European Commission

Annex III : Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document:2015 1.04

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Instructions to complete the form:

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4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.

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

8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date	Submission Number
Tuesday, September 08, 2015 12:31:07	**1441711870751-6687**

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

1.   Identification of the programme

Member state : **IRELAND**

Disease **Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)**

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of : 2016

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

1.1 Contact

Name : Niall Forde

Phone : 00 353 53 9163437

Job type in CA. : Higher Executive Officer

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2.1 Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE

Ireland's Programme is intended to monitor, control and ultimately eradicate BSE from the national herd. It includes the identification and slaughter of cohort and progeny animals outside of the food chain associated with a positive BSE case. The programme also includes active surveillance of all fallen bovine animals greater than 48 months of age, casualty and emergency slaughtered animals in slaughter houses as well as BSE clinical suspects identified at slaughter house plants on ante mortem inspection and on farm through passive surveillance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council as amended. It is expected that Ireland will move to negligible risk status in 2015.

Scrapie

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

2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

The situation with regard to BSE in Ireland continues to improve. Since 2014 to date, there has been no BSE case confirmed. This compares with 1 case in 2013 and 3 cases in 2012 and demonstrates effective control since the peak of 333 cases in 2002. Ireland continues to see an upward shift in the age profile in BSE cases. The shift in the age profile of BSE cases as well as the reduction in the prevalence of test positives provides clear evidence that the additional controls introduced in Ireland since 1996 have been effective at controlling the disease. It is expected that the incidence of disease will continue to decline as older cows leave the system. A small number of cases have occurred in animals born after the introduction of the EU wide feed –ban in 2001. Detailed investigations were carried out on each of these cases. No breaches of the control programme have been detected. The continued implementation of SRM controls and the feed- ban controls ensure these cases do not pose a risk to human or animal health. Ireland is now typing positive cases of BSE into classical and atypical BSE.

Scrapie
Scrapie in small ruminants has been known internationally for over 300 years. In common with other TSEs it has a long incubation period that usually ranges from 2 to 7 years. Peak incidence of clinical signs for classical scrapie is seen in 3 to 4 year old animals. There is evidence that significant infection of the tissues of infected animals with the scrapie agent occurs months before clinical signs appear. The course of the clinical disease may be weeks or months. The signs of scrapie are variable and non-specific and can include itchiness (resulting in "scraping" against fences etc.), nervous signs (including lack of co-ordination, head pressing and teeth grinding) and change in temperament. Weight loss may be variable. The disease is non-febrile. A confirmatory diagnosis is made on histological examination, immunohistochemistry or immunoblotting of tissues after death.

Lambs/ kids can be infected by their infected dams and other dams around the time of birth with the placenta and foetal fluids being a major source of infectious agent.

The incubation period of scrapie is determined by the size of the infective dose and genetic make-up of the host animal. Sheep of certain genetic types have a shorter incubation period from infection to when clinical signs of the disease become apparent than do others. It has been shown that the single autosomal gene which determines the length of the incubation period in mice is similar to, if not in fact the same as, the gene which codes for the prion protein. It has also been recognised that (normal) PrP gene in sheep is a major factor controlling the development of the clinical signs of scrapie. Variations in the coding areas of the PrP gene in sheep (at locations 136, 154 and 171) determine susceptibility (or "resistance") to the clinical signs of classical scrapie and variations in the coding areas of the PrP gene in sheep (at locations 136, 141, 154 and 171) determine susceptibility (or "resistance") to the clinical signs of atypical scrapie. In goats the information related to PrP polymorphisms associated with susceptibility to CS (Classical Scrapie) is more limited than for sheep.

A total of 185 sheep flocks were restricted from October 2003 to date with 160 of these flocks now de-restricted. There were 8 flocks (4 atypical) restricted in 2013. Since 2014 to date there have been 14 restrictions (5 classical and 9 atypical). In 2014, the active surveillance programme for Scrapie involved the testing of 10,488 sheep over 18 months of age at slaughter plants and 10,903 fallen sheep at knackeries.

The goat population in Ireland following the 2014 census is 15794 goats. To date Ireland has not had a positive TSE rapid test in a goat thus we have had no goat herds under restriction for classical or atypical scrapie. The active surveillance programme for Scrapie in goats involves annually testing up to 100 goats

in knackeries. In Ireland, few goats are slaughtered for meat. In 2014, 91 goats were tested in knackeries and 5 in abattoirs.

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) :

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Ireland to be treated as a single area

4.3   System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE
Each holding containing bovine animals is registered with the Department and is identified by a specific herd number allocated following a satisfactory inspection by DAFM staff to ensure compliance with certain criteria and standards of animal welfare. Slaughter of BSE cohort and progeny animals currently takes place at a designated slaughterhouse outside of the food chain, which is licensed by DAFM. Slaughterhouses and knackeries where sampling is carried out are also approved by DAFM.
Scrapie
All farms and slaughter plants involved with the programme are registered with DAFM. Larger ovine slaughter houses are approved and operate under the control of DAFM while smaller ones are operated under the control of the Local Authorities

4.4   System in place for the identification of animals

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE

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

Scrapie

The National Sheep Identification System-(NSIS)

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

Regulation (EC) 21/2004 also provided for a derogation whereby sheep intended for slaughter before they are 12 months old are permanently exempted from electronic tagging requirements. Given that the NSIS was delivering well on individual sheep traceability, Ireland opted to retain as much of the system as possible and therefore opted to apply this derogation. However, the use of EID is increasing and DAFM is encouraging the use of the EID in all cases where the animals are not going from the primary holding directly to the slaughter plant. EID is also used in all sheep destined for live export.

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

(a) a new numbering system has been put in place to accommodate electronic tagging and a number of companies have been approved by DAFM to supply EID tags to Irish flockowners,

(b) the Irish tagging system is based on the principle of one ID tag for life from the holding of origin,

(c) the electronic tagging of breeding animals and of live animals being exported

Census:

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

The National Goat Identification System (NGIS) was introduced in Ireland in 2005 to provide for a national system of goat identification vital for disease control, traceability and consumer assurance. The

system is based on:

• Double tagging of all goats by the age of six months or on movement from a holding, whichever comes first
• Use of herd registers to record details of numbers of goats on a holding and details of movements
• Use of dispatch documents to record all movements.

Goats continue to be double tagged with conventional tags on their holding of birth with one ID number for life by 6 months of age or when they leave the holding of origin whichever comes first.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE
S.I. 101 2008 stipulates that "a person who has in his possession or under his charge an affected or a suspected animal, or the carcase of such an animal, and any veterinary surgeon or other person who, in the course of his duties, examines or inspects any such animal or carcase shall, with all practicable speed, notify the fact to (a) the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine or (b) an inspector at a District Veterinary Office of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine or to the Surveillance, ABP and TSE Division (SAT).

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

Monitoring by Active Surveillance
Regulation (EC) 999/2001 as amended by Regulation (EU) 630/2013 requires the annual testing of 10,000 healthy slaughter sheep over 18 months of age and 10,000 fallen sheep over 18 months of age. It is anticipated that 10,000 healthy slaughtered sheep and 10,000 fallen sheep will be tested for TSE's in 2016 where the sheep population is greater than 750,000 breeding animals.

Ireland's surveillance programme for 2016 will involve:
• Targeted active surveillance which will involve rapid testing a sample of animals over 18 months of age which die (fallen animals) or which are slaughtered for human consumption, this will provide additional information in relation to the incidence of scrapie in the general sheep population. Ireland will, at minimum, conduct the number of tests provided for under EU law.
• Discriminatory Western blotting of all index cases testing positive for scrapie and the first two subsequent cases in each restricted flock each year
• Genotyping of individual sheep which have tested positive for scrapie at the four codons;
• Genotyping of animals in scrapie positive flocks at the three codons
• Rapid testing of all animals (>18 months of age) depopulated from scrapie positive flocks.
• TSE testing of fallen animals (>18months of age) and cull animals (>18mths) from scrapie positive flocks.
• TSE testing of fallen animals (>18months of age) in scrapie monitored flocks

Diagnostic TSE Tests Used

For the programmes described above Ireland will use one or more rapid tests approved in accordance with the provisions of commission Regulation (EC) 999/2001 as amended. These will be performed in private laboratories that have been approved by the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRL) of the DAFM i.e. The National Reference Laboratory (NRL). Positive or inconclusive results from these tests will be verified at the CVRL by the NRL using histopathology and immunohistochemistry and/or immunoblotting (where appropriate).

Taking and Analysing the Samples
Samples for rapid testing are taken by the Food Business Operator (FBO) under the supervision of DAFM officers at slaughter plants. Sampling at knackeries, veterinary college, regional veterinary laboratories is carried out by veterinarians. These samples are analysed using an approved rapid test in accordance with Council Regulation 999/2001 as amended.
The recording and reporting of test results (fully automated system) is carried out In compliance with the practices and procedures in place at the laboratory.

The Department's National Reference Laboratory will genotype the animals from infected flocks in 2016.

4.6   Testing

4.6.1   Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year   **2016**

	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	
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	61500	61515	
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0	
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	750	750	
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	20	20	
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		15	15	

4.6.2   Rapid tests in ovine animals

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Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram. | 2 500 000

Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	1 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	500	
Other please specify here	0	**X**
	Add a new row	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	22 000	

4.6.3   Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated . | 8 500

Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	0	

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	0	
Other please specify here		**X**
	ADD A NEW ROW	
Total Rapid tests on caprine animals	100	

4.6.4 Confirmatory tests **other than rapid tests** as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

Targets for year   **2016**

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

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

Targets for year   **2016**

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	1	
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	20	

4.6.6 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   **2016**

	Estimated number	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of TSE cases)	1 500	

Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	650	

4.7   Eradication

4.7.1   Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Dealing with BSE Infected Herds
Following the confirmation of BSE in a herd, tracing of cohorts - as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 - and any progeny born within 2 years of the date of onset of BSE to the dam will take place. Any live animals identified under this tracing programme are slaughtered at a designated slaughterhouse outside of the food chain. All animal by-products (ABP) produced by the slaughter of BSE cohorts and progeny animals are treated as Category 1 ABP material and are disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 and implemented by Regulation (EU) 142/2011. The number of animals slaughtered under this regime is a function of the number of cases in which the disease is identified and the year of birth of the positive case.   It is estimated that the number of animals to be slaughtered under this part of the programme in 2016 should not exceed 100. However, it is difficult to predict this number with accuracy as one case of BSE may have less than ten or multiple cohort animals.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year   **2016**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year   **2016**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (classical scrapie)	*1 000*	
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(classical scrapie)	*0*	
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	*1 500*	

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) :

Genotyping/Breeding Programmes:
• The Department established a National Genotyping Programme, (NGP) which has been available to farmers since 2004. Both pedigree and commercial flocks have availed of the Programme and although the focus is primarily on rams, farmers may also elect to have ewes genotyped. This is a voluntary programme and is fully financed by the flockowner.

• The testing component of the NGP will be delivered by an approved commercial laboratory. Official NGP Certificates are issued by the competent authority to applicants in respect of tests carried out in the approved laboratory for sheep showing categories 1 to 3. A computerised database is maintained to include a result reporting system and also facilitates the tracking of change of ownership of genotyped sheep.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year   **2016**

	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	

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

5.   Costs

5.1   Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE
The costs of this programme will include costs of sampling, collection and testing of samples, and the provision of compensation to farmers in respect of the partial depopulation of herds from this programme. Estimated Costs (net of VAT) in 2016 may be broken down roughly as follows:

Active surveillance at factories - Casualty and Emergency animals O48M
750 tests @ €7.40 per test = €5,550

Active Surveillance – Fallen Animals: 61,500 tests
61,500 x €9.00per test = €553,500

Additional costs associated with testing
(Sampling, Equipment, Protective Clothing etc.) = € 250,000

Partial Depopulation Compensation (100 animals)
(Based on average price of animal/s slaughtered in 2014 (x € 980) = €98,000

Haulage, Slaughter and other costs associated with Depopulation = €100,000

Total: €1,007,050m

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Scrapie

The cost of the Scrapie programme (net of VAT) in 2016 is estimated as follows:

Active Surveillance at factories: 10,000 tests @ €5.00 per test = €50,000

Active Surveillance - fallen animals - 10,000 tests + 100 goats @ €9.00 per test = €90,900

Rapid testing of susceptible animals in infected flocks - 1,000 tests @ €9.00 per test = €9,000

Rapid testing of cull animals in infected flocks - 1,000 tests @ €9.00 per test = €9,000

Cost of animals culled and destroyed in positive flocks = €150,000

Genotyping of scrapie positive flocks 1500 - tests @ €12.39 = €18,585

Total: €327,485

5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2016**

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals	(as referred to in point 4.6.1)					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	750	7.4	5550	yes	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	61 515	7.4	455,211	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	20	7.4	148	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	0	7.4	0	yes	

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	15	7.4	111	yes	

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

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		22 100	7.4	163,540	yes	X

3. Confirmatory testing   (as referred to in point 4.6.4)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		15	50	750	yes	X

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		50	50	2500	yes	X

4. Discriminatory testing   (as referred to in point 4.6.5)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		21	194	4074	yes	X

5. Genotyping

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)		3 650	6	21900	yes	**X**

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)		0	6	0	yes	**X**

6. Compulsory culling/slaughter

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4712)		100	1000	100,000	yes	**X**

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		1 000	140	140,000	yes	**X**
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		0	100	0	yes	**X**

Add a new row

Total			893 784,00 €	

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 reimbursment/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 perform the official sampling? Who pays?
   (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?

(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,

or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination (if applicable)** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

   ☒*yes*
   ☐*no*

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

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