



## 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, September 10, 2015 15:00:42

Submission Number

1441893745899-6697

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

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: PORTUGAL

Disease: Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2016

To end of

2018

# 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) :

### 2.1.1- Surveillance, Control and Eradication of BSE

Portugal has been implementing since 1996 a Surveillance, Control and Eradication programme on Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), approved by the Standing Veterinary Committee. These programme has been adjusted accordingly with the epidemiological evolution of the disease, European Commission recommendations and Comission Regulations and Decisions on the subject.

#### 2.1.1. 1 Passive surveillance

Investigation of any clinical suspicion of BSE.

#### 2.1.1. 2. Active Surveillance Program

The following groups of animals are tested:

. Healthy animals: slaughtered for consumption over 30 months born in EM not covered by Decision 2011/358 / EU;

. Healthy animals at ante-mortem inspection, slaughtered for consumption over 72 months, born in M.S. included in Decision 2011/358 / EU, slaughtered for sanitary reasons other than BSE;

. Risk animals: animals dead-on the farm, on transportation, on the coach-house, animals subjected to emergency slaughter and animals with disease symptoms, other than BSE, at ante mortem inspection. The animals tested should have more than 48 months, in the case of animals born in the MS included in Decision 2011/358 / EU) or more than 24 months old in the case of animals born in other MS or in third countries.

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

## 2.1.2 - Surveillance Control and Eradication of Scrapie

All animals exhibiting clinical signs of the disease and the animals included in the sample that should be tested, in accordance with Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and its amendments, shall be subject to testing. Samples collected should be representative of each region and each season.

2.1.2.1. If the result is negative, restriction of movements are raised and the process for the compensation to the owner for the value of the animal slaughtered as a suspect is prepared.

2.1.2.2. If the result is positive to Classical scrapie:

a) Immediate notification of the outbreak to the European Commission and to the OIE and also disclosure to DSAVR.

b) Renewal of movement restrictions with updating the census of animals on the holding.

c) Verification of occurrences since the 1st visit and development of a new epidemiological survey.

d) Decisions that can be taken:

i. Slaughter of all animal co-inhabitants, including ascendants, descendants, embryos and ova identified by the epidemiological inquiry, in slaughterhouse designated for the purpose and on the date agreed with:

- Collection of the brain stem or other tissues intended necessary for detection of the disease;

- Destruction of carcasses and by-products as Category I materials; and

- Determining the genotype of the prion protein, at a maximum of 50 sheep;

- Prohibition on the use for feeding to ruminants, with the exception of the ruminants on that holding, of milk and milk-based products from the animals to be destroyed, that were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of the classical scrapie case and the date of its destruction. These products can only be marketed in the country, as feed for non-ruminants; or

ii. Immediate slaughter of the ascendants of the positive animals, their offspring and destruction of all eggs and embryos from such animals and slaughter of the remaining sheep and goats with the exception of breeding rams of the ARR / ARR genotype, breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no allele VQR, sheep carrying at least one ARR allele which are intended solely for slaughter. Blood samples are collected from ovine in the holding in order to proceed to effective genotyping.

In this case, there is also a ban on the use for feeding to ruminants, with the exception of the ruminants on that holding, of milk and milk-based products from the animals to be destroyed, that were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of the classical scrapie case and the date of its destruction. These products can only be marketed in the country, as feed for non-ruminants.

e) If the animal was not born on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, the procedure is to identify the holding of origin and the holdings where the animal may have been since its birth and a risk analysis is undertaken for the animals on these farms (traceability).

2.1.2.3. If the result is positive to Atypical scrapie :

a) Monthly notification of the outbreak to the European Commission and also disclosure to DSAVR.

b) intensive surveillance of the holding for two years.

d) Elaboration of the epidemiological survey of the positive sheep or goat.

e) Surveillance of the holding that consists on the testing for scrapie of all ovine and caprine aged more than 18 months sent for slaughter or that have died in the holding

f) Electronic identification and genotyping of animals on the holding of origin in case of high genetic value animals.

g) If the animal was not born on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, the procedure is to identify

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

the holding of origin and traceability is carried out for the animals in that holding.

## 2.2. Application of epidemiological surveillance plan:

### 2.2.1. Fallen stock:

a) The farmer contacts SIRCA , the OPP or the assistant veterinarian of the holding.

b) Immediate visit to the holding by the designated organization which proceeds:

1. In the case of SIRCA, fallen stock is collected and transported to the UTS facilities where the brain stem is collected by the responsible veterinary and the sample sent to the Laboratory .

2. In the case when the OPP or the assistant veterinarian are called, the brain stem is collected and sent to the Laboratory by DSAVR.

c) fallen stock is destroyed as Category I, or the dead animal is buried in the holding at a depth of 3 meters, covered with lime and sodium hypochlorite.

#### 2.2.1.1. If the result is positive:

- In accordance with the procedures described in 2.1.2.2. or 2.1.2.3. as appropriate.

### 2.2.2. Animals slaughtered for human consumption.

a) Slaughter of the animal concerned, in the normal harvesting operation.

b) Collection of the brainstem for screening.

c) The carcass, by-products and spoils are placed under observation and wait, under refrigeration, the test result. If the carcass is rejected in the post-mortem examination, their products are considered Category I materials

#### 2.2.2.1. If the result is positive:

- Procedures described in 2.1.2.2. or 2.1.2.3. are followed as appropriate.

- Destruction of the carcass, by-products and spoils as Category I materials

- Determination of Genotypes

For each positive TSE case in ovine the genotype of the prion protein will be determined.

TSE cases found in resistant genotypes will be immediately notified to the Commission and the strain-typing will be performed.

In farms with cases of Classical Scrapie, the animals in the holding will be genotyped as follows:

-all animals in the herd are genotyped, in the cases when the option was not total herd culling,

-a sample of animals are genotyped in cases when the decision is total slaughter of all the animals.

In farms with cases of atypical Scrapie, genotyping is only performed if the holdings that sell

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

reproducers, as well as those of high genetic value.  
A representative sample of at least 600 samples will also be subjected to determination of genotypes.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

### BSE

BSE was first detected in Portugal in 1990. By the end of 2014 there were 1089 cases diagnosed, from these, 650 resulted from disease of suspected animals and 439 resulted from animals subjected to the surveillance program. The surveillance programme started in the end of 1999.

Most of the cases were found in the north of the country, in the DSAVRs of North and Center, where 1003 cases were reported by the end of 2014.

Considering a total of 1089 positive animals, 409 were born after the feed ban, in July 1994.

In September 2013, Portugal submitted to the OIE, the application to be considered a country of negligible BSE risk, status that was obtained in May 2014.

In November 2014 a single positive BSE case was identified in a bovine that was born in July 1998. The identified pattern was classical BSE.

This case did not affect the negligible risk status obtained.

In Attachment\_BSE outbreaks.pdf, the annual distribution of the outbreaks of the past 10 years can be found.

### Scrapie

The first case of scrapie in Portugal was detected in a sheep in December 2003, followed by several cases in the following years.

Mostly, the cases found had an unusual distribution of PrPres, compared with that described in Scrapie in its classical form.

Samples of the first seven positive cases were sent to the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for confirmation and the result was positive TSE, not presenting the classic pattern of the disease or the pattern of BSE.

The remaining cases were confirmed at the National Reference Laboratory Portuguese (NRL) and they all showed a similar pattern to previous ones. The profile shown in Western Blott is similar to NOR 98.

In Attachment\_scrapiecases.pdf, the annual distribution of atypical and classical scrapie outbreaks (period 2003-2014) can be found. A total of 570 outbreaks of atypical scrapie and 25 outbreaks of classical scrapie were notified. In attachment Focos de scrapie\_2010 a 2014.pdf, the annual distribution of atypical and classical scrapie cases per species, from 2010 to 2014, can be found.

In 2014 a total of 20 national outbreaks of atypical scrapie were reported, 4 outbreaks in the Central

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

region, 11 outbreaks in the Alentejo region and 5 outbreaks in the North region. See Attachment\_scrapie cases 2014.pdf

Genotyping of positive sheep

The results of genotyping of the positive animals in 2014, shows that the dominant genotypes are ARQ / ARQ and ARR/ARQ.

see Attachment\_scrapie -positive cases genotyping.pdf

Genotyping a sample of the population

In order to comply with the provisions of Regulation No 999/2001 as regards the monitoring of TSEs in sheep and goats, the genotypes of the prion protein are determined in a representative sample of the sheep population. According to the national population of sheep, at least 600 samples should be tested. Thus, in 2014 the sample was selected in several slaughterhouses in the 5 regions of the country, a total sample of 620 sheep were tested, indicating that the most frequent genotypes are ARR / ARQ (227 animals) and ARQ / ARQ (187 animals). (see Attachment\_scrapie - Population genotyping.pdf)

## 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):

#### 4.2.1 CENTRAL COORDINATION

General Directorate of Food and Veterinary (DGAV) is the authority at central level that is responsible for the preparation, coordination and monitoring of the program.

#### 4.2.2 REGIONAL COORDINATION

There are five Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorates (DSAVR) and two Autonomous Regions that are local authority, control the execution of the measures of the program in their region, but also execute some of these actions, such as the issue of movement restriction and the monitoring plan.

The Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorate and two Autonomous Regions are identified by the following acronyms:

DSAVRN: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Norte

DSAVRC: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Centro

DSAVRLVT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Lisboa e Vale do Tejo

DSAVRALT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Alentejo

DSAVRALG: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Algarve

RAA: Autonomous Region of Açores

RAM: Autonomous Region of Madeira

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program will continue to be implemented in Portugal, in the area of the 5 Regional Food and Veterinary Services (DSAVR) of General Directorate of Food and Veterinary - Direção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária (DGAV) and in the competent Services of the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Açores

See map in Attachment\_ Map DGAV (mainland) and Regiões Autonomas (Açores-Madeira).pdf

## 4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures for the identification, registration and movement of bovine, sheep and goats are described in Decree-Law N.o 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 with its the amendments, setting up the National System for the Identification and Registration of Animals (SNIRA). This sets out the rules for the identification, registration and movement of animals, the legal arrangements for assembly centres, traders and transporters, the regulations for the functioning of the Carcass Collection System for Fallen Stock on Holdings (SIRCA).

Ovine and caprine

Registration of sheep and goat holdings is mandatory, and the Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorates (DSAVR) are exclusively responsible for assigning the mark to each holding whose registration has been authorised.

The holding mark is a code which consists of a unique combination of letters and numbers, preceded by the country code (PT) and followed by a dash and a capital letter identifying the animal group. The first two characters are letters which identify the region and the municipality where the holding is situated, followed by the holding registration for the municipality concerned, which comprises three digits.

It is mandatory for the producer to carry out annual declaration of existences of their small ruminants and it is also mandatory to keeper register and the holding register at the Central Holding Register and Animal Movement database (SNIRA).

The animal health database (PISA.Net which contains information on implementation of animal sanitary health measures also contains information on a holding's health status and communicates this information to SNIRA. This database records information concerning:

- identification of ruminants holdings;
- identification of small ruminants subject to checks;
- all checks carried out on holdings and animals, and their respective results;
- the health classifications of all existing holdings;
- all compulsory sanitary slaughter.



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

Bovine:

In what concerns the registration of holdings the National Data Base (SNIRA) registers holdings, cattle holders, animals and each animal movement

Bovine holdings are identified with an official holding code (MOE) and are recorded in SNIRA database. This thus contains all cattle holders, holdings and animals.

It is the responsibility of the owner to keep a register (RED) of the animals and their movements with the identification and the number of animals on the holding, registration of inputs and outputs and respective animal identification.

## 4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures for the identification, registration and movement of bovine, sheep and goats are described in Decree-Law N.o 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 with its the amendments, setting up the National System for the Identification and Registration of Animals (SNIRA). This sets out the rules for the identification, registration and movement of animals, the legal arrangements for assembly centres, traders and transporters, the regulations for the functioning of the Carcass Collection System for Fallen Stock on Holdings (SIRCA).

Ovine and caprine

Keepers of ovines and caprines must supply the competent authority, upon request, with all information concerning the origin, identification and the destination of animals which they have owned, kept, transported, marketed or slaughtered.

The system for the identification and registration of sheep and goats comprises the following elements:

- a) an ear tag and/or means of electronic identification;
- b) movement documents;
- c) a national database which monitors the issue of the movement documents according to the health status of the holdings concerned.

Animals must be identified within six months of birth and, in any case, before leaving the holding of birth.

In the case of sheep and goats reared in extensive farming or free range, the time limit referred to in the preceding paragraph is nine months.

Animals up to the age of 12 months which are sent directly to slaughter or to a collection centre which also sends them for slaughter on national territory may be identified by means of an ear tag bearing the code of the holding of birth, which is acquired by the keeper and applied to the left ear.

Keepers of small ruminants are required to electronically identify animals born on their holdings after 1 January 2010 (Regulation EC 21/2004 of 17 December 2003). The identification material consists of a kit with a conventional ear tag and a ruminal bolus both bearing the same code. The male part of the conventional ear tag is salmon pink or green (for animals vaccinated with Rev-1) and the female part is yellow.

For small animals or those under six months of age that are being shipped to a foreign destination, yellow kits are used, with a tag and an electronic tag, and this electronic tag is applied to the left ear. Kits used for early-vaccinated animals are green tags in combination with an electronic tag, which avoids a

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

second visit to holdings, mainly in areas where access is difficult.

Provisional identification with individual code in Portugal occur when there is movement or sanitary actions in young animals still with no corpulence to application bollus of 70 grams, which are used as a rule in our country (kit: earring + bollus). These measures are implemented to animals between 3 and 6 months of age, and always before 6 months of age.

It is mandatory for the producer to carry out annual declaration of existences of their small ruminants and its is also mandatory to keeper register and the holding register at the Central Holding Register and Animal Movement database (SNIRA).

For the purposes of any movements, in addition to the mandatory identification, sheep and goats must be accompanied by the documentation provided for in the above-mentioned Decree-Law. The documents are issued by IDigital/SNIRA by request of the producer of origin, according to the health status of the holdings concerned, and it is then up to the destination to confirm the arrival of the animals within 7 days.

The animal health database (PISA.Net which contains information on implementation of animal sanitary health measures also contains information on a holding's health status and communicates this information to SNIRA. This database records information concerning:

- identification of ruminants holdings;
- identification of small ruminants subject to checks;
- all checks carried out on holdings and animals, and their respective results;
- the health classifications of all existing holdings;
- all compulsory sanitary slaughter.

Bovine:

SNIRA for bovine animals consists of three essential elements, namely:

- Ear tags for individual identification of animals;
- Individual passport;
- National Data Base (SNIRA) – registration of holdings, cattle holders, animals and each animal movement

All the bovine are identified with an unique number of identification affixed to the animal in two ear tags, one in each ear. Ear tags are attributed to official authorized holdings and the respective holder is responsible for this identification and to communicate to SNIRA the birth of any animal within 7 days from the date of identification. Identification is mandatory up to 20 days old. Following the identification and birth registration, the competent authority (DGAV) issues through the database SNIRA bovine individual passport within 14 days.

Bovine must always have the bovine individual passport (PB) in all their movements, including if destined for slaughter, and the holder is responsible for having all the PB of the cattle of their holdings. The PB has the registration of the identity of the animal, the current holding, the holdings where the cattle went by and the health status of the herd.

It is the responsibility of the owner to keep a register (RED) of the animals and their movements with the identification and the number of animals on the holding, registration of inputs and outputs and respective animal identification.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

EEB and Scrapie are included in the list of diseases added to the Table in Annex to Decree-Law No. 39209 of May 14, 1953, meaning that all animal holders are required to declare any suspicion of BSE on bovine and Scrapie on ovine and caprine on the animals of these species in his farm .  
Sanctions according to Decree-Law nº 39209 will be applied to the owners that do not notify the suspicions.

## 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	30000	30000	
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	10	10	
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	72	2 000	2 000	
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	50	50	
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		5	5	

#### Targets for year **2017**

	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	30000	30000	
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	10	10	
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	72	2 000	2 000	
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	50	50	
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		5	5	

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

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*Targets for year*

**2018**

	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	30000	30000
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	10	10
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	72	2 000	2 000
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	50	50
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		5	5

## 4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

1 948 646

*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)	12 000
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)	500
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)	0
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)	1 500

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

Other please specify here	0	X
	<b>Add a new row</b>	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	24 000	

*Targets for year*

**2017**

	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)	11 000	
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)	400	
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)	0	
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)	1 200	
Other please specify here	0	X
	<b>Add a new row</b>	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	22 600	

*Targets for year*

**2018**

	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)	300	
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)	0	
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)	1 000	

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

Other please specify here	0	X
	<b>Add a new row</b>	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	21 300	

## 4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

308 129

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)	500	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	2 000	
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)	100	
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	
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)	250	
Other please specify here	0	X
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	
Total Rapid tests on caprine animals	2 850	

Targets for year

**2017**

	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)	400	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	1 500	
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)	80	

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

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	
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)	200	
Other please specify here	0	X
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	2 180	

Targets for year

**2018**

	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)	300	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	1 500	
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)	60	
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	
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)	150	
Other please specify here	0	X
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	2 010	

### 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	10	

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

Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	120	
--	-----	--

### *Targets for year*      **2017**

	Estimated number of tests	
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	8	
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	100	

### *Targets for year*      **2018**

	Estimated number of tests	
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	6	
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	80	

### 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	10	
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	30	

### *Targets for year*      **2017**

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	8	
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	20	

### *Targets for year*      **2018**

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	6	
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	10	



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

## 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)	50
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	620

*Targets for year*

**2017**

	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)	40
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	620

*Targets for year*

**2018**

	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)	30
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	620

## 4.7 Eradication

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

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.7.1.1. Measures to be taken following the detection of a BSE positive bovine

4.7.1.1.1. After a clinical suspicion of BSE

4.7.1.1.1.1. Declaration by the owner or the veterinarian of the holding, of the suspicion to the regional veterinary authority (DSAVR).

4.7.1.1.1.2. Immediate visit to the holding by the regional official veterinary services that execute the following actions:

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

- a) Clinical examination of the animal, to confirm the suspicion.
- b) Determination of movement restriction of the animals in the holding.
- c) Monitoring of the clinical evolution of the animal, and if the suspicion remains, the animal should be slaughtered, preferably in slaughterhouse designated for the purpose.
- d) Collection and sending of appropriate material to laboratory examination.
- e) Destruction of the carcasse and their products as Category I materials.
- f) Epidemiological Survey and census of all animals in the holding.
- g) Collection of passports of all cattle in the holding.
- h) Information to the central services of DGAV of the suspicion and send the Epidemiological Survey.

### 4.7.1.1.1.3 If the result is negative to BSE:

Movement restrictions are lifted, passports of cattle are delivered to the owner and the process for the compensation to the owner for the value of the animal slaughtered as a suspect is prepared.

### 4.7.1.1.1.4 If the result is positive to BSE:

- a) Notification of the outbreak to the European Commission and to the OIE and information to DSAVR.
- b) Reenforcement of movement restrictions in the holding with updating of the census of bovine animals.
- c) Verification of occurrences since the 1st visit and development of a new epidemiological survey.
- d) Tracing and marking of all cattle considered cohabitant, including young animals.
- e) Passports of all cohabitant cattle are stamped with the words: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy - Cohabitant.
- f) If the positive bovine was not born on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, the holding of origin and the holdings where the animal may have been since its birth should be identified. A risk analysis is undertaken for bovine animals of these farms (traceability).
- g) Slaughter of all cohabitants, including young animals on an agreed date in a designated slaughterhouse, with collection of brain stems for screening for BSE.
- h) Destruction of carcasses and by-products as Category I materials.

### 4.7.1.1.1.4.1 Positive animal found trough EEB monitoring plan

#### 4.7.1.1.1.4.1.1 Dead animals on the holding

- a) Dead animals are collected by SIRCA after the contact of the owner. In the case of remote areas, the owner of the animal calls the assistant veterinarian.
- b) Removal of the animal to the UTS premises with collection of the brain steam, or collection of the brain stem by the assistant veterinarian and send it through DSAVR to the Laboratory.
- c) Destruction as Category I materials or in the case of remote areas or under exceptional circumstances determined by the health veterinary authority, burial of the bovine in the holding at a depth of 3 meters, covered with lime and sodium hypochlorite.

If the result is positive to EEB, procedures should follow 4.7.1.1.1.4

#### 4.7.1.1.1.4.1.2 Animals subject to special emergency slaughtering and animals with disease symptoms in ante-mortem examination:

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

- a) slaughter of the bovine at the end of the line
- b) Follow-up of appropriate rules of hygiene and safety.
- c) Collection of the brainstem for screening BSE.
- d) Carcass, by-products and spoils are placed under observation and wait, under refrigeration the result of the test. If the carcass is rejected in post-mortem examination, all mentioned products are considered Category I.

If the result is positive to EEB, procedures should follow 4.7.1.1.1.3  
Carcass, by-products and remains should be destroyed as Category I materials

4.7.1.1.1.4.1.3 Healthy slaughtered animals for consumption:

- a) slaughter of the bovine concerned.
- b) Collecting of the brainstem for screening BSE.
- c) Carcass, by-products and spoils are placed under observation and wait, under refrigeration the result of the test. If the carcass is rejected in post-mortem examination. Their products are considered Category I materials.

If the result is positive to EEB, procedures should follow 4.7.1.1.1.3  
- Carcass, by-products and remains should be destroyed as Category I materials, as well as the carcasses of the animal that precedes it and the two that follows on the slaughter line.

### 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	50	

#### *Targets for year*      **2017**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	25	

#### *Targets for year*      **2018**

	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

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

## 4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.7.2.1. Measures to be taken following the confirmation of TSE in ovine or caprine animals

4.7.2.1.1. After a clinical suspicion of scrapie:

4.7.2.1.1.1. Declaration by the owner or the veterinarian of the holding, of the suspicion to the regional veterinary authority (DSAVR).

4.7.2.1.1.2. Immediate visit to the holding by the regional official veterinary services that execute the following actions:

- a) Clinical examination of the animal, to confirm the suspicion.
- b) Determination of movement restriction of the animals in the holding.
- c) Monitoring of the clinical evolution of the animal, and if the suspicion remains, the animal should be slaughtered, preferably in slaughterhouse designated for the purpose.
- d) Collection and sending of appropriate material to laboratory examination.
- e) Destruction of the carcasse and their products as Category I materials.
- f) If the animal is sacrificed on the farm, the dead animal is collected by SIRCA o / c to the rendering plant and the dead animal and their products will be destroyed as Category I materials, or buried on the farm at a depth of 3 meters, covered with lime and sodium hypochlorite.
- g) Elaboration of the Epidemiological Survey and census of all animals on the holding.
- h) Information to the central services of DGAV of the suspicion and send the respective Epidemiological Survey.

4.7.2.1.1.3 If the result is negative to TSE:

Movement restrictions are raised and the process for the compensation to the owner for the value of the animal slaughtered as a suspect is prepared.

4.7.2.1.1.4. If the result is positive for Classical scrapie:

- a) Mensal notification of the outbreak to the European Comission and to the OIE and information to DSAVR.
- b) Reeinforcement of movement restrictions in the holding with updating of the census of ovine and caprine animals on the holding.
- c) Verification of occurrences since the 1st visit and development of a new epidemiological survey.
- d) Decisions that can be taken:

i) Slaughter of all animal co-inhabitants, including ascendants and descendants, destruction of embryos and ova identified by the epidemiological inquiry, in a slaughterhouse designated for the purpose, on the date agreed, with:

- Collection of the brain stem or other tissues intended necessary for detection of the disease;
- Destruction of carcasses and by-products as Category I materials; and
- Determining the genotype of the prion protein, at a maximum of 50 sheep;

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

- Prohibition on the use for feeding to ruminants, with the exception of the ruminants on that holding, of milk and milk-based products from the animals to be destroyed, that were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of the classical scrapie case and the date of its destruction. These products can only be marketed in the country, as feed for non-ruminants; or

ii) Immediate slaughter of the ascendants of the positive animals, their offspring and destruction of all eggs and embryos from such animals and slaughter of the remaining sheep and goats with the exception of breeding rams of the ARR / ARR genotype, breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no allele VQR, sheep carrying at least one ARR allele which are intended solely for slaughter. Blood samples are collected from ovine in the holding in order to proceed to effective genotyping.

In this case, there is also a ban on the use for feeding to ruminants, with the exception of the ruminants on that holding, of milk and milk-based products from the animals to be destroyed, that were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of the classical scrapie case and the date of its destruction. These products can only be marketed in the country, as feed for non-ruminants.

e) If the animal was not born on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, the procedure is to identify the holding of origin and the holdings where the animal may have been since its birth and a risk analysis is undertaken for the animals on these farms (traceability).

4.7.2.1.1.5. If the result is positive to atypical Scrapie :

a) Mensal notification of the outbreak to the European Commission and also disclosure to DSAVR.

b) intensive surveillance of the holding for two years.

d) Elaboration of the epidemiological survey of the positive sheep or goat.

e) Surveillance of the holding that consists on the testing for scrapie of all ovine and caprine aged more than 18 months sent for slaughter or that have died in the holding

f) Electronic identification and genotyping of animals on the holding of origin in case of high genetic value animals.

g) If the animal was not born on the farm where the disease was diagnosed, the procedure is to identify the holding of origin and traceability is carried out for the animals in that holding.

4.7.2.1.2. Positive animals found through TSE monitoring plan

4.7.2.1.2.1. Dead animals on the holding

a) The farmer contacts SIRCA, the OPP or the assistant veterinarian of the holding.

b) Removal of the dead animal to the rendering plant with collection of the brain stem, or collection of the brain stem by the assistant veterinarian and send it to the Laboratory through DSAVR.

c) The dead animal is destroyed as Category I, or the dead animal is buried in the holding at a depth of 3 meters, covered with lime and sodium hypochlorite.

If the result is positive to TSE, procedures should follow 4.7.2.1.1.4. or 4.7.2.1.1.5. as appropriate.

4.7.2.1.2.2. Animals slaughtered for human consumption

a) Slaughter of the animal concerned

b) Collection of the brainstem for screening TSE

c) Carcass, by-products and spoils are placed under observation and wait, under refrigeration, the result of the test. If the carcass is rejected in the post-mortem examination, their products are considered Category I materials

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

If the result is positive to TSE, procedures should follow 4.7.2.1.1.4. or 4.7.2.1.1.5. as appropriate.  
 - Destruction of the carcass, by-products and spoils as Category I materials

### 4.7.2.1.3. Determination of genotypes

For each positive TSE case in sheep, the genotype of the prion protein will be determined.  
 TSE cases found in resistant genotypes will be immediately notified to the Commission and the strain-typing will be performed.

In the farms with cases of Classical Scrapie, all the animals in the holding will be genotyped, in all the cases where the option was not total herd culling, or otherwise, a sample of animals in cases where the decision is total slaughter of all the animals.

In farms with atypical scrapie, genotyping is only performed if the holding sells reproducers, as well as those of high genetic value.

A representative sample of at least 600 samples will also be subjected to determination of genotypes.

### 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)	4 000
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)	800

#### Targets for year

**2017**

	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)	3 000
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)	500

#### Targets for year

**2018**

	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)	2 000

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

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)	200

## 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) :

Article 6<sup>o</sup>-A of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 provides that Member States may introduce breeding programs to select for resistance to TSEs in their actual sheep.

Regulation No. 1923/2006 of 18 December provides a legal base and optional character to the development of animal husbandry for the selection of resistance to TSEs, aiming at a high frequency of ARR / ARR genotype for each of the pure breeds of sheep that are native or form a significant population in the country.

Taking into account the occurrence of atypical cases in a high percentage of sheep with ARR allele and that classic Scrapie outbreaks occurred predominantly on farms where the animals were crossed of alien races, including Assaf and Laucaunne, Portugal does not intend in the year 2016 develop any breeding programs.

Further notes that, from a zootechnical point of view, the risk of decreased genetic variability and increased inbreeding can lead to genetic erosion of indigenous sheep breeds in our country.

However, taking into account the latest amendments to Section C of Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001, which will allow the genotyping of breeding males of herds not included in foresee creating programs that this change is likely to sensitize producers to carry out the genotyping of males.

### 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

*Targets for year*

**2017**

	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

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

Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
---	---	--

*Targets for year*

**2018**

	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):

In a cost / benefit definition, it is necessary to take into account several factors, including the costs of the diseases that account for direct and indirect losses. Costs of monitoring plans in order to demonstrate the infection levels in the animal population should also be added.

In the case of zoonotic potential diseases, mention the incalculable benefits of decreased infection rates of the animal population associated with decreased likelihood of disease transmission to the human population.

In the specific case of BSE, due to its strong media impact, the existence of an effective control of the disease is an important message of confidence in the food chain that gives assurance to consumers.

The amounts specified in paragraph 5.2. were based on the prices prevailing in 2015 that may be changed in the following years.

### 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	2 000	7.4	14800	yes
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	30 000	7.4	222,000	yes
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	50	7.4	370	yes
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	10	7.4	74	yes
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	5	7.4	37	yes

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

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		26 850	7.4	198,690	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		10	35	350	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		120	35	4200	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		40	194	7760	yes	X
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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

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)		1 470	6	8820	yes	<b>X</b>
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	yes	<b>X</b>
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)		50	800	40000	yes	<b>X</b>
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)		4 000	100	400,000	yes	<b>X</b>
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	<b>X</b>

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

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	no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>						
<b>Total</b>				897 101,00 €		

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

2017

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	2 000	7.4	14800	yes	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	30 000	7.4	222,000	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	50	7.4	370	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	10	7.4	74	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	5	7.4	37	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		24 780	7.4	183,372	yes	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						

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

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		8	35	280	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		100	35	3500	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		28	194	5432	yes	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)		1 160	6	6960	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



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

1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	30 000	7.4	222,000	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	50	7.4	370	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	10	7.4	74	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	5	7.4	37	yes	
<b>2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		23 310	7.4	172,494	yes	<b>X</b>
<b>3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)</b>						
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		6	35	210	yes	<b>X</b>
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		80	35	2800	yes	<b>X</b>
<b>4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		16	194	3104	yes	<b>X</b>

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

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)		850	6	5100	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	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)		10	800	8000	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)		2 000	100	200,000	yes	X



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

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
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
	<b>Total</b>			628 989,00 €		

### 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 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 Sampling is performed by the official veterinarians from slaughterhouses and by responsible veterinarians from UTS. The costs associated with this measure, are paid by state budget). Sampling equipment is provided by slaughterhouses and by UTS. In the case of SIRCA, the dead animal is collected and transported to the UTS facilities where the brain stem is collected. and the sample is sent to the

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

Laboratory through the responsible Veterinary.

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):*

The samples of brain stem are tested in nacional reference laboratory (INIAV) and costs related to this testing are paid by the 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):*

Suport documents for compensation are prepared by DSAVR, the payment is ensured by state budget

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

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.

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Not applicable.

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

### 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 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
	6697_4205.pdf	6697_4205.pdf	169 kb
	6697_4206.pdf	6697_4206.pdf	720 kb
	6697_4207.pdf	6697_4207.pdf	225 kb
	6697_4208.pdf	6697_4208.pdf	365 kb
	6697_4209.pdf	6697_4209.pdf	203 kb
	6697_4210.pdf	6697_4210.pdf	182 kb
	6697_4211.pdf	6697_4211.pdf	198 kb

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

			Total size of attachments :	2062 kb
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