



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.

6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English. Document Version: 2020 2.1

Member state : SVERIGE

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

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

1. Contact data

Name

Phone

Email

Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

19/10/2021 14:49:45

Submission Number

1634647786712-17759



2. Description of the programme

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

The programme is applied in accordance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001.

Animals from all counties in Sweden are sampled. For cattle, sheep and goat respectively, Sweden have decided to derogate from the provision under art 6.1. c in Regulation (EC) 999/2001 in remote areas with low animal density, where no collection of dead animals is organised.

Cattle

The following categories of cattle will be sampled :

- All emergency slaughter and animals with observations at ante mortem inspection (over 48 months of age)
- All fallen stock over 48 months of age
- All animals with clinical signs of TSE

Sheep and goats

In 2016 Sweden received official status negligible risk for classical scrapie. In the revised programme from 2017 onwards the following animals are tested:

- a representative yearly sample of 1500-1600 animals among fallen stock above 18 months of age,
- all animals with clinical signs of TSE

The goat population in Sweden is very small, and mainly not used for human consumption. The following categories of goats will be sampled:

- All fallen stock above 18 months
- All animals with clinical signs of TSE

· Herds where atypical scrapie cases have been found are put under intensified TSE monitoring and surveillance for a period of two years from the date of the detection of the last atypical scrapie case. This means that all ovine and caprine animals which are above the age of 18 months and slaughtered for human consumption and which have died or been killed on the holding shall be tested for the presence of TSE . However, since this is no longer an obligation after 8 August 2021, no more animals will be tested as a part of intensified surveillance after that date.

- Genotyping is performed in sheep and goats that are TSE-positive.

Cervids

Sweden continues the national surveillance in cervids designed in Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1972 and in Regulation (EC) 999/2001 also during 2021.

Sweden will sample the following animals:

- Eurasian tundra reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus tarandus*)
- Moose (*Alces alces*)
- Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)
- Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), wild and farmed

In total: 2067 reindeer, 1625 wild cervids and 471 farmed deer.

The animals will be sampled from different PSU over the country and from the following target groups:

- Fallen wild and farmed cervids
- Wild and farmed cervids culled due to signs of disease or rejected at slaughter

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- Wild cervids killed by predators or killed on roads/ by trains

Sweden also continues the regional surveillance in areas around previous cases in the counties Norrbotten (1252 slaughtered reindeer) and Västerbotten (360 hunted moose).

In 2022, Sweden intends to continue the surveillance in clinically suspect cases, estimated to approx. 20 animals. We also include performing intensified regional surveillance of a further 600 animals in case of another positive case.

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)	1	0	1	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	0	0	0	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE			24/02/2006	
Scrapie (ovine)		01/01/1986	06/04/2020	
Scrapie (caprine)				

Comments (if any)

No case of classical BSE has been found in Sweden. Since 30 May 2008 Sweden is classified by the OIE as a country having a negligible risk for BSE in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.3.13.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. One case of atypical H-type BSE was recorded in Sweden in 2006.

There have been no case of classical classical scrapie since 1986. Cases of atypical scrapie occur and so far all of these has been of the type NOR98. Sweden fulfills the requirements for scrapie freedom both on historical and surveillance basis.

From 1st of January 1986, the use of any fallen stock and diseased parts of slaughtered animals was officially banned in any feeding stuff including MBM to other animals than fur and zoo animals. Since 1987 more than 95% of the bovine compound feeding stuff for ruminants no longer contained MBM as a result of a voluntary decision by the industry. Feeding MBM to dairy cows was prohibited by the above-mentioned decision in 1986. The use of ruminant material for feeding ruminants was officially banned in Sweden in 1991. In 1995, as a result of the Swedish accession to the EU, the ban was extended to include material of mammalian origin.

The import of live ruminants to Sweden is limited and consists mainly of breeding animals.

4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Swedish Board of Agriculture

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 whole country. Regarding samples taken from fallen stock, animals from all counties of Sweden are sampled. In remote areas, in the northwestern part of the country, it is allowed to bury carcasses. The number of cattle in these areas represent only about 2.3 % of the total bovine population in the country, and the number of sheep and goat represent about 3,1 % of the total population.

4.3 *System in place for the registration of holdings*

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with article 101 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 the Swedish Board of Agriculture keeps a register of establishments. Every keeper of cattle, sheep and goat has to register their holding. Every holding is given a number consisting of the country code, SE, followed by a six-digit number. Information concerning all holding numbers is stored in a computerized database.

4.4 *System in place for the identification of animals*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bovine animals:

All bovine animals have to be marked with a unique identification number. Calves must be marked with ear tags with a unique identification number within 20 days after birth. All ear tags are marked with: SE, number of the holding of birth, individual identification number and control digit.

The Swedish identification and registration system of bovine animals consists of a central database which was approved by the commission on the first of November 1999 (Commission Decision 99/693/EC). Holders are obliged to report events in the herd within seven days.

In addition to the database the registration system consists of unique identification numbers of all animals, this number includes the holding number of the herd of origin, the individual identification number and a control digit. Every animal holder is also obliged to keep an updated farm register, in

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which they shall register information about birth and deaths, the sex of the animals, information about animals added to the herd including information about the origin of these animals and information about animals leaving the herd and their destination. The information shall be recorded within 48 hours from the event.

Sheep and goats:

An updated system for identification and registration of sheep and goats was implemented in July 2005. All sheep and goats have to be marked with an ear tag with an identification number consisting of the country code (SE), the holding number of the herd of origin and a 5 digit individual number before 6 months of age. For animals intended for slaughter before the age of 12 months, one ear tag is sufficient.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

All TSE diseases are compulsory notifiable on clinical suspicion according to Swedish legislation, the Act of Epizootic Diseases, epizootilagen (1999:657). All holders of animals are obliged to report every suspect case of TSE to a veterinarian, and the veterinarian is obliged to report to the authorities.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year **2021**

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals born in Ms listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	11 000	11 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed 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)		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

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Healthy slaughtered bovine animals born in Ms listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	11 000	11 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed 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)		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.

260 360

Targets for year **2021**

Estimated number of animals to be tested

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Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	0
Dead ovine animals (b)	1 600
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 holdings affected by atypical scrapie	2
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	2
Total number of tests	1 604

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	0
Dead ovine animals (b)	1 600
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 holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	2
Total number of tests	1 602

(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 .

15 000

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	200
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

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Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	1
Total number of tests	201

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	200
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	1
Total number of tests	201

(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	3
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	3

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	3
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	3

4.6.4 Discriminatory tests (Annex X.C point 3.1 (c) and 3.2 (c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999(2001)

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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	3
Random genotyping	0

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	3
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):

If a BSE case is confirmed the procedure set out in regulation (EC) 999/2001 is followed. The herd of origin is put under restrictions and investigated for possible sources of contamination; cohort animals are traced and culled. If the case is found at a slaughterhouse all parts of the body will be destroyed as

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well as the carcass before and two carcasses after the infected animal. The case will be reported to the EU.

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):

If classical scrapie is confirmed the case will be traced back to the farm and restrictions concerning movements of animals are immediately put on the herd. An epidemiological investigation is performed. Contact herds will be traced. In case of classical scrapie the whole herd will be stamped out and animals in appropriate age category will be examined for scrapie. Positive animals will be genotyped.

When a case of NOR98 is confirmed, the herd will be subject to an extended monitoring as set out by regulation 999/2001, as long as it remains a requirement.

All cases of scrapie will be genotyped.

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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):

Sweden has no breeding programme for resistance to TSE in sheep.

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

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5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see enclosed document for details. The unit costs in the calculations are the actual costs that the Swedish Board of Agriculture pays.

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	17.74	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	11 000	17.74	195,140	yes	30	58 542	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	0	17.74	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	0	17.74	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	15	17.74	266.1	yes	30	79,83	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	<u>Specification</u>	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	1 604	17.74	28454.96	yes	30	8 536,49	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	201	17.74	3565.74	yes	30	1 069,72	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Bovines	3	118.51	355.53	yes	30	106,66	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	3	118.51	355.53	yes	30	106,66	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	0	245.41	0	yes	30	0	X
5. Genotyping								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - monitoring and eradication measures	0	47.81	0	no	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	0	47.81	0	no	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	3	184.37	553.11	yes	30	165,93	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	47.81	0	no	30	0	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter								

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0		0	no	30	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	0		0	no	30	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0		0	no	30	0	X
7. Chronic Wasting Disease								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid test on Chronic Wasting disease		17.74	0	no	30	0	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				228,690.97	including		68607.29	
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	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	0	17.74	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	11 000	17.74	195,140	yes	30	58 542	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	0	17.74	0	yes	30	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	0	17.74	0	yes	30	0	X

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Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	15	17.74	266.1	yes	30	79,83	X
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	1 602	17.74	28419.48	yes	30	8 525,84	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	201	17.74	3565.74	yes	30	1 069,72	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Bovines	3	118.51	355.53	yes	30	106,66	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	3	118.51	355.53	yes	30	106,66	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	0	245.41	0	yes	30	0	X
5. Genotyping								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - monitoring and eradication measures	0	47.81	0	no	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	0	47.81	0	no	30	0	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	3	184.37	553.11	yes	30	165,93	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	47.81	0	no	30	0	X

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6. Compulsory culling/slaughter								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0		0	no	30	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	0		0	no	30	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	0		0	no	30	0	X
7. Chronic Wasting Disease								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid test on Chronic Wasting disease		17.74	0	yes	30	0	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				228,655.49	including		68596.64	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

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5.3. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who performs the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

The sampling at slaughterhouses is performed by official veterinarians or trained personnel from the slaughter company. The latter are trained and listed by the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA). The official sampling at the intermediate plants are performed by trained personnel. The procedures are controlled and supervised by the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA).

The cost for sampling of cattle at the intermediate plant, postmortem laboratories and slaughterhouses and for sampling of sheep and goats at slaughterhouses are covered by the operators. The cost for sampling of sheep and goats at intermediate plants and postmortem laboratories are paid by the SBA.

The sampling and transport equipment is provided by the laboratory (National Veterinary Institute). The cost for the sampling equipment and transport of the samples from the intermediate plant/slaughter house to the laboratory are included in the cost of the analyses paid by SBA.

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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):

All tests are performed at the reference laboratory at the National Veterinary Institute (SVA), both rapid tests and confirmatory tests. All costs related to the testing are entirely paid by the governmental budget (by the Swedish Board of Agriculture).

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):

In case of an outbreak or a suspicion of TSE, compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services (Swedish Board of Agriculture), including costs for veterinary examination, post-mortem examination, sampling, analysis, disposal of carcass and compensation to the farmer. The national legal basis for compensation is the Swedish Act of Epizootic Diseases (Epizootilagen SFS 1999:657)

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.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The state budget/Swedish Board of Agriculture(SBA) subsidises costs for the collecting of fallen stock regarding sheep and goat carcasses and the transport to the intermediate plants.

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

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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:

We intend to sample 5775 cervids (2 analyses per animal) 2021 either as a continuation of the 3 year surveillance or as a part of the enhanced surveillance due to CWD cases. Based on the unitary cost of 17.74 Euro, Sweden applies for 204 897 Euro for these analyses.

During 2022 we intend to test clinically suspect cases, estimated to approximately 20 cervids. In the event of a positive case, there will be an intensified surveillance including testing of approximately 600 cervids. Based on the unitary cost of 17.74 Euro, Sweden applies for 21 998 Euro for these analyses.

Motivation: The above mentioned surveillance is considered necessary to gather the material needed for evaluation of the situation in Sweden as an affected country, and to enhance our knowledge about how CWD is expressed in moose and other cervids. For practical reasons, both the national surveillance and the enhanced regional surveillance are difficult to perform and requires vast resources (time, staff, logistics, knowledge etc). We have put almost all of our resources in sampling target animals (sick/fallen stock), which means it takes years to reach the national goals. In order to come closer to the national goal, we have decided to perform surveillance also in 2021, even though the original surveillance programme ended in 2020. We ask for co-financing for also this year, as the goal is still the same as in the programme and the result will benefit all of EU.

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We also believe it is fair to ask for co-financing of clinically suspect cases when the target animal surveillance is ended. It is a clear parallel to the suspect cases of other TSE:s in other species.

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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
	17759_13164.xlsx	17759_13164.xls	16 kb
		Total size of attachments :	16 kb