



## 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

Friday, May 29, 2015 11:53:55

Submission Number

1432893237765-4940

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

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: SVERIGE

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Disease: Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

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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) :

### Description of the programme

Animals from all counties in Sweden are sampled. The programme is applied in accordance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001.

### Cattle

The following categories of cattle will be sampled :

- All emergency slaughter and animals with observations at ante mortem inspection (over 48 months of age)
- All fallen stock over 48 months of age
- All animals with clinical signs of TSE

### Goat

The goat population in Sweden is very small, and mainly not used for human consumption. The following categories will be sampled:

- All fallen stock above 18 months
- All animals with clinical signs of a TSE

### Sheep

The Swedish National Scrapie control programme (1874/2003/EC), was approved by the Commission the 24 October 2003.

- Due to this programme all fallen stock above 18 months shall be tested which for the last five years has been between 5800 and 7400 carcasses per year.
- All animals with clinical signs of a TSE
- Sweden is applying the derogation provided for in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.2.3 regarding atypical scrapie. Herds where atypical scrapie cases have been found are put under intensified TSE monitoring and surveillance for a period of two years from the date of the detection of the last atypical scrapie case.

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

This means that all ovine and caprine animals which are above the age of 18 months and slaughtered for human consumption and all ovine and caprine animals above the age of 18 months which have died or been killed on the holding shall be tested for the presence of TSE . Accordingly approximately 50 individual animals are tested.

· Genotyping is performed in 100 randomly selected animals every year and in animals that are TSE-positive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

No case of classical BSE have been found in Sweden. Since 30 may 2008 Sweden is classified by the OIE as a country having a negligible risk for BSE in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.3.13.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

One case of atypical H-type BSE was recorded in Sweden in 2006. One single case of classical scrapie was found in 1986. Cases of atypical scrapie occur and so far all of these has been of the type NOR98. All dead or killed sheep (not for human consumption) are tested and since 2003 between 1 and 8 cases of atypical scrapie have been found each year. Sweden fullfills the requirements for scrapie freedom both on historical and surveillance basis.

From 1st of January 1986, the use of any fallen stock and diseased parts of slaughtered animals was officially banned in any feeding stuff including MBM to other animals than fur and zoo animals. Since 1987 more than 95% of the bovine compound feeding stuff for ruminants no longer contained MBM as a result of a voluntary decision by the industry. Feeding MBM to dairy cows was prohibited by the above-mentioned decision in 1986. The use of ruminant material for feeding ruminants was officially banned in Sweden in 1991. In 1995, as a result of the Swedish accession to the EU, the ban was extended to include material of mammalian origin.

The import of live ruminants to Sweden is limited and consists mainly of breeding animals.

## 4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Swedish Board of Agriculture

## 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 programme applies to the whole country. Regarding samples taken from fallen stock animals from all counties of Sweden are sampled. In remote areas, in the northwestern part of the country, it is allowed to bury carcasses. The number of cattle in these areas represent only about 2.3 % of the total bovine population in the country.

To increase the number of sheep and goat sent to the intermediate plants the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) pays the fee for collection, transport and destruction of fallen stock of sheep and goats over 18 month of age. In the northwestern parts of Sweden, where burying of animal waste is allowed, the owner can submit the skull direct to the National Veterinary Institute. The SBA pays all cost related to testing and analysis.

### 4.3 *System in place for the registration of holdings*

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to national legislation every keeper of cattle, sheep and goat has to register the holding at the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Every holding is given a number consisting of the country code, SE, followed by a six-digit number. Information concerning all holding numbers is stored in a computerized database. The national legislation concerning the system for identification and registration is "Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:12) om märkning och registrering av nötkreatur", "Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:13) om märkning och registrering av svin" and in Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:14 om märkning och registrering av får och getter

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All bovine animals have to be marked with a unique identification number. Calves must be marked with ear tags with a unique identification number within 20 days after birth. All ear tags are marked with: SE, number of the holding of birth, individual identification number and control digit.

The Swedish identification and registration system of bovine animals consists of a central database which was approved by the commission on the first of November 1999 (Commission Decision 99/693/EC), holders are obliged to report events in the herd within seven days. In addition to the database the registration system consists of unique identification numbers of all animals, this number includes the holding number of the herd of origin, the individual identification number and a control digit. Every animal holder is also obliged to keep an updated farm register, in which they shall register information about birth and deaths, the sex of the animals, information about animals added to the herd including information about the origin of these animals and information about animals leaving the herd and their destination. The information shall be recorded within 48 hours from the event.

Sheep and goats: An updated system for identification and registration of sheep and goats was implemented in July 2005. All sheep and goats have to be marked with an ear tag with an identification number consisting of the country code (SE), the holding number of the herd of origin and a 5 digit

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individual number before 6 months of age. For animals intended for slaughter before the age of 12 months, one ear tag is sufficient.

The national legislation concerning the system for identification and registration is "Statens Jordbruksverk föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:14) om märkning och registrering av får och getter". This legislation is revised in compliance with the EG legislation 21/2004.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All TSE diseases are compulsory notifiable on clinical suspicion according to Swedish legislation, the Act of Epizootic Diseases, epizootilagen (1999:657). All holders of animals are obliged to report every suspect case of TSE to a veterinarian, and the veterinarian is obliged to report to the authorities.

## 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	11000	11000
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	0	0
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	1	1
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	0	0
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		5	5

### 4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

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

300 000

*Targets for year*

**2016**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	7 700	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	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)	50	
Other please specify here		X
	<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Total Rapid tests on ovine animals</b>	7 750	

## 4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

*Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .*

8 500

*Targets for year*

**2016**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	200	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	0	

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

Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	0	
Other please specify here		X
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	200	

## 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	5
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	7

## 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)	7



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

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

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

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Description: If a BSE case is confirmed the procedure set out in regulation (EC) 999/2001 is followed. The herd of origin is put under restrictions and investigated for possible sources of contamination; cohort animals are traced and culled. If the case is found at a slaughterhouse all parts of the body will be destroyed as well as the carcass before and two carcasses after the infected animal. The case will be reported to the EU

#### 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	0	

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

#### 4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Description: If scrapie is confirmed the case will be traced back to the farm and restrictions concerning moving animals are immediately put on the herd. An epidemiological investigation is performed. Contact herds will be traced. In case of classical scrapie the whole herd will be stamped out and animals in appropriate age category will be examined for scrapie. Positive animals will be genotyped. Following the revision of the rules for eradication of TSE in small ruminants Sweden is using the possibility not to cull the herds were NOR 98 has been found and instead perform extended monitoring as set out by regulation 999/2001.

#### 4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year

**2016**

	Estimated number	

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

## 4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

### 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) :

Sweden has no breeding programme for resistance to TSE in sheep.

### 4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year

**2016**

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

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

## 5. Costs

### 5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

Please see enclosed document for details.  
The unit costs in the calculations are the actual costs that the Swedish Board of Agriculture pays.

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

**2016**

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
	Healthy slaughtered animals (cfr = 50)	1	7.4	7.4	yes	
	Risk animals (cfr=100)	11 000	7.4	81400	yes	
	Healthy slaughtered animals (cfr = 50)	0	7.4	0	yes	
	Risk animals (cfr=100)	0	7.4	0	yes	
	cfr = 100	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		7 950	7.4	58830	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		5	50	250	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		7	50	350	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	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)		107	6	642	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	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)		0	6	0	no	X
<b>6. Compulsory culling/slaughter</b>						
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)		0	1000	0	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)		0	140	0	yes	X
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		0	100	0	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>				141 266,40 €		

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

## 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):*

The official sampling at the rendering plants are performed by trained personnel. The persons are trained and listed by the competent authority (the SBA). The procedures are controlled and supervised by the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA).

The sampling at slaughterhouses are performed by official veterinarians or trained personnel from the slaughter company. The persons are trained and listed by the competent authority (the SBA).

The cost for sampling of cattle at the intermediate plant, postmortem laboratories and slaughterhouses and for sampling of sheep and goats at slaughterhouses are covered by the operators . The cost for sampling of sheep and goats at intermediate plants and postmortem laboratories are paid by the SBA.

The sampling and transport equipment is provided by the laboratory (National Veterinary Institute). The cost for the sampling equipment and transport of the samples from the intermediate plant/slaughter house to the laboratory are included in the cost of the analyses paid by SBA.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

All tests are performed at the reference laboratory at the National Veterinary Institute (SVA) both rapid tests and confirmatory tests. All costs related to the testing are entirely paid by the state budget (by the Swedish Board of Agriculture).

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):*

In case of an outbreak or a suspicion of TSE compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services (Swedish Board of Agriculture), including, costs for veterinary examination, post-mortem examination, sampling, analysis, destruction of carcass and compensation to the farmer. The national legal basis for compensation is the Swedish Act of Epizootic Diseases (Epizootilagen SFS 1999:657)

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)

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(max. 32000 chars):

Not relevant.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The state budget/Swedish Board of Agriculture(SBA) pays for collecting all fallen stock regarding sheep and goat carcasses and the transport to the intermediate plants.

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below



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

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

*yes*

*no*

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# 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
	4940_3844.xls	4940_3844.xls	13 kb
		Total size of attachments :	13 kb