

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

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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** 

Tuesday, May 19, 2015 10:12:13

**Submission Number** 

1432019536343-4198

1. Identification of t	he programme
Member state :	SUOMI / FINLAND
Disease	Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)
This program is multi annual .	no
Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:	2016

#### 1.1 Contact

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# 2.1 Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme is aimed at monitoring the BSE and scrapie situation in the territory of Finland and eradicating positive cases as well as other animals which may have been infected.

The monitoring for BSE covers the target groups defined in Article 6 paragraph 1a of Regulation 999/2001, taking into consideration Commission Decision 2009/719/EC, as amended, whereby Finland is allowed not to test animals subject to normal slaughter and use an age limit of 48 months in the other target groups.

The monitoring for scrapie covers the target groups defined in Annex III, Chapter A, part II, points 3 and 5, as well as Annex VII, Chapter A, points 3.3(c), 3.4(d) and 5(b)(ii) of Regulation 999/2001. As regards point 3 (ovine and caprine animals not slaughtered for human consumption) the sampling is exceeding the minimal requirements of Regulation 999/2001, in accordance with the approval of the national scrapie control programme, as referred to in point 3.2, Section A, Chapter A of Annex VIII to that Regulation. According to the national control programme, all ovine and caprine animals above 18 months of age which die on farms in the cadaver collection area will be tested for TSE.

The monitoring is carried out using rapid tests for screening. Inconclusive and positive cases are submitted for confirmatory examination in accordance with Annex X to Regulation 999/2001. Where positive cases are found, eradication measures are implemented in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001 (see below).

The eradication measures for bovine animals cover:

- 1) Cohorts as defined in Regulation 999/2001,
- 2) Offspring born within two years prior to, or after, the clinical onset of BSE in female animals,
- 3) Other bovines from the same herd as a confirmed BSE case may also be killed if Evira (Finnish Food Safety Authority) decides that they are at risk of having BSE.

The eradication measures for classical scrapie in ovine and caprine animals cover:

1) All ovine and caprine animals on farms where classical scrapie has been confirmed. If the infected animal has been introduced from another holding it may be decided, based on the history of the case, to kill the animals in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding where the case was

confirmed.

- 2) Based on an epidemiological enquiry, animals on contact holdings where it is considered that these animals have been exposed to the infection.
- 3) In so far as they are identifiable, parents, and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny.

Where the case is an atypical scrapie case, other animals on the holding are not killed but subject to intensified monitoring in accordance with point 2.2.3, Chapter B of Annex VII to Regulation 999/2001.

Activities indicators include number of tests performed in bovine, ovine and caprine animals per category. The number of samples arriving at the National Reference Laboratory (Evira) in Helsinki is monitored and compared to corresponding numbers the previous year. Each sample remit include ID details on the animal which is entered to the Evira laboratory information system (LIMS), and compared to the national animal register. The TSE monitoring program is monitored by monthly reports generated from the LIMS system. The monthly reports generated by LIMS reporting tools generate summaries of TSE-tests in bovine, ovine and caprine animals specified by age and target group) and enable listings of animals where individual animal data is revised before producing the final monthly reports.

## 2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

**BSF** 

So far, only one BSE case has been recorded in Finland. That case was recorded in 2001, in a cow born in Finland in 1995.

OIE has officially recognized Finland's BSE status as category 1, negligible BSE risk.

Scrapie

In total, three outbreaks of classical scrapie and 12 outbreaks of atypical scrapie have been confirmed in Finland as follows:

2002: one outbreak of classical scrapie (two holdings, four cases in goats)

2004: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)

2005: two outbreaks of classical scrapie (three holdings, four cases in goats)

one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)

2006: two outbreaks of atypical scrapie (two holdings, two cases in sheep)

2007: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)

2008: no outbreaks of scrapie

2009: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in a goat)

2010: three outbreaks of atypical scrapie in sheep (three different holdings)

2011: no outbreaks of scrapie

2012: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)

2013: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)

2014: one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)

In all outbreaks of classical scrapie, all sheep and goats on the infected farms have been destroyed.

Contact farms have been traced and animals at risk have been destroyed.

In the outbreaks of atypical scrapie, all sheep and goats on the infected farms have been destroyed in the outbreaks in 2004, 2005, the first outbreak in 2006 and the outbreak in 2007. In the remaining outbreaks (2006, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014) the remaining animals on the holding have not been killed but been subject to intensified testing as laid down in Regulation 999/2001.

The Commission approved the national scrapie programme of Finland in 2004 by Regulation 1874/2003, which was later replaced first by Regulation 546/2006 and then by the provisions in Annex VIII to Regulation 999/2001. According to that programme, all dead-on-farm sheep and goats above 18 months of age in the cadaver collection area must be tested for TSE.

# 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) :
Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira)
4.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied
(max. 32000 chars):
The programme is applied in the whole territory of Finland
4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings
(max. 32000 chars):
All bovine, ovine and caprine holdings must be registered in the Central Database (Act on the Animal Identification System 238/2010)

### 4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

All bovine animals must be identified and registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 and Commission Regulation (EC) 911/2004. Implementation rules have been given by a Decree of the

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (326/2015).

Ovine and caprine animals must be identified and registered in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004. Implementation rules have been given by a Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (469/2005, amended by 356/2008).

### 4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

All animal TSEs, including BSE and scrapie, are officially notifiable in Finland, as laid down in the Act of Animal Diseases 441/2013 and the Decree 843/2013 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Any operator, veterinarian or other person in contact with the animal must notify the competent authority of any signs compatible with TSE in an animal. Specific measures are laid down in the legislation for suspect cases of BSE in bovine animals and scrapie in ovine or caprine animals.

#### 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	12000	12000	
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	0	0	0	
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	0	0	
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		2	2	

### 4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

70 000

### 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)	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	500
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)	150
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)	0
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)	50
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)	50
Other please specify here	
	Add a new row
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	750

## 4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

4 500

### 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)	50	
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	

Total Rapid tests on caprine animals	250	
	ADD A NEW ROW	
Other please specify here		X
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)	50	
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 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	50	

# 4.6.4 Confirmatory tests <u>other than rapid tests</u> 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	1	
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	5	

# 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	1

### 4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Adult sheep population	More than 750,000 animals
	Loss than an accept to 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)	5	

Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	100
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#### 4.7 Eradication

#### 4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

The eradication measures cover:

- 1) Cohorts as defined in Regulation 999/2001,
- 2) Offspring born within two years prior to, or after, the clinical onset of BSE in female animals,
- 3) Other bovines from the same herd as a confirmed BSE case are normally not killed, but in certain cases, where it is considered that these animals are at risk, it may be decided to kill them.

Animals that are killed and destroyed are fully compensated for their market value, as assessed by an independent expert. If property is destroyed based on orders from the competent authority, its value is fully compensated to the farmer. The competent authority may also decide to partially compensate for production losses, if those losses constitute a significant loss to the livelihood of the farmer.

#### 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	10	

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

#### 4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

The eradication measures for classical scrapie cover:

- 1) All ovine and caprine animals on farms where scrapie has been confirmed. If the infected animal has been introduced from another holding it may be decided, based on the history of the case, to kill the animals in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding where the case was confirmed.
- 2) Based on an epidemiological enquiry, animals on contact holdings where it is considered that these animals have been exposed to the infection.
- 3) In so far as they are identifiable, parents, and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny.

Animals that are killed and destroyed are fully compensated for their market value, as assessed by an independent expert. If property is destroyed based on orders from the competent authority, its value is

fully compensated to the farmer. The competent authority may also decide to compensate for production losses, if partially compensate for production losses, if those losses constitute a significant loss to the livelihood of the farmer.

#### 4.7.2.2 Summary table

#### Targets for year

	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)	200
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)	0

#### 4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

2016

#### 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):

Finland does not have a breeding programme.

#### 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	

#### 5. Costs

### 5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

#### **BSE** monitoring

All bovines are screened by IDEXX BSE Scrapie test. After a tender of TSE-tests in Finland is 2014, the price of test to be used in 2015 will be 4€/test. The contract on the test price is revised yearly with the test manufacturer. The estimated direct personnel cost is 11,49 € per test. This sums up to direct costs 15,49€/test. The estimated indirect costs are 31 € per test. The estimated total cost is 46,49 € per test.

Scrapie monitoring

All sheep are screened by IDEXX BSE Scrapie test, the estimated costs equal to bovine test costs.

Compulsory slaughter and destruction

Each animal is compensated according to its market value, as assessed by an independent expert. The average market value of bovine animals is 1000 € and the average market value of sheep and goats is 200 €.

### 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		
	Healthy slaughtered animals (cfr = 50)	0	7.4	0	no		
	Risk animals (cfr=100)	12 000	7.4	88800	yes		
	Healthy slaughtered animals (cfr = 50)	0	7.4	0	no		
	Risk animals (cfr=100)	0	7.4	0	no		

	cfr = 100	2	7.4	14.8	no				
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		1 000	7.4	7400	yes	X			
3. Confirmatory testing (as re	ferred 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		1	0	0	no	X			
			Unitary cost/ceiling						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested				
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		5	0	0	no	X			
4. Discriminatory testing (as re	eferred 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		2	194	388	no	X			
5. Genotyping									
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)		105	0	0	no	X
			Unitary cost/ceiling			
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	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	0	0	no	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
			Unitary cost/ceiling			
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	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)		10	1000	10000	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)		200	140	28000	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	0	0	no	x
				Add a	new row	

Total	134 602,80 €
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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 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 sampling is performed by a municipal veterinarian at the rendering plant and paid from government funds. However no cofinancing is requested for sampling.

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 National reference laboratory which is part of the Finnish Food safety Authority (Evira). Testing costs are paid from budget funds allocated to the reference laboratory as part of the annual Finnish Food Safety Authority budget line.

- 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 Finnish Food safety Authority from a budget line specifically allocated for this purpose. The legal basis for the compensation is in the Act on Animal Diseases 441/2013, 103 §

- 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 relevant for the TSE programme	
e) Implementing entities - <b>other essential measures</b> : who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment service? Who pays?	nt/
(max. 32000 chars):	
Not relevant for the TSE programme	
2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)	
The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:	
Up to 75% for the measures detailed below	
☐ Up to 100% for the measures detailed below	

3.	Source	of	fundina	of	eliaible	measures

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

 $\boxtimes$  yes

 $\square$ no

#### **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 <u>SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD</u> 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