



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

SANCO/3900/2008

*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

Cyprus

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

CO-FINANCING REQUEST

ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 24 OF THE DECISION 90/424/EEG OF THE EUROPEAN
COUNCIL FOR

**TSE MONITORING AND CONTROL PROGRAM
IN BOVINES AND SMALL RUMINANTS FOR THE YEAR
2009**



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**

VETERINARY SERVICES

ANNEX III

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSEs¹ co-financed by the Community

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **CYPRUS**

Disease(s)²: **TSE's (BSE and SCRAPIE)**

Year of implementation: **2009**

Reference of this document: **3/2003/10**

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Date sent to the Commission: **27/04/2008**

2. Description of the programme

BSE

The objective of the programme is the implementation of the surveillance programme for BSE as laid down in Regulation 999/2001 as amended.

Samples are taken from all bovines of the following groups:

- bovines exhibiting clinical signs of neurological disease
- fallen stock of over 24 months of age
- normal slaughtered animals for human consumption over 30 months of age
- emergency slaughtered animals over 24 months of age
- animals with clinical signs at ante-mortem

The following table displays the number of rapid tests performed in previous years.

¹ Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and Scrapie

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.

Table 1: Number of rapid tests performed by the Veterinary Services in previous years

YEAR	NORMAL SLAUGHTER	WITH CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AT ANTE-MORTEM	EMERGENCY SLAUGHTER	FALLEN STOCK	BSE SUSPECT	TOTAL
2001	2996	0	58	177	0	3231
2002	5678	0	104	900	0	6682
2003	6401	22	135	1168	0	7726
2004	5888	39	137	1287	0	7351
2005	7749	9	148	1187	0	9093
2006	6829	2	140	1267	0	8238
2007	6743	0	149	1069	0	7961

SCRAPIE

The Scrapie eradication programme of the Veterinary Services (Scrapie Control Scheme) is applied since 1987, two years after Scrapie was first diagnosed in Cyprus. The main elements of the programme are:

- a) The regular inspections of all sheep and goats flocks
- b) The obligation of every farmer to notify every suspected case
- c) Individual identification (Eartags) of all animals
 The Veterinary Services individually identify all ovine and caprine animals with plastic cartags on both ears. Since 2005 Electronic ID by means of a ruminal bolus has been introduced in almost the entire ovine population in relation to genotyping for the implementation of a breeding programme for scrapie resistance.
 The Electronic ID is expected to be expanded in 2009 to caprine animals in the framework of a national experimental breeding programme for resistance in goats, based on the results of the relevant Pilot project of the Veterinary Services which cofunded by the European Commission.
- d) The movement restrictions for infected flocks with the exception of on-movements to infected flocks of ARR/ARR rams or of ARR/ARR or ARR/Axx ewes or off-movements of ARR/ARR animals.
- e) The confiscation, killing and destruction of animals with clinical symptoms and compensation of the farmers
- f) The confiscation and slaughter of entire flocks infected flocks when certain criteria are met, such as high incidence of scrapie or coexistence of other serious and zoonotic diseases in the flocks etc.

- g) The examination of confiscated suspect animals by Rapid test is applied according to Regulation 999/2001.
- h) The examination of fallen stock and healthy slaughtered animals with Rapid test
- i) The genotyping of the entire ovine population in Cyprus
- j) The introduction of ARR/ARR rams in infected flocks in order to gradually replace the animals with animals of the resistant genotype ARR/ARR or with animals bearing at least one ARR allele.

The introduction of ARR/ARR rams from the nucleus units in the flocks, led to an increase in the presence of the ARR allele in the ovine population.

The sensitive animals are gradually replaced by animals of the resistant genotype ARR/ARR or from animals bearing one ARR allele.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

BSE

The bovine holdings in Cyprus are 347 and the animal population counts 57127 animals. A total of around 28000 bovines are over 24 months of age.

BSE has never been diagnosed in Cyprus so far.

SCRAPIE

The disease was first diagnosed in Cyprus in 1985. Since then 905 flocks were found positive.

Since 1985, 229 of the infected flocks have been culled or closed down.

Currently, 676 infected flocks out of 3569 are still active..

On figures 1 – 5, an attempt will be made, to give an overview of the scrapie situation in Cyprus on flock level.

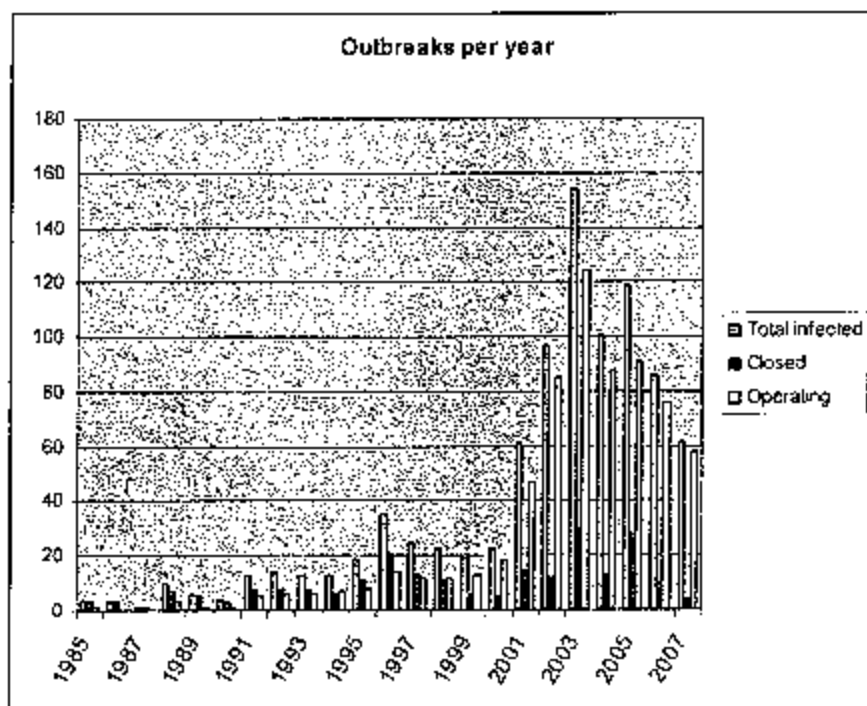


Figure 1: Total outbreaks per year and still active infected flocks

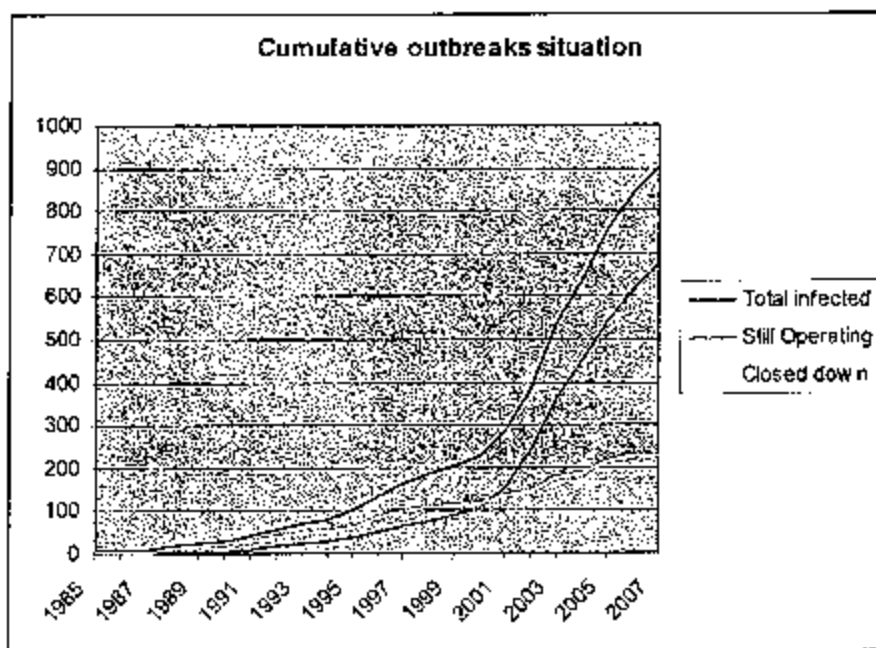


Figure 2: Cumulative incidence of farm outbreaks

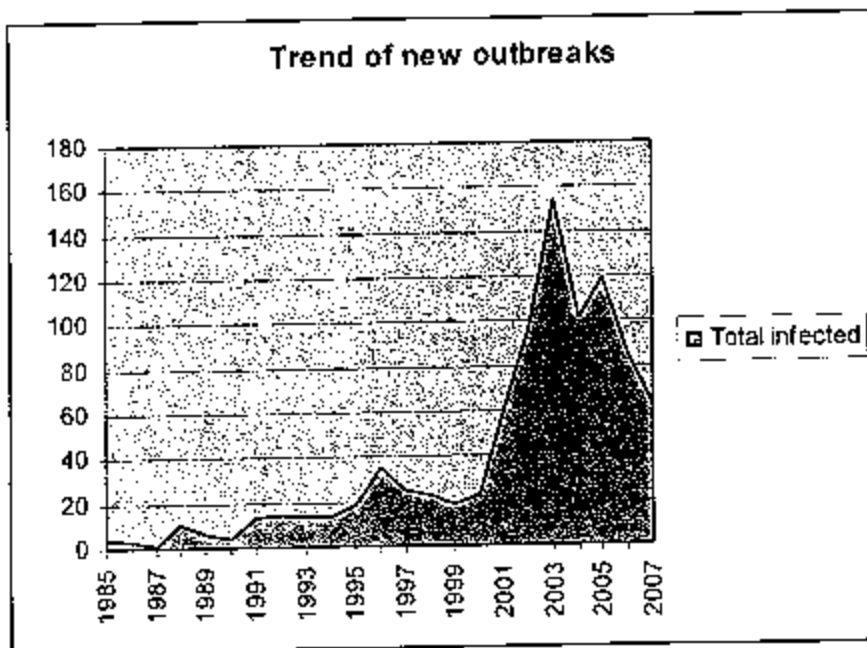


Figure 3: Trend of incidence on flocks per year

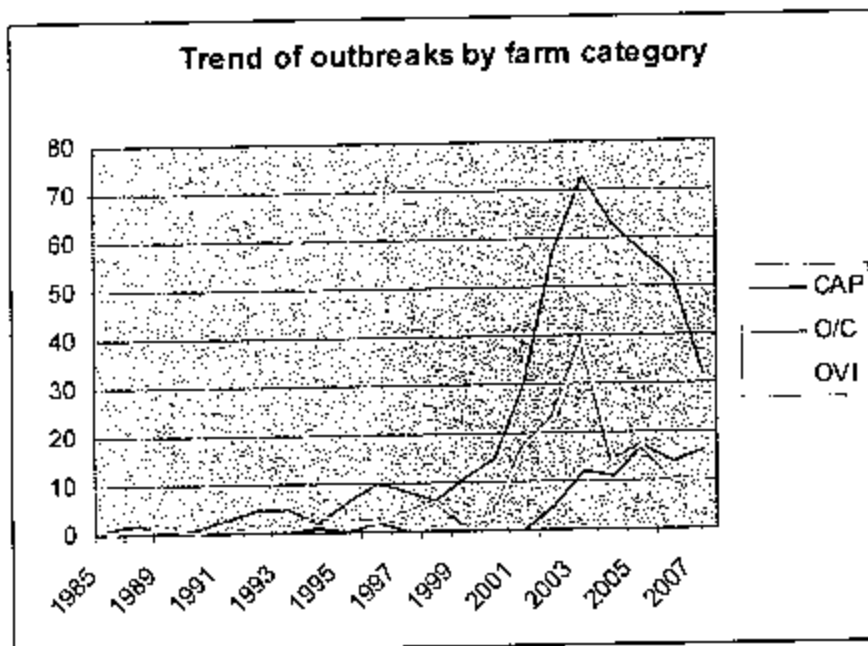


Figure 4: Trend of incidence on flocks per year and per farm category

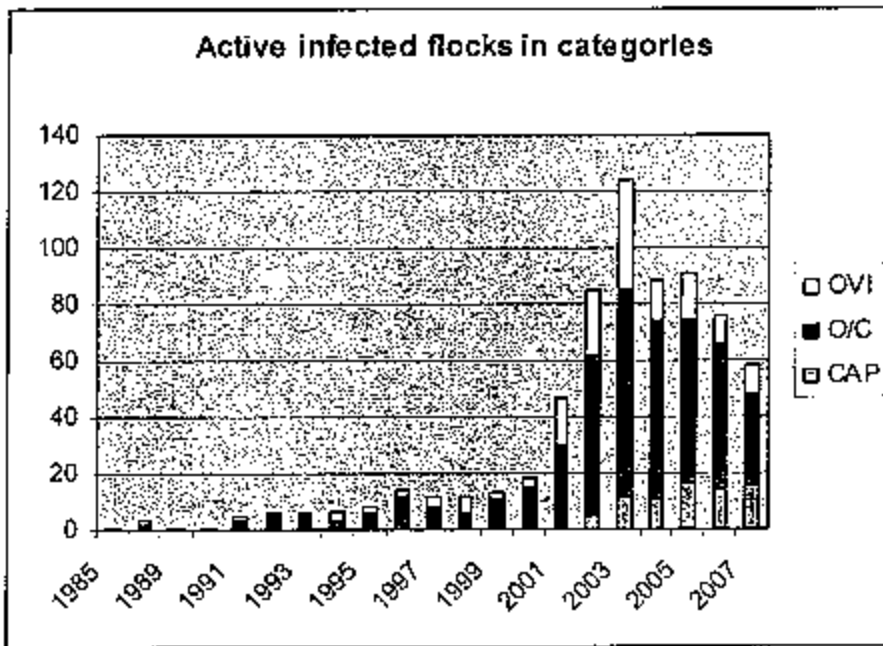


Figure 5: Distribution of still active infected flocks in categories

Figures 6 & 7 display the situation over the years as regards suspect animals that have been confiscated and destroyed.

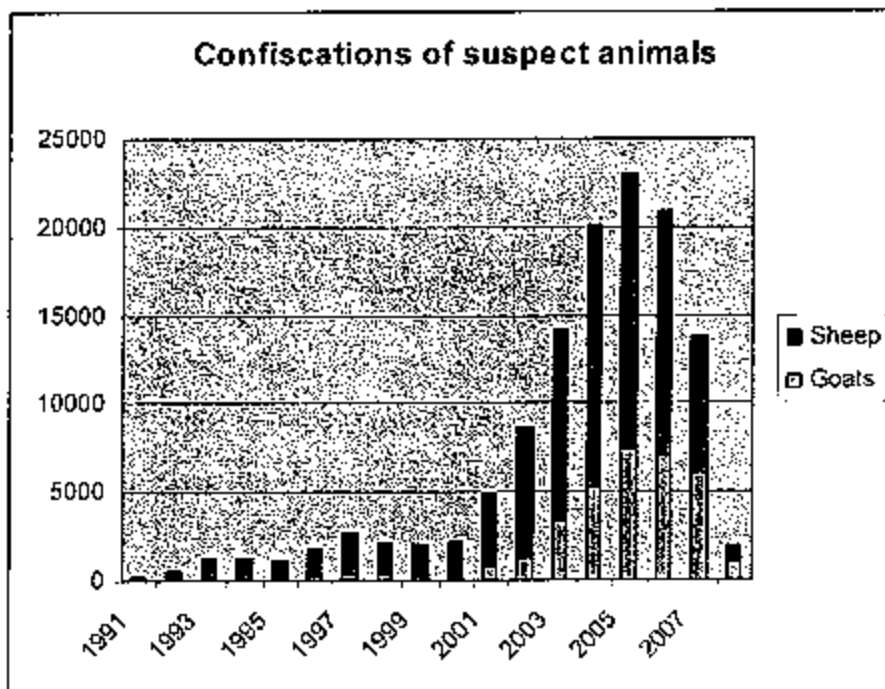


Figure 6: Confiscations of suspect animals per year

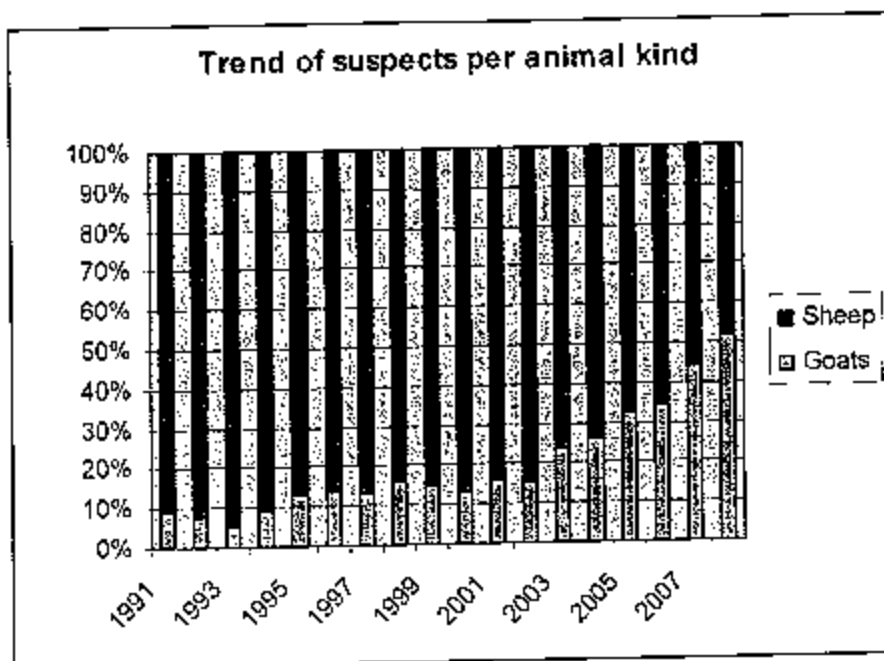


Figure 7: Proportion of confiscated animals per animal kind and year.

In Figure 7, a clear trend is observed, whereby the total number of confiscated suspect animals is falling but the proportion of goats among the confiscated suspect animals is raising whereas the proportion of sheep is declining. The declining trend in sheep is related to the favourable trend in the increase of the resistant genotypes in the sheep population and especially in infected flocks.

The increase in the number of animals confiscated, noticed in the years between 2001 and 2005, was the outcome of the strategy of the Veterinary Services, to provide with resistant rams only the confirmed positive flocks. This motivated the farmers to report immediately any suspect cases resulting on the one hand that the number of animals confiscated in 2004 and 2005 grew up to over 20,000 but on the other hand this enables the Veterinary Services to detect infected flocks.

Moreover, the relative high compensation paid to the farmers for suspect animals motivate them to report every single suspect case.

Since 2006 the number of confiscated suspect animals is declining although in 2006 a number of animals from infected flocks with no clinical signs but bearing no ARR allele have been confiscated by the Veterinary Services. Even though, one can notice a decrease in the number of the confiscated animals.

4. Measures included in the programme

- Testing of bovine, ovine and caprine animals as specified in Regulation 999/2001
- Notification of any suspect case
- Restriction of movements from and to the infected holding
- Intensive epidemiological investigation
- Implementation of all provisions of Regulation 999/2001
- Feed sampling and examination for the presence of animal proteins
- Removal and destruction of Specified Risk Material
- Implementation of resistance breeding programme

4.1. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

According to “the implementation of Community Regulations in the Veterinary field Law No. 149(I)/2004” Official Competent Authority responsible for the organization, implementation and monitoring of the programme are the Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

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

The TSE monitoring and control programme will be applied over the entire area of the Republic of Cyprus which is under the effective control of the official authority of the country.

4.3. System in place for the registration of holdings:

All the holdings of bovine, ovine and caprine animals are registered in the electronic Database of the Animal Identification and Registration Scheme.

Information regarding a holding including its geographical coordinates is recorded.

All premises, even with only one animal, are uniquely registered. The system in place for the registration of the holdings and the codification used is as follows:

CYS1234567 (for sheep and goats)

CYB1234567 (for bovines)

Where

CY= Country code

S = applies for holdings with sheep or goats **B** = applies for holdings with bovines

1 = District code (Values from 1-6)

234= together with the district code builds the geographical code of the village or area where the holding is located

567= a consecutive number beginning from 001 to 999

4.4. System in place for the identification of animals:

The Animal Identification and Registration Scheme foresees the individual identification of all animals, bovines, ovines or caprines.

A full functioning web enabled electronic Database is in place.

All bovine animals according to Regulation 1760/2000/EC and all sheep and goats (with an exception of the sheep and goats having no pinna (outer ear) to apply an eartag) in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 21/2004, are individually registered and recorded in the database.

The animals are identified with plastic eartags on both ears. The identification of sheep and goats is carried out by the personnel of the Veterinary Services.

The eartag code is of the following format:

CY2 12345678

CY = Country code

2 = The first digit following the country code represents the animal kind. The digit 2 as in our example represents a small ruminant thus a sheep or a goat. The digit 1 instead represents a bovine animal.

234567= a consecutive number

8 = check digit (calculated by a formula)

Within the framework of the genotyping programme for resistance breeding, which started since 2005, ovine animals are also identified by RFID in form of a ruminal bolus.

The boluses were ordered with codes bearing the country code (196) followed by 0's up to the last 8 digits of the code which follow the code format described above. Each ruminal bolus is packed together with an eartag for the collection of tissue samples, on which the last 8 digits of the relevant ruminal bolus is printed, plus the check digit as described above.

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

According to the Animal(s) Health Law 109(I) 2001, Article 6, it is compulsory for every one to report without any delay to the official Veterinary Services or to the nearest Police Station the suspicion of BSE or Scrapie.

In Cyprus BSE is a notifiable disease since June 1990 and Scrapie since 1987.

In the case of notification the official competent authority immediately applies all the foreseen by the law measures and also any other measures that are considered as necessary.

During their regular visits to the farms, the Veterinary Officers pay special attention to the identification of animals with suspect TSE signs.

4.6. Monitoring

Tables under 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 present the estimated number of samples that will be examined within the framework of the TSE monitoring and control programme.

4.6.1. Monitoring in bovine animals

Description	Estimated Number of tests	Details
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council.	1500	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 2.2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001.	7000	
Others (specify)		

4.6.2. Monitoring in Ovine animals (provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL be adopted in May-June 2008)

Description	Estimated Number of tests	Details
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	2500	Monitoring will focus on fallen stock in order to identify any infected flock
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	5000	Killed in infected flocks
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		
Others (specify other animal species referred to in Annex III, Part III of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) Ovine animals over 18 months of age, from scrapie positive flocks slaughtered for human consumption	5000	Based on the provisions of the amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) which will probably be adopted in May-June 2008

4.6.2. Monitoring in Ovine animals (provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL NOT be adopted in May-June 2008)

Description	Estimated Number of tests	Details
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	2500	Monitoring will focus on fallen stock in order to identify any infected flock
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	10000	Killed in infected flocks
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		
Others (specify other animal species referred to in Annex III, Part III of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) Ovine animals over 18 months of age, from scrapie positive flocks slaughtered for human consumption	0	Based on the provisions of the amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) which will probably be adopted in May-June 2008

4.6.3. Monitoring in Caprine animals (provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL be adopted in May-June 2008)

Description	Estimated Number of tests	Details
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	2500	Monitoring will focus on fallen stock in order to identify any infected flock
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	8000	Killed in infected flocks
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		
Others (specify) Caprine animals over 18 months of age, from scrapie positive flocks slaughtered for human consumption	5000	Based on the provisions of the amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) which will probably be adopted in May-June 2008

4.6.3. Monitoring in Caprine animals (provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL NOT be adopted in May-June 2008)

Description	Estimated Number of tests	Details
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	2500	Monitoring will focus on fallen stock in order to identify any infected flock
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	13000	Killed in infected flocks
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		
Others (specify) Caprine animals over 18 months of age, from scrapie positive flocks slaughtered for human consumption	0	Based on the provisions of the amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) which will probably be adopted in May-June 2008

4.6.4. Discriminatory tests

Description	Estimated number of tests	Details
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC)999/2001	800	It will cover new flocks and the 2 samples per flock each year according to the amendment of the Regulation to be adopted.

4.6.5. Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Description	Estimated number of tests	Details
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	1500	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	100	

4.7. Eradication

4.7.1. Measures following confirmation of a BSE case.

4.7.1.1. Description:

In the case where an animal is proven to be positive to BSE by laboratory examination:

- All parts of the body of the animal, which has been sampled, must be completely destroyed.
- A thorough epidemiological investigation is carried out to identify all animals at risk.
- All animals and products of animal origin that have been identified as being at risk must be killed and completely destroyed in incinerators.
- Decontamination procedures will be undertaken on any materials and equipment that came in contact with slaughtered animals
- Restocking of the holding 3 years after the stamping out and after frequent intensive disinfections with NaOH or NaOCl.

4.7.1.2. Summary table

Description	Estimated number	Details
Animals to be killed according to requirements of Annex VII, Point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:	0	As until now no positive case of BSE occurred in Cyprus, we do not expect to have a positive case in 2009 which will force us to destroy any bovines considered to be at risk. Nevertheless an amount of 25000 Euro should be available in the case an outbreak occurs.

4.7.2. Measures following confirmation of a Scrapie case.

4.7.2.1. Description:

In the case where an animal is proven to be positive to Scrapie by laboratory examination, following measures are applied by the Veterinary Services to the certain holding of origin of the positive animal:

- holding remains under restriction
- trade of animals for the aims of fattening and reproduction is strictly prohibited
- a written notification is given to the farmers about the applied measures on the holding
- analytical epidemiological research is carried out for the detection if possible of the source of infection and the dimensions of the spreading
- suspect animals are confiscated and their reproductive value is estimated
- confiscated animals are killed, sampled and forwarded to the incinerator for complete destruction
- frequent inspections of the affected units are then carried out by the Veterinary Services for the early detection of suspect or scrapie affected animals
- in case ovine animals are reared in the farm, the Veterinary Services include the farm in the list to provide it with ARR/ARR rams from the nucleus units as soon as such animals are available.

4.7.2.2. Summary table (provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL be adopted in May-June 2008)

Description	Estimated number	Details
Animals to be killed according to requirements of Annex VII, Point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:	13000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5000 sheep and• 8000 goats suspects expected
Animals to be genotyped according to requirements of Annex VII, Point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:		

4.7.2.2. Summary table (provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL NOT be adopted in May-June 2008)

Description	Estimated number	Details
Animals to be killed according to requirements of Annex VII, Point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:	<p>13000 suspects sheep and goats</p> <p>5000 sheep no ARR</p> <p>5000 Goats to be replaced</p> <p>30000 kids over 3 months</p> <p>12000 sheep and goats for total culling of estim. 100 flocks</p>	
Animals to be genotyped according to requirements of Annex VII, Point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:		

4.7.3. Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1. General description¹:

The PrP-genotyping of lambs in Cyprus will be continued also in 2009.

Aim of the programme is to identify all animals bearing at least 1 ARR allele, apply selective breeding for resistance in the flocks and increase the frequency of the ARR allele within the ovine population in Cyprus and achieve in 2009 the target that no other ovine animals than those bearing at least 1 ARR allele are present on scrapie infected holdings.

The Ministerial Order 545/2005 issued on the 2nd of December 2005 provides for the genotyping of all ovine animals over 35 days of age intended to remain in the flock for breeding purposes. It also provides for the Electronic Identification of the genotyped animals.

The Ministerial Order 44/2008 amending the Order 545/2005 provides after the 1st of July 2008 for exclusive use for breeding purposes only of ARR/ARR rams in all farms with ovine animals.

The breeding for resistance is compulsory for all flocks with ovine animals.

Since 2004 more than 350,000 ovine animals have been genotyped thanks to the financial contribution of the Community approved by the European Commission for that purpose.

The determination of the PrP-genotype of all the young ovine animals on the farms will provide the Veterinary Services and the farmers the possibility to select the right animals for breeding and for the substitution of the males and females with susceptible genotypes.

A small scale genotyping programme covering 30,000 animals and cofinanced by the European Union was applied in 2004. Flocks were selected according to the numbers of resistant rams received.

The aim of this selection was to identify as many ARR/ARR animals as possible so that they could be introduced in other flocks with scrapie. Because the capacity of the two nucleus units was relatively limited and the demand for ARR/ARR rams very high, the genotyping programme of 2004 was planned so to help in the direction of creating other private nucleus units. The identification of as many ARR/ARR rams as possible facilitated an exchange of these animals between the flocks. This exchange of rams between flocks helped to avoid possible inbreeding.

The 2005 programme was setup to cover 200,000 animals (almost the entire population). The 2006 programme was designed to cover 160000 animals and the 2007, 100000 animals (in total 460000 animals). Unfortunately, due to

¹ Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

complications in 2005 as a result of appeal of tenderers to the Tender's Revision Authority and due to the restrictions imposed following the FMD outbreak in Cyprus, the targets had to be revised and adapted.

The table below is presenting the results of the breed survey of the 2 main breeds in Cyprus which was carried out in 1998 in comparison to the results of the genotyping programmes of 2004 and 2005.

PIP Genotype	1998		1998		2004		2005	
	Chios breed		Local Breed		Chios and Chios X Local (selected flocks)		Chios and Chios X Local	
	N=145		N=171		N=32804		N=121 557	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ QQ ₁₃₁		97	50.3	86		8050	31.1	37787
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ RQ ₁₃₁		22	10.9	34		13697	31.6	38388
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ RR ₁₃₁		1	5.3	9		5085	10.2	12432
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ QK ₁₃₁	11	16	1.1	2	2.54	835	4.1	4974
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ RK ₁₃₁	0.7	1	0	0	2.14	704	1.8	2241
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ KK ₁₃₁	0.7	1	0	0	0.10	34	0.3	310
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ QH ₁₃₁	0	0	12.9	22	3.41	1123	4.9	5987
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ RH ₁₃₁	0	0	5.9	10	2.01	662	1.9	2321
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ HH ₁₃₁	0	0	1.1	2	0.26	85	0.5	576
AA ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ QQ ₁₃₁	1.4	2	2.9	5	1.48	488	2.2	2533
AT ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ QQ ₁₃₁	2.7	4	0.5	1	2.80	923	5.0	7344
TT ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ QQ ₁₃₁	0.7	1	0	0	0.15	51	0.5	569
AT ₁₃₈ RR ₁₃₄ RQ ₁₃₁					1.83	601	2.43	2951

The table below presents a comparison of the results of the campaigns between 2005 and the first months of 2008 and includes all samples collected from infected and suspect flocks.

An obvious improvement of the resistance in these flocks can be demonstrated and especially in the young animals examined in 2008, where almost all of them (98%) carry an ARR allele.

Genotype frequencies in infected flocks

Genotype	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
ARR/ARR	8757	11,36	13810	21,91	13993	39,65	6650	50,80
ARR/ARQ	25250	32,74	24592	39,02	14453	40,96	4568	34,89
ARR/ARH	1568	2,03	2077	3,29	1164	3,30	433	3,31
ARR/ARK	1536	1,99	1696	2,69	1165	3,30	416	3,18
ARR/AHQ	759	0,98	804	1,28	455	1,29	167	1,28
ARR/TRQ	2106	2,73	2303	3,65	1536	4,35	543	4,15
Total with 1 ARR allele	31217	40,48	31471	49,93	18772	53,20	6127	46,80
ARQ/ARQ	19980	25,91	8558	13,58	1476	4,18	146	1,12
ARQ/ARH	3688	4,80	2263	3,59	356	1,01	61	0,47
ARQ/ARK	3095	4,01	1192	1,89	170	0,48	27	0,21
ARQ/AHQ	1381	1,79	669	1,06	63	0,18	6	0,05
ARH/ARH	324	0,42	213	0,34	48	0,14	21	0,16
AHQ/ARK	86	0,11	44	0,07	10	0,03	0	0,00
AHQ/ARH	115	0,15	83	0,13	6	0,02	0	0,00
ARH/ARK	163	0,21	112	0,18	19	0,05	6	0,05
ARK/ARK	184	0,24	68	0,11	14	0,04	8	0,06
AHQ/AHQ	85	0,11	35	0,06	2	0,01	0	0,00
Total no ARR allele	29111	37,75	13237	21,00	2164	6,13	275	2,10

n total 2005= 77120
n total 2006= 63021
n total 2007= 35289
n total 2008= 13091

4.7.3.2. Summary table

Description	Estimated number	Details
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	80.000	Young animals (males and females) born in 2009 which will be examined in order to facilitate the selection of animals for replacement in the flocks.
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001		

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

5.2 Summary of the costs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. BSE testing⁴					
1.1 Rapid tests	Test: Biorad TeSeE	6500	8	68000	yes
2. Scrapie testing⁵					
2.1 Rapid tests	Test: Biorad TeSeE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 5000 Fallen stock * 10000 slaughtered for human consumption from infected Rooks * 13000 suspect animals 28000 tests		8	224000	yes
3. Discriminatory testing⁶					
3.1 Primary molecular tests	VLA hybrid WB	800	175	140000	yes

⁴ As referred in point 4.6.1

⁵ As referred in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3

⁶ As referred in point 4.6.4

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
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 ⁷		1600	7	11200	yes
4.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme ⁸		80.000	7	560000	yes
5. Compulsory Slaughter					
5.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001				25000	yes
5.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) VIII. bc adapted in May-June 2008)		19.600	110	1.430.000,00	Yes

⁷ As referred in points 4.6.5 and 4.7.2.2

⁸ As referred in point 4.7.5.2

<p>5.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL NOT be adopted in May-June 2008)</p>		<p>65000</p>	<p>110</p>	<p>7.150.000</p>	<p>yes</p>
<p>TOTAL(provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL be adopted in May-June 2008)</p>					
<p>TOTAL(provided amendment of Reg. (EC) No 999/2001 (as Reg 727/2007) WILL NOT be adopted in May-June 2008)</p>					
				<p>2.455.200,00</p>	<p>yes</p>
				<p>8.178.200,00</p>	<p>yes</p>