



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 12:52:17

Submission Number

1432893286402-4942

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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ELLADA

Disease: Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

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

1.1 Contact

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2.1 Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

Regarding the BSE surveillance programme

I. Surveillance programme

Surveillance of BSE is carried out by the implementation of rapid BSE diagnostic tests listed in Annex A Part I.

Subject to examination for the detection of the BSE agent are:

1. Bovines slaughtered for human consumption

1.1 All bovine animals over 24 or 48* months of age shall be tested for BSE where they have undergone:
– emergency slaughter in accordance with point I of Chapter VI of Section I of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 , or

– an ante mortem inspection with observations concerning accidents, or serious physiological and functional problems, or signs in accordance with point 2 of Part B of Chapter II of Section I of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 .

1.2. All healthy bovine animals over 30 or 72* months of age slaughtered normally for human consumption shall be tested for BSE.

2. Bovines not slaughtered for human consumption

All bovine animals over 24 or over 48* months of age which have died or been killed but not:

- killed in the framework of an epidemic, such as foot-and-mouth disease,
- slaughtered for human consumption.

*Commission decision No 2009/719/EC .

Sampling is carried out in accordance with the Annex B. A special derogation has been provided for certain remote islands which have been excluded from the testing of samples originating from both animals slaughtered for human consumption or not slaughtered for human consumption.

3. Examination of BSE suspect bovines:

a) All bovine animals classified as “BSE suspects” due to the presence of relevant clinical symptoms are subject to a special examination for BSE.

b) The above mentioned animals shall be killed and sampled on a special decision issued by the

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

competent veterinary authorities of the prefecture concerned.

c) While issuing such a decision, the competent authorities, along with the clinical evaluation of the animals in question, shall consider whether:

- i. the suspect animals are originating in countries where indigenous BSE cases were detected,
- ii. there is a possibility that the animals may have consumed feed infected with the BSE agent,
- iii. they gave birth to animals that were subsequently detected as BSE infected or they are offsprings of such female animals and
- iv. during the first year of their life they were reared together with animals that were subsequently diagnosed as BSE cases.

II. Surveillance in slaughterhouses.

1. Examination of bovine animals prior to slaughter

In the framework of BSE surveillance the following activities shall be carried out in slaughterhouses:

- a) Compulsory ante mortem examination of all bovines slaughtered for human consumption, aiming to detect symptoms that could raise a BSE suspicion.
- b) A thorough check of all accompanying documents (e.g certificates, movement permits) and animal identification and registration with a view to detect their origin.

2. Checks upon bovine carcasses

2.1. All carcasses originated from bovine animals subject to a BSE rapid test shall be kept under official supervision and will not be given a health mark provided for in Chapter III of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 unless the rapid test produces negative results.

2.2. All parts of the body from a bovine animal subject to a BSE rapid test, including the hides, shall be stored and kept under official control upon a special document issued by the veterinarian in charge of sanitary inspections until a negative result is available, unless destroyed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

2.3. All parts of the body of the above mentioned animals producing a negative result on BSE testing, excluding the specific risk materials, shall receive a health mark provided for in Chapter III of Annex I to Regulation (EC) 854/2004 and shall be placed into market upon a release document issued by the veterinarian in charge of sanitary inspections at the slaughterhouse.

2.4. In case of positive or inconclusive results on a BSE rapid test, all parts of the animal, including the hide shall be destroyed in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 apart from material to be retained in conjunction with the records provided for in Chapter B(III).

2.5. In case of positive or inconclusive results in a BSE rapid test carried out on a bovine animal that was slaughtered for human consumption, the carcass on which the BSE agent was detected as well as the one preceding and the two carcasses that follow, on the same slaughter line shall be destroyed, under the provisions of point 2.4.

2.6. In case the results of a BSE rapid test are late, due to technical reasons, and further storage of the carcass imposes a risk of spoiling it, all parts of the animals body, including the hide shall be destroyed as appropriate.

3. Management of Specific Risk Materials (SRMs)

SRMs after removal from the carcass, shall be gathered under official supervision provided by the veterinarian in charge of sanitary inspections at the slaughterhouse, measured and their weight recorded, stained with appropriate dye and disposed as appropriate.

III. Surveillance of BSE in bovine holdings

Surveillance of BSE in holdings is carried out on the occasion of delivering routine veterinary services, such as medical treatment, implementation of disease control/eradication programmes, issuing or

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

checking certificates or movement permits, identification of animals, epidemiological inquiries, collection of samples etc.

During the performance of the above mentioned activities a clinical evaluation of the animals is carried out aiming to spot out any clinical symptoms that could raise a BSE suspicion.

In case a BSE suspicion arises all relevant measures defined in the present programme are put into force in order to prevent spreading of the disease and to ensure protection of public health.

Along with the above mentioned BSE surveillance, special care is taken to ensure briefing of the farmers on the symptoms, pathogenesis and epidemiology of BSE as well as the legal provisions in force pertaining to the requirement of compulsory notification of the disease.

IV. Services implementing the programme

For the purposes of implementing the programme the Services involved and their responsibilities and competence shall be as follows:

1. The Department of Infectious Diseases, Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, shall:

- a) Co-ordinate and manage the programme throughout the country, as regards both specific provisions thereof and in its entirety.
- b) Collect and process all data obtained in the framework of the programme, at national level and inform the competent services of the European Commission as regards its implementation.
- c) Create the appropriate legal basis for the implementation of the measures laid down in the programme.
- d) Secure and allocate funds and resources required for the implementation of the programme.
- e) Keep, for seven years records of:
 - i. The number of bovines subject to movement restrictions due to BSE suspicion.
 - ii. The number and results of clinical and epidemiological investigations carried out on bovines in relation to BSE suspicions.
 - iii. The number and results of laboratory examinations carried out on bovines for which a potential BSE infection could not be ruled out.
 - iv. All data required in order to evaluate appropriate implementation of this programme.
- f) Organize training courses, addressed to the personnel of the services involved with the programmes' implementation, providing the latest knowledge pertaining to diagnosis, interpretation of laboratory results and epidemiology of the disease.

2. The Regional & Local Veterinary Services, which shall:

- a) Carry out surveillance and control of TSEs throughout their region.
- b) Nominate a responsible coordinator veterinarian.
- c) Collect and dispatch appropriate samples to the competent laboratories conducting tests for the detection of the BSE agent in accordance with the provisions of Annex B.
- d) Carry out clinical examination of animals prior to slaughter in order to prevent BSE suspect animals from being slaughtered.
- e) Supervise removal, identification and disposal of specific risk materials at the slaughterhouses.
- f) Keep a registrar of animals dying on the holdings, supervise their removal and disposal and ensure collection and consignment of the appropriate samples to the laboratories for the detection of the BSE agent.
- g) Implement all measures and actions, provided for in the programme, in case of BSE suspicion or confirmation in a bovine holding.
- h) Ensure appropriate implementation of BSE eradication measures.
- i) Conduct an epidemiological investigation upon confirmation of BSE with a view to trace all animals epidemiologically linked to a BSE case in compliance with the provisions of the national legislation in

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

force.

j) Keep, for seven years, a registrar of all actions taken, and results thereof, in the framework of the programme.

k) Organize information campaigns addressed to veterinarians, breeders' associations and all other parties involved with the programme, about its objectives, the content and the measures provided therein.

3. The National Reference Laboratory for BSE, as follows:

3.1 For the purpose of implementing the present programme for the surveillance and eradication of BSE the following is designated as National Reference Laboratory:

The Veterinary Laboratory of Larisa (MRDF), for approved BSE rapid tests and confirmatory tests, such as immuno-blotting (western blot).

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3.2 Competence and obligations of the National Reference Laboratory

The National Reference Laboratory is charged with the following duties:

a) Examine samples collected from BSE clinical suspect animals by means of approved rapid tests and appropriate confirmatory tests, such as immuno-blotting (western blot).

b) Examine all positive samples that are dispatched from the Authorized Laboratories for BSE by means of confirmatory tests, such as immuno-blotting (western blot).

When the results of the rapid tests and confirmatory tests are positive the samples are forwarded to the Community Reference Laboratory for further examinations (histopathological examination, immunocytochemistry, immuno-blotting or demonstration of characteristic fibrils by electron microscopy).

c) Informs in writing the dispatching Service on the results of the tests.

The geographical areas falling within the scope of competence of the National Reference Laboratory are listed in Annex C.

d) Cooperate with the Authorized BSE Laboratories for the following purposes:

i. Coordination for a uniform implementation of the diagnostic examinations for BSE.

ii. Accreditation of the correct implementation of the diagnostic examinations for BSE.

iii. Organization of ring trials once a year at least with a view to ensure the diagnostic capacity and credibility of the Authorized BSE Laboratories.

iv. Organization of joint meetings of all Authorized Laboratories once a year at least.

v. Organization of visit to each Authorized Laboratory once a year at least.

e) Participate in ring tests among the National Reference Laboratories of the EU and cooperate with the EU Reference Laboratory for BSE.

f) Be kept updated on international scientific developments in the field of diagnosis and control of TSEs and adapt its diagnostic methods and protocols accordingly.

g) Keep and store the BSE infectious agents isolated or tissues containing them, originating from confirmed BSE cases.

h) Keep, for seven years, a record of all data pertaining to the tests carried out, in particular information on samples examined as well as photographs of Western Blots and update the data base kept in the

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

Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, about the tests carried out, regularly, on a monthly basis, and immediately in the case of positive or inconclusive results.

i) Cooperate with the Department of Infectious Diseases (Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, as well as the Regional Veterinary Services at all levels of the programme's implementation.

4. The Authorized Laboratories for approved BSE rapid tests

For the purposes of this programme the following laboratories, are authorized for the implementation of BSE rapid diagnostic tests:

a) The State Veterinary Laboratory of Ioannina, MRDF.

b) The Institute for Foot-and-Mouth Disease & Exotic Diseases of the Athens Center of Veterinary Institutions (ACVI), MRDF.

c) The Laboratory of Virology of the Thessaloniki Center of Veterinary Institutions, MRDF.

The geographical areas falling within the scope of competence of each of the above mentioned laboratories are listed in Annex C.

In the course of the programme's implementation each Authorized BSE Laboratory is charged with the following competencies and obligations:

a) Examine samples collected from bovine slaughtered for human consumption and bovine not slaughtered for human consumption by means of approved rapid BSE tests, in accordance with Annex A Part I.

b) In case of positive or inconclusive result of a rapid test, dispatch of the sample examined, to the competent National Reference Laboratory for further examination by means of appropriate methods.

c) Informs in writing the dispatching Service on the results of the examinations carried out.

d) Cooperate with the National Reference Laboratory in order to achieve the objectives as mentioned in paragraph 3(3.2) point (d).

e) Cooperate with the competent Regional Veterinary Authorities at all levels of the programme's implementation.

f) Keep for seven years, a record containing all data pertaining to the tests carried out, in particular information on samples examined and updating of the data base kept in the Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, about the tests carried out, regularly, on a monthly basis, and immediately in the case of positive or inconclusive results.

V. Laboratory examinations

1. Active surveillance

All bovine samples collected in the framework of the programme shall be examined using a BSE rapid test as defined in Annex A, Part I and shall be considered negative upon negative results of a rapid test. Upon positive results of a rapid test all the samples originated from suspect animals, shall be forwarded by the competent laboratory in which the BSE rapid test was carried out, to the National Reference Laboratory for further examinations in accordance with paragraph 3.2(b).

2. Passive surveillance

All BSE suspect animals, on the basis of relevant clinical symptoms shall be at least subjected to two (2) different confirmatory tests as defined in Annex A, Part II. In case both confirmatory tests produce negative results the animal shall be considered negative.

In all other cases (namely positive results on one confirmatory test) the animal sampled shall be

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

considered BSE infected.

Regarding the TSEs in small ruminants (scrapie) programme

Subject to examination for the detection of the TSEs agent are ovine and caprine animals of the following classes:

I. Ovine and caprine animals slaughtered for human consumption

- a) A random sample of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age and which are slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested with one of the approved rapid tests for the diagnosis of TSEs mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.
- b) The sampling shall be representative for each Regional Unit of the country and season of the year.
- c) The sample selection shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group as regards the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided, where possible.
- d) The number of samples that shall be tested is presented in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.
- e) With respect to the number of healthy slaughtered ovine and caprine animals that will be sampled on a yearly basis, in case there are practical difficulties to reach the sample size, the competent authority may choose to replace a maximum of 50% of its sample size by testing dead ovine and caprine animals over the age of 18 months of the ratio of one to one and in addition to the sample size mentioned in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

II. Ovine and caprine animals not slaughtered for human consumption

- a) A random sample of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age and which have died or been killed, but which were not:
 - i. killed in the framework of an epidemic, such as foot-and-mouth disease,
 - ii. slaughtered for human consumption,shall be tested with one of the approved rapid tests for the diagnosis of TSEs mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.
- b) The sampling shall be representative for each Regional Unit of the country and season of the year.
- c) The sample selection shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group as regards the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided, where possible.
- d) The number of samples that shall be tested is presented in section 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

III. Ovine and caprine animals suspect of TSEs infection due to the presence of clinical signs

- a) Ovine and caprine animals showing clinical signs that lead to the suspicion of infection by TSEs must undergo the relevant sampling and examinations for the identification of infectious agent.
- b) In case that the suspected animal is alive the examination shall be performed after the killing of the animal upon an order issued by the regional competent authority.

IV. Genotyping

- a) The prion protein genotype shall be determined for each positive TSE case in sheep.
- b) Every TSE case found in sheep of genotypes which encode alanine on both alleles at codon 136, arginine on both alleles at codon 154 and arginine on both alleles at codon 171 shall immediately be reported to the Commission authorities.

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

c) Except positive TSE cases that will undergo genotyping, the prion protein genotype shall be determined in a random sample of sheep slaughtered or not for human consumption and of live animals.

d) The number of sheep to be sampled in accordance with par. c) shall be at least 600 and must be representative of the entire sheep population.

V. Laboratory tests for the ovine and caprine tissues

A. Active surveillance

a) Tissues from ovine and caprine animals sent for laboratory testing from animals mentioned in Chapter I and II (in the framework of the monitoring programme of TSEs in ovine and caprine animals) shall be examined by a rapid test mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.

b) When the result of the rapid test is inconclusive or positive, the tissues shall immediately be subject to confirmatory tests from those mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a) in the reference laboratory nominated for this purpose.

c) If the result of the confirmatory tests is negative or inconclusive the tissues shall be subject to additional confirmatory tests according the guidelines of the Community reference laboratory.

d) If the result of one of the confirmatory test is positive the animal shall be regarded as a positive TSE case.

e) All the samples which are regarded as a positive TSE case, as mentioned above, shall be examined by means of immuno-blotting for differentiation classical scrapie from atypical scrapie and by means of discriminatory test (CEA) mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part III for differentiation scrapie from BSE (except the atypical scrapie cases).

B. Passive surveillance

a) Tissues originated from TSEs suspect ovine and caprine animals shall be subject to confirmatory tests from those mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a).

b) When the result of the histopathological examination is inconclusive or negative the tissues shall be subject to a further examination by one of the other confirmatory tests.

c) When the result of the rapid test, if this is the first examination method, is inconclusive or positive the tissues shall be subject to another confirmatory test tests from those mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a).

If the tissues subject to histopathological examination and the result is inconclusive or negative, the tissues shall be subject to a further examination by one of the other confirmatory tests.

d) If the result of one of the confirmatory test is positive the animal shall be regarded as a positive TSE case.

e) All the samples which are regarded as a positive TSE case, shall be subjected to further examinations as mentioned in above Part A par. e).

C. Collection and transportation of samples

a) Samples due to be tested in the framework of ovine and caprine TSEs monitoring programme must be collected according to the instructions mentioned in Annex I, Chapter C.

b) The samples' container must be identified properly referring to animal identification and must be sent to the competent authorized laboratory for the diagnosis of TSEs by courier.

VI. Services involved in the implementation of the programme

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

The services that are responsible for the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities and competence are the following:

1. The Department of Infectious Diseases, Animal Health Directorate, General Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Rural Development and Food (MRDF), shall:

- a) Co-ordinate and manage the programme throughout the country, as regards both specific provisions thereof and in its entirety.
- b) Collect and process all data obtained in the framework of the programme, at national level and inform the competent services of the European Commission as regards its implementation.
- c) Create the appropriate legal basis for the measures to be implemented in accordance with the programme.
- d) Secure and allocate funds and resources required for the implementation of the programme.
- e) Keep for seven years records of:
 - i. The number of sheep and goats subject to movement restrictions due to TSEs suspicion.
 - ii. The number and results of clinical and epidemiological investigations carried out on ovine and caprine animals in relation to TSEs suspicions.
 - iii. The number and results of laboratory tests carried out on ovine and caprine animals for which a potential TSEs infection could not be ruled out.
 - iv. All data required for the evaluation of the programme's implementation.
- f) Organize training courses, addressed to the personnel of the services involved in programme's implementation, providing the latest knowledge pertaining to diagnosis, interpretation of laboratory results and epidemiology of the disease.

2. The Regional & Local Veterinary Services:

- a) Are responsible for the implementation of monitoring and eradication of the TSEs programme throughout their region.
- b) Nominate a responsible coordinator veterinarian.
- c) Collect and dispatch the appropriate brain tissue samples to the competent laboratories conducting diagnostic tests for the detection of the TSEs agent.
- d) Collect and dispatch samples of blood from sheep of infected flocks for genotyping.
- e) Carry out clinical examination of ovine and caprine animals prior to slaughter in order to prevent TSEs suspect animals from being slaughtered.
- f) Supervise removal, identification and disposal of specific risk materials at the slaughterhouses.
- g) Keep the data of animals dying on the holdings, supervise their removal and disposal and ensure collection and consignment of the appropriate brain tissue samples to the laboratories for the detection of the TSEs agent.
- h) Issue the appropriate order/s for the implementation of all measures for the restriction of movement of animals and products of animals origin, foreseen in the programme, in case of TSEs suspicion or confirmation in a sheep or goats holding. The Department of Infectious Diseases, in Animal Health Directorate, MDRF, shall be informed for these actions.
- i) Are responsible for the supervision of the implementation of all measures for the eradication of TSEs.
- j) Conduct an epidemiological investigation upon confirmation of TSEs with a view to trace all animals epidemiologically linked to a TSEs case in compliance with the provisions of the national legislation in force.
- k) Keep for seven years all the documents issued for the implementation of the programme as well as the documents for the results of the tests conducted, in the framework of the programme.
- l) Organize information campaigns addressed to veterinarians, breeders' associations and all other

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

parties involved in the implementation of the programme, about its objectives, the content and the measures foreseen for the eradication of the disease.

3.The National Reference Laboratory for TSEs, as follows:

3.1. The following laboratory is nominated as National Reference Laboratory for TSEs:

The Veterinary Laboratory of Larisa, MRDF, for approved TSEs rapid tests, confirmatory tests, primary molecular testing and genotyping (info same as in BSE).

3.2.Competence and obligations of the National Reference Laboratory

The geographical areas falling within the scope of competence of the National Reference Laboratory are listed in Annex I, Chapter B.

The National Reference Laboratory is charged with the following duties:

- a) Examine all the samples collected from TSEs clinical suspect animals using the confirmatory TSEs tests mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part II(a).
- b) Examine all positive samples that are dispatched from the Authorized Laboratories for TSEs by means of confirmatory tests as mentioned above.
- c) Examine all the samples which are regarded as positive scrapie case by means of immune-blotting for differentiation classical scrapie from atypical scrapie.
- d) Examine all the samples which are regarded as positive scrapie case by means of discriminatory test (CEA) for differentiation scrapie from BSE.
- e) Determine the prion protein genotype:
 - i. for each positive TSE case in sheep
 - ii. in sheep of infected flocks
 - iii. in a random sample of sheep (600 samples).
- f) Recieve and check the reagents of rapid tests and distribute them to the Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs.
- g) Cooperate with the Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs:
 - i. for a uniform implementation of the diagnostic tests for the screening for TSEs,
 - ii. for the accreditation of the correct implementation of the diagnostic tests for TSEs,
 - iii. for the organization of ring trials once a year at least with a view to ensure the ability and credibility of the Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs,
 - iv. for the organization of joint meetings of all Laboratories authorized for the diagnosis of TSEs once a year at least.
 - v. for the organization of visit to each authorized Laboratory once a year at least.
- h) Participate in ring trials among the National Reference Laboratories of the EU and cooperate with the EU Reference Laboratory for TSEs.
- i) Be informed on international scientific developments in the field of diagnosis and control of TSEs and adapt its diagnostic tests and protocols accordingly.
- j) Keep the TSEs infectious agents isolated or the tissues containing them, originating from confirmed TSEs cases.
- k) Keep for seven years, all data pertaining to the tests carried out, in particular information on samples tested as well as photographs of Western Blots and updates the data base kept in the Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, about the tests carried out, regularly, on a monthly basis, and immediately in the case of positive or inconclusive results.

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

l) Cooperate with the Department of Infectious of Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, as well as the Regional Veterinary Services at all levels of the programme's implementation.

4.The Authorized Laboratories for TSEs diagnosis .

For the purpose of this programme three laboratories, mainly the same as in BSE, are authorized for the implementation of TSEs rapid diagnostic tests.

The geographical areas falling within the scope of competence of the authorized laboratories are listed in Annex I, Chapter B.

The Authorized Laboratories for the diagnosis of TSEs have the following responsibilities:

a) Examine samples collected from:

i. sheep and goats slaughtered for human consumption,

ii. sheep and goats not slaughtered for human consumption,

iii. sheep and goats originated from infected flocks which are killed for destruction, by means of approved rapid tests for the diagnosis of TSEs mentioned in Annex I, Chapter A, Part I.

b) In case of positive or inconclusive result of a rapid test, dispatch of the sample examined, to the competent National Reference Laboratory for further examination by means of appropriate methods.

c) Inform, in writing, the dispatching authority, on the results of the tests carried out.

d) Preserve, for seven years, all data pertaining to the tests carried out, in particular information on samples tested and updating of the data base kept in the Department of Infectious Diseases of Animal Health Directorate, MRDF, about the tests carried out, regularly, on a monthly basis, and immediately in the case of positive or inconclusive results.

e) Cooperate with the National Reference Laboratory in order to achieve the objectives as mentioned in paragraph 3(3.2) point (g).

f) Cooperate with the competent Regional Veterinary Authorities at all levels of the programme's implementation.

NOTE : as of 2015 MRDF has been renamed into Ministry of Production Reconstruction, Environment and Energy.

2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

TSEs tests carried out in Greece during the years 2002-2011 and results thereof

SHEEP tested in 2002	No of samples 24.531	Negative 24.432	Positive 99
GOATS tested in 2002	No of samples 9.505	Negative 9.496	Positive 9
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 34.036	Negative 33.928	Positive 108
SHEEP tested in 2003	No of samples	Negative	Positive

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

	23.805	23.678	127
GOATS tested in 2003	No of samples 7.100	Negative 7.081	Positive 19
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 30.905	Negative 30.759	Positive 146
SHEEP tested in 2004	No of samples 8.663	Negative 8.537	Positive 126
GOATS tested in 2004	No of samples 3.985	Negative 3.961	Positive 24
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 12.648	Negative 12.498	Positive 150
SHEEP tested in 2005	No of samples 6.629	Negative 6.371	Positive 258
GOATS tested in 2005	No of samples 4.585	Negative 4.550	Positive 35
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 11.214	Negative 10.921	Positive 293
SHEEP tested in 2006	No of samples 11.031	Negative 10.735	Positive 296
GOATS tested in 2006	No of samples 7.081	Negative 7.059	Positive 22
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 18.112	Negative 17.794	Positive 318
SHEEP tested in 2007	No of samples 11.935	Negative 11.590	Positive 345
GOATS tested in 2007	No of samples 5.858	Negative 5.800	Positive 58
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 17.793	Negative 17.390	Positive 403
SHEEP tested in 2008	No of samples 18.664	Negative 18.042	Positive 622
GOATS tested in 2008	No of samples	Negative	Positive

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

	7.652	7.585	67
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 26.316	Negative 25.627	Positive 689
SHEEP tested in 2009	No of samples 21.768	Negative 21.049	Positive 719
GOATS tested in 2009	No of samples 9.552	Negative 9.497	Positive 55
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 31.320	Negative 30.546	Positive 774
SHEEP tested in 2010	No of samples 24.699	Negative 24.142	Positive 557
GOATS tested in 2010	No of samples 9.539	Negative 9.477	Positive 62
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 34.238	Negative 33.619	Positive 619
SHEEP tested in 2011	No of samples 27.467	Negative 26.584	Positive 883
GOATS tested in 2011	No of samples 11.879	Negative 11.823	Positive 56
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 39.346	Negative 38.407	Positive 939
SHEEP tested in 2012	No of samples 22.337	Negative 21.767	Positive 570
GOATS tested in 2012	No of samples 8.852	Negative 8.783	Positive 69
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 31.189	Negative 30.550	Positive 639
SHEEP tested in 2013	No of samples 18.701	Negative 18.907	Positive 604
GOATS tested in 2013	No of samples 5.503	Negative 5.434	Positive 69
TOTAL SHEEP/GOATS	No of samples 24.204	Negative 23.531	Positive 673

Note: More informations about the examined samples per target group please see ANNEX II.

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

BSE tests carried out in Greece during the years 2001-2011 and results thereof

Bovines tested for BSE in 2001	No of samples 17.079	Negative 17.078	Positive 1
Bovines tested for BSE in 2002	No of samples 23.735	Negative 23.735	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2003	No of samples 26.542	Negative 26.542	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2004	No of samples 28.804	Negative 28.804	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2005	No of samples 31.684	Negative 31.684	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2006	No of samples 32.694	Negative 32.694	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2007	No of samples 30.445	Negative 30.445	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2008	No of samples 33.782	Negative 33.782	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2009	No of samples 25.809	Negative 25.809	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2010	No of samples 23.260	Negative 23.260	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2011	No of samples 22.221	Negative 22.221	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2012	No of samples 14.611	Negative 14.611	Positive 0
Bovines tested for BSE in 2013	No of samples 14.864	Negative 14.864	Positive 0

Note: More informations about the examined samples per target group please see ANNEX D

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) :

Animal Health Directorate, Directorate General of Sustainable Animal Production and Veterinary Services, Ministry of Reconstruction of Production , Environment and Energy.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regarding TSEs in small ruminants, the entire country, except the Regional Units mentioned in Annex I, Chapter D.

These Regional Units are excluded because of their geographical particularity (isolated islands) due to difficulties in communication with the mainland or of the very low sheep/goat population. It must be pointed out that the number of animals reared in these Regional Units is less than 10 % of the total population of sheep and goats reared in the country.

Regarding BSE, also the entire the country. But certain remote islands have been excluded from the testing of samples originating from both animals slaughtered for human consumption and not slaughtered for human consumption.

4.3 *System in place for the registration of holdings*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regarding TSEs in small ruminants, individual ear tag/data kept at regional services.

Regarding BSE, individual ear tag/central data base with animals-holdings, operational throughout the country.

4.4 *System in place for the identification of animals*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regarding TSEs in small ruminants, individual ear tag/data kept at regional services.

Regarding BSE, individual ear tag/central data base with animals-holdings, operational throughout the country.

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

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

TSEs / BSE is a compulsory and immediately notifiable disease in accordance with the provisions of the Pres. Decr. 133/1992 (A' 66).

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	5000	5500
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	500	550
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	72	15 000	16 000
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	700	800
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		50	60

4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

7 500 000

Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
--	--

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

Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	12 000	
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)	6 000	
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)	800	
Other please specify here		X
	Add a new row	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	38 800	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

3 200 000

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)	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	7 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	6 000	
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)	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)	800	
Other please specify here		X

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

	ADD A NEW ROW	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	33 800	

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	100	
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	1 200	

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	100	
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	400	

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)	1 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	600	

4.7 Eradication

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

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of confirmation of BSE, in an ovine or caprine animal, following the strain typing of a confirmed TSEs case, the following measures will be applied:

1. Measures on holdings

a) An epidemiological inquiry must be conducted in order to identify:

- i. all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- ii. in so far as they are identifiable, the parents and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny of the female animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- iii. all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed in addition to those referred to in the second point,
- iv. the possible origin of the disease and the identification of other holdings on which there are animals, embryos or ova which may have become infected by the TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination source,
- v. the movement of potentially contaminated feedingstuffs, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the TSE agent to or from the holding in question.

b) killing and complete destruction, without delay, of all animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry referred to in the second to fifth indents of point 1(a).

The animals over 18 months of age killed for destruction shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2, as laid down in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Reg.(EC)999/2001.

The prion protein genotype of all ovine animals, up to a maximum of 50, shall be determined.

The milk and the milk products derived from the animals to be destroyed, which were present on the holding between the date of confirmation that BSE cannot be excluded and the date of complete destruction of the animals, shall be disposed of in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council .

c) Destruction of contaminated feedingstuffs.

d) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the holding, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

e) Following the killing and complete destruction of all animals, the conditions set out in Section 4.7.2.1. point 3 shall apply to the holding.

2. Measures in the slaughterhouses

In case of confirmation of BSE, after the strain typing of the infectious agent, in an ovine or caprine animal, that was slaughtered for human consumption the follow measures will be applied:

a) Identification of the holding of origin of the infected animal(s) and application of the measures foreseen in paragraph 1.

b) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the holding, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is

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

recommended.

3. Data submission

For any case of confirmation of BSE, after the typing of the infectious agent, in an ovine or caprine animal, the Regional competent authority must inform the Department of Infectious, Animal Health Directorate, Ministry of Rural Development and Food, for all the data referred to clinical, laboratory, and epidemiological findings as well as copies of all the documents relevant to the outbreak.

Regarding BSE

I. Measures on BSE suspicion

These measures are imposed on a temporary basis pending the results of laboratory examinations. Depending on the nature of premises where suspicion of BSE was raised, the following measures apply:

1. Measures on holdings

- a) Placement of the holding under official isolation, prohibition of movements of live animals in and off the holding and prohibition of movements of potentially contaminated feedingstuffs off the holding. The competent authority may decide that and other holding(s) shall be placed under official control depending on the epidemiological information.
- b) Census and individual identification of all susceptible animals present on the holding during the time of BSE suspicion.
- c) Clinical examination of the suspect animal(s).
- d) Killing of the suspect animal(s) and dispatch of samples to the competent Reference Laboratory for BSE.
- e) Destruction of the carcass(es) of the suspect animal(s) in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
- f) Notification to the farmer, in writing, with regard to his/hers obligations.

2. Measures in slaughterhouses

a) In case a clinical suspicion is raised during ante-mortem inspection

- i. Prohibition of slaughter, both of the suspect animal(s) and the other animals which may be part of a consignment originating in the same holding.
- ii. Clinical examination of the suspect animal(s).
- iii. Killing of the suspect animal(s) and dispatch of samples to the competent Reference Laboratory for BSE.
- iv. Isolation of all other animals originating in the same holding at an appropriate place, to be decided by the competent regional veterinary service, until results of the BSE tests are available.
- v. Destruction of the carcass(es) of the suspect animal(s) in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
- vi. Initiation of restrictive measures specified in paragraph 1 in the holding of origin as well as every other holding epidemiologically linked to it.

b) In case BSE suspicion is raised on an animal slaughtered for human consumption, following the positive result of a rapid test.

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

- i. Initiation of measures provided in Section 2(II) par. 2 (2.4 and 2.5).
- ii. Tracing back of the holding of origin and initiation of measures set out in par. 1.
- iii. Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the slaughterhouse, utensils, objects and equipment by means of approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

II. Measures on confirmation of BSE

When the presence of BSE in a bovine is officially confirmed, following the positive result of an approved BSE test carried out in the competent BSE laboratories, depending on the nature of premises, the following measures shall be applied:

1. Measures on holdings

- a) Killing and destruction of bovine animals that identified by the epidemiological inquiry referred to par. 3(b) in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
- b) Killing and destruction of bovine animals that identified by the epidemiological inquiry referred to par. 3(c) in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
Cohort is a group of bovine animals which includes both:
 - i. animals born in the same herd as the affected bovine animal, and within twelve (12) months preceding or following the date of birth of the affected bovine animal and
 - ii. animals which at any time during the first year of their lives were reared together with the affected bovine animal during the first year of its life.
- c) Collection of appropriate brain samples of all bovine that are killed which shall be examined by means of an approved rapid test as well as confirmatory tests for the detection of sub- or pre- clinic forms of BSE.
- d) Destruction, maybe, of contaminated feedingstuffs.
- e) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the holding, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

2. Measures in slaughterhouses

- a) Tracing back of the holding of origin and initiation of measures set out in par. 1.
- b) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the slaughterhouse, utensils, objects and equipment by means of approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

3. A detailed epidemiological inquiry is carried out aiming to identify:

- a) all other ruminants on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- b) where the disease was confirmed in a female animal, its progeny born within two (2) years prior to, or after, clinical onset of the disease,
- c) all animals of the cohort of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- d) the possible origin of the disease,
- e) other animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed or on other holdings which may have become infected by the BSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination

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

source,

f) the movement of potentially contaminated feedingstuffs, of other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the BSE agent to or from the holding in question.

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	1 500	

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

I. Measures in case of confirmation of Classical Scrapie

In case of confirmation of Classical Scrapie, in an ovine or caprine animal, the following measures will be applied:

A. Measures in the holdings

1. An epidemiological inquiry must be conducted in order to identify:

- i. all ruminants other than ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- ii. in so far as they are identifiable, the parents and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny of the female animal in which the disease was confirmed,
- iii. all other ovine and caprine animals on the holding of the animal in which the disease was confirmed in addition to those referred to in the second point,
- iv. the possible origin of the disease and the identification of other holdings on which there are animals, embryos or ova which may have become infected by the TSE agent or been exposed to the same feed or contamination source,
- v. the movement of potentially contaminated feedingstuffs, other material or any other means of transmission, which may have transmitted the TSE agent to or from the holding in question.

2. The holding shall be subject to the conditions set out in point (a) and, to the conditions of either option 1 set out at point (b), or option 2 set out at point (c), or option 3 set out at point (d):

a) The milk and milk products derived from the animals to be destroyed or slaughtered and which were present on the holding between the date of confirmation of the case of TSE and the date of the completion of the measures to be applied in the holding as laid down in point (b) and (c), or derived from the infected flock/herd until all the restrictions laid down in point (d) and point 4 are lifted, shall not be used for the feeding of ruminants, except for the feeding of ruminants within that holding.

The placing on the market of such milk and milk products as feed for non-ruminants shall be limited to the territory of Greece.

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

(b) Option 1 – killing and complete destruction of all animals

The killing and complete destruction, without delay, of all animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry referred to in the second and third indents of point 1.

The animals over 18 months of age killed for destruction shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2, as laid down in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001.

The prion protein genotype of all ovine animals, up to a maximum of 50, shall be determined.

By way of derogation from the conditions set out in the first paragraph of option 1, the following measures may be applied listed in (i) or (ii):

(i) to replace the killing and complete destruction of all animals, without delay, by their slaughtering for human consumption, without delay, provided that:

– the animals are slaughtered for human consumption within the territory Greece;

– all animals which are over 18 months of age slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001.

(ii) to exempt the lambs and kids less than three months old from killing and complete destruction without delay, provided that they are slaughtered for human consumption not later than when they are three months of age.

Pending the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of all animals, the measures set out in point 2.(a) and point 3.4.(b) third and fourth indents shall apply on the holding where it has been decided to apply option 1.

Following the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of all animals the conditions set out in point 3 shall apply to the holding where it has been decided to apply option 1.

(c) Option 2 – killing and complete destruction of the susceptible animals only

The prion protein genotyping of all ovine animals present on the holding followed by the killing and complete destruction, without delay, of all animals, embryos and ova identified by the inquiry referred to in the second and third indents of point 1, with the exception of:

– breeding rams of the ARR/ARR genotype,

– breeding ewes carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele and, where such breeding ewes are pregnant at the time of the inquiry, the lambs subsequently born, if their genotype meets the requirements of this subparagraph,

– ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele which are intended solely for slaughter for human consumption,

– lambs and kids less than three months old provided that they are slaughtered for human consumption not later than when they are three months of age. These lambs and kids shall be exempted from the genotyping.

The animals over 18 months of age killed for destruction shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2, as laid down in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001.

By way of derogation from the conditions set out in the first paragraph of option 2, the following measures listed in (i), (ii) and (iii) may apply:

(i) to replace the killing and complete destruction of the animals referred to in the first paragraph of option 2 by their slaughtering for human consumption, provided that:

– the animals are slaughtered for human consumption within the territory of Greece

– all animals which are over 18 months of age slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001.

(ii) to delay the genotyping and subsequent killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human

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

consumption of the animals referred to in the first paragraph of option 2 for a period not exceeding three months in situations where the index case is confirmed close to the commencement of the lambing season, provided that the ewes, goats and their new-born are kept isolated from ovine and caprine animals of other holdings during the whole period;

(iii) to delay the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the first paragraph of option 2 for a maximum period of three years from the date of confirmation of the index case, in ovine flocks and holdings where ovine and caprine animals are kept together. The application of the derogation set out in the present paragraph shall be limited to cases where it is considered that the epidemiological situation cannot be handled without killing the relevant animals, but that this cannot be carried out immediately due to the low level of resistance in the ovine population of the holding coupled with other considerations, including economic factors. Breeding rams other than those of the ARR/ARR genotype shall be killed or castrated without delay and all possible measures to quickly build up genetic resistance in the ovine population of the holding, including by reasoned breeding and culling of ewes to increase the frequency of the ARR allele and eliminate the VRQ allele, shall be implemented. It shall be ensured that the number of animals to be killed at the end of the period of delay is not greater than immediately after the index case was confirmed.

Pending the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the first paragraph of option 2, the following measures shall apply on the holding where it has been decided to apply option 2: point 2.(a), point 3.1., point 3.2.(a) and (b), point 3.3. and point 3.4.(a) first and second indents, (b) first, third and fourth indents, and (c). However, where it is decided to delay the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals in accordance with point (iii), the following measures shall instead apply on the holding: point 2.(a) and points 4.1. to 4.6.

Following the killing and complete destruction, or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals referred to in the first paragraph of option 2 the conditions set out in point 3 shall apply to the holding where it has been decided to apply option 2.

(d) Option 3 – no mandatory killing and complete destruction of animals

Where the criteria laid down in at least one of the following four indents are met:

- it is difficult to obtain replacement ovine animals of genotypes allowed under point 3.2.(a) and (b),
- the frequency of the ARR allele within the breed or holding is low,
- it is deemed necessary in order to avoid inbreeding,
- it is deemed necessary based on a reasoned consideration of all the epidemiological factors.

animals identified by the inquiry referred to in the second and third indents of point 1 may not be killed and completely destroyed.

The competent regional authority shall keep records of the reasons and criteria founding each individual application decision.

When additional classical scrapie cases are detected in a holding where option 3 is being applied, the relevance of the reasons and criteria founding the decision to apply option 3 to this holding shall be reassessed. If it is concluded that applying option 3 does not ensure a proper control of the outbreak, the competent regional authority shall switch the management of this holding from option 3 to either option 1 or option 2, as laid down in points (b) and (c).

The prion protein genotype of all ovine animals, up to a maximum of 50, shall be determined within a period of three months from the date of confirmation of the index case of classical scrapie.

The conditions set out in point 2.(a) and point 4 shall immediately apply to a holding where it has been decided to apply option 3.

2.(e) In cases where atypical scrapie is confirmed

Where the TSE case confirmed on a holding is an atypical scrapie case, the holding shall be subject to the following intensified TSE monitoring protocol for a period of two years from the date of the detection of

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

the last atypical scrapie case: all ovine and caprine animals which are over the age of 18 months and slaughtered for human consumption and all ovine and caprine animals over the age of 18 months which have died or been killed on the holding shall be tested for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001. If a case of TSE other than atypical scrapie is confirmed during the intensified TSE monitoring period of two years referred to in the first paragraph, the holding shall be subject to the measures referred to in point 2 or paragraph 4.7.1.1.

2.(f) If an animal infected with TSE has been introduced from another holding:

(a) the competent regional authority may decide, based on the history of the infected animal, to apply eradication measures in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding in which the infection was confirmed;

(b) in the case of land used for common grazing by more than one flock or herd, the competent regional authority may decide to limit the application of eradication measures to a single flock or herd, based on a reasoned consideration of all the epidemiological factors;

(c) where more than one flock or herd is kept on a single holding, the competent regional authority may decide to limit the application of the eradication measures to the flock or herd in which the TSE has been confirmed, provided it has been verified that the flocks or herds have been kept isolated from each other and that the spread of infection between the flocks or herds through either direct or indirect contact is unlikely.

3. Following the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of all animals identified on a holding, in accordance with point 2.(b) or point 2.(c):

3.1. The holding shall be subjected to an intensified TSE monitoring protocol including the testing for the presence of TSE, in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2 of Reg. (EC) 999/2001

of all of the following animals which are over the age of 18 months, except ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype:

(a) animals which were kept in the holding at the time when the TSE case was confirmed, in accordance with point 2.(c), and which have been slaughtered for human consumption;

(b) animals which have died or been killed on the holding but which were not killed in the framework of a disease eradication campaign.

3.2. Only the following animals may be introduced to the holding:

(a) male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype;

(b) female ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;

(c) caprine animals, provided that a cleaning and disinfection of all animal housing on the premises has been carried out following destocking.

3.3. Only the following breeding rams and ovine germinal products may be used in the holding:

(a) male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype;

(b) semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype;

(c) embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele.

3.4. Movement of animals from the holding shall either be allowed for the purposes of destruction, or shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) the following animals may be moved from the holding for all purposes, including breeding:

– ARR/ARR ovine animals;

– ewes carrying one ARR allele and no VRQ allele, provided that they are moved to other holdings which are restricted following the application of measures in accordance with point 2.(c) or 2.(d);

– caprine animals, provided that they are moved to other holdings which are restricted following the application of measures in accordance with point 2.(c) or 2.(d);

(b) the following animals may be moved from the holding to go directly for slaughter for human

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

consumption:

- ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele;
- caprine animals;
- if the competent regional authority so decides, lambs and kids less than three months old on the date of slaughter;
- all animals when it has been decided to apply the derogations laid down in point 2.(b)(i) and point 2.(c)(i);

(c) lambs and kids may be moved to one other holding located within the territory of Greece solely for the purposes of fattening prior to slaughter subject to compliance with the following conditions:

- the holding of destination does not contain any ovine or caprine animals other than those being fattened prior to slaughter;
- at the end of the fattening period, the lambs and kids originating from the holdings subject to the eradication measures shall be transported directly to a slaughterhouse located within the territory of Greece to be slaughtered not later than when they are twelve months of age.

3.5. The restrictions set out in points 3.1 to 3.4 shall continue to apply to the holding:

- (a) until the date of attainment of ARR/ARR status by all ovine animals on the holding, provided that no caprine animals are kept on the holding; or
- (b) for a period of two years from the date when all the measures referred to in point 2.(b) or point 2.(c) have been completed, provided that no TSE case other than atypical scrapie is detected during this two-year period. If a case of atypical scrapie is confirmed during this two-year period the holding shall also be subject to the measures referred to in point 2.e.

4. Following the decision to implement option 3 laid down in point 2.(d) or the derogation provided for in point 2.(c)(iii), the following measures shall immediately apply to the holding:

4.1. The holding shall be subjected to an intensified TSE monitoring protocol including the testing for the presence of TSE in accordance with the laboratory methods and protocols set out in Annex X, Chapter C, Part 3, point 3.2, of all of the following animals which are over the age of 18 months, except ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype:

- (a) animals which have been slaughtered for human consumption;
- (b) animals which have died or been killed on the holding but which were not killed in the framework of a disease eradication campaign.

4.2. Only the following ovine animals may be introduced to the holding:

- (a) male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype;
- (b) female ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele.

However, by way of derogation from points (a) and (b), the animals referred to in points (c) and (d) may be allowed to be introduced to the holding where the breed reared in the holding is listed as a local breed in danger of being lost to farming in accordance with Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 (**), and where the frequency of the ARR allele within the breed is low:

- (c) male ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;
- (d) female ovine animals carrying no VRQ allele.

4.3. Only the following breeding rams and ovine germinal products may be used in the holding:

- (a) male ovine animals of the ARR/ARR genotype;
- (b) semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype;
- (c) embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele.

However, by way of derogation from points (a), (b) and (c), the breeding rams and ovine germinal products referred to in points (d), (e) and (f) may be allowed to be used in the holding where the breed reared in the holding is listed as a local breed in danger of being lost to farming in accordance with Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006, and where the frequency of the ARR allele within the breed is low:

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

(d) male ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;

(e) semen from male ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele;

(f) embryos carrying no VRQ allele.

4.4. Movement of animals from the holding shall be allowed for the purposes of destruction, or shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) rams and ewes of the ARR/ARR genotype may be moved from the holding for all purposes, including breeding, provided that they are moved to other holdings which are subject to the application of measures in accordance with point 2.(c) or 2.(d);

(b) the following animals may be moved from the holding to go directly for slaughter for human consumption:

– either ovine animals carrying at least one ARR allele and, lambs and kids less than three months old on the date of slaughter;

– or all animals when it has been decided to apply the derogation from option 2 laid down in point 2.(c) (iii) or option 3 laid down in point 2.(d).

(c) lambs and kids may be moved to one other holding located within its territory solely for the purposes of fattening prior to slaughter subject to compliance with the following conditions:

– the holding of destination shall not contain any ovine or caprine animals other than those being fattened prior to slaughter;

– at the end of the fattening period, the lambs and kids originating from the holdings subject to the eradication measures shall be transported directly to a slaughterhouse located within the territory of Greece to be slaughtered not later than when they are twelve months of age.

4.5. Movement of germinal products from the holding shall be subject to the following conditions: the competent regional authority shall ensure that no semen, embryo and ova are dispatched from the holding.

4.6. Common grazing of all ovine and caprine animals in the holding with ovine and caprine animals of other holdings shall be prohibited during the lambing and kidding period.

Outside of the lambing and kidding period, common grazing shall be subject to restrictions to be determined by the competent regional authority, based on a reasoned consideration of all the epidemiological factors.

4.7. The restrictions set out in point 2.(a) and in points 4.1 to 4.6 shall continue to apply for a period of two years following the detection of the last TSE case, other than atypical scrapie, on the holdings where option 3 laid down in point 2.(d) has been implemented. If a case of atypical scrapie is confirmed during this two-year period the holding shall also be subject to the measures referred to in point 2.e.

In holdings where the derogation from option 2 provided for in point 2.(c)(iii) has been implemented, the restrictions set out in point 2.(a) and in points 4.1 to 4.6 shall apply until the complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the animals identified for killing in accordance with point 2.(c), after which the restrictions laid out in point 3 shall be applicable.

B. Measures in the slaughterhouses

In case of confirmation of scrapie, in an ovine or caprine animal, that was slaughtered for human consumption the following measures will be applied:

a) Identification of the holding of origin of the infected animal(s) and application of the measures foreseen in par. 1.

b) Disinfection of sheltered and outdoor premises of the slaughterhouse, utensils, objects and equipment by means of an approved disinfectant. The use of a disinfectant containing 20.000 ppm of free chlorine is recommended.

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

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)	25 000
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)	10 000
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)	25 000

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) :

Genotyping programme under the framework of a breeding programme as estimated in Com. Dec. 2003/100/EC.

Apart from such a programme applicable in Scrapie non-affected holdings , the following option is also under consideration:

Bearing in mind:

- the response of sheep breeders (particularly those keeping pure-bred/high value animals) during the previous years in participating in a Scrapie resistance breeding programme
- availability problems as regards Scrapie resistant sheep that may be used for the restocking of Scrapie affected flocks
- the price of such animals, when put to the market , originating from non-Scrapie infected holdings (substantially high)
- the rates of Scrapie resistance genes among native Greek breeds (low)

the Greek authorities are currently considering to promote the creation of Scrapie Resistant flocks among Scrapie affected holdings in order help increase availability of Scrapie resistant sheep as replacement livestock for Scrapie affected holdings.

To this end it is planned to establish a procedure under which all the sheep of Scrapie affected holdings for which the owner has agreed to stamping out will be genotyped prior to culling and Scrapie resistant sheep (ARR/ARR) retained and transferred to other affected holdings to be used as breeding animals. This solution facilitates the controlled use of these animals and the salvage of precious genetic material that would otherwise be lost.

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

There are two options regarding the use of animals (particularly ARR/ARR rams) that will be detected following the above procedure: either transfer of them in an already affected holding under a "leashold scheme", or in dedicated, state owned, facilities, where maximum use of the breeding potential of these animals will be feasible in a more structured way (e.g. using artificial insemination).

On top of that, Scrapie resistant animals originating from infected holdings are expected to represent a less expensive restocking option, following genotyping or stamping out eradication measures.

Given the fact that genotyping in the framework of the above activity does not fall strictly under the genotyping eradication option, the numbers of animals subject to genotyping under the table below are meant to include this sort of genotyping too.

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	44 000	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	6 000	

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):

S/N	Description of Expenditure	Budget (EURO)
1)	Costs of R.T. for the examination of ovine aged >18 months slaughtered for human consumption (10.000 samples x 12,40 EURO)	124.000,00
2)	Costs of R.T. for the examination of dead ovine aged >18 months (10.000 samples x 12,40 EURO)	124.000,00
3)	Costs of R.T for the examination of ovine culled in the framework of eradication measures aged >18 months (12.000 samples x 12,40 EURO)*	148.800,00
4)	Costs of R.T. for the examination of ovine dead or slaughtered for human consumption, after eradication measures (6.000 Samples x 12,40 EURO)	74.400,00
5)	Costs of R.T. for the examination of dead ovine or slaughtered for human consumption (Atypical scrapie) (800 Samples x 12,40 EURO)	9.920,00
6)	Costs of R.T for the examination of caprine aged >18 months slaughtered for human consumption (10.000 samples x 12,40 EURO)	124.000,00
7)	Costs of R.T for the examination of dead caprine aged >18 months (10.000 samples x 12,40 EURO)	124.000,00
8)	Costs of R.T. for the examination of caprine culled in the framework of eradication measures aged >18 months (7.000 samples x 12,40 EURO)	86.800,00
9)	Costs of R.T for the examination of dead caprine or slaughtered for human consumption, after eradication measures (6.000 Samples x 12,40 EURO)	74.400,00
10)	Costs of R.T for the examination of dead caprine or slaughtered for human consumption, (Atypical scrapie) (800 Samples x 12,40 EURO)	9.920,00
11)	Costs of primary molecular testing for the examination of positive ovine and caprine animals (500 Samples x 175,00 EURO)	87.500,00
12)	Cost of genotyping in positive sheep (1000 samples X 13,75 EURO)	13.750,00
13)	Cost of genotyping in sheep of a random sample annually (600 samples X 13,75 EURO)	8.250,00
14)	Cost of genotyping in sheep from infected holdings animals (25.000 samples X 13,75 EURO)	343.750,00
15)	Cost of genotyping under the framework of the breeding programme number of units (50.000 X 13,75)	687.500,00
16)	Compensation of farmers due to compulsory killing and destruction of animals in infected flocks (25.000 animals X 100,00 EURO)	2.500.000,00
17)	Compensation of farmers due to compulsory slaughter of animals in infected flocks (10.000 animals X 100,00 EURO)	1.000.000,00
18)	Cost for confirmatory tests (1200 samples X 60 EURO)	72.000,00

*Comments on paragraph/table 4.6.2 and 4.6.3

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

Please note that row 3 Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, also includes animals from row 4 Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and row 6 Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. Hence monitoring in infected flocks under all three options of Annex VII are submitted as a total number of 12.000 sheep and 7.000 goats.

The same apply to table 4.6.3 regarding caprine animals.

S/N	Description of Expenditure for BSE	Budget (EURO)
(1)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of risk bovines aged > 48 months (5.000 samples x 12,40 EURO, by estimation)	62.000,00
(2)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of risk bovines aged >24 months (500 samples x 12,40 EURO, by estimation)	6.200,00
(3)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of bovines aged >48 months slaughtered for human consumption (15000 samples x 12,40 EURO, by estimation)	186.000,00
(4)	Costs of rapid tests for the examination of bovines aged > 30 months slaughtered for human consumption (700 samples x 12,40 EURO, by estimation)	10.292,00
(5)	Costs of rapid tests for clinically suspe bovines (50 samples X 12.40 EURO)	620,00
(6)	Costs for confirmatory tests (100 samples x 60 EURO, by estimation)	8.680,00
(7)	Costs for compensation to owners for the value of their animals culled and destroyed (1.500 animals x 1.000,00 EURO, by estimation)	1.500.000,00

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)	16 000	7.4	118,400	yes
	Risk animals (cfr=100)	5 500	7.4	40700	yes
	Healthy slaughtered animals (cfr = 50)	800	7.4	5920	yes
	Risk animals (cfr=100)	550	7.4	4070	yes

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

	cfr = 100	60	7.4	444	yes	
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		72 600	7.4	537,240	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		100	50	5000	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		1 200	50	60000	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		500	194	97000	yes	X
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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

5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)		26 600	6	159,600	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)		50 000	6	300,000	yes	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4712)		1 500	1000	1,500,000	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)		25 000	100	2,500,000	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)		10 000	100	1,000,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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

Total			6 323 374,00 €		
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5.3. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

Sampling at all sites (holdings , slaughterhouses) and for all purposes (e.g. monitoring , eradication , genotyping) is always carried out by public veterinarians of the local veterinary services at regional unit (=former prefecture) level.

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):

Testing is carried out in the state laboratories listed in section 2.1 (rapid tests in the 3 authorised laboratories for TSE testing, confirmatory/discriminatory tests +genotyping carried out in the National Ref. Lab , including testing related to clinically suspect animals of all sorts)

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation is paid by means of national budget through the Central competent authorities.
Every Year following a consultation between the Ministry of Production Reconstruction Energy and Environment (MPREE, until recently Ministry of Rural Development and Food) and the Ministry of Finance, funds are allocated – from the country's national budget- for the implementation of all activities related to animal health , either in the framework of previously planned or continuous activities (e.g. Surveillance-Control programmes for various diseases like TSEs, Bluetongue) or in the framework of emergencies – exceptional epidemiological events (e.g. Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox e.t.c.).

On the basis of this allocation of funds every year a Joint Ministerial Decision (JMC) is issued by the Ministry of Finance and MPREE, detailing the costs that will be covered (planned or exceptional) and procedures of financing thereof.

Implementation of eradication measures (carried out by the local veterinary authorities) includes procedures for the valuation of animals that were culled and relevant documentation. Upon completion of measures the local veterinary authorities and the necessary documentation has been gathered and the

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

relevant dossier is complete, a relevant claim is submitted to the Animal Health Directorate, which in turn passes to the Financial Services of the MPREE and ultimately to the State's General Accounting Office that will finally distribute the money needed for the corresponding payments.

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):

NA

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Local, sheep breeder's associations specialized in high yielding local breeds participate in the breeding programme for Scrapie resistance. In this case genotyping is carried out in the TSE NRL and relevant cost covered by national funds as with all sheep genotyping carried out in the framework of the programme.

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

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

The level of the co-financing is requested to reach 100% to cover costs of tests (rapid tests along with confirmatory and discriminatory tests and genotyping) . Please keep in mind that this expenditure represents the main core of the programme's budget and its most essential driving force ,

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

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
	4942_3845.doc	4942_3845.doc	100 kb
	4942_3846.doc	4942_3846.doc	27 kb
	4942_3847.doc	4942_3847.doc	54 kb
	4942_3848.doc	4942_3848.doc	181 kb
	4942_3849.doc	4942_3849.doc	69 kb
	4942_3850.doc	4942_3850.doc	24 kb
		Total size of attachments :	457 kb

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