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HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

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

Monitoring and eradication programme of TSE, BSE and scrapie

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Sweden

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

ANNEX III

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSEs¹ as referred to in Article 1(c)

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Sweden

Disease(s)²: BSE, Scrapie

Year of implementation: 2010

Reference of this document: 33-4507/2009

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2. Description of the programme

Animals from all counties in Sweden are sampled . The programme is applied in accordance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001.

Cattle

Due to the Commission Decision 2008/908/EG, Sweden applies a revised monitoring programme for cattle. The estimated number of cattle foreseen to be sampled divided into categories is:

- All cattle over 48 months of age in normal slaughter: 105 000
- All emergency slaughter and sick animals rejected from healthy slaughter (over 48 months of age): approximately 120
- All fallen stock over 48 months of age: Approximately 15000

Total estimated number of cattle to be tested: 120120.

Goat

The goat population in Sweden is very small, and mainly not used for human consumption. The estimated number of goats foreseen to be sampled is:

- All fallen stock above 18 months: approximately 70

Sheep

The Swedish National Scrapie control programme (1874/2003/EC), was approved by the Commission the 24 October 2003.

- Due to this programme all fallen stock above 18 months shall be tested, approximately 4000.

¹ Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), Scrapie and Chronic Waste Disease (CWD).

² One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the control and eradication of different diseases.

- Sweden is applying the derogation provided for in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 c regarding atypical scrapie. Those herds are put under restrictions for 2 breeding years following the detection of the case. This includes movement restrictions: no animals are allowed to leave the herd for other purpose than direct slaughter. All animals shall be identified. All animals more than 18 months slaughtered for human consumption or dead at farm, approximately 20, shall be tested.
- Genotyping is performed in 100 randomly selected animals every year, in animals that are TSE-positive and in up to 20 animals from farms put under restrictions after a case of atypical scrapie.
- Total estimated number of sheep to be tested: 4020

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

From 1st of January 1986, the use of any fallen stock and diseased parts of slaughtered animals was officially banned in any feeding stuff including MBM to other animals than fur and zoo animals. Since 1987 more than 95% of the bovine compound feeding stuff for ruminants no longer contained MBM as a result of a voluntary decision by the industry. Feeding MBM to dairy cows was prohibited by the above mentioned decision in 1986. The use of ruminant material for feeding ruminants was officially banned in Sweden in 1991. In 1995, as a result of the Swedish accession to the EU, the ban was extended to include material of mammalian origin.

One single case of BSE has been recorded in Sweden in 2006. This case was shown to be an atypical case of H-type. One single case of classical scrapie was found in 1986. Three cases of NOR98 was found in 2003, two cases in 2004, one case in 2005, eight cases in 2006 and four cases in 2007.

The import of live animals to Sweden is limited and only applies for breeding animals. Since 30 may 2008 Sweden is classified by the OIE as a contry having a negligible risk for BSE in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.3.13.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

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: The Swedish Board of Agriculture

4.2. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied: The programme applies to the whole country. Regarding samples taken from fallen stock animals from all counties of Sweden are sampled. But in remote areas, in the northwestern part of the country, it is allowed to bury carcasses.

The number of cattle in these areas represents only about 2.3 % of the total bovine population in the country.

To increase the number of sheep and goat sent in to rendering plants the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) pays the fee for collecting fallen stock of sheep and goats over 18 month of age. In the northwestern parts of Sweden, where burying of animal waste is allowed, the owner can submit the skull direct to the NVI. The SBA will bear the expenses for sampling and cost related to submitting the samples.

4.3. System in place for the registration of holdings: According to national legislation every keeper of cattle, sheep and goat has to register the holding at the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Every holding is given a number consisting of the country code, SE, followed by a six-digit number. Information concerning all holding numbers is stored in a computerised register. The national legislation concerning the system for identification and registration is "Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:12) om märkning och registrering av nötkreatur", "Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:13) om märkning och registrering av svin" and in Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:14 om märkning och registrering av får och getter".

4.4. System in place for the identification of animals: Cattle: All bovine animals have to be marked with a unique identification number. Calves must be marked with eartags with a unique identification number within 20 days after birth. All ear tags are marked with: SE, number of the holding of birth, individual identification number and control digit.

The Swedish identification and registration system of bovine animals consists of a central database which was approved by the commission on the first of November 1999 (Commission Decision 99/693/EC), holders are obliged to report events in the herd within seven days. In addition to the database the registration system consists of unique identification numbers of all animals, this number includes the holding number of the herd of origin, the individual identification number and a control digit. Every animal holder is also obliged to keep an updated farm register, in which they shall register information about birth and deaths, the sex of the animals, information about animals added to the herd including information about the origin of these animals and information about animals leaving the herd and their destination. The information shall be

recorded on the same day as the event.

Sheep and goats: An updated system for identification and registration of sheep and goats was implemented in July 2005. All sheep and goats have to be marked with an eartag with an identification number consisting of the country code (SE), the holding number of the herd of origin and a 5 digit individual number before 6 months of age. For animals intended for slaughter before the age of 12 months, one ear tag is sufficient.

The national legislation concerning the system for identification and registration is "Statens Jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:14) om märkning och registrering av får och getter". This legislation is revised in compliance with the EG legislation 21/2004.

- 4.5. Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease:** All TSE's are compulsory notifiable on clinical suspicion according to Swedish legislation, the act of epizootic diseases, epizootilagen (1999:657). All holders of animals are obliged to report every suspect case of TSE to a veterinarian, and the veterinarian is obliged to report to the authorities.

4.6. Monitoring

4.6.1. Monitoring in Bovine Animals

	Estimated Number of tests
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³	15 120
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	105 000
Others (specify)	

4.6.2. Monitoring in Ovine animals

	Estimated Number of tests
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	4 000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	20
Others (specify other animal species referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part III of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0

4.6.3. Monitoring in Caprine animals

	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	70
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 A, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Others (specify)	0

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	0

4.6.5. *Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals*

	Estimated number of tests
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	2
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100

4.7. Eradication

4.7.1. Measures following confirmation of a BSE case:

- 4.7.1.1. Description: If a BSE case is confirmed the procedure set out in regulation (EC)999/2001 is followed. The herd of origin is put under restrictions and investigated for possible sources of contamination, cohort animals are traced and culled. If the case is found at a slaughter house all parts of the body will be destroyed as well as the carcass before and two carcasses after the infected animal.

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:	0

4.7.2. *Measures following confirmation of a Scrapie case:*

4.7.2.1. Description: If scrapie is confirmed the case will be traced back to the farm and restrictions concerning moving animals are immediately put on the herd. An epidemiological investigation is performed. Contact herds will be traced. In such case the whole herd will be stamped out and animals in appropriate age category will be examined for scrapie. Positive animals will be genotyped. Following the revision of the rules for eradication of TSE in small ruminants Sweden will use the possibility not to cull the herds where NOR 98 has been found and instead put them under movement restrictions and extended monitoring. We will also perform genotyping of about 20 of the animals from these herds either from fallen stock or animals sent to slaughter.

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:	0
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001:	20

4.7.3. *Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep*

4.7.3.1. General description⁴: Sweden has no breeding programme for resistance to TSE in Sheep

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) No 999/2001	0
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0

⁴ Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

5. Costs

5.1. Detailed analysis of the costs:

Estimated costs for cattle 2010:

Cost	
Test-Kits and reagents, Analysis, transport of samples and sampling equipment	27 805 477 SEK
Administrative costs at the Swedish Board of Agriculture and at the National Veterinary institute	1 020 000 SEK
1. TOTAL	28 825 477 SEK

Estimated costs for goat 2009

Kits and reagents Costs for analysis, transport of samples, sampling equipment, collection of samples (490 SEK /sample)	34 300SEK
Administrative costs at the Swedish board of agriculture and at the National veterinary institute	35 000 SEK
2. TOTAL	69 300 SEK

Estimated costs for sheep 20 09

Kits and reagents, Costs for analysis, transport of samples, sampling equipment, collection of samples 490 SEK/sample)	1 969 800 SEK
Administrative costs at the Swedish board of agriculture and at the National veterinary institute	350 000 SEK
Genotyping of 122 animals (120 SEK/sample)	14 640 SEK

Sampling costs for genotyping	27 500 SEK
Stamping out of infected herds	0 SEK
Costs for transport of sheep and goat to rendering plant (>18 months old dead on farm)	3 803 884 SEK
3. TOTAL	6 165 824 SEK

There are three laboratories performing two different rapid tests. One is the NRL and two are private and only analysing samples from slaughterhouses. The costs shown under point 5.2 table 1.1 is a calculated mean per type of test used.

5.2. Summary of the costs

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
1. BSE testing ⁵					
1.1. Rapid tests	Test: Biorad	109025	21,194	2310676	yes
	Test: Idexx	11550	13,165	152056	yes
	Test:				
	Test:				
2. Scrapie testing ⁶					
2.1. Rapid tests	Test: Biorad	4150	43,296	179678	yes
	Test:				
	Test:				
3. Discriminatory testing ⁷					
3.1. Primary molecular tests	Test:	0			yes
	Test:				

5

As referred to in point 4.6.1.

6

As referred to in points 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

7

As referred to in point 4.6.4.

4. Genotyping					
	Method	122	10,603	1293,6	yes
4.1.	Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 ⁸				
4.2.	Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme ⁹	0			No
5. Compulsory Slaughter					
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	0			yes
5.2.	Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed/slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0			yes
TOTAL					

⁸ As referred to in points 4.6.5 and 4.7.2.2.

⁹ As referred to in point 4.7.3.2.