



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.

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5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.

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Member state : IRELAND

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

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Your job type

[REDACTED]

within the CA :

Submission Date

19/10/2021 11:48:16

Submission Number

1634640496180-17757



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

2. Description of the programme

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

BSE

Ireland's Programme is intended to monitor, control and ultimately eradicate BSE from the national herd. It includes the identification and slaughter of cohort and progeny animals outside of the food chain associated with a positive BSE case. The programme also includes active surveillance of all fallen bovine animals greater than 48 months of age, casualty and emergency slaughtered animals in slaughter houses over 48 months of age as well as BSE clinical suspects identified at slaughter house plants on ante mortem inspection and on farm through passive surveillance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council as amended. Healthy bovine aged over 30 months that were born in Bulgaria, Romania or any non-EU country must also be tested

Scrapie

This is a Programme for monitoring, control and eradication of scrapie in sheep and goats. This involves genotyping, partial depopulation of (classical) infected sheep flocks and full depopulation of infected goat and sheep flocks in exceptional circumstances. This is achieved through active surveillance at slaughter plants, at intermediate plants (knackeries) and the continued implementation of National Genotyping Programme. Control and Eradication is also achieved by passive surveillance on farm and on ante mortem examination at slaughter plants.

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	1	0	1	0
Scrapie case (ovine)	1	0	1	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	0	0	0	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		25/06/2015	13/05/2020	
Scrapie (ovine)		14/02/2018	13/02/2020	
Scrapie (caprine)				

Comments (if any)

The first case of BSE in Ireland was reported in 1989. To date, 1662 cases have been identified with the last positive case being an atypical case in May 2020 (born in 2006). Since 1989, it is a legal requirement for any person observing an animal with clinical signs consistent with BSE to inform DAFM. Initially, herds with positive BSE cases were completely depopulated of all bovine animals on the holding. Depopulation was accompanied by full tracing of all cohorts and progeny who were subsequently killed and disposed of outside of the food chain. In 2006, the policy was changed to a policy of partial depopulation whereby all of the cohorts and progeny animals were traced, killed and disposed of

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outside of the food chain. All of the BSE cases confirmed between 2007 and May 2020 were born in Ireland. Some of the cases confirmed between 1989 and 1996 were born in other European countries (United Kingdom 11 cases, Netherlands 3 cases, France 3 cases and Denmark 1 case). Controls to protect public and animal health continue in place such as SRM removal at slaughter, feed ban of animal proteins to ruminants, import controls and effective rendering to method 1 of animal by products. In 2020, there was 1 case of Atypical Scrapie and 0 cases of Classical Scrapie with a total of 1 flock restricted.

To date in 2021, there has only been 1 case of Atypical Scrapie presented as a Fallen Ewe.

4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Republic of Ireland to be treated as a single area

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

BSE

Each holding containing bovine animals is registered with the Department and is identified by a specific herd number allocated following a satisfactory inspection by DAFM staff to ensure compliance with certain criteria and standards of animal welfare. Slaughter of BSE cohort and progeny animals currently takes place at a designated slaughterhouse outside of the food chain, which is licensed by DAFM. Slaughterhouses and knackeries where sampling is carried out are also approved by DAFM.

Scrapie

All farms and slaughter plants involved with the programme are registered with DAFM. Larger ovine slaughter houses are approved and operate under the control of DAFM while smaller ones are operated under the control of the Local Authorities.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

BSE

A very extensive range of measures is now in place to ensure the integrity of the national herd and cattle presented for slaughter. These include a computerised animal traceability system. All calves are tagged at birth with a unique identification number, registered at a central registration database and issued with a passport. This passport records all movements and it accompanies the bovine animal throughout its life. The Herdowner also maintains a Herd Register which contains information on all births, purchases, sales and deaths of bovine animals including all movements of animals into and out of holdings. Information in relation to all births, deaths, and bovine animal movements in Ireland is also captured and maintained on a central electronic database. This system became fully operational at the beginning of 2000 and was subsequently enhanced by the Animal Identification and Movement System (AIMS). At slaughterhouses, strict procedures are in place to verify both the origin and health status of the animals presented for slaughter. These include checks of ear tags and documentation (including checks against the Department's database) and ante mortem inspections. In addition each individual animal is assigned a carcass number which can be cross - referenced to its individual tag number and therefore back to the farm of origin.

Scrapie

The National Sheep Identification System-(NSIS)

Ireland has had a sheep identification system in place since 2001. The National Sheep Identification System (NSIS) is based on the individual tagging of sheep, the keeping of flock registers by the flock owners and the use of dispatch documents for all movements of sheep between holdings, to the markets or to slaughterhouses. In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 21/2004, introducing a harmonised EU wide system for sheep ID, electronic identification (EID) of sheep was introduced in Ireland in 2010.

Regulation (EC) 21/2004 also provided for a derogation whereby sheep intended for slaughter before they are 12 months old are permanently exempted from electronic tagging requirements. The use of EID is increasing and DAFM is encouraging the use of the EID in all cases where the animals are not going from the primary holding directly to the slaughter plant. EID is also used in all sheep destined for live export.

The following changes were made to NSIS as a result of the introduction of EID:

- (a) a different numbering system was put in place to accommodate electronic tagging and a number of companies have been approved by DAFM to supply EID tags to Irish flockowners,
- (b) the Irish tagging system is based on the principle of one ID tag for life from the holding of origin,
- (c) the electronic tagging of breeding animals and of live animals being exported

Census:

An annual census of the national flock is now a requirement. Flockowners are requested to submit the number of sheep in specific categories on their holding to DAFM within a specified time frame. This information is then correlated and retained electronically by DAFM which formulates the national census register.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

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(max. 32000 chars):

BSE

The disease is compulsory notifiable and "a person who has in his possession or under his charge an affected or a suspected animal, or the carcase of such an animal, and any veterinary surgeon or other person who, in the course of his duties, examines or inspects any such animal or carcase shall, with all practicable speed, notify the fact to (a) the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine or (b) an inspector at a District Veterinary Office of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine or to the Surveillance, ABP and TSE Division (SAT).

Scrapie

The Disease is compulsorily notifiable under EU and National Legislation. Additionally, on completion of all active surveillance results are notified to the relevant TSE staff/section within the Department.

Monitoring by Active Surveillance

Regulation (EC) 999/2001 as amended by Regulation (EU) 630/2013 requires the annual testing of 10,000 healthy slaughter sheep and 10,000 fallen sheep over 18 months of age where the sheep population is greater than 750,000 breeding animals.

Ireland's surveillance programme for 2021 and 2022 will involve:

- Targeted active surveillance which will involve rapid testing a sample of animals over 18 months of age which die (fallen animals) or which are slaughtered for human consumption, this will provide additional information in relation to the incidence of scrapie in the general sheep population. Ireland will, at minimum, conduct the number of tests provided for under EU law.
- Discriminatory Western blotting of all cases testing positive or inconclusive on the rapid test
- Where a positive TSE case is an atypical scrapie case, the prion protein genotype for the codon 141 shall also be determined.
- Genotyping of animals in scrapie classical positive flocks at the three codons
- Rapid testing of a sample of animals (>18 months of age) depopulated from scrapie positive flocks, in line with the minimum sample size specified for such testing in the TSE Regulation 999/2001, Annex III, Part II, Point 5.
- TSE testing of fallen animals (>18months of age) and cull animals (>18mths) from scrapie positive flocks.
- TSE testing of fallen animals (>18months of age) in scrapie monitored flocks (mainly controlled risk and negligible risk flocks as per Annex VIII of the TSE Regulation 999/2001)

Diagnostic TSE Tests Used

For the programmes described above Ireland will use one or more rapid tests approved in accordance with the provisions of commission Regulation (EC) 999/2001 as amended. These will be performed in private laboratories that have been approved by the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRL) of the DAFM.ie. The National Reference Laboratory (NRL) positive or inconclusive results from these tests will be verified at the CVRL by the NRL using histopathology and immunohistochemistry and/or immunoblotting (where appropriate). All rapid test positives or inconclusives are subjected to both confirmatory and discriminatory testing. The confirmatory and discriminatory elements are combined into one test.

Taking and Analysing the Samples

Samples for rapid testing are taken by the Food Business Operator (FBO) under the supervision of DAFM officers at slaughter plants. Sampling at knackeries, veterinary college, regional veterinary laboratories is carried out by veterinarians. These samples are analysed using an approved rapid test in accordance with Council Regulation 999/2001 as amended.

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The recording and reporting of test results (fully automated system) is carried out in compliance with the practices and procedures in place at the laboratory.

Genotyping was outsourced from the Department's National Reference Laboratory to an independent commercial laboratory in 2016 and it is expected this arrangement will continue in 2021

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	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	70 000	70 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	20	20
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		15	15

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	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	70 000	70 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	20	20
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		15	15

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4.6.2 Rapid tests on small ruminants

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

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

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

2 700 000

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	500
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5

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Total number of tests	20 505
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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	500
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5
Total number of tests	20 505

(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

6 000

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	100
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	0
Total number of tests	100

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
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Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	100
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	0
Total number of tests	100

(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 and Caprine animals	10

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	20
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	10

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	1
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	6
Total	7

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	1

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Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	6
Total	7

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	10
Random genotyping	0

Targets for year **2022**

	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):

Dealing with BSE Infected Herds

Following the confirmation of BSE in a herd, tracing of cohorts - as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 - and any progeny born within 2 years of the date of onset of BSE to the dam will take place. Any live animals identified under this tracing programme are slaughtered at a designated slaughterhouse outside of the food chain. All animal by-products (ABP) produced by the slaughter of BSE cohorts and progeny animals are treated as Category 1 ABP material and are disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 as implemented by Regulation (EU) 142/2011. The number of animals slaughtered under this regime is a function of the number of cases in which the disease is identified and the year of birth of the positive case.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
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Bovine animals culled and destroyed	100
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Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	100

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

Dealing with Scrapie Infected Flocks

• Ireland operated a Scrapie Depopulation Policy from December 2001 to 1st October 2003. Since 1st October, 2003 Ireland operates a genotyping and partial depopulation policy. Flockowners are permitted to retain Category 1 rams and ewes and Category 2 ewes. Farmers are required to dispose of Category 2 rams, and all Category 3, 4 and 5 animals. Flockowners may opt to avail of the concession to dispose of all un-genotyped male lambs outside the food chain (applicable to male lambs born immediately following restriction date). Additionally, the competent authority has retained the option to fully depopulate where warranted. Since 15th July 2007, positive flocks are restricted following the removal and disposal of the last susceptible animal.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of flocks diagnosed with Atypical Scrapie while the overall number of flocks diagnosed with a TSE remains constant in single digits. The competent authority deals with flocks with atypical scrapie as per 999/2001, Annex VII, 2.2.3

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	600
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	0
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	600

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	600
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	0
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	600

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

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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 immediate plans to implement a breeding programme.

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	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

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	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

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5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE Costs

The costs of this programme will include costs of sampling, collection and testing of samples and the provision of compensation to farmers in respect of the partial depopulation of herds from this programme. Estimated costs (net of VAT) in 2021/22 may be broken down as follows;

Active Surveillance at slaughter plants (Casualty and Emergency animal O48M)

2021 500 tests @ €7.40 = €3,700

2022 500 tests @ €7.40 = €3,700

Active Surveillance at slaughter plants (Imports)

2021 20 tests @ €7.40 = €148

2022 20 tests @ €7.40 = €148

Active Surveillance (Fallen Animals)

2021 69,500 tests @ €12.85 = €893,075

2022 69,500 tests @ €12.85 = €893,075

Local Authority Testing (Fallen Animals)

2021 100 tests @ €8.85 = €885

2022 100 tests @ €8.85 = €885

Additional Costs associated with testing

(Sampling, Equipment, Protective Clothing etc)

2021 €150,000

2022 €150,000

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Compensation for Negative Suspects

2021 15 cases average cost €1,200 = €18,000

2022 15 cases average cost €1,200 = €18,000

Compensation for Cohorts & Progeny

2021 Bovine animals culled and destroyed (100*€1000) = €100,000

2022 Bovine animals culled and destroyed (100*€1000) = €100,000

Total

2021 €1,165,808

2022 €1,165,808

SCRAPIE Costs

The cost of the Scrapie programme (net of vat) in 2021/22 is estimated as follows:

Active Surveillance at slaughter plants:

2021 12,000 tests @ €8.85 per test = €106,200.00

2022 12,000 tests @ €8.85 per test = €106,200.00

Active Surveillance Fallen Animals:

2021 11,500 tests + 100 goats @ €12.85 per test = €149,060.00

2022 11,500 tests + 100 goats @ €12.85 per test = €149,060.00

Active Surveillance Suspect Animals:

2021 5 tests @ €8.85 = €44.25

2021 5 tests @ €8.85 = €44.25

Depopulation of susceptible animals in infected flocks:

2021 1,650 @ €30 per animal = €49,500

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2022 1,650 @ €30 per animal = €49,500

Rapid testing of cull animals in infected flocks:

2021 600 tests @ €12.85 = €7,710.00

2022 600 tests @ €12.85 = €7,710.00

Cost of genotyping for TSE cases and Monitoring & Eradication:

2021 3,020 tests @ €6 = €18,120

2022 3,020 tests @ €6 = €18,120

Compensation for animals culled and destroyed in positive flocks

2021 1,650 animals @ €174 = €287,100

2022 1,650 animals @ €174 = €287,100

Haulage/Valuation and other miscellaneous costs:

2021 €30,000

2021 €30,000

Total:

2021 €647,734.25

2022 €647,734.25

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)

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	0	15.76	0		30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	70 000	15.76	1,103,200	yes	30	330 960	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	20	15.76	315.2	yes	30	94,56	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	0	15.76	0		30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	15	15.76	236.4	yes	30	70,92	X
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	20 505	15.76	323,158.8	yes	30	96 947,64	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	100	15.76	1576	yes	30	472,8	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	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	102.32	2046.4	yes	30	613,92	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	10	102.32	1023.2	yes	30	306,96	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	7	205.65	1439.55	yes	30	431,87	X

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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	600	40.43	24258	yes	30	7 277,4	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	0	40.43	0		30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	10	154.7	1547	yes	30	464,1	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	40.43	0		30	0	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	100	1000	100,000	yes	30	30 000	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	600	140	84000	yes	30	25 200	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0		0		30	0	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 (€):				1,642,800.55	including		492,840.17	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0			= requested EU contribution in €	

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

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1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	0	15.76	0		30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	70 000	15.76	1,103,200	yes	30	330 960	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	20	15.76	315.2	yes	30	94,56	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	0	15.76	0		30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	15	15.76	236.4	yes	30	70,92	X
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	20 505	15.76	323,158.8	yes	30	96 947,64	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	100	15.76	1576	yes	30	472,8	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	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	102.32	2046.4	yes	30	613,92	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	10	102.32	1023.2	yes	30	306,96	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	7	205.65	1439.55	yes	30	431,87	X

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5. Genotyping								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	600	40.43	24258	yes	30	7 277,4	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	0	40.43	0		30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	10	154.7	1547	yes	30	464,1	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	40.43	0		30	0	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	100	1000	100,000	yes	30	30 000	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	600	140	84000	yes	30	25 200	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0		0		30	0	X
7. Chronic Wasting Disease								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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 (€):				1,642,800.55	including		492,840.17	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

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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):

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) vets generally perform the sampling and are paid by the DAFM (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the DAFM (state budget). In slaughter plants food business operators take samples under supervision from DAFM authorised officers.

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):

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and private laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (state budget).

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation is paid by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (state budget).

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

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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

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.

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If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

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Attachments

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.

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