



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

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

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

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 PROD 1.32

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) **IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.**
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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

Submission date

Friday, September 05, 2014 15:51:18

Submission number

1409925079910-3695

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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ITALIA

Disease Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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

1.1 Contact

Name : U.Santucci, MG.Perrotta,

Phone : 06.5994/6734 -6938

Fax. : 06.5994.3614

Email : mg.perrotta@sanita.it

2. Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The national programme for the control of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) is based on: passive and active surveillance, control and eradication.

The activity of passive surveillance for both diseases the scrapie and the BSE foresees that any person in case of an animal suspected of a TSE shall notify it to the official veterinarian of the competent authority (CA), the local veterinary unit (LVU).

In case of notification of suspicion, the official veterinarian (OV) places the animal suspected under an official movement restriction and carries out clinical, epidemiological and diagnostic examination to give official confirmation.

Where the clinical examination confirms the suspicion, the animal is killed, if it is still alive; its brain (obex) is removed and sent to the officially approved laboratory for the screening test, and the holding is placed under an official movement restriction until the results of the examination are available.

In Italy active surveillance is implemented by rapid test screening depending on the categories of bovine and ovine and caprine animals, according to the requirements referred in Annex II of Regulation (EC) 999/2001.

As regards scrapie, the number of samples to be carried out annually for each of the 21 regions is defined by the NRL on the basis of the total number of animals slaughtered for year.

As regards BSE, all the bovine animals older than 48 months of the categories at risk (fallen stock, emergency slaughtered animals and those showing signs at the ante mortem inspection -Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, Annex III, A, I, 2.1) are sampled. Since 1 July 2013 testing of healthy slaughtered has been suspended according to Decision 76/2013/EU.

In case of animals introduced from Countries not listed in Decision 2011/358/EU and slaughtered in Italy, testing is carried out on the basis of the standard surveillance regime.

Obex samples are sent to the officially approved laboratories for carrying out rapid test, and in case of positive results are sent to the NRL for diagnostic confirmation. In case of scrapie, also genotyping and discriminatory test are carried out.

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

In case of confirmation of a TSE, all the measures laid down in Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and national legislation are applied.

As regards scrapie in both species ovine and caprine, further rapid test is carried out in case of confirmed outbreaks by sampling an amount of the animals killed/depoppedulated and by genotyping the 1 % of the total number of the animals slaughtered.

In case of confirmation of an outbreak of scrapie both 'classical' or 'atypical' of type NOR 98, all the measures provided to in Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and national legislation are applied. Where selective killing/depoppedulation is applied and by genotyping of the animals found positive to scrapie the disease is detected in animals with genotype ARR/ARR or ARR/XXX all the animals of the holding are depoppedulated/killed.

Lambs and kids aged under three months, once ruled out BSE, are placed on the market for human consumption after removal of the skull including the brain and eyes, the spinal cord from the fourth thoracic vertebrae and the whole intestine.

Milk is placed under restriction until BSE has been excluded. Once BSE has been excluded, the milk shall not be used for the feeding of ruminants, except for the feeding of ruminants within that holding. No restrictions are applied for human consumption.

3. *Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease*

(max. 32000 chars):

N°. 1 BSE's Epidemiological Report, N°. 2 Scrapie's Epidemiological Report, N°. 3, Breeding Programme Report in which is discussed the trend of the disease and prevention in the Italian territory, N°. 4 Scientific Report supporting the potential resistance in goats carrying the K222 allele to scrapie.

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):

The central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme is the Ministry of Health (MoH) – Directorate General for animal health and veterinary medicinal products – Unit III.

It manages the relations with the European Commission and other European Institutions, provides information and indication to the regional/local authorities on the measures to be implemented for the surveillance and eradication of the TSEs, carrying out audit and inspection to verify the level of implementation.

MoH guarantees, in cooperation with NRL for TSEs (Centro Nazionale di Riferimento per le Encefalopatie

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

Spongiformi Animali -CEA) and 'Istituto Superiore di Sanità' (ISS), reference laboratory for strain typing and genetic of animal TSEs, the management and control of scrapie and BSE, and in particular with CEA, all the activities concerning diagnostic examination, ring tests, risk evaluation, analysis epidemiological and audit carried out on the territorial laboratories.

The regional authorities and local vet authorities (LVUs) are responsible for the proper implementation on the field of the preventive activities and control measures.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme for the control of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) is applied to all the territories of Italy, islands included.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

Bovine, ovine and caprine holdings, according to national legislation DPR n. 317 del 30.04.1996 as amended transposition of Directive 92/102/EEC, are registered to in national database by LVUs, responsible to approve the holding code regarding the place where the animals are kept as one single epidemiological unit.

The holding code is composed by the following alphanumeric sequence (000XX000): first three numbers refer to the ISTAT code of the Municipality, two capital letters in the middle refer to the Province and the last number is progressive reference of the holding registered in the territory of that Municipality.

The owner of any holding has to inform the LVU when starting the breeding activity and the granting of the code.

In the section for cattle of the national database 'Banca Dati nazionale' (BDN) are registered all the holdings, farms, owners, keepers, bovine animals and their movements, included to the slaughterhouse, as well as all the information on the animals slaughtered, dead and killed.

Furthermore, to in national database are also registered all the slaughterhouses and their owners responsible to register animals slaughtered. It has all the information referred to in Directive 64/432/EEC as amended and Regulation (EC) 1760/2000.

According to Regulation (EC) 21/2004, in the section for ovine and caprine are registered all the holdings (122.529 unit), owners, keepers (currently individual identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals is on voluntary basis or according to specific regional provisions).

All the holdings included in the national breeding programme (genotyping) shall register in BDN the individual identification of ovine and caprine animals kept as well as their genotype.

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

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

In Italy identification and registration (I & R) in bovine, according to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) 1760/2000, is based on 4 elements:

1) individual identification with ear tag, 2 ear tags are applied to all bovine animals born in Italy or imported from Third Countries.

Since 1.1.1998 ear tags are in compliance with the requirements referred to in Regulation (EC) 911/2004. The identification code printed on each ear tag, issued by 'Centro Servizi Nazionale per l'anagrafe zootecnica', is checked by the veterinary authority and the animal owner/keeper shall apply it within 20 days from birth and before the animals leave the holding of origin.

2) Individual identification document (passport): veterinary authorities issue a passport for each bovine accompanying the animals during any movement. All the information reported in the passport are in compliance with Regulation (EC) 911/2004.

3) Holding register: animal owner/keeper shall have a paper register at farm level or electronic in BDN, regularly updated concerning birth, introduction, death and movement of each animal.

4) National database (BDN) for the registration of all holdings/farms and bovine animals, owners and keepers as well as identification data of each animal, movements, included to the slaughterhouse, and all the information of animals slaughtered, killed/depopulated and dead.

I & R of ovine and caprine is in accordance to Regulation (EC) 21/2004. All the animals born after 9 July 2005 shall be identified with an alphanumeric code (IT+12 characters) within 6 months of age and before the animals leave the holding of origin.

As identification system may be applied 2 plastic ear tags or 1 plastic ear tag and a tattoo. According to Regulation (EC) 1560/2007, amending of Regulation (EC) 21/2004, all new born since 31/12/2009 shall be identified with an electronic system associated to a visible identifier as required by Regulation (EC) 933/2008, with exception of animals younger than 12 months and to be slaughtered where it's possible to apply only one ear tag with the code of the holding of birth. The holding register shall be updated by animal owner/keeper, as paper register at farm level or electronic in BDN, concerning identification, introduction, birth, death, total number of ewes older than 12 months or having lambs (every 90 days) and the number of animals present on 15 March every year.

The ovine and caprine population in Italy during 2014 is estimated as follows: 7.076.213 animals ovine, 1.117.099 animals caprine.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

In Italy BSE and scrapie are compulsorily notifiable diseases since 10 May 1991, when they have been included in the list with an Ordinance of the Minister of Health.

The LVU at the reception of the official confirmation, at rapid test carried out by the CEA for BSE and scrapie e at discriminatory test by ISS for scrapie, notifies it at the Ministry of Health – DG for animal health – Unit III and put in place all the control measures.

Since July 2009, a national IT system is in place for the official notification of animal diseases SIMAN

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

(sistema informativo malattie animali nazionale), which is still not mandatory even if is largely used.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year **2015**

	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	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	48	53 000	53 002	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	0	0	
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	0	2	2	X
		Add a new row		

4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

5 307 000

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	11 000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 800
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3 500
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	2 800
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	550
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200

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

Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	10	X
	Add a new row	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

830 000

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	300	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	300	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	120	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	5	X
	ADD A NEW ROW	

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 **2015**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	20
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	500

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

4.6.5 Discriminatory tests

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	300	

4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	300	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600	

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Italy BSE cases, both classical and atypical, are considered confirmed once the screening positivity detected by the regional approved laboratories has been confirmed by the NRL CEA.

In case of BSE confirmation, at farm level since December 2001 is in force a ministerial act, which lays down according to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 to apply two different options of eradication: killing of all bovine animals at that holding, or killing of the cohort.

It must identify the positive's progeny and animals of the cohort moved to other holdings.

The decision to apply one of the two eradication options is taken, in cooperation with the owner/keeper, after the control of the right identification and registration of the animals present in the holding and on the basis of epidemiological and cost-benefit evaluation.

Moreover the measures laid down in the annex VII, Reg. 999/2001 may be applied, by providing health guarantees required in the Regulation.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2015**

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

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Scrapie cases are considered confirmed once the screening positivity to the rapid test detected by the regional approved laboratories has been confirmed by CEA - Turin as well as by ISS – Rome, carrying out genotyping and discriminatory testing to exclude BSE and to differentiate the classical scrapie from the atypical NOR-98. The eradication measures (annex VII reg. 999/2001 + national law) are subsequent at that confirmation.

To not delay the application of measures by elimination of animals, the genotyping of animals in the holding confirmed as outbreak starts just after the positivity of the rapid test.

The LVU, provides for the more appropriate measures once authorised by MoH, considering the epidemiological situation, risk factors and cost-benefit evaluation.

If the disease is confirmed in animals with genotype ARR/ARR or ARR/XXX, the total depopulation of all animals is applied.

The selective depopulation foresees the elimination of all sheep with the exclusion of the males ARR/ARR and the females with at least one allele ARR and without the allele VRQ.

Since June 2012, in Italy is allowed by authorisation of the MoH a derogation to slaughter susceptible animals from the outbreaks of scrapie for human consumption.

When in the holding, the resistant allele is rare or to avoid inbreeding or for economic factors is allowed to delay the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the susceptible animals. In the holding may be introduced only animals ARR/ARR (male) or ARR/XXX, not VRQ (female).

Movement of animals ARR/ARR isn't under conditions, instead for animals ARR/XXX is allowed to go directly for slaughter for human consumption or to holding with the same TSE's status. For two-year period animals for slaughter or died or been killed on the holding shall be tested for TSE; in the case of land used for common grazing are applied restrictions. In the outbreak holding may be used only semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype and embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele.

Lambs and kids less than three months old, excluded BSE, may be slaughtered for human consumption previously deprived of the skull including the brain and eyes, the spinal cord from the 4th thoracic vertebrae and the whole intestine. Milk and milk products are destroyed only if BSE cannot be excluded or in case of BSE confirmation. After the exclusion of BSE the milk cannot be used for the feeding of the ruminants outside the holding instead there aren't restrictions for the ruminants in that holding and for the human consumption. In case of outbreak caused by an atypical strain type NOR-98, are killed only rams with genotype ARQ, mutated phenylalanine at 141, and genotype AHQ; it is possible to introduce only rams without the previous mutations. A 2 years monitoring is applied on all animals of the flock and their products. The restriction measures on the movement of ovine and caprine animals where a case of atypical scrapie has been confirmed are no longer applied.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

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

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	6 000
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	9 000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30 000

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):

The breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep was enforced with the Decree of the MoH of 17 December 2004, which transposes the requirements provided to in Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (art. 6a). The MoH is responsible to provide guidelines on the basis of Decision 2003/100/EC and the regional authorities shall draw up programmes taking into account the breeds present on their territories and the kind of breeding applied. Since 1 May 2005 the programmes are mandatory for all flocks of high genetic merit and since November 2006 for all holdings confirmed outbreak. Regulation 1923/2006/EC has made the breeding programmes discretionary and so the participation to the programmes is not total and also the absence/lacking of commercial flocks, as defined by Decision 2002/1003/EC, is a reason. The overall objective over time is to eradicate the disease and to select flocks at low TSE risk in order to determine a shift in at least four generation the genetic structure of the sheep population, by implementing the following specific objectives:–extending the breeding programme,–increasing the frequency of ARR allele will occur the fade-out of the causative agent of Scrapie,–genotyping all young rams, disseminating resistant rams in the ovine population,– the individual identification of small ruminants is associated with an efficient system of traceability of the movements of the animals within the breeding programs. Italy will promote such programmes to include commercial flocks, as mandatory, at least in the Regions where the disease has high incidence. To raise awareness of TSE and genotyping for resistance, as central competent authority the main actions are carried out in the frame of both ‘audit’ sessions, to the regional and local authorities, and training events, where is widely and deeply explained the efficacy of breeding program to prevent and eradicate scrapie, by selecting resistant flocks, and to promote their implementation. Since 2014 the Ministry jointly to the NRL (CEA - Turin) has planned to deliver dedicated events to the breeders to raise awareness, explaining the importance and efficacy of genotyping and how they could apply. The majority of regions have regulated the breeding programmes. Sicilia and Calabria, on the basis of the great results in the other regions (increasing of allele frequency as characters of resistance), have established mandatory programmes too. Sicilia has also applied the registration as mandatory of the small ruminants on the BDN to know the movements. The breeding programme is also carried out by Breeder Association for the flocks of high genetic merit. The increasing of the characters of resistance is carried out in according with Decision 2003/100/EC. For some breeds with low frequency of the resistant genotypes, such as Biellese, Frambosana , Funes sheep, black-brown sheep, Tyrolese sheep and Fabrianese, are used alternative control programmes to avoid

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

an high decreasing of the breed or inbreeding.

There are scientific evidence showing the potential for the application of genetic resistance to scrapie in goats based on the studies on the K222 allele. This allele was shown to be present in a number of Italian breeds with heterogeneous abundance.

Italy, according to Reg. (CE) 999/2001 (article 6a p.1) will carry out genotyping on goats of both gender in order to: gain knowledge of the presence and distribution about goats carrying the k222 allele at the national and regional level; give more data on the distribution of animals carrying k222 allele. Will be genotyped goats in holdings in which ovine and caprine animals are kept together and where ovine are discovered positive or holding with caprine surrounding ovine outbreaks.

In those holdings will be performed rapid tests on fallen stock or healthy slaughtered goats over 18 months of age to evaluate the infectivity.

The purpose of this action is to build up a general knowledge that will contribute to scrapie eradication and limit its spread also in goats holdings, searching for animal groups with this allele for a future restocking of the herds. Will be genotyped about 5.000 goats

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	150 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	30 000

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) :

The national legislation, Law 218/1988 lays down provisions concerning the reimbursement to the owner for killed/slaughtered animals and their products.

As reference to determine the amount, the market values are reported by a weekly bulletin by ISMEA, institution under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, which indicates the average value of the market on several selling points all over the country and for many categories of animals.

In case the breed and category are not reported by the above bulletin, ad hoc Committees are established, representing both professionals and stakeholders, responsible to define the value of the animal to be reimbursed. As regards the request of reimbursement, it considers the period from the date of the official request made by the owner to the date of the authorisation of the payment (between 90 – 211 days) by the regional/local authorities.

The request of reimbursement, according to Regulation (EC) 349/2005, refers to the costs occurred to dispose of the milk, killing and destruction of animals and all the other related costs (disinfectants, transport, personnel if the disposed of at farm level). It is possible to report the costs (VAT excluded) occurred to depopulate animals in outbreaks confirmed in previous years, considering the long period of measures application, at the condition that all the administrative papers have been carried out during the year of reporting. The unit cost of rapid test, both screening and confirmation, genotyping and discriminatory tests is done by all costs occurred for the processing of the sample and then: kit or examination, diagnostic examination, reagents, consumables, salary of the personnel performing the analysis for TSEs as amount related to the time dedicated to such testing. The unit cost includes also general costs for the laboratory important for testing activities and equipment functionality (energy, water, gas, etc.), for an amount not higher than 7% of the total costs above mentioned. The kit cost is established at national level by the MoH, on the basis of a national tender launched and managed by the NRL CEA on behalf of the MoH. Since July 2013, the prices of kit is increased because the number of tests for BSE is significantly reduced (for application Decision 2013/76/EU)

All the costs are established by each approved territorial laboratory, by NRLs CEA and ISS, for their testing of competence, because of their administrative and financial independence. Since 2009, Regions and Laboratories report all the costs occurred by the IT system "SIR rendicontazione (reporting)".

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

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

2015

1. Testing in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdCheck	53 002	7.84	415,535.68	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Testing 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 in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen	49 785	10.72	533,695.2	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunoblotting	20	38.2	764	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunoblotting	500	38.2	19100	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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

4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests	ISS Discriminative Western Blot	300	200	60000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	Real Time PCR,pyrosequencing, sequencing, hybridization	30 900	16.35	505,215	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	Real Time PCR,pyrosequencing, sequencing, hybridization	175 000	16.35	2,861,250	yes	X
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	Determination of genotype of animals goats (reg.999/2001 art.6a point 1) Real Time PCR,pyrosequencing, sequencing, hybridization	5 000	16.35	81750	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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

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)	Bovine animals to be culled and destroyed	5	900	4500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed	6 000	140	840,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter	9 000	80	720,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
	Total			6 041 809,88 €		

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

5.3 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

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

The measure for which we request 100% of reimbursement are the costs regarding the genotyping because are the only way to detect animals with characters of genetic resistance to Scrapie. Build up a population of resistant animals means to increase the frequency of characters of genetic resistance to TSEs and then ensure the animal and public health.

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

5.4 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

The Ministry of Economy and Finance manages the national health fund from which the Regions are reimbursed for the health activities namely human and veterinary. The scientific Institutes/laboratories are paid with the fund of Ministry of Healthy (MoH)

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
	3695_3219.pdf	3695_3219.pdf	405 kb
	3695_3220.pdf	3695_3220.pdf	196 kb
	3695_3221.pdf	3695_3221.pdf	298 kb
	3695_3222.pdf	3695_3222.pdf	519 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1417 kb