

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact <u>SANCO-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu</u>, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 PROD 1.32 Instructions to complete the form:

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

IMPORTANT: <u>AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM</u> DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission date

Wednesday, April 30, 2014 17:15:12

Submission number 1398870919124-3327

1. Identification of the programme

Member state :	MALTA	
Disease	Transmissible spongiforn	n encephalopathies (TSEs)
This program is multi annual .	:no	
Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:	2015	

1.1 Contact

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2. Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

accordance to EU Directives 999/2001/EC and 1041/2006 screening for TSE's has been carried out since March 2001, using the Enfer® test. In October 2002, the Division changed to Bio-Rad TeSeE® detection kit. A contract has been signed with the VLA – Weybridge (UK) for the performing of histopathological and immunocyto-chemistry examination of positive samples. Testing is carried out on Bovine, Ovine and Caprine species. Community financial participation is not being requested for the implementation of the breeding programme for the resistance to TSE in Sheep (decision 2003/100/EC).

The objective of the programme includes:

- Achieving harmonization with other EU countries in veterinary control and surveillance programmes;
- The strengthening of veterinary epidemiological surveillance measures in accordance with EU legislation;
- Ensuring the early recognition of TSEs within the local animal population;
- The rapid implementation of investigation protocols with all relevant restrictions on the movement of animals and animal products coming into force until confirmatory results are received.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

TSE in bovine animals using one of the EU approved rapid tests commenced in March 2001. Ovines and caprines were included in the testing regime as from the year 2002. In that same year the National Veterinary Laboratory shifted from using the Enfer® kit to the BioRad TeSeE® kits since the former was not giving repeatable results. This shift explains a slight decrease in the tests performed during that year.

During the successive years, there has been a gradual increase in the number of emergency slaughtered and fallen animals tested.

To date, since the TSE monitoring programme has been running, no positive samples were detected in bovine, ovine or caprine species.

The VAFD laboratory has participated in four ring tests as follows:

- November 2002 organised by IRMM, Belgium; BSE
- November 2004, organised by VLA, Weybridge; BSE
- October 2005, organised by VLA Weybridge; BSE
- November 2005, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie
- October 2006, organised by VLA Weybridge; BSE
- November 2006, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie
- October 2007, organised by VLA Weybridge; BSE
- December 2007, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie
- October 2008, organised by VLA Weybridge; BSE
- November 2008, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie
- January 2009, organised by VLA Weybridge; BSE
- •July 2009, organised by VLA Weybridge; BSE
- November, 2009, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie
- July, 2010, organised by VLA, Weybridge. BSE
- November, 2010, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie
- July, 2011, organised by VLA, Weybridge. BSE
- November, 2011, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie
- July, 2012, organised by VLA, Weybridge. BSE
- November, 2012, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie
- July, 2013, organised by VLA, Weybridge. BSE
- November, 2013, organised by VLA, Weybridge. Scrapie

In all the trials the National Veterinary Laboratory achieved very satisfactory results.

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):

Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

- The Veterinary Regulation Division is the Competent authority based in Malta responsible for Veterinary regulation, administration, laboratory testing, sampling and collecting of data in Malta.
- Ministry of Gozo (Veterinary Division): responsible for sampling in Gozo.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

- •The surveillance programmes will apply to the Islands of Malta and Gozo (one region);
- There is a lack of extensive grazing land available;
- Average farm size is 0.5 hectares;
- Livestock is reared on farms having a higher stocking density than would apply to an extensive system.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

Veterinary Services Act, section 7

Swine Keeping Regulations S.L. 36.28 section 3

Milking Animals Regulation S.L. 36.32 section 3

Poultry Breeding Stock Regulation S.L. 36.40 section 3

All livestock holdings are registered with the Agriculture and Fisheries regulation Department. Milk producing herds are allotted a unique herd number (churn number), while non milk producing herds are allotted a unique premises number. All the information pertinent to each farm is also kept on the National Herd database. This system covers bovine, ovine and caprine holdings.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

European Union Act, Chapter 460 of the laws of Malta, section 3-4

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council regulation (EC) No 820/97 Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals (amended by OJ L 005 09.01.2004 p.8)

Control of marking of animals regulation S.L. 36.17 sections 2-3

Undulant fever (prevention) regulation S.L. 36.04 section 4

All bovine, caprine and ovine animals are tagged and all the information is stored in the National Herd database. The transfer or movement of animals from one holding to another can only be done with the authorisation of the competent authority.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

The Veterinary Service Act (ACT XXIII of 2001, as amended by Act XVIII of 2002; Legal Notice 426 of 2007; and Act XXIII of 2009) states:

Art. 6. Notification of diseases- (1) The Department shall, within twenty-four hours of each such occurrence, notify trading partners about -

- (a) the primary outbreak, confirmed in Malta, of any of the diseases listed in the Second Schedule; and (b) the removal, after the eradication of the last case in an outbreak, of restrictions imposed in relation to the outbreak of the disease.
- (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of subarticle (1), the Department shall notify directly to the trading partners, at least on the first working day of each week, the secondary outbreaks of any of the diseases listed in the Second Schedule which are confirmed in Malta. The aforesaid notification shall cover the week ending at midnight between the Sunday and Monday prior thereto.
- (3) The notifications referred to in subarticles (1) and (2) shall be communicated in such a manner as may be determined by the Director.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Diseases which are the subject of the notification referred to in article 6

Foot-and-mouth disease

Rinderpest (cattle plague)

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

Bluetongue

Swine vesicular disease

Classical swine fever

African swine fever

Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis (was Teschen disease)

Avian influenza (was fowl plague)

Newcastle disease

African horse sickness

Vesicular stomatitis

Peste des petits ruminants

Rift Valley Fever

Lumpy skin disease

Sheep and goat pox (Capripox)

Infectious hematopoietic necrosis

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

positive result from a rapid test specifically for BSE;

The subsidiary legislation 437.42 'Prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies regulations' (LEGAL NOTICE 58 of 6th February, 2004) states:

Art. 3. Definitions (1) For the purposes of these regulations the following definitions shall apply - (a) "animal suspected of being infected by a TSE" means live, slaughtered or dead animals, which show or have shown neurological or behavioural disorders or a progressive deterioration of the general condition linked to impairment of the central nervous system and for which the information gathered on the basis of a clinical examination, response to treatment, a post-mortem examination or an ante or post-mortem laboratory analysis do not allow an alternative diagnosis to be established. Bovine spongiform encephalopathies (BSE) shall be suspected in bovine animals which have produced a

Art.11. Notification -Without prejudice to European Union Council Directive 82/894/EEC, the territory of

Malta shall ensure that any animal suspected of being infected by a TSE is notified immediately to the Veterinary Services. The Veterinary Services shall without delay take the measures laid down in regulation 12, together with any other necessary measures.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year **2015**

	Add (in months) above	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	48	1 000	1 050	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	0	0	
Other please specify here				X
		Add a	new row	·

4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram . 10 984

Targets for year 2015

	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	100	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	

Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Other please specify here		X
	Add a new row	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated . 4789

Targets for year 2015

	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	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Other please specify here		X
	ADD A NEW ROW	

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 2015

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	20
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	20

4.6.5 Discriminatory tests

Targets for year

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	

4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

2015

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

Veterinary Services Act, Chapter 437 of the laws of Malta, sections 5 and 6 Prevention Control and Eradication of Certain TSE's, L.N. 58/2004, regulation 11 Prevention of Disease Ordinance, Chapter 36 of the laws of Malta, section 68. There have not been any cases of scrapie in the Maltese Islands

- 1. When the presence of a BSE has been officially confirmed, the following measures shall be applied immediately in accordance with requirements set up in Regulation European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 999/2001:
- (a) all parts of the body of the animal shall be completely destroyed in accordance with Annex V apart from material retained for records in accordance with Annex III, Chapter B, III, 2;
- (b) an investigation shall be carried out to identify all animals at risk in accordance with Annex VII, point

1;

- (c) all animals and products of animal origin referred to in Annex VII, point 2, that have been identified as being at risk by the investigation referred to in (b), shall be slaughtered and completely destroyed in accordance with Annex V, points 3 and 4.
- 2. Pending the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1(b) and (c), the holding on where the animal was present when the presence of a TSE was confirmed shall be placed under official control and all movement of animals susceptible to TSEs and products of animal origin derived from them from or to the holding shall be subject to authorisation by the competent authority, with a view to ensuring immediate tracing and identification of the animals and products of animal origin concerned. If there is evidence that the holding where the affected animal was present when the TSE was confirmed is not likely to be the holding where the animal was exposed to the TSE, the competent authority may decide that both holdings or only the holding of where the first case was detected shall be placed under official control.
- 3. Following the investigation, owners may be compensated for the loss of the animals that have been killed or products of animal origin destroyed in accordance with Article 12(2) and paragraph 1(a) and (c).
- 4. The confirmed presence of any TSE shall be immediately notified to the Commission and to the OIE.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2015

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

Veterinary Services Act, Chapter 437 of the laws of Malta, sections 5 and 6 Prevention Control and Eradication of Certain TSE's, L.N. 58/2004, regulation 11 Prevention of Disease Ordinance, Chapter 36 of the laws of Malta, section 68. There have not been any cases of scrapie in the Maltese Islands

- 1. When the presence of a BSE has been officially confirmed, the following measures shall be applied immediately in accordance with requirements set up in Regulation European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 999/2001:
- (a) all parts of the body of the animal shall be completely destroyed in accordance with Annex V apart from material retained for records in accordance with Annex III, Chapter B, III, 2;

- (b) an investigation shall be carried out to identify all animals at risk in accordance with Annex VII, point 1;
- (c) all animals and products of animal origin referred to in Annex VII, point 2, that have been identified as being at risk by the investigation referred to in (b), shall be slaughtered and completely destroyed in accordance with Annex V, points 3 and 4.
- 2. Pending the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1(b) and (c), the holding on where the animal was present when the presence of a TSE was confirmed shall be placed under official control and all movement of animals susceptible to TSEs and products of animal origin derived from them from or to the holding shall be subject to authorisation by the competent authority, with a view to ensuring immediate tracing and identification of the animals and products of animal origin concerned. If there is evidence that the holding where the affected animal was present when the TSE was confirmed is not likely to be the holding where the animal was exposed to the TSE, the competent authority may decide that both holdings or only the holding of where the first case was detected shall be placed under official control.
- 3. Following the investigation, owners may be compensated for the loss of the animals that have been killed or products of animal origin destroyed in accordance with Article 12(2) and paragraph 1(a) and (c).
- 4. The confirmed presence of any TSE shall be immediately notified to the Commission and to the OIE.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year 2015

	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	0	
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	0	
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	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):

Malta does not have a breeding programme for the Resistance of TSE in sheep

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	50
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	50

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

Tse testing will be carried out by the National Veterinary Laboratory.

The test used will be the IDEXX herd check ELISA kit which will be used for both bovine, ovine and caprine animals.

Sampling is carried out by Veterinary auxiliaries who are supervised by an official Veterinarian on the slaughter line. There is no cost involved in sampling and transporting of samples to the National Veterinary Laboratory due to its close proximity to the slaughter house.

It is estimated that a total of 1050 samples will be tested from bovine animals, while it is estimated that 200 samples of ovine and 200 samples from caprines will be tested.

The estimated cost of each ELISA test is estimated at 6 Euro

Bovine

Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 = 1050 samples@ Euro 6 = Euro6,300

Ovine and Caprines

Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001=100 samples@ Euro 6 = Euro 600 Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001=100 samples@ Euro 6 = Euro 600 Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001=100 samples@ Euro 6= Euro 600

Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 =100 samples@ Euro 6 = Euro 600

Western Blot

A number of samples (ovine, caprine and bovine) will be tested using the western blot technique. These samples will consist mainly of negative samples previously tested using the ELISA kit.

The cost of this testing will amount to Euro 43.16 per test, 10 bovine, 10 ovine and 10 caprine are planned to be tested. The total amount of this testing is estimated at Euro 1298.8

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

2015

1. Testing in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdCheck	1 000	6	6000	yes	X
				Add	a new row	
2. Testing in ovine and caprine ani	mals (as referred to in point 4.6.2	and 4.6.3)				
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen	400	6	2400	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunoblotting	20	43.16	863.2	yes	х	
				Add a	a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunoblotting	20	43.16	863.2	yes	x	
				Add	a new row		
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)							
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
4.1. Primary molecular tests	na	10	0	0	yes	x	
				Adda	a new row		
5. Genotyping							
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost 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)	na	150	10	1500	no	x	
				Add a new row			
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost 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)	na	100	10	1000	no	x	

				Add a new row		
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost 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)	na	0	0	0	no	x
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost 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)	na	0	0	0	no	x
				Add	a new row	
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)	na	0	0	0	no	x
				Add	a new row	
	Total			12 626,40 €		

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE
5.3 Co-financing rate:
The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
Oup to 100% for the measures detailed below
○ Not applicable

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

Malta is requesting co-financing at a rate of 75% as provided in the Common Financial Framework on the bases that the gross national income per in habitant is less than 90% of the European Average.

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE
5.4 Source of national funding
Please specify the source of the national funding:
⊠public funds
□food business operators participation □other
Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)
The National Veterinary Laboratory is funded by the Central Government. Funds are allocated annually and approved by parliament for the implementation of the testing and surveillance programmes.
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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
	Total size of attachments :	No attachmen