

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

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission date

Tuesday, June 24, 2014 12:09:20

Submission number 1403608163068-3525

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state :	UNITED KINGDOM		
Disease	Transmissible spongiforr	n encephalopathi	es (TSEs)
This program is multi annual	: yes		
Type of submission	: Funding request for subsequent	vear of already approv	ed multiannual programme
1,7,7,2,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1		,,	
Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:	2014	To end of	2018
	2016 is year 3 of the	e multi annual p	rogram.

#### 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.

In 2015, discriminatory tests on historical BSE cases will be performed, in order to provide more sound epidemiological knowledge on both types of Atypical BSE.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

#### BSE

The incidence of BSE cases in the UK is very low. In 2013 there were 3 cases of BSE in the UK down from a peak of over 36,000 in 1992. So far in 2014, there have not been any BSE cases confirmed in the UK. The estimated prevalence of BSE infection in successive birth cohorts born after July 1996 is continuing to decline.

#### 2. Classical Scrapie

#### (i) Sheep

In Great Britain since 1993, and especially over the last ten years, the number of classical scrapie cases in

sheep identified from passive surveillance has declined considerably (from 597 in 1999 to zero cases in 2013). 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 remained constant at 6 in 2012 and 6 in 2013. So far in 2014, no cases have been identified in Great Britain.

In Northern Ireland, no cases of classical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance in sheep in 2013. There were no cases of classical scrapie in sheep in 2013 out of a total of 1807 sheep tested under the active surveillance programme for fallen sheep, sheep slaughtered for human consumption (abattoir survey) and fallen sheep in scrapie monitored flocks.

#### (ii) Goats

In Great Britain, the number of cases of classical scrapie detected through passive surveillance in goats reduced from 8 in 2012 to 2 in 2013. The number of cases of classical scrapie in goats through active surveillance of fallen stock and monitoring of infected goat herds increased from 13 in 2012 to 15 in 2013. 5 cases have been identified so far in Great Britain in 2014, from the monitoring of two infected goat herds (4 cases in one herd and 1 case in another herd).

In Northern Ireland, no classical scrapie has been detected through passive or active surveillance of fallen goats.

#### 3. Atypical Scrapie

In Great Britain, the number of cases of atypical scrapie detected through passive surveillance in sheep and goats remained constant at 1 in 2012 and 1 in 2013. So far in 2014, no cases in sheep or goats have been identified in Great Britain.

In Great Britain, 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 reduced from 28 cases in 2012 to 16 in 2013. The incidence rate has remained relatively constant (approximately 0.07%) since 2002.

## 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	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	48	170 085	170 085	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	48	0	0	

Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 which were not born in the 25 Member States listed by Commission Decision 2009/719/EC as amended by Implementing	24	32	new row	х
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 which were not born in the 25 Member States listed by Commission Decision 2009/719/EC as amended by Implementing Decision	30	23	23	X
Animals killed in pursuit of TSE eradication (cohorts and offspring of BSE cases) - Annex VII, Chapter B, 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	24	10	10	X

### 4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

15 600 000

## Targets for year 2016

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	330	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	2 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Other please specify here		
	Add a new row	

## 4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated . 85 000

## 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	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3 200	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 500	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Other please specify here		X
	ADD A NEW ROW	

## 4.6.4 Confirmatory tests <u>other than rapid tests</u> as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

## Targets for year

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	10
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	50

2016

## 4.6.5 Discriminatory tests

## Targets for year 2016

	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	1 462	

## 4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected 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	100	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600	

#### 4.7 Eradication

#### 4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

In 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

## 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	37	

### 4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

#### 4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

Following the decision by the EU General Court to reinstate options in the EU TSE Regulation for more proportionate controls on holdings where classical scrapie has been diagnosed, Defra has updated the TSE (England) Regulations 2010 to reflect the full range of options available. Welsh and Scottish Governments are drafting similar amendments to their TSE legislation. Where a case of classical scrapie is confirmed on a holding, the control options are:

1. The killing and destruction of all sheep and goats on the holding. This option would not normally be employed in GB unless exceptional circumstances apply, e.g. if the presence of BSE in a sheep or goat on the holding could not be ruled out.

- 2. The culling of all sheep aged over 18 months genetically susceptible to classical scrapie (the "genotype and cull" option) and the culling of all goats.
- 3. No killing and destruction of sheep or goats (the monitoring/surveillance option, which is the default option by GB administrations.

For all three options, following initial action, the holding is placed under movement restriction for two years following the detection of the last case of classical scrapie, during which animals aged over 18 months which die or are slaughtered for human consumption are tested for TSEs.

The monitoring option (option 3) is the initial control option for flocks and herds in GB, but 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 could be reassessed. If it is concluded that applying option 3 does not ensure a proper control of the outbreak, we could consider switching the management of this holding from option 3 to either option 1 or option 2, as laid down in Annex VII of the EU TSE Regulation.

Our estimates for scrapie eradication in 2015 reflect the fact that we are in the process of reviewing current action on holdings where Option 3 is currently applied.

In Northern Ireland following confirmation of a case of Classical scrapie genetically susceptible animals, embryos and ova are killed and destroyed in accordance with Point 2.2.2 (c) of Chapter B of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 999/2001. A compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme operates in Northern Ireland 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.

In UK, following confirmation of a case of Atypical scrapie measures in accordance with Point 2.2.3 of Chapter A of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 are applied.

### 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	3 220	
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	0	
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 040	

## 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):

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

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

#### 5. Costs

#### 5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

Rapid testing of bovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 2.2 and 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are carried out by a private laboratory (LGC) under a Government contract. The unit costs submitted are in accordance with this contract which is managed by the National Reference Laboratory (AHVLA). Rapid testing of ovine and caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, points 2, 3 and 5; Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are also carried out by a private laboratory (LGC) under a Government contract. The unit costs submitted are in accordance with this contract which is managed by the National Reference Laboratory (AHVLA).

Confirmatory and primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X Chapter C and Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are carried out by the National Reference Laboratory (AHVLA). All unit costs for these tests were provided by AHVLA.

The genotyping referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, points 8.1 and 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is carried out by the National Reference Laboratory (AHVLA). All unit costs for these tests were provided by AHVLA.

#### Northern Ireland

Rapid testing of bovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1 and 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are carried out by Agri Food Bio Sciences Institute (AFBI). Rapid testing of ovine and caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, points 2, 3 and 5; Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are also carried out by Agri Food Bio Sciences Institute (AFBI).

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

2016

1. Testing in bovine animals (a	s referred to in point 4.6.1)					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1. Rapid tests	Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP	170 150	10.56	1,796,784	yes	x
				Add a	a new row	
2. Testing in ovine and caprine anin	nals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 a	and 4.6.3)				
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	Bio- Rad TeSeE Sheep/Goat	30 030	10.34	310,510.2	yes	X
				Add a	a new row	
3. Confirmatory testing (as re	eferred to in point 4.6.4)					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunohistochemistry and Immunoblotting	10	192.41	1924.1	yes	x
				Add a	Add a new row	
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunohistochemistry and Immunoblotting	50	192.41	9620.5	yes	X
				Add a	a new row	

4. Discriminatory testing (as re	eferred to in point 4.6.5)					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests	Discriminatory immunoblotting and discriminatory immunohistochemistry	55	192.41	10582.55	yes	X
4.1. Primary molecular tests	Annex X, C, 3.(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 407	194	272,958	yes	X
				Adda	a new row	
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	Annex III and Annex VII of EC No 999/2001	1 740	49.18	85573.2	yes	x
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	Article 6a of EC No 999/2001	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
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)	Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	37	1655.39	61249.43	yes	X

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				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3 220	180.43	580,984.6	yes	x
				Add	a new row	
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	0	0	no	x
				Add	a new row	
Total				3 130 186,58 €		

#### *5.3 Co-financing rate:*

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

○Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

 $\bigcirc \mbox{Up}$  to 100% for the measures detailed below

Not applicable

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE
5.4 Source of national funding
Please specify the source of the national funding:
⊠public funds □food business operators participation □other
Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)
In Great Britain, The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), The Scottish Government, Rural & Environment Directorate and Welsh Government, Department for Rural Affairs.
In Northern Ireland, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland (DARD).
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#### **Attachments**

#### IMPORTANT:

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
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  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.

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