



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

Thursday, August 27, 2015 15:27:45

Submission Number

1440682066597-6451

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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: OESTERREICH

Disease: Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

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

1.1 Contact

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2.1 Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

TSE (BSE and scrapie): the programme for 2016 will be submitted according to Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of 15 May 2014 and implemented in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council.

BSE: Austria is allowed to implement a revised monitoring programme (Commission Decision 2009/719/EC as amended). Austria has the "negligible" BSE-risk status.

The expected number of bovines to be examined will be about 19,000 head:

- a) 16,000 dead/killed bovines (48 months age limit and 24 for bovines from Member States which are not allowed to perform a revised programme), emergency slaughtered ones and animals with clinical signs at ante-mortem (24 months age limit); Remark to table 4.6.1. - only one possibility for the age specification can be given!
- b) 3,000 healthy slaughtered bovines more than 30 months old, slaughtered in Austria but born in Member States which are not allowed to perform a revised monitoring programme, and
- c) 25 clinical suspects.

Samples have to be tested according to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and the OIE requirements. The tests are carried out in the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES) GmbH, at the Institute of Veterinary Disease Control Mödling, where also the NRL is located. Sampling of slaughtered animals is done by official post mortem inspectors, in rendering plants samples are taken by official vets. All parts of the animal, including the skin, remain under official control until the result of the laboratory examination is known. SRM, as well as fallen stock, shall be destroyed in accordance with the relevant provisions (Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and Regulation (EC) No 999/2001).

For reasons of precaution one BSE-case is included in the programme.

Rules for the implementation of the monitoring program are laid down in the bovine health surveillance and monitoring regulation, FLG. II no. 334/2013 and in the Austrian decree for TSE.

Austria has the "negligible BSE-risk" status.

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Scrapie: The implementation of the programme is based on Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. Annex III of the regulation foresees the investigation of 1500 sheep and 500 goats, which have died or been killed. The national programme for maintaining the status "negligible risk for classical scrapie" follows Annex VIII of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. A total of 3,024 sheep and goats (2,355 fallen sheep and 525 fallen goats, 118 slaughtered sheep as well as 26 slaughtered goats) are examined.

The tests are carried out in the AGES, at the Institute for Veterinary Disease Control in Mödling, where also the NRL is located. Samples have to be tested according to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and the OIE-requirements.

All parts of the animal, including the skin, remain under official control until the result of the laboratory examination is known. SRM, as well as fallen stock, shall be destroyed in accordance with the relevant provisions. Samples of fallen stock are taken in the rendering plants.

For reasons of precaution Scrapie cases are included in the programme.

2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

BSE: Since 1991, more than 2.4 million cattle have been examined in Austria. Overall, there have been eight cases of BSE. The first case of BSE was recorded in December 2001 (Lower Austria). Two cases were found in 2005 in older cattle (Vorarlberg and Salzburg), two cases in 2006 (Tyrol and Upper Austria), one case in January 2007 (Carinthia) and two cases in January and September 2010 (Upper Austria, Lower Austria, both were old cows: 13 and 15 years). Epidemiological surveys and eradications were performed. The last three cases were confirmed as "atypical" cases: case number six (January 2007, Carinthia, L-type), case number seven (January 2010, Upper Austria, L-type) and case number eight (September 2010, Lower Austria, H-type).

Scrapie: In May 1991, all brains of sheep and goats with preliminary "CNS disorders" were examined on scrapie. The post mortem inspectors have already been instructed to pay attention during the ante-mortem inspection to disturbances of the general health of animals and to initiate appropriate investigations in case of suspicion. Since 1991, more than 90,000 sheep and goats were examined for scrapie. The first and only classical scrapie case, an imported one, was found in a sheep in January 2000 and officially confirmed. In three contact holdings a total of three animals was diagnosed histologically positive. In total, there were 13 cases of "atypical" scrapie (four in 2011, three in 2012, two in 2013, three in 2014 and one in 2015, until May), all in sheep, except for 1 case in 2014, which was in a goat. The first eight cases were confirmed by the EURL, the last five by the NRL of Austria.

4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

TSE (BSE and Scrapie): Federal Ministry of Health, responsible departments: II/B/10, for SRM II/B/12.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

TSE (BSE and Scrapie): The programme includes all nine provinces (Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tirol, Vorarlberg, and Vienna).

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

Cattle: A central database contains all data regarding animal passport, animal movements and deaths (slaughter and fallen stock) as well as data of veterinary relevance, if these are necessary for the execution of legal tasks of the veterinary services in the course of disease control and for the protection of human health. The database has been recognised as unrestrictedly operational by Commission Decision 1999/571/EC of 28 July 1999 recognising the fully operational character of the Austrian data base for bovine animals. Due to the well-functioning data base certain premiums for cattle to be paid according to market organisation legislation are being processed via this database, too. An interface with the "Verbraucherinformationssystem" (consumer information system, VIS; Database) forms the basis for information on holdings and animals which can also be accessed via the VIS.

Sheep and goats: In accordance with the Animal Identification and Registration Regulation 2009, FLG II No. 291/2009, as amended, the keepers of sheep and goats have to report the start of their operation to the operator of the central database (VIS, Verbrauchergesundheitsinformationssystem, Consumer health information system) within 7 days including data on the holding and on keeping operation. Entries into this database have to comprise the registration number, name and address of the establishment, geographical data of the location of the holding, data on the animal keeper, the species of animals, the type of use of the animals and the number of animals at the reference date for the annual survey. This data base is in compliance with the requirements provided for by Regulation (EC) No. 21/2004. The individual codes of the official identification are being allocated to the holdings by the VIS system for animals born after 9th of July 2005, information on the allocation can be accessed by official authorities.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Cattle: The respective EU-legislation was implemented in accordance with EU rules: identification and registration of cattle in accordance with "Rinderkennzeichnungs-Verordnung 2008, BGBl. II Nr. 201/2008 idgF" (Bovine Identification Ordinance 2008, Federal Legal Gazette II No 201/2008, as amended). The system of identification and registration is based on individual animal identification by ear tag, electronic data bases, animal/cattle passports (cattle passports are only used for intra-Community trade) and

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individual registers in each holding. All animals in a holding are being identified by applying ear tags, approved by the competent authority, to both ears. The ear tags are furnished with a standardised identification code allowing for identification of the individual animal and the holding of birth.: "AT" followed by a numerical code and a bar code containing at least the numerical code. The animal owner is obliged to keep a herd register for all animals kept on his holding in accordance with the model issued by AMA. The register has to comprise the following details: identification of the individual animals; date of birth, sex and breed; in case of entries and dispatches the identification of the animals concerned under specification of the respective date and person from whose holding or to whose holding the respective animals were transferred; in case of a re-identification (animals from third countries) the correlation of the new ear tag to the third-country ear tag; notes on the residence of animals on pastures where animals are put to pasture; if need be the date of death on the holding; references to checks. The herd register has to be kept for four years. Queries on ear tags via VIS are possible at any time.

Sheep and goats have to be permanently identified by the owner at his own expenses within 6 months from the date of birth, in any case, however, upon first leaving the holding or upon official instruction by the authorities by either two ear tags or an ear tag and an electronic transponder or an ear tag and a mark on the pastern ("anklet") or an anklet or a bolus transponder (Animal Identification and Registration Regulation 2009). Older ear tags have to contain the following information: "AT" for Austria, followed by a numeric code pertaining to the federal province (e.g. 1 for Burgenland) and a code of at most 11 digits by which at least the holding of origin can be determined. For animals born after 9th of July 2005 the identification marks comprise at least the following code: AT and an individual code comprising of 9 digits generated by the VIS-system. In case of replacement identification specific rules are in place. The owners of sheep and goats have to report the start of the keeping operation including the relevant data immediately to the VIS, or within 7 days at the latest. Animal owners are obliged to keep a holding register and all entries have to be kept on record for at least 7 years respectively (e.g.: Number of all sheep and goats present in the holding on 1 April of each year, broken down with regard to species; number of female sheep and goats older than 12 months of age or having given birth; all entries or dispatches of animals moved; date of entry or dispatch; identification of means of transport).

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

BSE is a notifiable disease according to §16 of the Animal Disease Act (ADA, RGBI. No. 177/1909, as amended) since 1991 and according to Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001.

If there is a suspicion of TSE, the consulted veterinarian, the farmer, any other person in charge of the care or any other person who recognizes the signs of TSE has to report it immediately to the local mayor, or if not possible, at the nearest police station. Vets also have to report it to the local competent authority. The reports must also be accepted verbally or by telephone. The mayor has to announce the orders immediately to the district administrative authority. Police stations have to forward the reports to the mayor as well as to the district administrative authority. If TSE is officially suspected, all other bovines in the holding shall be placed under an official movement restriction until the result is known.

In Austria Scrapie became a notifiable disease in 1995 (ADA (FLG No 177/1909, as amended). Notification is also based on Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001. A permanent reporting system is in place. In case of sheep and goats showing clinical symptoms, the procedures according to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and according to the ADA apply; furthermore, there is a movement restriction on the holding.

Regulations, which refer to the obligation to investigate, can also be found in the current version of the

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“Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act” FLG. I No. 13/2006 and the “Meat Inspection Regulation” FLG. II No. 109/2006.

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	24	15995	15995
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	5	5
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	0	0
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	3000	3000
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		25	0

4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

211 349

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)	1 500
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)	70
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)	70

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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)	5	
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)	100	
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)	200	
Other please specify here		X
	Add a new row	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	1 945	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

46 219

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)	500	
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)	20	
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)	20	
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)	5	
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)	5	
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	
Other please specify here		X
	ADD A NEW ROW	
Total Rapid tests on caprine animals	600	

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

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Targets for year

2016

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	25
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and 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	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	0

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)	3
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	105

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 procedure is in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, e.g. epidemiological surveys and killing are performed according to Article 13 and Annex VII. A compensation will be paid to the owner. The cooperation between the authorities concerned and the laboratory is of great importance. The disposal of carcasses is also carried out in accordance with relevant regulations

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(Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009). There is a contingency plan for TSE in place. The Commission will also be informed about any positive case, the report is included in the EU TSE-database.

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	3	

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

The procedure is in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. Atypical cases are confirmed in the NRL by a second confirmatory test (immunohistochemistry). If atypical scrapie can be excluded samples of positive animals are forwarded to the EURL for confirmation and further examination after consultation of the NRL with the EURL. Epidemiological surveys are carried out. Depending on the case it must be decided which of the possible options according to Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are applied. There is a contingency plan for TSE in place. According to EU guidelines, animals over 18 months are tested, and genotypings are carried out. To maintain the status, the target is to eradicate any scrapie outbreaks as quickly as possible. Compensation will be paid to the owner if it is necessary to kill animals. The cooperation between the authorities concerned and the laboratory is of great importance. The Commission will be informed about the case, the report is included in the EU-TSE database.

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)	220	
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)	250	

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

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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) :

In Austria, no breeding programme for resistance to classical scrapie has been implemented.

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	

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5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

The detailed cost breakdown is a representation of the estimated total costs based on the current cost situation. Only approved tests are used in accordance with Annex X of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

At present, 412 cattle are estimated per test kit (taking into account the part load, repetitions and validations; rapid test for bovines: Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP) and for sheep and goats 432 samples (also taking into account the part load, repetitions and validations; rapid test for small ruminants: IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen Test Kit, EIA).

Cost breakdown of total costs (not possible in the tables below):

Bovines: Rapid test detail costs per sample (testkit, additional materials and reagents, devices, staff) 9,15 € + overhead (lab, energy, administration,...) 6,59 € = 15,74 €

Sampling costs: 3 € per sample

Sheep/goats: Rapid test detail costs per sample (testkit, additional materials and reagents, devices, staff) 15,43 € + overhead (lab, energy, administration,...) 11,11 € = 26,54 €

Sampling costs: 1 € per sample

Confirmatory test (TeSeE TM Western Blot, Biorad): detail costs per sample (testkit, additional materials and reagents, devices, staff, laboratory equipment) 867,83 € + overhead (lab excl. lab equipment, energy, administration,...) 624,84 € = 1.492,67 €.

Genotyping: PCR detail costs per sample: 50,84 € + overhead 36,60 € = 87,44 €

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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	0	7.4	0	no	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	15 995	7.4	118,363	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	3 000	7.4	22200	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	5	7.4	37	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	0	7.4	0	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		2 545	7.4	18833	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		25	50	1250	yes	X

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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		5	50	250	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		0	194	0	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)		358	6	2148	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	0	0	no	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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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)		3	1000	3000	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)		220	70	15400	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	yes	X
				Add a new row		
	Total			181 481,00 €		

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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 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):

Official veterinarians take samples in the rendering plants (state budget).
Authorised vets perform sampling in the slaughterhouses (state budget).

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)

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(max. 32000 chars):

Testing is performed by the AGES in Mödling. Costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the AGES (basic funding, 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 federal government (central level). National legal basis: §§ 49, 50 and 51 of Animal Disease Act (ADA, RGBl. No 177/1909, as amended)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Equipment service is provided by the AGES (state budget).
Transport of samples: private company, paid by the federal government.
Samples of fallen stock taken in rendering plants: done by official veterinarians (refer to point 1 (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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 100% (max 32000 characters)

With regard to SANCO/10181/2014rev5: Maximum possible rate of co-financing of the eligible costs may be increased to 100%; Annex II: The potential measures are co-financing of some TSE measures described in the annex II: rapid tests on risk animals, confirmatory tests other than rapid tests,

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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

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