



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

**SANCO/10738/2012**

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain  
animal diseases and zoonoses*

## **Survey programme for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs)**

**Approved\* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU**

**United Kingdom**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.1

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state : UNITED KINGDOM

Disease : Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Request of co-financing for the year :

2012

### 1.1 Contact

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## 2. Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Epidemiological Surveillance and Eradication as required by Commission Decision 999/2001 as amended.

The age threshold above which all healthy slaughtered cattle must be tested for BSE will increase to 72 months. This change will also apply to all healthy slaughtered cattle born in other European Union (EU) countries except Bulgaria and Romania. The age threshold for BSE testing of healthy slaughtered cattle born in Bulgaria or Romania or in non- EU countries will remain at 30 months.

The age threshold for BSE testing of fallen cattle is 48 months. This also apply to fallen cattle born in other European Union (EU) countries except Bulgaria and Romania. The age threshold for BSE testing of fallen cattle born in Bulgaria or Romania or in non- EU countries will remain at 24 months.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

## 1. BSE

The number of cases of BSE in the UK fell by 8.3% from 12 in 2009 to 11 in 2010. 7 (64%) of these cases were born before 1 August 1996, the date the UK's reinforced feed ban (on feeding mammalian meat and bone meal to farmed livestock) is considered effective. The estimated prevalence of BSE infection in successive birth cohorts born after July 1996 is continuing to decline.

## 2. Classical Scrapie

No cases of classical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance in sheep and goats in the UK in 2010. In GB, the number of cases of classical scrapie in sheep through active surveillance of fallen stock, animals slaughtered for human consumption (abattoir survey) and monitoring of infected sheep flocks fell from 5 in 2009 to 1 in 2010. 7 cases of classical scrapie were detected through active surveillance of fallen goats and monitoring of infected goat herds in 2010.

There were no cases of classical scrapie in sheep in 2010 in Northern Ireland out of a total of 1810 sheep tested under the active surveillance programme for fallen sheep, sheep slaughtered for human consumption (abattoir survey) and fallen sheep in scrapie monitored flocks.

No classical scrapie has been detected through active surveillance of fallen goats in Northern Ireland.

## 3. Atypical Scrapie

No cases of atypical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance in sheep and goats in the UK in 2010.

In GB, the number of cases of atypical scrapie in sheep through active surveillance of fallen stock, animals slaughtered for human consumption and monitoring of infected sheep flocks fell from 25 cases in 2009 to 20 in 2010. The incidence rate has remained relatively constant (approximately 0.07%) since 2002.

In NI, there were no cases of atypical scrapie in 2010 out of a total of 1810 sheep tested under the active surveillance programme for fallen sheep, sheep slaughtered for human consumption (abattoir survey) and fallen sheep in scrapie monitored flocks.

Atypical scrapie has never been detected in goats in the UK.

## 4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) representing The Scottish Government, Rural Directorate and Welsh Assembly Government, Department of Sustainability and Rural Development

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(WAG DSRD).

In Northern Ireland the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland)

## 4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Great Britain:

All agricultural holdings in Great Britain are allocated a unique holding number known as a "County, Parish and Holding" (CPH) number. On request for a CPH number the Customer Registration team of the Rural Payments Agency will clarify the County and associated Parish number for the land in the Rural Land Register. The next sequential Agricultural Holding number for that County:Parish is then allocated by the RITA computer system and the customer is informed in writing. The information is then transmitted electronically to Defra's Animal Health and the Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) and other systems falling under the Defra umbrella.

Northern Ireland:Animal Health and the Veterinary Laboratories Agency

All cattle herds in Northern Ireland are Registered with DARD and each herd is allocated a unique herd number. This information is held on the DARD Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS) database. All sheep flocks and goat herds are registered with DARD and are allocated a unique flock/ herd number. This information is held on the DARD database Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS).

## 4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 30000 chars) :

Great Britain:

THE CATTLE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Council Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 is administered via the Cattle Identification Regulations 2007.

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To ensure traceability is achieved, cattle are required to be correctly identified in accordance with the above legislation. There are four elements in the cattle identification system as follows: -

## ' Tagging -

Cattle born after 1 January 1998 must have a Defra approved ear tag in each ear (double tagging), each tag must have the same unique number. Cattle born after 1 July 2000 must be identified by all numeric tags. Animals born or imported into GB before 1 January 1998 may continue to be identified by a single tag. All cattle must be tagged within 20 days of birth. In the case of dairy animals at least one of the tags must be fitted within 36 hours of birth. Animals imported from third countries must be retagged in each ear within 15 days of import.

## ' Farm Records

The Register may be paper or computer based and must record details of births, deaths and movements on to and off the holding. Registers must be retained by farms for 10 years and 3 years in any other case from the end of the calendar year in which the last entry was made.

## ' Passports

All cattle born in or imported into GB since 1 July 1996 must have a cattle passport. Applications for passports must be made to the BCMS within 15 days of tagging (for animals born on or after 1st October 1998), applications for animals born from 1 January 2000 must be within 7 days of tagging. Calves under 28 days may move twice without a full cattle passport, on a calf passport. Cattle imported from outside the European Union must apply for a cattle passport within 15 days of tagging.

## ' The Cattle Tracing System

The Cattle Tracing System (CTS), run by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS), was launched on 28 September 1998. The CTS is a computer-based system, which registers all cattle in GB and records all their movements from birth to death.

All sheep and goats must be identified in accordance with The Sheep & Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (England) Order 2009. (Similar legislation in devolved administrations.) Please see link to guidance:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/movements/sheep/documents/guidance-0912.pdf>

## Northern Ireland:

In Northern Ireland, under the Cattle Identification (No 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998, the Cattle Identification (Notification of Births, Deaths and Movements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999, the Cattle Identification (Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998 and the Identification and Notification of Cattle Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 herdkeepers are required to individually identify each bovine animal in the herd with an approved ear tag bearing an individual number applied to each ear and must notify DARD of all births, deaths and movements of bovine animals. This information is held on the DARD database Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS). Each herdkeeper is also required to maintain an up to date, accurate herd register and record all movements on and off the holding, births, deaths (including manner and place of disposal) and details of replacement tags and retags. All sheep and goats must be identified in accordance with The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) Order (Northern Ireland) 2009. Please see link to guidance: [www.dardni.gov.uk/pubs-ahw-sheep-eid-guidance](http://www.dardni.gov.uk/pubs-ahw-sheep-eid-guidance).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2010  
[http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/801/pdfs/uksi\\_20100801\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/801/pdfs/uksi_20100801_en.pdf)  
 The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2010 (SSI 2010/177)  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/177/made/data.pdf>  
 The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Wales) Regulations 2008 (WSI 2008/3154) (W.252) (as amended)  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2008/3154/made/data.pdf>  
 The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2008 (WSI 2008/3266) (W.288)  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2008/3266/made/data.pdf>  
 The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 (SR 2010 No. 406)  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2010/406/made/data.pdf>

## 4.6 Monitoring

### 4.6.1 Monitoring in bovine animals

	Estimated number of tests	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	169 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	355 000	
Other please specify here - Cohorts and offspring of confirmed BSE Cases	135	X
	<b>Add a new row</b>	

### 4.6.2 Monitoring in ovine animals

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

15 000 000

	Estimated number of tests	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 600	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	11 400	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	

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Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	250	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Other please specify here	0	<b>X</b>
	<b>Add a new row</b>	

## 4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated

	Estimated number of tests	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	515	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Other please specify here	0	<b>X</b>
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

## 4.6.4 Discriminatory tests

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	

## 4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

	Estimated number	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	23	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600	

## 4.7 Eradication

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## 4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the United Kingdom measures following confirmation of BSE in a bovine animal include veterinary enquiry and investigation, the culling of progeny born within 2 years prior to, or after clinical onset of the disease and the identification and culling of cohorts born on or after 1 August 1996 of BSE positive animals born on or after 1 August 1995 which are sampled and tested. The remains of culled offspring and cohorts are completely destroyed.

### 4.7.1.2 Summary table

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	135	

## 4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

### 4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the United Kingdom following confirmation of a case of Classical scrapie genetically susceptible animals, embryos and ova are killed and destroyed in accordance with Point 2.3(b)(ii) of Chapter A of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 999/2001. A compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme operates in the United Kingdom to implement movement restrictions out of and into the flock, genotyping of animals, slaughter and destruction of those animals found to be non resistant to scrapie and payment of compensation.

Following confirmation of a case of Atypical scrapie measures in accordance with point 5(b) of Chapter A of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 are applied.

### 4.7.2.2 Summary table

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	4 050	
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5 100	

## 4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

### 4.7.3.1 General description



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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) :

In Great Britain, the Government's voluntary breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep in Great Britain closed in March 2009.

In Northern Ireland the voluntary sheep Breeding Programme (NISP) implemented through the Ram Genotyping Scheme for testing of both rams and ewes ceased to operate at the end of the 2010 Scheme year.

## 4.7.3.2 Summary table

	Estimated number	
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	0	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	0	

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## 5. Costs

### 5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

#### Great Britain

Rapid testing of animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, point 2 (Monitoring in animals slaughtered for human consumption), of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 is carried out by two approved private laboratories. For reasons of commercial confidentiality these cannot disclose details of their screening costs. However, they will provide or have provided details of their average screening costs (in Euros). They also provide a written guarantee that

1. the laboratory process exceeds 8 Euros;
2. the price will be auditable; and
3. that they will make invoices available to European Commission and Competent Authority auditors on request and answer any questions.

The VLA costs (within Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, point 3) are calculated on the same basis but averaged over the year.

#### Northern Ireland

Rapid testing of animals referred to in Annex III Chapter A Part 1 point 2 (Monitoring of animals slaughtered for human consumption) and Annex III Chapter A Part 1 point 3 (monitoring of animals not slaughtered for human consumption) are carried out by Agri Food Bio Sciences Institute (AFBI)

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## 5.2 Summary of costs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
<b>1. BSE testing</b>					
Rapid tests	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, Point 2.2	355 000	8.25	2928750	yes <b>X</b>
Rapid tests	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, Point 2.1 and 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	169 000	25.67	4338230	yes <b>X</b>
Rapid tests	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, Point 5 (Cohorts) <input type="checkbox"/>	135	23.47	3168.45	yes <b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>	
Costs related to	Specification <th>Number of units</th> <th>Unitary cost in EUR</th> <th>Total amount in EUR</th> <th>Community funding requested</th>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
<b>2. Scrapie testing</b>					
Rapid tests	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 2, Point 2 (Ovine)	10 600	42.7	452620	yes <b>X</b>
Rapid tests	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 2, Point 3 (Ovine)	11 400	40.38	460332	yes <b>X</b>
Rapid tests	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 2 Point 3 (Caprine) <input type="checkbox"/>	515	43.67	22490.05	yes <b>X</b>
Rapid tests	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 2, Point 5 (Ovine)	100	44.69	4469	yes <b>X</b>
Rapid tests	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 2, Point 5 (Caprine) <input type="checkbox"/>	200	44.69	8938	yes <b>X</b>
Rapid tests	UK - Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 3.4(d) (Ovine)	250	37.67	9417.5	yes <b>X</b>
Rapid tests	UK - Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 3.3(c) (Caprine)	600	44.69	26814	yes <b>X</b>

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Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
<b>3. Discriminatory testing</b>					
Primary molecular tests	UK - Annex X, Chapter C, Point 3.2	30	3983.3	119499	yes <b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Genotyping</b>					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
4.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	UK - Annex III, Chapter A, Part 2, Points 8.1 and 8.2	623	59.81	37261.63	yes <b>X</b>
4.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	UK - Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 2.3	5 100	16.83	85833	yes <b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>	
4.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme	UK - Article 6A	0	0	0	no <b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Compulsory slaughter</b>					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
5.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be killed /slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	UK - Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 2.1	135	1293.38	174606.3	yes <b>X</b>

