EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3907/2008

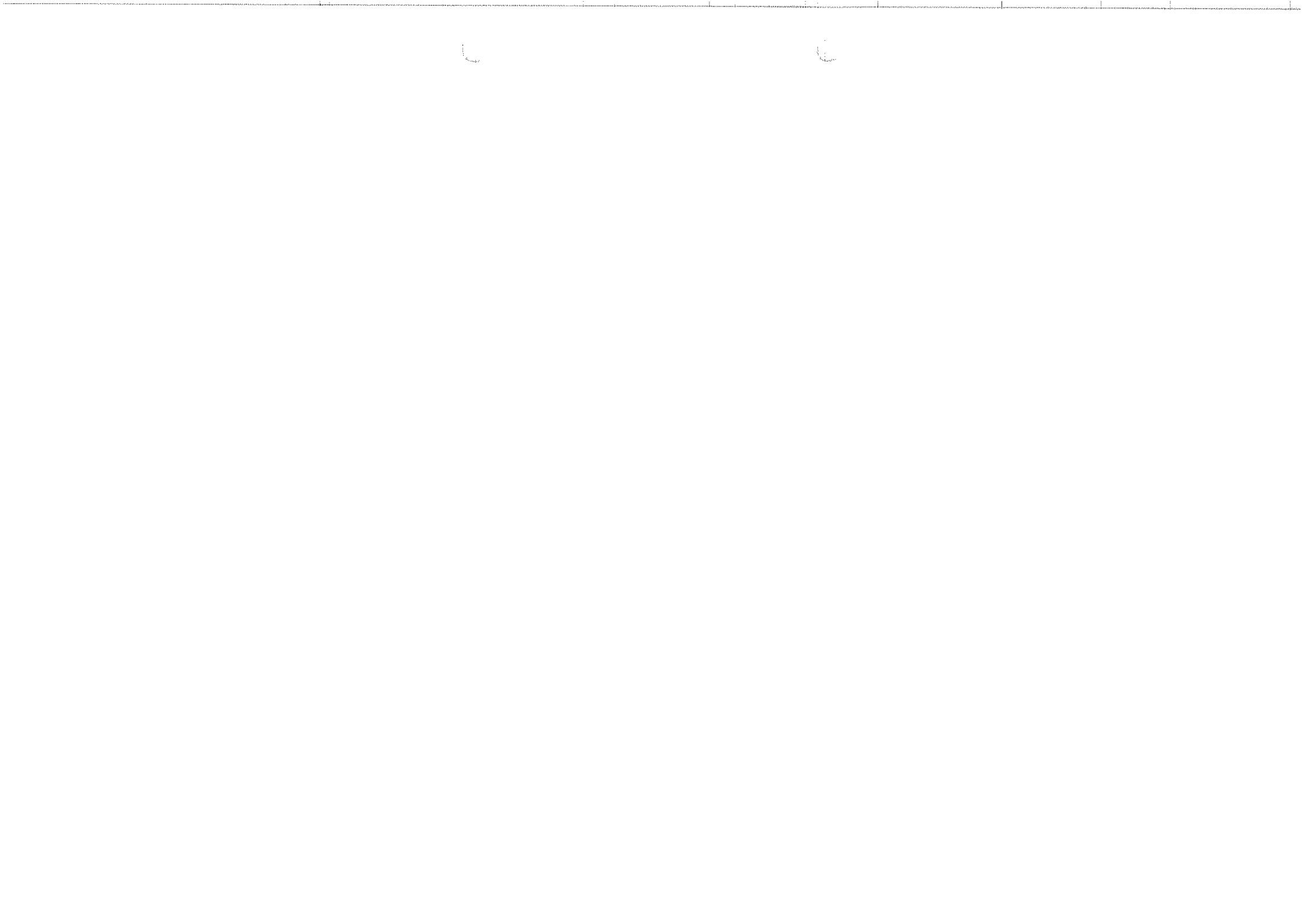
*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses*

# Monitoring and eradication programme of TSE, BSE and scrapie

## Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

# The Netherlands

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



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

## 1. Identification of the programme

| | |
|---|---|
| Member State: | Netherlands |
| Disease(s)[2]: | TSE |
| Year of implementation: | 2009 |
| Reference of this document: | VD 08.862/ep |
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| Date sent to the Commission: | 25 April 2008 |

## 2. Description of the programme

- Monitoring BSE/TSE in accordance with annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC: including for bovine animals all healthy slaughtered animals over 30 months, fallen stock over 24 months, emergency slaughter over 24 months (animals killed for emergency reasons outside the slaughterhouse under supervision of a practitioner and animals slaughtered at an emergency/sanitary slaughterhouse for sanitary reasons) and for ovine and caprine animals a random sample in accordance with annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC of healthy slaughtered animals over 18 months and fallen stock over 18 months;
- Discriminatory testing in accordance with annex X of Regulation 999/2001/EC;
- Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals in accordance with annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC;
- Eradication of BSE in affected bovine herds in accordance with annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC;
- Eradication of TSE in affected ovine and caprine herds in accordance with annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC. The killing and destruction of ovine and caprine animals with the exception of genetically resistant animals as set out in annex VII point 2.(b) (ii);
- Breeding programme for resistance to TSE in sheep as established in Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC.

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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.

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

Both BSE in bovines and TSE's in small ruminants are endemic in the Netherlands.

## 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:

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality

Department of Food Quality and Animal Health

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

The programmes are applicable to the entire country.

### 4.3. System in place for the registration of holdings:

Bovine, ovine and caprine animals:

System in accordance with 92/102/EC article 3, paragraph 1, (a) until 7 July 2005. After this date a system in accordance with 21/2004/EC, article 7, paragraph 1.

### 4.4. System in place for the identification of animals:

Bovine animals:

System in accordance with 1760/2000/EC, article 4. Mandatory identification however is foreseen within three working days (paragraph 2).

Ovine and caprine animals:

System in accordance with 92/102/EC, article 5, paragraph 3 until 7 July 2005. After this date a system for the identification of new born lambs in accordance with 21/2004/EC, article 4, paragraph 2, (a) and (b).

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

Notification of both BSE in bovine animals and TSE's in small ruminants is mandatory for veterinarians and owners in accordance with article 15 of the Dutch Animal Health and Welfare Act.

## 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] | 71.000 |
| Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 | 420.000 |
| Others (specify) | 0 |

[3] OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p. 1.

*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 | 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 | 750 |
| Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 | 500 |
| Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 | 50 |
| 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 | 1.500 |
| 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 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 | 40 |

*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 | 40 |
| Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 | 1.000 |

## 4.7. Eradication

*4.7.1. Measures following confirmation of a BSE case:*

4.7.1.1. Description:

- Negative test-results will be reported on the day of testing by e-mail to The Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (VWA) in the region where the samples were collected. A positive test result (by the rapid BSE-test) will be reported to the Chief Veterinary Officer and the director of the VWA
- Confirmation of samples of animals diagnosed positive by the rapid BSE-test will be done by histopathology and immunohistochemistry on the obex half that was fixed in formalin. The Central Vetenary Institute (CVI-Lelystad), will perform these confirmatory tests. In case of severe sample autolysis, when histology is not feasible, samples will be diagnosed by another EC-evaluated and accredited rapid BSE-testing method.
- When a rapid test turns out positive, the animal is declared 'suspect'. In case the sample originates from a slaughtered animal, the carcass and all other parts of the animal stay under restriction, or they are treated as SRM. Furthermore the farm of origin is placed under official supervision with the consequence no animal or animal product may enter or leave the farm.
- When a confirmation turns out positive, the director of CVI-Lelystad will inform the Chief Veterinary Officer and the director of the VWA. When still remaining, the carcass and other arts of the animal are treated as SRM. Furthermore, measurements will be taken in accordance with those described for BSE-cases in the BSE-protocol (tracing and testing of family group, birth cohort, if applicable feed cohort).

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: | 40 |

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

4.7.2.1. Description:

Identification of risk animals in accordance with annex VII, point 1 (b). Genotyping of all sheep with unknown genotypes. Killing and destruction of all TSE-sensitive animals. Sampling for rapid testing in accordance with Annex III, part II, point 4. The affected holding will stay under supervision for a period as set out in Annex VII point 6.

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: | 1.000 |
| Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001: | 2.000 |

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

4.7.3.1. General description[4]:

The Netherlands will carry out the "Scrapiecontrol programme in the sheep industry in the Netherlands" already approved by the Commission in 1998 and 2001 (accelerated programme).

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 | 6.250 |
| Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 | 6.250 |

[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:

Bovine animals

Monitoring costs are based on a protocol that includes the execution of rapid tests on bovine animals at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by private laboratories (tests performed on "emergency slaughter" and "normal slaughter"- samples). The average unitary costs include:

| Specification unitary costs BSE-testing: | Costs per unit |
|---|---|
| Testkit | € 3,79 |
| Materials | € 0,54 |
| Handling & Logistics | € 3,88 |
| TOTAL costs per unit | € 8,21 |

Bovine, ovine, caprine animals

Monitoring costs are based on a protocol that includes:

- the rapid tests on bovine animals at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by CVI-Lelystad (tests performed on "fallen stock"-samples);
- the rapid tests on ovine and caprine at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by CVI-Lelystad (all tests).

The unitary costs include:

| Specification unitary costs TSE-testing: | Costs per unit |
|---|---|
| Testkit | € 5,00 |
| Materials | € 6,50 |
| Handling & Logistics | € 13,50 |
| TOTAL costs per unit | € 25,00 |

Genotype tests

Genotyping costs are based on a protocol that includes genotype testing at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by CVI-Lelystad and GD Deventer. The average unitary costs include:

| Specification unitary costs Genotyping: | Costs per unit |
|---|---|
| Testkit | € 14,65 |
| Materials | € 0,45 |
| Handling & Logistics | € 19,00 |
| TOTAL costs per unit | € 24,38 |

## 5.2. Summary of the costs

| *Costs related to* | *Specification* | *Number of units* | *Unitary cost in EUR* | *Total amount in EUR* | *Community funding requested (yes/no)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. BSE testing[5] | | | | | |
| 1.1. Rapid tests | Test: IDEXX HerdChek BSE Antigen Test Kit; EIA | 75.000 | € 8,73 | € 654.750,00 | Yes |
| | Test: Roche Applied Science PrionScreen | 90.000 | € 8,48 | € 763.200,00 | Yes |
| | Test: Bio-Rad TeSeE test | 260.000 | € 6,82 | € 1.773.200,00 | Yes |
| | Test: Prionics-Check Western test | 66.000 | € 25,00 | € 1.650.000,00 | Yes |
| 2. Scrapie testing[6] | | | | | |
| 2.1. Rapid tests | Test: Prionics-Check Western Small Ruminant test | 22.800 | € 25,00 | € 570.000,00 | Yes |
| 3. Discriminatory testing[7] | | | | | |
| 3.1. Primary molecular tests | Test: VLA differentiating immunoblot | 40 | € 100.00 | € 4.000,00 | Yes |

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 | | | | | |
| 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] | Method: RT-PCR/Taqman | 3.040 | € 28,75 | € 87.400,00 | Yes |
| 4.2. | Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme[9] | Method: Pyrosequencing | 12.500 | € 20,00 | € 250.000,00 | Yes |
| 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 | | 40 | € 1.250,00 | € 50.000,00 | 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 | | 1.000 | € 130,00 | € 130.000,00 | Yes |
| ***TOTAL*** | | | | | **€ 5.932.550,00** | **Yes** |

8 As referred to in points 4.6.5 and 4.7.2.2.

9 As referred to in point 4.7.3.2.