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 : PORTUGAL

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

12/10/2021 14:10:08

Submission Number

1634044210351-17607

2. Description of the programme

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

2.1. Surveillance, Control and Eradication of BSE
Portugal has been implementing since 1996 a Surveillance, Control and Eradication programme on Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), approved by the European Commission. This programme has been adjusted accordingly to the epidemiological evolution of the disease, European Commission recommendations and Comission Regulations and Decisions on the subject.

2.1.1.Passive surveillance
Mandatory notification and investigation of all clinical suspicions of BSE in bovines of any age.

2.1. 2. Active Surveillance Program
The following groups of animals are tested:
Risk animals: fallen stock, animals subjected to emergency slaughter and animals with disease symptoms, other than BSE, at ante mortem inspection. The animals tested should be 48 months old or older, in the case of animals born in the MS included the current version of Decision 2009/719 / EU, or more than 24 months old in case of animals born in other MS or third countries. Regarding healthy slaughtered bovine animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC, animals >30 months will be tested.

2.2. Scrapie surveillance

2.2.1. Passive surveillance
Mandatory notification and investigation of all clinical suspicions of disease.

2.2.2. Active Surveillance Program
Scrapie active surveillance is carried out according to part II of annex III to Regulation (EC) nº 2001/999.

In sheep sampling will include animals slaughtered for human consumption, fallen stock and cohorts of scrapie cases.
Concerning sampling in goats, since the portuguese population is below 750.000 animals, only fallen stock and cohorts of scrapie cases will be tested.
Due to entry into force of Regulation 2021/1176, from August 8th 2021onwards only cohorts of classical scrapie cases shall be tested.

Samples included in the Scrapie active surveillance programme should be representative of each region and each season and, when possible, in sampling events a maximum of 5 samples should be collected per establishment of origin in order to maximise the number of holdings tested.

2.3 - Measures to be applied in case of suspicion of TSE infection
In case of suspicion of TSE infection, measures foreseen in article 12 of Regulation (EC) nº 2001/999 shall be implemented.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

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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)	23	5	18	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	1	0	1	0
Last case of		**date (classical case)**	**date (atypical case)**	**date (undetermined case)**
BSE		14/11/2014	22/11/2011	09/01/2009
Scrapie (ovine)		04/09/2021	04/05/2021	0
Scrapie (caprine)		0	10/12/2020	0

Comments (if any)

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) :

4.1.1 CENTRAL COORDINATION
General Directorate of Food and Veterinary (DGAV), namely its Epidemiology and Animal Health Unit, is the authority, at central level, responsible for the preparation, coordination and monitoring of the program.

4.1.2 REGIONAL COORDINATION

There are five Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorates (DSAVR) in the Mainland and two Regional Directorates of Agriculture in the Autonomous Regions of Açores and Madeira which are local veterinary authorities and control the execution of the program in their region. These local veterinary services also execute some other programme measures, such as the issue of movement restriction and the sampling.

The Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorate and two Autonomous Regions are identified by the following acronyms:

DSAVRN: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Norte
DSAVRC: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Centro
DSAVRLVT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
DSAVRALT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Alentejo
DSAVRALG: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Algarve
RAA: Autonomous Region of Açores

RAM: Autonomous Region of Madeira

Please see Attachment_ Portugal_map.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program will continue to be implemented in Portugal, in the area of the 5 Regional Food and Veterinary Services (DSAVR) of General Directorate of Food and Veterinary - Direção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária (DGAV) and in the local veterinary services of Autonomous Regions of Açores and Madeira.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.3.1. Establishments keeping bovine animals:

Registration of bovine keeping establishments on the National Data Base (SNIRA) is mandatory. This National Data Base (SNIRA) registers establishments, cattle holders, animals and each animal movement Bovine establishments are identified with an official establishment code (MOE), assigned by local veterinary services and are recorded in SNIRA database.Thus, this contains data concerning all cattle keepers, establishments and animals.
The keeper is responsible for maintaining a register of the animals kept, including their number and identification. All animal movements, both inputs and outputs, including identification of all bovines moved have to be recorded as well.

4.3.2 - Establishments keeping sheep and goats:

Registration of sheep and goats keeping establishments on SNIRA database is mandatory, and the Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorates (DSAVR) are exclusively responsible for assigning an official code (MOE) to each registered establishment. Similarly to bovine establishments, this code consists of a unique combination of letters and numbers, preceded by the country code (PT) and followed by a dash and a capital letter identifying the animal group. The first two characters are letters which identify the region and the municipality where the holding is situated, followed by the holding registration for the municipality concerned, which comprises three digits.

It is mandatory for the keeper to carry out annual declaration on SNIRA regarding the animals kept.

For all three ruminant species:

The animal health database (PISA.Net)contains information on implementation of animal sanitary health measures as well as information concerning establishment's health status and communicates this

information to SNIRA. The PISA.Net database records information concerning:
- identification of ruminants establishments;
- identification of animals subject to checks;
- all checks carried out on establishments and animals, and their respective results;
- the health status of all existing ruminant keeping establishments;
- all compulsory sanitary slaughter events.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.4.1. Bovines:

Measures for the identification, registration and movement of bovine animals are described in national Decree-Law No. 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 and its amendments, setting up the National System for the Identification and Registration of Animals (SNIRA), Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520. This Decree-Law also specifies the requirements concerning operating rules for the fallen stock collection system (SIRCA).

Regarding bovine animals, SNIRA includes the following essential elements:
- Means of identification for identifying animals individually;
- Individual passport (mandatory only for animals intended for intra-Community trade);
- Registration of animal movements per establishment;
- Updated bovine keeping establishments' registration.

The bovine passport (PB)is issued only for bovine animals intended for intra-Community trade. The PB includes information regarding the identity of the animal, the establishment where the animal is currently kept, the establishments where the bovine was previously kept and the health status of the herd.

Currently, the official identification of bovine animals consists of two conventional eartags, applied in each ear. Infrastructure are in place providing that on an optional basis, one of the ear tags may be replaced by an electronic identifier (electronic ear tag or a ruminal bolus).

The means of identification are attributed to officially authorized establishments and the respective keeper is responsible for identifying all kept bovines and as well to communicate to SNIRA database the birth of any animal within 7 days from the date of identification.
Identification is mandatory and the means of identification should be applied up to 20 days after the birth of the animal. For reasons related to the physiological development of the animals, that period may, for the second mean of identification, be extended up to 60 days following the birth of the animal. No animal may leave the holding of birth before the two means of identification have been applied.

4.4.2. Sheep and goats

Measures for the identification, registration and movement of ovine and caprine (small ruminants) are described in national Decree-Law No. 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 and its amendments, setting up the National System for the Identification and Registration of Animals (SNIRA), Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520. This Decree-Law also specifies the requirements concerning operating rules for the fallen stock collection system (SIRCA).

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The system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals includes the following elements:
1. Means of identification to identify each animal: one conventional eartag and an electronic mean of identification, preferably a ruminal bolus (electronic eartag can be used as an alternative);
2. movement documents;
3. A central national database (SNIRA) which monitors the issue of the movement documents according to the health status of the establishment/unit concerned.

Each sheep and goat keeper must supply DGAV with all information concerning the origin, identification and destination of the animals kept, transported, marketed or slaughtered.
All animals are identified within six months of birth and, in any case, before the animal leaves the establishment/unit on which it was born. For animals kept in extensive or free range farming, the time limit may be extended but not exceeding nine months. Therefore, as required by Implementing Regulation 2021/520, all ovine and caprine must be identified before 9 months of age.

Animals of small size or those under six months of age destined to international trade, have to be identified with a kit that consists of a conventional eartag and an electronic tag, both in yelow colour. Animals are thus definitively identified, dispensing a second visit to the holding in a remote area.

For early-vaccinated animals, kit consists on green eartags.

Ovine and caprine animals destined for slaughter in national territory, before 12 months of age directly or through an approved assembly center or fattening establishment/unit may be identified with a single eartag. This eartag must contain the code of the establishment/unit of birth (ME) which is acquired by the operator of the animals and applied to the left ear. Animals that are moved to assembly centers and/or fattening establishment/unit must keep the ear tag with the code of the establishment/unit of birth (ME) and are once again marked before living the establishment/unit with its code.

It is mandatory for each keeper of animals to:
• carry out annual declaration on SNIRA regarding animals kept.
• provide information of the establishment register at the Central Holding Register and Animal Movement database (SNIRA).
For the purposes of any movements, in addition to the mandatory identification, ovine and caprine must be accompanied by a movement permit provided for in the above-mentioned Decree-Law. The documents are issued by IDigital/SNIRA by request of the operator of origin, according to the health status of the establishment/unit concerned, and it is then up to the destination to confirm the arrival of the animals within 7 days.
The animal health database PISA.NET which contains information on implementation of animal sanitary health measures have information on the establishment/unit health status and communicates this information to SNIRA.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

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(max. 32000 chars) :

EEB and Scrapie are included in the list of diseases added to the Table in Annex to Decree-Law No. 39209 of May 14, 1953, meaning that notification of all suspicions of BSE and Scrapie is mandatory. Sanctions according to Decree-Law nº 39209 will be applied to the owners that do not notify the suspicions.

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	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	25 000	25 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	50	50
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	10	10
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		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	72	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	25 000	25 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS liisted in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	50	50
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	10	10
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		15	15

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. 1 895 759

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	10 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	10 000
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	2 000
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	500
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5

Total number of tests	22 505

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	10 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	10 000
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	2 000
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5
Total number of tests	22 005

(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 .	312 106

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	300
Caprine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	50
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5
Total number of tests	**1 855**

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	300
Caprine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5
Total number of tests	**1 805**

(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	15
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	50

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	15
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	50

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	10
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	10
Total	**20**

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	10

Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	10
Total	**20**

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	50
Random genotyping	0

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	50
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) :

4.7.1.1. Measures to be taken:

4.7.1.1.1. After a clinical suspicion of BSE

4.7.1.1.1.1. Notification ,by the owner or the veterinarian of the holding, of the suspicion to the regional veterinary authority (DSAVR).

4.7.1.1.1.2. Immediate visit to the establishment by the regional official veterinary services to execute the following actions:
a) Clinical examination of the animal, to confirm the suspicion.
b) Determination of movement restriction of the animals in the holding.
c) Monitoring of the clinical evolution of the animal, and if the suspicion remains, the animal should be slaughtered, preferably in slaughterhouse designated for the purpose.
d) Collection and sending of appropriate material to laboratory examination.
e) Destruction of the carcass and their products as Category I materials.
f) Epidemiological Survey and census of all animals in the holding.

g) If applicable, collection of passports of all cattle in the holding.
h) Reporting the suspicion to DGAV central services and sending the Epidemiological Survey.

4.7.1.1.1.3 If the result is negative to BSE:

Movement restrictions are lifted, passports of cattle are delivered to the owner and the process for the compensation to the owner for the value of the animal slaughtered as a suspect is prepared.

4.7.1.1.1.4 If the result is confirmed positive to BSE:

a) Notification of the outbreak to the European Commission and to the OIE and information to DSAVR.
b) Reeinforcement of movement restritions in the establishment where the positive animal was kept, including updating of the census of bovine animals.
c) Verification of occurrences since the 1st visit and development of a new epidemiological survey.
d) Tracing and marking of all cattle considered cohort, including young animals.
e) If present, passports of all cohort cattle are stamped with the words: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy - Cohort.
f) If the positive bovine was not born on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, the establishment of origin and the establishments where the animal may have been since its birth should be identified. A risk analysis is undertaken for bovine animals of these farms (traceability).
g) Slaughter of all cohorts, including young animals on an agreed date in a designated slaughterhouse, with collection of brain stems for screening for BSE.
h) Destruction of carcasses and by-products as Category I materials.

4.7.1.1.1.4.1 Positive animal found trought BSE monitoring plan

4.7.1.1.1.4.1.1 Fallen stock

a) Dead animals are collected by SIRCA after contact by the keeper. In the case of remote areas, the keeper of the animal calls the assistant veterinarian.
b) Removal of the animal to the UTS premises with collection of the brain steam, or collection of the brain stem by the assistant veterinarian and delivery to the Laboratory through DSAVR.
c) Destruction as Category I materials or in the case of remote areas or under exceptional circumstances determined by the health veterinary authority, burial of the bovine in the holding at a depth of 3 meters, covered with lime and sodium hypochlorite.

If the result is positive to BSE, procedures should follow 4.7.1.1.1.4

4.7.1.1.1.4.1.2 Animals subjected to special emergency slaughtering and animals with disease symptoms in ante-mortem examination:

a) Slaughter of the bovine at the end of the line
b) Observance of appropriate rules of hygiene and safety.
c) Collection of brainstem for BSE screening.
d) Carcass, by-products and spoils are placed under observation and wait, under refrigeration the result of the test. If the carcass is rejected in post-mortem examination, all mentioned products are considered Category I.

If the result is positive to BSE, procedures should follow 4.7.1.1.1.3
Carcass, by-products and remains should be destroyed as Category I materials

4.7.1.1.1.4.1.3 Healthy slaughtered animals:

a) Slaughter of the bovine concerned.
b) Collecting of brainstem for screening BSE.
c) Carcass, by-products and spoils are placed under observation and wait, under refrigeration the result of the test. If the carcass is rejected in post-mortem examination. Their products are considered Category I materials.

If the result is positive to EEB, procedures should follow 4.7.1.1.1.3
- Carcass, by-products and remains should be destroyed as Category I materials, as well as the carcasses of the animal that precedes it and the following two on the slaughter line.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	10

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	10

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.7.2.1. Measures to be taken:

4.7.2.1.1. After a clinical suspicion of scrapie:

4.7.2.1.1.1. Notification ,by the owner or the veterinarian of the holding, of the suspicion to the regional veterinary authority (DSAVR).

4.7.2.1.1.2. Immediate visit to the holding by the regional official veterinary services to execute the following actions:

a) Clinical examination of the animal, to confirm the suspicion.
b) Determination of movement restriction of the animals in the holding.
c) Monitoring of the clinical evolution of the animal, and if the suspicion remains, the animal should be slaughtered, preferably in slaughterhouse designated for the purpose.
d) Collection and sending of appropriate material to laboratory examination.
e) Destruction of the carcass and their products as Category I materials.
f) If the animal is slaughtered on the farm, the dead animal is collected by SIRCA to the rendering plant

and the dead animal and their products will be destroyed as Category I materials, or buried on the farm at a depth of 3 meters, covered with lime and sodium hypochlorite.
g) Elaboration of the Epidemiological Survey and census of all animals on the holding.
h) Reporting the suspicion to DGAV central services and sending the Epidemiological Survey.

4.7.2.1.1.3 If the result is negative to TSE:

Movement restrictions are lifted and the process for the compensation to the owner for the value of the animal slaughtered as a suspect is prepared.

4.7.2.1.1.4. If the result is positive for Classical scrapie:

a)Information to DSAVR, monthly reporting to The Comission and inclusion in semester reports to OIE.
b) Reeinforcement of movement restrictions in the holding with updating of the census of ovine and caprine animals on the holding.
c) Verification of occurrences since the 1st visit and development of a new epidemiological survey.

d) Decisions that can be taken:

i) Slaughter of all cohorts including ascendents and descendents, in a slaughterhouse designated for the purpose, on the date agreed and destruction of embryos and ova identified by the epidemiological inquiry, and:
- Collection of brain stem or other tissues intended necessary for detection of the disease;
- Destruction of carcasses and by-products as Category I materials; and
- Determining the genotype of the prion protein, at a maximum of 50 sheep of the affected flock;
- Prohibition of the use for feeding to ruminants, with the exception of the ruminants on that holding, of milk and milk-based products from the animals to be destroyed, that were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of the classical scrapie case and the date of its destruction. These products can only be marketed in the country, as feed for non-ruminants; or

ii) Blood samples are collected from ovine in the holding in order to proceed to effective genotyping. Immediate slaughter of the ascendents of the positive animals, their offspring and destruction of all eggs and embryos from such animals and slaughter of the remaining sheep and goats with the exception ofbreeding rams of the ARR / ARR genotype, breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no allele VQR, sheep carrying at least one ARR allele which are intended solely for slaughter and goats carrying at least one S/D146 or K222 allele.
In this case, there is also a ban on the use for feeding to ruminants, with the exception of the ruminants on that holding, of milk and milk-based products from the animals to be destroyed, that were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of the classical scrapie case and the date of its destruction. These products can only be marketed in the country, as feed for non-ruminants.
e) If the animal was not born on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, the procedure is to identify the holding of origin and the holdings where the animal may have been since its birth and a risk analysis is undertaken for the animals on these farms (traceability).

4.7.2.1.1.5. If the result is positive to atypical Scrapie :
a) Monthly reporting of the outbreak to the European Commission and also disclosure to DSAVR.
b) intensive surveillance of the establishment for two years: testing for scrapie of all ovine and caprine over 18 months old sent for slaughter or that have died in the holding - only until August 8th 2021.
d) Elaboration of the epidemiological survey of the positive sheep or goat.
e) Electronic identification and genotyping of animals on the holding of origin in case of high genetic

value animals.
f) If the animal was not born on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, the procedure is to identify the holding of origin and traceability is carried out for the animals in that holding.

4.7.2.1.2. Positive animals found through TSE monitoring plan

4.7.2.1.2.1. Fallen stock

a) The farmer contacts SIRCA, the farmers' association or the assistant veterinarian of the holding.
b) Removal of the dead animal to the rendering plant whith collection of the brain stem, or collection of the brain steam by the assistant veterinarian and delivery to the Laboratory through DSAVR.
c) The dead animal is destroyed as Category I, or the dead animal is buried in the holding at a depth of 3 meters, covered with lime and sodium hypochlorite.

If the result is positive to TSE, procedures should follow 4.7.2.1.1.4. or 4.7.2.1.1.5. as apropriate.

4.7.2.1.2.2. Animals slaughtered for human consumption

a) Slaughter of the animal concerned
b) Collection of brainstem for screening TSE
c) Carcass, by-products and spoils are placed under observation and wait, under refrigeration, the result of the test. If the carcass is rejected in the post-mortem examination, their products are considered Category I materials

If the result is positive to TSE, procedures should follow 4.7.2.1.1.4. or 4.7.2.1.1.5. as apropriate.
- Destruction of the carcass, by-products and spoils as Category I materials

4.7.2.1.3. Determination of genotypes

For each positive TSE case in sheep, the genotype of the prion protein will be determined. From August 8th 2021 genotype of the prion protein will be determined also for positive TSE cases in goats.
TSE cases found in resistant genotypes will be immediatly notified to the Comission and the strain-typing will be performed.
In Classical Scrapie affected flocks, all animals will be genotyped, if the option was not total herd culling. Otherwise, a sample of up to 50 animals where the decision is slaughter of the whole flock.

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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)	1 500
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	2 000
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	1 000

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	1 500
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	2 000
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	1 000

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There is no breeding programme for TSE resistance in sheep.
Taking into account the occurrence of atypical cases in a high percentage of sheep with ARR allele and that classical Scrapie outbreaks occurred predominantly on farms where the animals were crossed of exoctic breeds including Assaf and Laucaunne, Portugal does not intend to develop a breeding program. Further, we note that, from a zootechnical point of view, the risk of decreased genetic variability and increased inbreeding can lead to genetic erosion of indigenous sheep breeds in our country.

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

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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

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

When carrying out a cost / benefit analysis it is necessary to take into account several factors, including the costs of the diseases that account for direct and indirect losses. Costs of monitoring plans in order to demonstrate the infection levels in the animal population should also be added.
In the case of zoonotic diseases, the incalculable benefits of decreased infection rates of the animal population associated with decreased likelihood of disease transmission to the human population must also be considered.
In the specific case of BSE, due to its strong public opinion impact, the existence of an effective disease control is an important message to assure consumers' trust regarding food safety.

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	11.01	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	25 000	11.01	275,250	yes	45	123 862,5	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	50	11.01	550.5	yes	45	247,72	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	10	11.01	110.1	yes	45	49,55	X

Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	15	11.01	165.15	yes	45	74,32	X

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

Cost related to	Specification	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	22 505	11.01	247,780.05	yes	45	111 501,02	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	1 855	11.01	20423.55	yes	45	9 190,6	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	15	63.69	955.35	yes	45	429,91	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	50	63.69	3184.5	yes	45	1 433,03	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	20	110.73	2214.6	yes	45	996,57	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	1 000	22.81	22810	yes	45	10 264,5	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	0	22.81	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	50	83.85	4192.5	yes	45	1 886,63	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	22.81	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	10	800	8000	yes	45	3 600	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	1 500	100	150,000	yes	45	67 500	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	2 000	100	200,000	yes	45	90 000	X

7. Chronic Wasting Disease

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0	no		0	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	935,636.3	including	421,036.35
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	11.01	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	25 000	11.01	275,250	yes	45	123 862,5	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals	50	11.01	550.5	yes	45	247,72	X

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Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals	10	11.01	110.1	yes	45	49,55	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	15	11.01	165.15	yes	45	74,32	X

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

Cost related to	Specification	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	22 005	11.01	242,275.05	yes	45	109 023,77	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	1 805	11.01	19873.05	yes	45	8 942,87	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	15	63.69	955.35	yes	45	429,91	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	50	63.69	3184.5	yes	45	1 433,03	X

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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	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	20	110.73	2214.6	yes	45	996,57	X

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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	
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Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	50	83.85	4192.5	yes	45	1 886,63	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	22.81	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	
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Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	1 500	100	150,000	yes	45	67 500	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	2 000	100	200,000	yes	45	90 000	X

7. Chronic Wasting Disease

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0	no		0	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	929,580.8	including	418,311.37
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) :

Sampling is carried out by veterinarians and/or under veterinary supervision:
5.31. Animals slaughtered for human consumption: sampling is carried out by official veterinarians (meat inspectors);
5.3.2. Fallen stock: sampling is carried out by rendering plants responsible veterinarians or assistant veterinarians in remote areas.
The costs associated with this measure are paid by state budget. Sampling equipment is provided by slaughterhouses and by rendering plants.

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) :

In the Mainland brainstem samples are tested by the national reference laboratory (INIAV) and costs related to this testing are paid by the state budget.
INIAV carries out both rapid, confirmatory and primary molecular tests.
Official regional laboratories in Madeira and Açores perform only rapid tests and send all positive samples detected to INIAV for confirmatory assays. The

costs of testing in the autonomous regions are paid by their respective regional government 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) :

Suport documents for compensation are prepared by local veterinary services (DSAVR in Mainland or DRA in Açores and Madeira), the payment is assured by state or regional government 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) :

Not applicable.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other essential measures are not foreseen.

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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

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

Co-financing rate should be increased to 75% for all measures because, according to Eurostat data, the gross national income per inhabitant in Portugal is less than 90% of the European average.

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3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

☒*yes*

☐*no*

4. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

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

Additional measures are not foreseen.

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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
		17607_12991.pdf	17607_12991.pdf	232 kb
		17607_12992.pdf	17607_12992.pdf	80 kb
		17607_12993.pdf	17607_12993.pdf	270 kb
			Total size of attachments :	582 kb