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.
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5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
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Member state : LIETUVA

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

21/10/2021 09:22:16

Submission Number

1634797336892-17793

2. Description of the programme

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

The purpose of this programme is as follows:
- monitoring of bovine animals for BSE
- monitoring of ovine and caprine animals for Scrapie disease.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and Scrapie disease are compulsory notifiable diseases in Lithuania since 1992. No cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and Scrapie disease have been registered in the Republic of Lithuania.

The TSEs active surveillance programme has been started in Lithuania since 1st of July 2001. This programme was prepared in compliance with the requirements set up in the Commission Decision 98/272/EC. The programme included sampling of dead, emergency slaughtered, cohort group (animals originating from countries with indigenous TSEs and their progenies, animals which have consumed potentially contaminated feedingstuffs) and suspected bovine animals (animals displaying behavior or neurological signs lasting for at least 15 days and resistant to treatment, moribund animals without signs of infectious or traumatic illness, animals displaying other progressive disease conditions) over 24 months of age, dead, emergency slaughtered and suspected for Scrapie disease ovine and caprine animals over 12 months of age.

Since 10 October 2002 Regulation of the European Parliament and of t he Council (EC) No 999/2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies was implemented.

In accordance with the Commission Decision 2009/719/EC of 28 September 2009 authorizing certain Member States to revise their annual BSE monitoring programmes as last amended by Commission Implementing Decision 2013/76/EC of 4 February 2013, Lithuania has amended the BSE monitoring programme and from January 2014 healthy slaughtered bovine animals older than 72 months are not tested for BSE. Bovine animals presenting signs at the ante mortem inspection are considered as part of the risk animals to be sampled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, Annex III.A.I.2.1 – 2nd indent.

TSE testing is performed at the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute, which is the reference laboratory for TSEs in Lithuania. There are no other laboratories for TSEs investigation in Lithuania.

From 1 July, 2001 Lithuania introduced rapid diagnostic test for TSEs (Enfer test). Samples from slaughtered animals are tested by rapid Enfer test and samples from other groups of animals were tested by histopathological examination and Enfer test. Bio-Rad rapid diagnostic test for TSEs also introduced in the National Veterinary Laboratory (from 1 of July 2008 - National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute) from 2002.

The following bovines are tested for BSE: suspected infected with BSE, risk animals, emergency slaughtered older than 48 months old, dead bovine animals older than 48 months old.

The following sheep and goats are tested for Scrapie disease: sheep and goats, older than 18 months, which have died or have been killed, also suspected animals.

The samples are taken at the rendering planta or at the keeping place and tested in National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute.

The genotyping of animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 can be performed in National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute. however is not foreseen as there is no approved breeding programme.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

Last year's No of cases	Total No	No of classical cases	No of atypical cases	No of undetermined cases
BSE case	0	0	0	0
Scrapie case (ovine)	0	0	0	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	0	0	0	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		-	-	-
Scrapie (ovine)		-	-	-
Scrapie (caprine)		-	-	-

Comments (if any)

No cases of BSE and Scrapie disease have been detected in the Republic of Lithuania.

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) :

State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) is the Central Competent Authority of the Republic of Lithuania responsible for the control of food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare.
The Animal Health and Welfare Department is responsible for the coordination and control of all the activities of territorial State Food and Veterinary Services involved in the implementation of this program. This department collects the data, performs statistical analysis and evaluation of the surveillance program and informs the relevant authorities in European Union about the progress of the control and surveillance program.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is applied in all territory of the Republic of Lithuania

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs is applied directly. All bovine, ovine and caprine herds are registered in the National Farmed Animal Database.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Animal keeper is responsible for registration of animal holding, ear-tagging and registration of animals, keeping and updating of on-farm registers and notifications to the system. The ear-tagging and registration on the national database of the new born calf also movement notifications have to be made within 7 days after the event. Double notification system is required for animal movement recording to the database. The standard notification forms are used to declare movements of animals from one animal keeper to another or to a slaughterhouse.
Corresponding animal movement reports are sent at the beginning and at the end of the movement action to the relevant State Food and Veterinary District office within 7 days. Movement data are recorded in the database at the moment of their first declaration even if the other part of the movement is never transmitted to the database.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with the Law on Veterinary Activities animal owner and / or keeper must immediately notify to a veterinarian on animal death, aborts, simultaneous affection of several animals and any case, which arise suspicions that animal is affected by an infectious and contagious disease.
Order of the director of the SFVS No B1-281 of 12 April 2006 "Contagious Diseases Control Program"; as last amended, also indicates, that animal owner and / or keeper must immediately notify to a veterinarian on suspicions of contagious diseases including TSE.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year **2021**

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	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	72	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	4 000	4 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	0	0
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		0	0

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	72	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	4 000	4 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	0	0
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		0	0

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.

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4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.	59 754

Targets for year 2021

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

Targets for year 2022

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

(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 .	2 379

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

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Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	0

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	0

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	0
Total	**0**

Targets for year **2022**

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

4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Adult sheep population

☐ *More than 750,000 animals*

☐ *Less than or equal to 750,000 animals*

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

When the presence of a TSE of bovine animals has been officially confirmed, the following measures shall be applied as soon as possible:

(a) all parts of the body of the animal shall be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 except for material retained for records in accordance with Annex III, Chapter B, of Regulation 999/2001.
(b) an inquiry shall be carried out to identify all animals at risk;
(c) all animals and products thereof at risk, as listed in Regulation 999/2001, identified by the inquiry referred to in point (b) of this shall be killed and disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC);
(d) the holding on which the animal was present when the presence of a TSE was confirmed shall be placed under official control and all movement of animals susceptible to TSEs and products of animal origin derived from them from or to the holding shall be subject to authorisation by the territorial SFVS , with a view to ensuring immediate tracing and identification of the animals and products of animal origin concerned;
(e)if there is evidence that the holding where the affected animal was present when the TSE was confirmed is not likely to be the holding where the animal was exposed to the TSE, the SFVS may decide that both holdings or only the holding of exposure shall be placed under official control.
When the presence of a TSE of bovine animals has been officially confirmed, the following measures shall be applied as soon as possible:
(a) all parts of the body of the animal shall be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 except for material retained for records in accordance with Annex III, Chapter B, of Regulation 999/2001.
(b) an inquiry shall be carried out to identify all animals at risk;
(c) all animals and products thereof at risk, as listed in Regulation 999/2001, identified by the inquiry referred to in point (b) of this shall be killed and disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC);
(d) the holding on which the animal was present when the presence of a TSE was confirmed shall be placed under official control and all movement of animals susceptible to TSEs and products of animal origin derived from them from or to the holding shall be subject to authorisation by the territorial SFVS , with a view to ensuring immediate tracing and identification of the animals and products of animal origin concerned;
(e)if there is evidence that the holding where the affected animal was present when the TSE was confirmed is not likely to be the holding where the animal was exposed to the TSE, the SFVS may decide that both holdings or only the holding of exposure shall be placed under official control.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0

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

4.7.2.1 Description

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures following confirmation of the presence of a TSE inovine and caprine animals:
1. The inquiry is carried out by the official veterinarians in order to identify:
— all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
— insofar 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,
— 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 indent,
— 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,
— the movement of potentially contaminated feedingstuffs, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the TSE agent to or from the holding in question.
If BSE cannot be excluded in an ovine or caprine animal after the results of the secondary molecular testing carried out in accordance with the methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c) (ii), the killing 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(b).
The animals over 18 months of age killed for destruction shall be tested for the presence of TSE.
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.
The milk and milk products derived from the 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 the completion of the measures to be applied in the holding or derived from the infected flock/herd until all the restrictions 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 the Member State responsible for the holding.
The commercial document accompanying consignments of such milk and milk products and any packaging containing such consignments shall be clearly marked with the words: 'shall not be fed to ruminants'.
The use and the storage of feedingstuffs containing such milk and milk products shall be prohibited on holdings where ruminants are kept.
Bulk feedingstuffs containing such milk and milk products shall be transported by means of vehicles which do not transport feedingstuffs for ruminants at the same time.
If those vehicles are subsequently used for the transport of feedingstuffs intended for ruminants, they shall be thoroughly cleaned in order to avoid cross- contamination, in accordance with a procedure approved by the Member State responsible for the holding.
The following eradication measures are applied at the holding:
The killing and complete destruction, without delay, of all animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry.
The animals over 18 months of age killed for destruction shall be tested for the presence of TSE.
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 SFVS may decide: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 of the Member State

responsible for the holding;
— all animals which are over 18 months of age slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested for the presence of TSE.
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.

Movement of animals from the holding to the slaughterhouse shall be allowed.
If an animal infected with TSE has been introduced from another holding:
(a) based on the history of the infected animal, the eradication measures in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding in which the infection was confirmed;
(c) where more than one flock or herd is kept on a single holding, 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.
Following the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of all animals identified in a holding, the following restrictions shall apply:
- The holding shall be subject to an intensified TSE monitoring protocol. This shall include the testing for the presence of TSE in animals over the age of 18 months, which have died or have been killed in the holding but not in the framework of a disease eradication campaign. Ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype and caprine animals carrying at least one of the K222, D146 or S146 alleles are exempt.

- Only the following animals may be introduced to the holding:
— male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype,
— female ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele,
— caprine animals provided that a cleaning and disinfection of all animal housing on the premises has been carried out following destocking.

Only the following breeding rams, breeding bucks and ovine and caprine germinal products may be used in the holding:
— male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype,
— semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype,
— embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele,
— breeding bucks and caprine germinal products as defined in the measures decided by the Member State to build up genetic resistance in the caprine population of the holding.

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4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year 2021

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

Targets for year 2022

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

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

(max. 32000 chars) :

No breeding programme for reistance to TSEs in sheep is applied in Lithuania

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

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

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The costs of the programme covers testing of dead bovine animals over 48 months of age, testing of dead ovine and caprine animals, and cervids in accordance with Regulation 999/2001. Random genotyping and genotyping of ovine and caprine under the Scrapie resistant animals breeding programme, as it is not implemented in Lithuania. Sampling costs are not included in the 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	0	10.32	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	4 000	10.32	41280	yes	45	18 576	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	0	10.32	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	0	10.32	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	0	10.32	0	yes	45	0	X

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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	500	10.32	5160	yes	45	2 322	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	100	10.32	1032	yes	45	464,4	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	0	58.07	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	0	58.07	0	yes	45	0	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	0	96.92	0	yes	45	0	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	0	20.24	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	0	20.24	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases		73.54	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample		20.24	0	yes	45	0	X

6. Compulsory culling/slaughter

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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	0		0	yes	45	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	0		0	yes	45	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0		0	yes	45	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	
Testing	Rapid test on Chronic Wasting disease		10.32	0	yes	45	0	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	47472	including	21362.4
Total without Union funding request (€):	0		= 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	0	10.32	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	4 000	10.32	41280	yes	45	18 576	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	0	10.32	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	0	10.32	0	yes	45	0	X

Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	0	10.32	0	yes	45	0	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	500	10.32	5160	yes	45	2 322	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	100	10.32	1032	yes	45	464,4	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	0	58.07	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	0	58.07	0	yes	45	0	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	0	96.92	0	yes	45	0	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	0	20.24	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	0	20.24	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases		73.54	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample		20.24	0	yes	45	0	X

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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	0		0	yes	45	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	0		0	yes	45	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0		0	yes	45	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	
Testing	Rapid test on Chronic Wasting disease		10.32	0	yes	45	0	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	47472	including	21362.4
Total without Union funding request (€):	0		= 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) :

The collection of samples will be done by veterinary inspectors from territorial State Food and Veterinary Service and authorized (contracted) private vets, who are paid by the SFVS. Costs of sampling equipment is included in the payment.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment institute is reference laboratory to perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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) :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.

List of all attachments

		Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_) :	File size
			Total size of attachments :	No attachmen