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 : NEDERLAND

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

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

11/10/2021 20:50:31

Submission Number

1633978231729-17603

2. Description of the programme

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

Monitoring BSE in accordance with annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC and decision 2009/719/EC of bovines originating from Member States (MS) listed in the annex of last mentioned decision, including:
Bovines slaughtered for human consumption:
- Healthy slaughtered animals: over the age of 72 months
- Emergency slaughtered animals: over the age of 48 months
- Animals with clinical signs at ante mortem inspection: over the age of 48 months

Fallen stock (Bovine animals not killed for destruction, in the framework of an epidemic or for human consumption): over 48 months.

With regard to decision 2013/76/EU article 1 The Netherlands has stopped monitoring on bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption with the exception of emergency slaughter and of bovines originated from the UK, Romania and Bulgaria.

For bovines originated from MSs not listed in the annex III of CD 2009/719/EC (Bulgaria, Romania and the UK) are monitored according to Regulation 999/2001/EC.
Bovines slaughtered for human consumption
- Healthy slaughtered animals: over the age of 30 months
- Emergency slaughtered animals: over the age of 24 months
- Animals with clinical signs at ante mortem inspection: over the age of 24 months

Bovine animals not killed for destruction, in the framework of an epidemic or for human consumption: over 24 months.

Monitoring TSE's for ovine and caprine animals through a random sample in accordance with Annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC of fallen stock over 18 months.
If applicable: confirmatory and discriminatory testing in accordance with Annex X of Regulation 999/2001/EC.
Genotyping of positive tested (if applicable) and randomly selected animals in accordance with Annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC.
If applicable: Eradication of BSE in affected bovine herds in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC.
If applicable: Eradication of TSE in affected ovine and caprine herds in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC, including the killing and destruction of ovine and caprine animals with the exception of genetically resistant animals except for point 2.2.3 of Chapter B due to Regulation 2021/1176.

The Netherlands facilitates a voluntary breeding programme for resistance to TSE in sheep as established in Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC. Genotyping for ARR genotypes. The current level of NSP 1&2 animals is at a national basis almost certainly sufficient to let Scrapie fade out which is the final goal of any TSE breeding programme. The breeding programme is being continued however in order to safeguard a high level of NSP1&2. It is therefore maintaining genotyping efforts in pedigree herds and breeding societies (“the high merit genetic flocks”), but also allows slaughter lamb producers to genotype their rams in accordance with point 1, part 1 , Chapter C of Annex VII.

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		0	31/10/2010	0
Scrapie (ovine)		19/09/2013	0	0
Scrapie (caprine)		0	0	0

Comments (if any)

Since 2013 the Netherlands has obtained the "negligible risk status for BSE" by OIE. The last case of BSE (L-type) in the Netherlands was detected in December 2010 and confirmed in January 2011.

TSE's in small ruminants are endemic in the Netherlands. The last TSE case in sheep or goats was detected in 2013.

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) :

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality,
Department of Food Quality and Animal Health.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme applies to the entire country.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

System in place in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 (Animal Health Law) article 108

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bovine animals:
System in place in accordance with article 101 and 102 of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000. With regard to article 4, paragraph 2 mandatory identification on national level is foreseen whithin three working days.

Ovine and caprine animals:
System in place for the indentification of new born lambs in accordance with article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Notification of both BSE in bovine animals and TSE's in small ruminants is mandatory for owners and veterinarians in accordance with the Regeling Diergezondheid, article 2.1 c

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	72	5	5
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	46 500	46 500
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	5	5

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Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	2	2
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	5	5
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	46 500	46 500
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	5	5
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	2	2
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.	524 267

Targets for year 2021

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

Targets for year 2022

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

(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

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Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .	489 975

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	1 500
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
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	**1 500**

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	1 500
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
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	**1 500**

(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

*4.6.3 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	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*

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	0
Random genotyping	1 125

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	0
Random genotyping	1 125

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Negative test results will be reported on the day of testing by e-mail to The Food and Consumer Product Safety Authory (NVWA) and sent directly to the slaughterhouse, where the samples were collected. When a rapid test turns out positive, this will be reported to the Chief Veterinary Officer and the director of the NVWA and to the national referency laboratory: Wageningen Bioveterinary Research (WBVR). The positive tested animal is declared 'suspect'. In case the sample originates from a slaughtered animal, the carcass and all other parts of the animal stay under restriction, or they are treated as SRM. Furthermore the farm of origin is placed under official supervision with the consequence that no animal or animal product may enter or leave the farm.

WBVR will perform confirmation tests of samples of animals diagnosed positive by the rapid BSE-test. This will be done by histopathology and immunohistochemistry on the obex half that was fixed in formalin. In case of severe sample autolysis, when histology is not feasible, samples will be diagnosed by another EC-evaluated and accredited rapid BSE-testing method.

When a confirmation test turns out positive, the director of WBVR will inform the Chief Veterinary Officer and the director of the NVWA. When still remaining, the carcass and other parts of the animal are treated as SRM. Furthermore, measurements will be taken in accordance with those described for BSE-cases in the BSE-protocol (tracing and testing of family group, birth cohort, if applicable feed cohort).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Identification of risk animals in accordance with Annex VII, point 1 (b). Genotyping of all sheep with unknown genotypes. Killing and destruction of all TSE-sensitive animals. Sampling for rapid testing in

accordance with Annex VII, point 4. The affected holding remains under supervision for a period as set out in Annex VII point 6.

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) :

In the Netherlands an acknowledged breeding organisation can apply for admission of a TSE-breeding programme. The goal of the breeding programme is to increase the frequency of the ARR allele within the sheep flock, while reducing the prevalence of those alleles which have been shown to contribute to susceptibility to TSE's.

Within this voluntary breeding programme all animals of the flocks are individually identified and all genotyped at the start and registered in the databank of GD (Animal Health Service) or NSFO (Dutch breeding organisation for Sheep and Goats). Flocks are controlled by the GD and NSFO.

Progress
Ram selection has produced a significant rise in the frequency of the ARR allele in the Dutch sheep population. We also observe a reduction in the presence of the ARQ and the ARH alleles. No significant trends are observed for the AHQ and VRQ alleles, but these percentages were always low compared to those of ARR, ARQ and ARH. Our goal is to reach a frequency of 80% ARR/ARR. In 2019 the frequency of NSP1 & NSP2 resistant sheep was 89,2% and an overall presence of the ARR allele in the population of 67,5%.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

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

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	500
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	750
Total	1 250

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	500
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	750
Total	1 250

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rapid tests performed on - healthy or emergency slaughtered - bovine animals.
These tests are carried out by acknowledged veterinary laboratories (in casu: Veterinary Laboratorium Gelderland – VLG).
The Netherlands is not paying for these tests currently.
Rapid tests performed on bovine, ovine and caprine animals (not healthy or emergency slaughtered) are carried out by Wageningen Bioveterinary Research (WBVR). During negotiations between WBVR and the Netherlands concerning current tariffs the WBVR has offered a tariff of € 26.90 per test (excl. VAT) for cattle and € 23.10 for sheep and goat.
Confirmatory and discriminatory tests performed on bovine, ovine and caprine animals.
These tests are carried out by Wageningen Bioveterinary Research (WBVR). During negotiations between WBVR and the Netherlands concerning current tariffs the WBVR has offered a tariff of:
€ 128.80 per primairy molecular test (excl. VAT).
Genotype tests
Genotyping tests carried out under the framework of the breeding programme are no longer financed by the Netherlands.
Genotyping tests in the random sample of the Dutch sheep population are carried out by Wageningen Bioveterinary Research (WBVR). WBVR is carrying out these tests for an amount of € 16.60.
Compensation of animals
Compensation of animals is based on assessment reports edited by contracted assessors. The compensations are in line within the Commission's ceilings :
- € 1.000,00 for bovines culled and destroyed;
- € 140,00 for sheep and goats culled and destroyed;
- € 100,00 for sheep and goats slaughtered.

5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

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

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

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	5	17.74	88.7	no	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	46 500	17.74	824,910	yes	30	247 473	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	5	17.74	88.7	no	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	2	17.74	35.48	yes	30	10,64	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	0	17.74	0	yes	30	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	1 500	17.74	26610	yes	30	7 983	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	1 500	17.74	26610	yes	30	7 983	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	118.51	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	0	118.51	0	yes	30	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	245.41	0	yes	30	0	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	0	47.81	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	1 250	47.81	59762.5	no	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	0	184.37	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	1 125	47.81	53786.25	yes	30	16 135,88	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	0	1000	0	yes	30	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	0	140	0	yes	30	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0	100	0	yes	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	no		0	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	931,951.73	including	279,585.52
Total without Union funding request (€):	59939.9	= requested EU contribution in €	

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

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

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	5	17.74	88.7	no	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	46 500	17.74	824,910	yes	30	247 473	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	5	17.74	88.7	no	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	2	17.74	35.48	yes	30	10,64	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	0	17.74	0	yes	30	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	1 500	17.74	26610	yes	30	7 983	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	1 500	17.74	26610	yes	30	7 983	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	118.51	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	0	118.51	0	yes	30	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	245.41	0	yes	30	0	X

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

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	47.81	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	1 250	47.81	59762.5	no	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	0	184.37	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	1 125	47.81	53786.25	yes	30	16 135,88	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	0	1000	0	yes	30	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	0	140	0	yes	30	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0	100	0	yes	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	no		0	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	931,951.73	including	279,585.52
Total without Union funding request (€):	59939.9		= 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) :

KDS BV is the authorized agency to perform the sampling and is paid by the Netherlands Enterprice Agency (RVO.nl) of the Ministery of Economic Affairs (EZ) . Sampling of suspected animals however, is done by WBVR.

These payments are financed by the Animal Health Fund which is filled from the budget of LNV and a levy imposed on private enterprises. From this fund government spendings for the purpose of control and prevention of animal diseases, including TSE's, will be financed. This fund is lastly approved by the European Commission as aid scheme (SA.39008 - decision date: 14th of August 2015).

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) :

See paragraph 5.1. Acknowledged veterinary laboratories are authorized to perform rapid test on healthy and emergency slaughtered bovine animals.

WBVR is authorized to perform all other tests including genotype, confirmatory and discriminatory testing. These laboratories are payed by RVO.nl (Animal Health Fund). The genotyping tests however are direclty paid by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

Genotypifying of sheep under de framework of the breeding programme is carried out bij acknowledged veterinary laboratories (currently 'Dr. van Haeringen Laboratorium' and 'Gezondheidsdienst voor Dieren'). These test are not financied by the Netherlands.

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 within the programme is paid by RVO.nl (Animal Health fund).

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination (if applicable)** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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*

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

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:

Not applicable

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

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