



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10611/2013

*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**

**Finland**

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

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

**Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSEs<sup>1</sup> as referred to in Article 1(c) and Annex III to Commission Decision 2008/425/EC**

**1. Identification of the programme**

Member State: Finland

Disease(s)<sup>2</sup>: BSE and scrapie

Year of implementation: 2013

Reference of this document: 986/21/2012

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): Kajsa Hakulin, phone +358.9.1605.2433, fax +358.9.1605.3338, e-mail kajsa.hakulin@mmm.fi

Date sent to the Commission: 24.4.2012 (modified 24.7.2012)

**2. Description of the programme**

The programme is aimed at monitoring the BSE and scrapie situation in the territory of Finland and eradicating positive cases as well as other animals which may have been infected.

The monitoring for BSE covers the target groups defined in Article 6 paragraph 1a of Regulation 999/2001, taking into consideration Commission Decision 2009/719/EC, as amended, whereby Finland is allowed to use a minimum age limit of 72 months in animals subject to normal slaughter and an age limit of 48 months in the other target groups.

The monitoring for scrapie covers the target groups defined in Annex III, Chapter A, part II, points 3 and 5, as well as Annex VII, Chapter A, points 3.3(c), 3.4(d) and 5(b)(ii) of Regulation 999/2001. As regards point 3 (ovine and caprine animals not slaughtered for human consumption) the sampling is exceeding the minimal requirements of Regulation 999/2001, in accordance with Commission Regulation 546/2006 where the national scrapie control programme of Finland is approved. According to the national control programme, all ovine and caprine animals above 18 months of age which die on farms in the cadaver collection area will be tested for TSE. However, since the policy of the Commission in the past years has been to pay a financial contribution only for the minimum sample size laid down in Reg.999/2001, only those tests are included in the tables in points 4.6.2. and 4.6.3..

---

<sup>1</sup> Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), Scrapie and Chronic Waste Disease (CWD).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

The monitoring is carried out using rapid tests for screening. Inconclusive and positive cases are submitted for confirmatory examination in accordance with Annex X to Regulation 999/2001. Where positive cases are found, eradication measures are implemented in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001 (see below).

The eradication measures for bovine animals cover:

- 1) Cohorts as defined in Regulation 999/2001,
- 2) Offspring born within two years prior to, or after, the clinical onset of BSE in female animals,
- 3) Other bovines from the same herd as a confirmed BSE case may also be killed if Evira (Finnish Food Safety Authority) decides that they are at risk of having BSE.

The eradication measures for ovine and caprine animals cover:

- 1) All ovine and caprine animals on farms where classical scrapie has been confirmed. If the infected animal has been introduced from another holding it may be decided, based on the history of the case, to kill the animals in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding where the case was confirmed.

Evira may decide not to cull animals at holdings with atypical scrapie. Such holdings will be placed under restrictions and all slaughtered or dead animals above 18 months of age will be tested for TSE.

- 2) Based on an epidemiological enquiry, animals on contact holdings where it is considered that these animals have been exposed to the infection.
- 3) In so far as they are identifiable, parents, and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny.

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

#### BSE

So far, only one BSE case has been recorded in Finland. That case was recorded in 2001, in a cow born in Finland in 1995.

OIE has officially recognized Finland's BSE status as category 1, negligible BSE risk.

#### Scrapie

In total, three outbreaks of classical scrapie and nine outbreaks of atypical scrapie have been confirmed in Finland as follows:

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 2002: | one outbreak of classical scrapie (two holdings, four cases in goats)    |
| 2004: | one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)        |
| 2005: | two outbreaks of classical scrapie (three holdings, four cases in goats) |

	one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)
2006:	two outbreaks of atypical scrapie (two holdings, two cases in sheep)
2007:	one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in sheep)
2008:	no outbreaks of scrapie
2009:	one outbreak of atypical scrapie (one holding, one case in a goat)
2010:	three outbreaks of atypical scrapie in sheep (three different holdings)
2011	no outbreaks of scrapie

In all outbreaks of classical scrapie, all sheep and goats on the infected farms have been destroyed. Contact farms have been traced and animals at risk have been destroyed.

In the outbreaks of atypical scrapie, all sheep and goats on the infected farms have been destroyed in the outbreaks in 2004, 2005, the first outbreak in 2006 and the outbreak in 2007. In the remaining outbreaks (2006, 2009 and 2010) Evira decided not to kill the remaining animals but to apply restrictions and intensified testing instead as laid down in Regulation 999/2001.

The Commission approved the national scrapie programme of Finland in 2004 by Regulation 1874/2003, which was later replaced by Regulation 546/2006. According to that programme, all dead-on-farm sheep and goats above 18 months of age in the cadaver collection area must be tested for TSE.

**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:**

Evira (Finnish Food Safety Authority)

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

The programme is applied in the whole territory of Finland.

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

All bovine, ovine and caprine holdings must be registered in the Central Database (Act on the Animal Identification System 238/2010)

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

All bovine animals must be identified and registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 and Commission Regulation (EC) 911/2004. Implementation rules have been given by a Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (1391/2006).

Ovine and caprine animals must be identified and registered in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004. Implementation rules have been given by a Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (469/2005, amended by 356/2008).

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

All animal TSEs, including BSE and scrapie, are officially notifiable in Finland, as laid down in Decision 1346/1995 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Any farmer or veterinarian must notify the competent authority of any signs compatible with TSE in an animal. Specific measures are laid down in the legislation for suspect cases of BSE in bovine animals and scrapie in ovine or caprine animals.

**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 <sup>3</sup>	13 000

---

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p. 1.

Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30 000
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	500
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	150
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50
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	

#### 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	100
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50
Others (specify)	

#### 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	5 (no compensation requested)



#### 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	5 (no compensation requested)
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100 (no compensation requested)

### 4.7. Eradication

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

##### 4.7.1.1. Description:

The eradication measures cover:

- 1) Cohorts as defined in Regulation 999/2001,
- 2) Offspring born within two years prior to, or after, the clinical onset of BSE in female animals,
- 3) Other bovines from the same herd as a confirmed BSE case are normally not killed, but in certain cases, where it is considered that these animals are at risk, it may be decided to kill them.

Animals that are killed and destroyed are fully compensated for their market value, as assessed by an independent expert. If property is destroyed based on orders from the competent authority, its value is fully compensated to the farmer. The competent authority may also decide to compensate for production losses, if the farmer gets his main income or a substantial part thereof from animal production.

##### 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:	10

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

##### 4.7.2.1. Description:

The eradication measures cover:

1) All ovine and caprine animals on farms where scrapie has been confirmed. If the infected animal has been introduced from another holding it may be decided, based on the history of the case, to kill the animals in the holding of origin in addition to, or instead of, the holding where the case was confirmed.

Evira may decide not to cull animals at holdings with atypical scrapie.

2) Based on an epidemiological enquiry, animals on contact holdings where it is considered that these animals have been exposed to the infection.

3) In so far as they are identifiable, parents, and in the case of females all embryos, ova and the last progeny.

Animals that are killed and destroyed are fully compensated for their market value, as assessed by an independent expert. If property is destroyed based on orders from the competent authority, its value is fully compensated to the farmer. The competent authority may also decide to compensate for production losses, if the farmer gets his main income or a substantial part thereof from animal production.

##### 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:	200
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001:	0

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

##### 4.7.3.1. General description<sup>4</sup>:

Finland does not have a breeding programme in place.

##### 4.7.3.2. Summary table

---

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

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	
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:

#### BSE monitoring

All bovines are screened by IDEXX BSE Scrapie test. The price of the test materials is 2.25 €/per test. The estimated personnel cost is 7.18 €/per test. The estimated total cost is 9.43 €/per test.

#### Scrapie monitoring

Each sample from ovine and caprine animals selected for monitoring is screened with IDEXX BSE Scrapie. The price of the test materials is 2.25 €/per test. The estimated personnel cost is 7.18 €/per test. The estimated total cost is 9.43 €/per test.

#### Compulsory slaughter and destruction

Each animal is compensated according to its market value, as assessed by an independent expert. The average market value of bovine animals is 1000 € and the average market value of sheep and goats is 200 €

### 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>
<b>1. BSE testing<sup>5</sup></b>					
<b>1.1. Rapid tests</b>	<b>Test: IDEXX BSE Scrapie test</b>	43 000	9.43	405490	yes
	<b>Test:</b>				
	<b>Test:</b>				
<b>2. Scrapie testing<sup>6</sup></b>					
<b>2.1. Rapid tests</b>	<b>Test: IDEXX BSE Scrapie test</b>	1000	9.43	9430	yes
	<b>Test:</b>				

<sup>5</sup> As referred to in point 4.6.1.

<sup>6</sup> As referred to in points 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

	Test:				
<b>3. Discriminatory testing<sup>7</sup></b>					
<b>3.1. Primary molecular tests</b>	Test:Immunoblot				no
	Test:				

---

<sup>7</sup> As referred to in point 4.6.4.

<b>4. Genotyping</b>						
<b>4.1.</b>	<b>Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Method</b> <b>Direct sequencing of the amplified PrP open reading frame</b>				no
<b>4.2.</b>	<b>Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Method</b>				no
<b>5. Compulsory Slaughter</b>						
<b>5.1.</b>	<b>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</b>		10	1000	10 000	yes
<b>5.2.</b>	<b>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</b>		200	200	40 000	yes
<i>TOTAL'</i>					464920	yes

<sup>8</sup> As referred to in points 4.6.5 and 4.7.2.2.

<sup>9</sup> As referred to in point 4.7.3.2.