for human consumption or not slaughtered for human consumption.
3. Examination of BSE suspect 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.

II. 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 provided for in Chapter III of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 unless the rapid test produces negative results.
2.2. All parts of the body from a bovine animal subject to a BSE rapid test, including the hides, shall be stored and kept under official control upon a special document issued by the veterinarian in charge of sanitary inspections until a negative result is available, unless destroyed in accordance with Article 12 of

Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
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 provided for in Chapter III of Annex I to Regulation (EC) 854/2004 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 apart from material to be retained in conjunction with the records provided for in Chapter B (III).
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, under the provisions of point 2.4.

III. Surveillance of BSE 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.

IV. For the purposes of implementing the programme of BSE the Services involved and their responsibilities and competence shall 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) Keep, for a seven-year period, records of:
i. The number of bovines subject to movement restrictions due to BSE suspicion.
ii. The number and results of clinical and epidemiological investigations carried out on bovines in relation to BSE suspicions.
iii. The number and results of laboratory examinations carried out on bovines for which a potential BSE infection could not be ruled out.
f) Organize training courses, addressed to the personnel of the services involved with the programmes' implementation, 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 BSE with a view to trace all animals epidemiologically linked to a BSE case 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 National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for BSE of Greece, is the Veterinary Laboratory of Larissa of the Directorate of Veterinary Centre of Thessaloniki (MRDF), for approved BSE rapid tests and confirmatory tests, such as immuno-blotting (western blot).
4. The Authorized Laboratories for approved BSE rapid tests
For the purposes of this programme the following laboratories, are authorized for the implementation of BSE rapid diagnostic tests:
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 C.
In the course of the programme's implementation each Authorized BSE Laboratory is responsible for the following:
a) Examination of samples collected from bovines slaughtered for human consumption and bovines not slaughtered for human consumption, by means of approved rapid BSE tests, in accordance with Annex A Part I.
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 National Reference Laboratory in order to achieve the objectives as mentioned in paragraph 3 (3.2) point (d).
e) Cooperation with the competent Regional Veterinary Authorities at all levels of the programme's implementation.
f) Maintenance, for a seven year period, of a record of all data pertaining to the tests carried out and information on samples examined and updating of the database kept in the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, with the tests carried out, on a monthly basis or immediately in the case of positive or inconclusive results.

V. Laboratory examinations
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 A Part I, and shall be considered negative the result of the rapid test is negative. There have been no cases of positive results, during the past 20 years.
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 A, Part II. 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.

Regarding the TSEs in small ruminants (scrapie) programme
Subject to examination for the detection of the TSEs agent are ovine and caprine animals of the following classes:

I. Ovine and caprine animals slaughtered for human consumption
a) A random sample 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 A, Part I.
b) The sampling programme shall be designed on the basis of adequate representation of each Regional Unit of the country and season of the year.
c) The sampling programme shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group regarding the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided wherever possible.
d) The number of samples that shall be tested is presented in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.
e) 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.

II. Ovine and caprine animals not slaughtered for human consumption
a) A random sample 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 A, Part I.
b) The sampling programme shall be designed on the basis of adequate representation of each Regional Unit of the country and season of the year.
c) The sampling programme shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group as regards the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided wherever possible.
d) The number of samples that shall be tested is presented in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

III. Ovine and caprine animals suspect of TSE infection due to the presence of clinical signs
a) 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) If the suspected animal is alive the examination shall be performed after its killing upon an order issued by the regional competent authority.

IV.Genotyping
a) The prion protein genotype shall be determined for each positive TSE case in sheep.
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 positive TSE cases that will undergo genotyping, the prion protein genotype shall be determined in a number of random samples from sheep other than those sampled in the framework of the breeding programme. This procedure takes place once every three years. The number of sheep to be

sampled is at least 1560 in a year's period and must be representative of the entire sheep population.

V. Laboratory tests on ovine and caprine tissues
A. Active surveillance
a) Tissues from ovine and caprine animals mentioned in Chapter I and II (in the framework of the TSEs monitoring programme of in ovine and caprine animals) sent for laboratory testing shall be examined by a rapid test, mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.
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 A, Part II (a) 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 tests 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) All samples regarded as positive TSE cases, as mentioned above, 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 A, Part III for the differentiation of scrapie from BSE (except for the atypical scrapie cases).
B. Passive surveillance
a) Tissues originating from TSE suspect ovine and caprine animals shall be subject to the confirmatory tests mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a).
b) When the result of the histopathological examination is inconclusive or negative the tissues shall be subject to further examination by one of the other confirmatory tests.
c) When the result of the rapid test, if this is the first method of examination, is inconclusive or positive the tissues shall be subject to another confirmatory test from those mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a).
If the tissues are subject to histopathological examination and the result is inconclusive or negative, the tissues shall be subject to further examination by one of the other confirmatory tests.
d) If the result of one of the confirmatory tests is positive the animal shall be regarded as a positive TSE case.
e) All samples regarded as positive TSE cases, shall be subjected to further examinations, as mentioned above in Part A, Par. e).
C. Collection and transportation of samples
a) Samples due to be tested in the framework of ovine and caprine TSEs monitoring programme, must be collected according to the instructions mentioned in Annex I, Chapter C.
b) The samples' container 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.

VI. Services involved in the implementation of the programme of TSEs in small ruminants are the same as mentioned in the implementation of the BSE programme.
The National Reference Laboratory regarding the TSE cases has the additional duty for the 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 sheep during a year's period. This procedure takes place once every three years and the animals sampled must be representative of the entire sheep population.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

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

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)	177	34	1	142
Scrapie case (caprine)	25	14	0	11
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		01/10/2001	0	0
Scrapie (ovine)		19/11/2020	01/07/2020	14/12/2020
Scrapie (caprine)		23/10/2020	05/10/2018	11/09/2020

Comments (if any)

No BSE case during the latest 19 years.

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) :

Regarding TSEs in small ruminants: The entire country with the exception of the Regional Units mentioned in Annex I, Chapter D.
These Regional Units are excluded because of their geographical particularities (isolated islands), difficulties in communication with the mainland or very low sheep and goat populations. It must be pointed out that the number of animals reared in these Regional Units is less than 10% of the total population of sheep and goats reared in the country.

Regarding BSE: The entire country. Certain remote islands have been excluded from the testing of samples originating from "animals slaughtered for human consumption" and "animals not slaughtered for human consumption".

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Central digital database operational throughout the country is available for the registration of the animals and their holdings. It is updated by the Local Competent Veterinary Authorities.
Data is also kept in the archives of Regional/Local Competent Veterinary Authorities.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Small ruminants: Individual ear tag or ruminal bolus.
Bovines: Individual ear tag (a special document is attached in the Annex to describe means of identification).

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), as regards the BSE prion strain.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year **2021**

	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	70	10000	10100
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	4 000	4 100
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	100	110
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	30	40

Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		20	25

Targets for year **2022**

	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	70	10000	10100
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	4 000	4 100
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	100	110
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	30	40
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		25	25

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.

There is a suggestion in ministerial decision on an annual basis for the sampling detection to holdings that have never been detected before.

4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.	9 656 000

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	10 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	10 000
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	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	50
Total number of tests	22 050

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	10 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	10 000
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	10
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	50
Total number of tests	22 060

(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 .	3 550 000

Targets for year **2021**

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

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	10 000
Dead caprine animals (b)	10 000
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	1 000
Caprine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10
Total number of tests	**21 010**

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	10 000
Dead caprine animals (b)	10 000
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	1 000
Caprine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	5
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	20
Total number of tests	**21 025**

(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 **2021**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	20
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	600

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests

Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	20
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	700

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 **2021**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	100
Total	**100**

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	110
Total	**110**

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 **2021**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	160
Random genotyping	180

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	160
Random genotyping	180

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 of a clinical BSE suspicion 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 in 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 a BSE suspicion is raised on an animal slaughtered for human consumption, following the positive result of a rapid test:

i. Initiation of measures provided in Section 2 (II) par. 2 (2.4 and 2.5).
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

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

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 **2021**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	20

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

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	20

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

1. 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.

2. 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 1.
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.

3. 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.

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.
Pending the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of all animals, the measures set out in point 2.(a) and point 3.4.(b) third and fourth indents shall apply on the holding where it has been decided to apply option 1.
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 animals present on the holding followed by 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, 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 slaughter for human consumption,
–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. These lambs and kids shall be exempted from the genotyping.
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.
By way of derogation from the conditions set out in the first paragraph of option 2, the following measures listed in (i), (ii) and (iii) may apply:
(i) to replace the killing and complete destruction of the animals referred to in the first paragraph of option 2 by their slaughtering for human consumption, provided that:
– the animals are slaughtered for human consumption within the territory of 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 delay the genotyping and subsequent killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the first paragraph of option 2 for a period not exceeding three months in situations where the index case is confirmed close to the commencement of the lambing season, provided that the ewes, goats and their new-born are kept isolated from ovine and 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 first paragraph of option 2 for a maximum period of three years from the date of confirmation of the index case, in ovine 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 it is considered 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 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 and all possible measures to quickly build up genetic resistance in the ovine population of the holding, including by

reasoned breeding and culling of ewes to increase the frequency of the ARR allele and eliminate the VRQ allele, shall be implemented. It be shall ensured 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.

Pending the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the first paragraph of option 2, the following measures shall apply on the holding where it has been decided to apply option 2: point 2.(a), point 3.1., point 3.2.(a) and (b), point 3.3. and point 3.4.(a) first and second indents, (b) first, third and fourth indents, and (c). However, where it is decided to delay the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals in accordance with point (iii), the following measures shall instead apply on the holding: point 2.(a) and points 4.1. to 4.6.

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

(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.

animals identified by the inquiry referred to in the second and third indents of point 1 may not be killed and completely destroyed.

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).

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.

2.(e) In cases where atypical scrapie is confirmed

Where the TSE case confirmed on a holding is an atypical scrapie case, the holding shall be subject to the following intensified TSE monitoring protocol for a period of two years from the date of the detection of the last atypical scrapie case: all ovine and caprine animals which are over the age of 18 months and slaughtered for human consumption and all ovine and caprine animals over the age of 18 months which have died or been killed on the holding 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.

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.

2.(f) 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 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 Reg. (EC) 999/2001
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 were kept in the holding at the time when the TSE case was confirmed, in accordance with point 2.(c), and which have been slaughtered for human consumption;
(b) animals which have died or been killed on the holding but which were not killed in the framework of a disease eradication campaign.
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, 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) 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. If a case of atypical scrapie is confirmed during this two-year period the holding shall also be subject to the measures referred to in point 2.e.
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 which were not killed in the framework of a disease eradication campaign.
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 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) the following animals may be moved from the holding to go directly for slaughter for human consumption:
– either ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and, lambs and kids less than three months old on the date of slaughter;
– or all animals when it has been decided to apply the derogation from option 2 laid down in point 2.(c)(iii) or option 3 laid down in point 2.(d).
(c) 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. If a case of atypical scrapie is confirmed during this two-year period the holding shall also be subject to the measures referred to in point 2.e.
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.
For the first time there will be applied measures for the monitoring of goats genotype in order to eradicate the disease through preserving not sensible genotypes of goats according to the recent provisions of the European Regulation 999/2001.
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.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	500
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	3 000
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	7 000

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	500
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	3 000
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	8 000

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

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

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) :

Apart from such a programme applicable in Scrapie non-affected holdings , the following option is also under consideration:

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 to promote 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 stamping out will be genotyped prior to culling and Scrapie resistant sheep (ARR/ARR) retained and transferred to other affected holdings to be used as breeding animals. This solution facilitates the controlled use of these animals and the salvage of precious genetic material that would otherwise be lost.

There are two options regarding the use of animals (particularly ARR/ARR rams) that will be detected following the above procedure: either transfer of them in an already affected holding under a ''leashold scheme'', or in dedicated, state owned, facilities, where maximum use of the breeding potential of these animals will be feasible in a more structured way (e.g. using artificial insemination).

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 number of animals subject to genotyping as stated in the table below includes this sort of genotyping too.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 400
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 500

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

Total	2 900

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 400
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	2 900

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

Description of Expenditure for BSE

The estimation is calculated for both years as follows:

1) Costs of rapid tests for the examination of risk bovines : 8,500 samples x 11.01 € = 93,585 €

3) Costs of rapid tests for clinically suspect bovines: 50 samples x 11.01 € = 660.6 €
6) Costs for confirmatory tests: 50 samples x 63.69 € = 3,184.5 €
7) Costs for compensation to owners for the value of their animals culled and destroyed: 40 animals x 1,000 € = 40,000 €

Description of Expenditure for TSE Budget (EURO)

1) Cost of rapid tests for the examination of ovine animals: 44,110 samples x 11.01 € = 485,651.1 €
2) Cost of rapid tests for the examination of caprine animals: 42,035 samples x 11.01 € = 262,805.35 €
3) Cost of confirmatory tests (ovine and caprine animals) : 1,300 samples x 63.69 € = 82,797 €
4) Cost of primary molecular tests for the examination of ovines and caprine animals: 210 samples x110.73 € =23,253.3 €
5) Cost of genotyping tests for regular monitoring and eraication in ovine and caprine animals: 15,000 samples x 22.81 € = 342,150 €
6) Cost of genotyping tests for breeding programme: 5,800 samples x 22.81 € = 132,298 €
7)Cost of genotyping tests for random samples: 340 samples x 22.81 € = 7,755.4 €
8)Cost of genotyping tests for TSE cases: 340 samples x 83.85 € = 28,509 €
9) Cost for compensation to owners for the value of their animals culled and destroyed: 1,000 animals x 100 € = 100.000 €
10) Cost for the compensation to owners for the value of their animals compulsory slaughtered: 6,000 animals x 100 € = 600,000 €
Recruitment of veterinary personnel*

One of the major factors contributing to the achievement of the desired goals of the TSEs programme is the sufficiency of manpower implementing the

provisions of the programme. Addressing the problem of lack of veterinary personnel, the Greek state has already allocated national funds (during the last previous years) to the recruitment of seasonal personnel. Specifically, ten (-10-) veterinarians who will support five (-5-) Directorates of Rural Economy and Veterinary Services (local veterinary authorities), in regional units with increased populations of ruminants, three (-3-) Authorized Veterinary Laboratories and the Central Competent Authority (2 persons), on an annual basis.
A preliminary approval for the same amount and purpose, for 2021 has already taken place and this will similarly take place in 2022.
The cost of this action is analyzed as follows:
Average gross salary: 1,833 €
Duration of recruitment: 12 months
Number of veterinarians to be recruited: 10
Total annual Cost: 1,833 € x 12 x 10 = 220,000 €.
Total Cost for 2021 and 2022: 220,000€ x 2 = 440,000 €.

Recruitment of veterinary personnel*

*Since in table No. 5.2 there is no field for this kind of expenditure, you are kindly requested to take it in account when considering the co-finance of our TSEs programme.

5.2 *Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme*

Costs of the planned activities for year : **2021**

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	10 100	11.01	111,201	no	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	4 100	11.01	45141	yes	45	20 313,45	X

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

Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	110	11.01	1211.1	yes	45	545	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	40	11.01	440.4	yes	45	198,18	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	25	11.01	275.25	yes	45	123,86	X

2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)

Cost related to	Specification	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	22 050	11.01	242,770.5	yes	45	109 246,73	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	21 010	11.01	231,320.1	yes	45	104 094,04	X

3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)

Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Bovines	20	63.69	1273.8	yes	45	573,21	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	600	63.69	38214	yes	45	17 196,3	X

4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	100	110.73	11073	yes	45	4 982,85	X

5. Genotyping

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - monitoring and eradication measures	7 000	22.81	159,670	yes	45	71 851,5	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	2 900	22.81	66149	yes	45	29 767,05	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	160	83.85	13416	yes	45	6 037,2	X

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

Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	180	22.81	4105.8	yes	45	1 847,61	X

6. Compulsory culling/slaughter

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Bovine animals culled and destroyed	20	1000	20000	yes	45	9 000	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	500	140	70000	yes	45	31 500	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	3 000	100	300,000	yes	45	135 000	X

7. Chronic Wasting Disease

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0			0	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	1,205,059.95	including	542,276.98
Total without Union funding request (€):	111,201		= requested EU contribution in €

Costs of the planned activities for year : **2022**

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	10 100	11.01	111,201	no	45	0	X

Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	4 100	11.01	45141	yes	45	20 313,45	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	110	11.01	1211.1	yes	45	545	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	40	11.01	440.4	yes	45	198,18	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	25	11.01	275.25	yes	45	123,86	X

2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)

Cost related to	Specification	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	22 060	11.01	242,880.6	yes	45	109 296,27	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	21 025	11.01	231,485.25	yes	45	104 168,36	X

3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)

Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Bovines	20	63.69	1273.8	yes	45	573,21	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	700	63.69	44583	yes	45	20 062,35	X

4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	110	110.73	12180.3	yes	45	5 481,14	X

5. Genotyping

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - monitoring and eradication measures	8 000	22.81	182,480	yes	45	82 116	X

Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	2 900	22.81	66149	yes	45	29 767,05	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	160	83.85	13416	yes	45	6 037,2	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	180	22.81	4105.8	yes	45	1 847,61	X

6. Compulsory culling/slaughter

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Bovine animals culled and destroyed	20	1000	20000	yes	45	9 000	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	500	140	70000	yes	45	31 500	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	3 000	100	300,000	yes	45	135 000	X

7. Chronic Wasting Disease

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0			0	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	1,235,621.5	including	556,029.68
Total without Union funding request (€):	111,201		= requested EU contribution in €

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 (monitoring, eradication, genotyping) is always carried out by official veterinarians of the local veterinary services at regional unit level.

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 2.1 (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).

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 authorities.
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 the local veterinary authorities and the necessary documentation has been gathered and the relevant dossier is complete, a relevant claim is submitted to the Animal Health Directorate , which in turn passes to the Financial Services of the MPREE and ultimately to the State's General Accounting Office that will finally distribute 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) :

N.A.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

N.A.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

☒ Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

☐ Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)

I would propose the above higher co- financing rate for the cost of the compensation to owners for the value of their animals which are culled and destroyed or subjected to compulsory slaughtered, in the framework of the disease eradication procedures. I have to do so, acknowledging the inelastic

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

3. 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*

4. 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.

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
		17073_12153.pdf	17073_12153.pdf	787 kb
		17073_12154.doc	17073_12154.doc	22 kb
		17073_12155.doc	17073_12155.doc	61 kb
		17073_12156.doc	17073_12156.doc	25 kb
		17073_12157.doc	17073_12157.doc	97 kb
		importFile.txt	importFile.txt	800 kb
			Total size of attachments :	1791 kb