



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10625/2013

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

**The programme for the monitoring of
transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) and for
the eradication of bovine spongiform encephalopathy
(BSE) and of scrapie**

United Kingdom

Approved* for 2013 by Commission Decision 2012/761/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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version : 2.21

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : UNITED KINGDOM

Disease : Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Request of co-financing for the year :

2013

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.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. BSE

The number of cases of BSE in the UK fell by 36.36% from 11 in 2010 to 7 in 2011. 3 (43%) of these cases

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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

In Great Britain, the number of cases of classical scrapie detected through passive surveillance in sheep rose from 0 in 2010 to 44 (42 of which came from a single flock) in 2011. 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 rose from 1 in 2010 to 86 (nearly all of which came from the same single flock as the 42 passive surveillance cases) in 2011.

In Northern Ireland, no cases of classical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance in sheep and goats in 2011. There were no cases of classical scrapie in sheep in 2011 out of a total of 1905 sheep tested under the active surveillance programme for fallen sheep, sheep slaughtered for human consumption (abattoir survey) and fallen sheep in scrapie monitored flocks.

In Great Britain, the number of cases of classical scrapie detected through passive surveillance in goats rose from 0 in 2010 to 1 in 2011. The number of cases of classical scrapie in goats through active surveillance of fallen stock and monitoring of infected goat herds remained level, with 7 in 2010 and 7 in 2011.

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

3. Atypical Scrapie

No cases of atypical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance in sheep and goats in the UK in 2010 or 2011.

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 rose from 20 cases in 2010 to 22 in 2011. The incidence rate has remained relatively constant (approximately 0.07%) since 2002.

In Northern Ireland, there was one case of atypical scrapie in 2011 out of a total of 1905 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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) representing 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).

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 Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) and other systems falling under the Defra umbrella.

Northern Ireland:

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 Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS).

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Great Britain:

THE CATTLE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Council Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 is administered via the Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 (similar legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland).

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 July 2000 must have an 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 27 days of birth. A single-page passport was introduced on 1 August 2011 from that date on all new or re-issued passports will be in the single page format.

• 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/food-farm/animals/movements/sheep/>

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

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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.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/801)
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 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

	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	166 500	166 500	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	72	395 000	395 000	
Cohorts and offspring of confirmed BSE cases	24	65	65	X
		Add a new row		

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4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

15 000 000

	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	250	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	300	
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 4(b) and (e) 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	0	
Other please specify here		X
	Add a new row	

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4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

85 000

	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	300	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 4(b) and (e) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
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		X
	ADD A NEW ROW	

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

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	23
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	46

4.6.5 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	44	

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4.6.6 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	46	
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

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	65	

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Great Britain

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, GB administrations are proposing to update domestic Regulations to reflect the full range of options available, and to take the option of not killing and destroying genetically susceptible animals from scrapie-affected flocks and herds as the default position for future cases in accordance with Chapter A, Paragraph 2.3, b (iii) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001.

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.

Northern Ireland

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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 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.

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 culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3(d) 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	1 600

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

	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. For 2011 programmes, they did provide 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.

For 2012 and forward programmes, the above protocol will be adapted to reflect the introduction of a lump sum payment of 8.5 Euros for each rapid TSE test.

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

1. Testing in bovine animals (as 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	561 565	13.04	7,322,807.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Testing 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 in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP	21 850	54.63	1,193,665.5	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred 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	23	4181.03	96163.69	yes	X
				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	46	3389.84	155,932.64	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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4. Discriminatory testing (as referred 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	44	3627.34	159.602.96	yes	X
				Add 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	2 246	29.49	66234.54	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 A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.7.12)	Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	65	1229.77	79935.05	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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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 A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	126.44	25288	yes
				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 A, point 2.3 (d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	0	0	no
				Add a new row	
Total				9 099 629,98 €	

Attachments

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