



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

Submission Number

Wednesday, September 09, 2015 13:52:5'

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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: KYPROS

Disease: Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

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

1.1 Contact

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Job type in CA. : Senior Veterinary Officer, Animal Health and Welfare Division

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2.1 Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring in bovine animals:

The objective of the programme in bovines is the implementation of the surveillance programme for BSE as laid down in ANNEX III, Chapter A, (I) of Regulation 999/2001 as amended.

Brain samples for BSE testing are taken from all bovines of the following groups:

- bovines exhibiting clinical signs of neurological disease
- dead animals over the 48 months of age
- emergency slaughtered animals over 48 months of age
- animals over 48 months of age with clinical signs at ante-mortem

Since 1st January 2015, Cyprus is not testing any bovine animal slaughtered for human consumption (Decision 2013/76/EC).

The objectives of the programme in small ruminants are:

- a. To implement a TSE monitoring and surveillance programme as laid down in Reg. (EC) 999/2001
- b. To identify all scrapie infected flocks
- c. To implement a breeding programme for TSE resistance in the entire sheep and goat population, which is considered an essential tool to combat the disease
- d. To implement in conjunction with the breeding programme, a solid identification system by means of electronic ID, which is a prerequisite for the effective control of the breeding programme and of the movements

The main elements of the programme are:

- a) The regular inspections of all flocks
- b) Individual identification of all animals by means of ruminal boluses and eartags
- c) The movement restrictions for infected flocks according to regulation 999/2001/EC as amended
- d) The confiscation, killing and destruction of animals with suspect clinical symptoms and compensation

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

of the farmers.

e) The testing of confiscated suspect animals in accordance to point 3.2 of Chapter C of ANNEX X to Regulation (EC) 999/2001.

f) The examination of fallen stock and healthy slaughtered animals over 18 months of age of infected flocks by rapid test with the exception of ARR/ARR.

g) The examination of fallen stock over 18 months of age of non-infected flocks by rapid test with the exception of ARR/ARR (in accordance to point 3, Part II of ANNEX III to Regulation (EC) 999/2001).

h) The genotyping of the lambs intended for breeding

i) The obligatory use of ARR/ARR rams for infected flocks in order to increase the resistant genotype.

j) The genotyping of all kids to be born in 2016 focusing at codons 146 and 154 of the goat PrP protein gene.

j) The governmental nucleus units will continue to provide the farmers with ARR/ARR rams or 146S or 146D he-goats.

2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

BSE

The bovine holdings in Cyprus are currently 355 and the animal population counts 59395 animals. About 16711 bovines are over the 48 months of age.

BSE has never been diagnosed in Cyprus so far. During the years 2001 to 2014, more than 82500 animals have been examined with rapid tests, all with negative results.

SCRAPIE

Scrapie was first diagnosed in Cyprus in 1985 in sheep and in 1986 in goats. Since 1985, there have been 1116 new outbreaks of sheep and goat flocks, (571 mixed flocks, 206 in goat herds and 339 sheep flocks). A number of those infected flocks have been culled or closed down.

Nowadays 745 (27.56%) infected flocks out of 3448 (359 mixed flocks, 122 with goats and 264 with sheep) are currently active. The animal population attributed to the 745 infected flocks is around 187138 animals, 124,956 sheep and 62,182 goats.

Over the past 5 years, 15526 fallen stock animals, (8435 sheep and 7091 goats) have been tested with rapid test. Out of those 15526 animals 42 (0,5%) sheep and 513 (7,23%) goats were found positive. In addition, 22523 animals, (10685 sheep and 11838 goats) of the healthy slaughtered category, were tested by RT. Of these 22523 animals, 14 sheep (0,13%) and 523 (4,4%) goats) were found positive. No atypical cases have been found.

The decreasing number of positive samples in sheep is attributed to the breeding program which started in 2004 and significantly improved the resistance to scrapie in sheep. Around 98% of sheep have nowadays at least one resistant allele in their genotype. Regarding goats, a genotyping program has started in 2009 and around 43% of goats have at least one resistant allele in their genotype.

For additional information please refer to the attached file.

4. Measures included in the programme

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to "The implementation of Community Regulations in the Veterinary field Law No. 149(I) 2004" and the Animal Health Law No. 109(I)/2001 as amended, Official Competent Authority responsible for the organization, implementation and monitoring of the programme are the Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The TSE monitoring and control programme applies over the entire area of the Republic of Cyprus, which is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus.

4.3 *System in place for the registration of holdings*

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the holdings of bovine, ovine and caprine animals are registered in the electronic Database of the Animal Identification and Registration Scheme.
Information regarding a holding including its geographical coordinates is recorded.
All premises, even with only one animal, are uniquely registered. The system in place for the registration of the holdings and the codification used is as follows:
CYS1234567 (for sheep and goats)
CYB1234567 (for bovines)

Where

CY= Country code

S = applies for holdings with sheep or goats B = applies for holdings with bovines

1 = District code (Values from 1-6)

234= together with the district code builds the geographical code of the village or area where the holding is located

567= a consecutive number beginning from 001 to 999

4.4 *System in place for the identification of animals*

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The Animal Identification and Registration Scheme foresees the individual identification of all animals, bovines, ovines or caprines.

A full functioning web-enabled electronic Database is in place.

All bovine animals according to Regulation 1760/2000/EC and all sheep and goats in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 21/2004, are individually identified, registered and recorded in the computerized database.

The bovine animals are identified with plastic eartags on both ears. Sheep and goats are identified by a ruminal bolus and plastic eartags where this is possible according to the size of the pinna. The identification of sheep and goats is carried out by the personnel of the Veterinary Services with the exception of animals intended for slaughter. In that case, the identification is done by the farmers with the application of two eartags.

The eartag code is of the following format:

CY2 12345678

CY = Country code

2 = The first digit following the country code represents the animal kind. The digit 2 as in our example represents a small ruminant thus a sheep or a goat. The digit 1 instead represents a bovine animal.

234567= a consecutive number

8 = check digit (calculated by a formula)

The ruminal boluses bear the country code (196) followed by 0's up to the last 8 digits of the code which follow the code format described above. Each ruminal bolus is packed together with the corresponding eartag, on which the last 8 digits of the relevant ruminal bolus is printed, plus the check digit as described above.

The 20gr boluses are used for both lambs and kids. They can be applied to lambs as from the age of 35-40 days and to kids as from the age of 55 - 60 days.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

According to the Animal(s) Health Law 109(I) 2001, Article 6, it is compulsory for every one to report without any delay to the official Veterinary Services the suspicion of BSE or Scrapie.

In Cyprus BSE is a notifiable disease since June 1990 and Scrapie since 1987.

In the case of notification the official competent authority immediately applies all the foreseen by the law measures and also any other measures that are considered as necessary.

During their regular visits to the farms, the Veterinary Officers pay special attention to identify animals with suspect TSE signs.

4.6 Testing

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

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 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC | 30 | 25 | 25 |
| Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |

4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

230 762

Targets for year

2016

| | Estimated number of animals to be tested |
|--|--|
| Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals) | 0 |
| Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals) | 1 500 |
| Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case) | 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) | 300 |
| 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) | 1 500 |
| 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) | 4 500 |
| 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) | 20 |

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

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Tests performed on slaughtered animals from flocks under restrictions | 4 000 | X |
| | Add a new row | |
| Total Rapid tests on ovine animals | 12 120 | |

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

173 767

Targets for year

2016

| | Estimated number of animals to be tested | |
|---|--|---|
| Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals) | 0 | |
| Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals) | 500 | |
| Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case) | 300 | |
| 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) | 300 | |
| 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) | 1 000 | |
| 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) | 4 000 | |
| 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) | 20 | |
| Tests performed on slaughtered animals from herds under restrictions | 5000 | X |
| | ADD A NEW ROW | |
| <i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i> | 11 120 | |

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 | |

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

| | |
|---|-------|
| Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals | 2 000 |
|---|-------|

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 | 5 |
| Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals | 60 |

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) | 0 |
| Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping) | 0 |

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

In the case where an animal is proven to be positive to BSE by laboratory examination:

- All parts of the body of the animal, which has been sampled, must be completely destroyed.
- A thorough epidemiological investigation is carried out to identify all animals at risk.
- All animals and products of animal origin that have been identified as being at risk must be killed and completely destroyed by incineration.
- Decontamination procedures will be undertaken on any materials and equipment that came in contact with slaughtered animals

4.7.1.2 Summary table

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

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 |

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

In the case of TSE suspicion in sheep and goats or where an animal is proven to be positive to scrapie by laboratory examination, the following measures are applied by the Veterinary Services to the holding of origin of the positive animal:

- the holding is placed under movement restrictions,
- the trade of animals for the aims of reproduction is only allowed for the categories of animals as laid down under Point 3 and 4 Chapter B of Annex VII to Reg. (EC) 999/2001,
- a written notification is given to the farmers about the applied restrictions on the holding
- an analytical epidemiological investigation is carried out in order to detect the possible source of infection and an eventual spreading of the disease,
- animals with suspect clinical symptoms are confiscated and their market value is estimated
- confiscated suspect animals are killed, sampled and forwarded to the incinerator for complete destruction
- primary molecular tests are carried out according to the provisions of Chapter C of Annex X to Reg. (EC) 999/2001 as amended
- frequent inspections of the affected units are then carried out by the Veterinary Services for the early detection of suspect scrapie affected animals
- the Veterinary Services include the farm in the list of priority to provide it with ARR/ARR rams or 146S or 146D he-goats from the nucleus units as soon as such animals are available.

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) | 2 000 |
| 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) | 1 000 |
| 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

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

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 PrP-genotyping of lambs and kids intended for breeding will be also continued in 2016. Aim of the programme is to apply selective breeding for resistance in the flocks and increase the frequency of the ARR allele within the ovine population in Cyprus and the frequency of the 146S or 146D allele in the goat population.

The Ministerial Order 545/2005 issued on the 2nd of December 2005 provides for the genotyping of all ovine animals over 35 days of age intended to remain in the flock for breeding purposes. It also provides for the Electronic Identification of the genotyped animals.

The Ministerial Order 44/2008 amending the Order 545/2005 provides after the 1st of July 2008 for exclusive use for breeding purposes only of ARR/ARR rams in all farms with ovine animals.

The breeding for resistance is compulsory for all flocks with ovine animals.

Since 2004 more than 970,000 ovine animals have been genotyped thanks to the financial contribution of the Community approved by the European Commission for that purpose.

The determination of the PrP-genotype of all the young ovine animals on the farms will provide the Veterinary Services and the farmers the possibility to select the resistant and productive animals for breeding and for the substitution purposes in the flock.

In 2004, a small scale genotyping programme covering 30,000 animals was cofinanced by the European Union. Flocks were selected according to the numbers of resistant rams received.

The aim of this selection was to identify as many ARR/ARR animals as possible so that they could be introduced in other flocks with scrapie. Because the capacity of the two nucleus units was relatively limited and the demand for ARR/ARR rams very high, the genotyping programme of 2004 was planned so to help in the direction of creating other private nucleus units. The identification of as many ARR/ARR rams as possible facilitated an exchange of these animals between the flocks. This exchange of rams between flocks helped to avoid possible inbreeding.

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 | 160 000 | |
| 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 2016 it is estimated that about 1000 bovine animals will be tested by rapid test with a unitary cost per test of 7,40 euro. In sheep and goats, it is estimated that about 23240 animals will be tested by rapid test with a unitary cost of 7,40 euro per test. The confirmatory test IHC it is estimated that will be performed in 2000 cases of sheep and goats in a unitary cost of 15 euro per test. The Primary molecular tests on index cases in 2016 will be approx. 60 with a unitary cost of 194 Euro. The breeding programme will cover both sheep and goats. In sheep, it will cover the lambs to be born in 2016, which will be kept for breeding. In goats the programme will cover all kids to be born in 2016, so as to allow a faster selection towards the resistant genotypes. It is estimated that about 80000 lambs and 80000 kids will be tested at a unitary cost of 3,11 and 2,09 euro respectively.

As regards the confiscation of bovine animals, even though it is actually not expected to have a positive BSE case, we would suggest to allocate an amount of 25000 Euro in the case an emergency occurs.

In sheep and goats, it is estimated that about 3000 animals will be confiscated. This number includes animals with suspect clinical symptoms and animals with susceptible genotypes.

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

2016

| 1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1) | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Costs related to | Specification | Number of units | Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested | |
| 1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals | 0 | 7.4 | 0 | no | |
| 1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals | 1 000 | 7.4 | 7400 | yes | |

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

| 1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Healthy slaughtered animals | 25 | 7.4 | 185 | yes | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 | Risk animals | 0 | 7.4 | 0 | no | |
| 1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals | - | 0 | 7.4 | 0 | no | |
| 2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3) | | | | | | |
| Costs related to | Specification | Number of units | Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested | |
| 2.1. Rapid tests | | 23 240 | 7.4 | 171,976 | 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 | 15 | 75 | 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 | | 2 000 | 15 | 30000 | 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 | | 65 | 194 | 12610 | yes | X |

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) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | 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) | | 160 000 | 3.11 | 497,600 | 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 4.7.12) | | 50 | 500 | 25000 | 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 4.7.22) | | 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) | | 1 000 | 70 | 70000 | yes | X |
| | | | | Add a new row | | |
| Total | | | | 1 014 846,00 € | | |

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):

Cyprus Veterinary Services` trained personnel perform the official sampling and they are paid by the state budget. Sampling equipment is paid by the Veterinary Services (state budget) according to the relevant tender.

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):

Veterinary Services` s Laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are paid by the Veterinary Services (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):

There is a committee which prepares a protocol with the prices and the way they should be calculated in order to correspond to the market value, taking into account several parameters such as breed, age, production direction etc and proposes regularly the maximum values that should be put based on actual market prices. Each time there is an animal in a farm with suspicious clinical signs, the local veterinary officer confiscate the animal. Prior to the killing of the animal, another Committee using the guidelines and the maximum values prepared by the previous Committee evaluates the animal according to the above parameters, in order to compensate the farmer. The cost of the compensation is financed by the budget of the state.

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):

N/A

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

(max. 32000 chars):

N/A

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 |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------|
| | 6695_4204.doc | 6695_4204.doc | 374 kb |
| | | Total size of attachments : | 374 kb |