

## Eradication: Final report for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies 2018

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

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ID: 20190429-B5DXJF8E

**Country code:** ES

### Reporting period

**From:** 2018

**To:** 2019

**Year of implementation:** 2018

## 1. Technical implementation of the programme

### **1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.**

BSE:

The epidemiological information included in this report does not fit completely with the financial information, which only contains the eligible animals for European co-financing

- The number of total outbreaks from 2000 to 31st December 2018 is 796.
- No positive animals have been confirmed from January 1st and December 31st of 2018 (based on sampling date).
- In the framework of the surveillance programme against BSE, 65.385 bovine animals have been investigated in 2018. The 99,18% of the investigated cattle (64.852 animals) belonged to the subpopulation of "dead or slaughtered animals not intended for human consumption".

Look at Annex I, Part A

Epidemiological data remarks:

- It has been observed a constant decrease of BSE outbreaks in Spain, when the highest decrease in 1997 when it reached a peak of 46% of decrease.
- The trend analysis for 2002-2018 temporal series shows a significant decrease for the complete series (Mantel test for trend  $p < 0,001$ ).
- When analysing the average age of the detected cases, it is observed that the average age has been

growing since the beginning of the surveillance; from 6.4 years to 16.4 years of last cases confirmed in 2017, with a maximum peak of 18.66 years age average in 2014.

- The reduction of the number of cases and the increase of the average age of positive animals show the effectiveness of the control measures implemented, taking into account that the population census has been maintained almost constantly through the time.
- The retrospectivity study of samples recovered during 2003-2010, subjected to discriminatory tests, showed that the prevalence of atypical strains in the 2003-2010 period stayed low and constant, appearing in old animals. Taking into account that the results were consistent with those obtained in other MMSS where the study was performed, it was strengthened the hypothesis that states that atypical BSE cases have a sporadic and spontaneous appearance.
- The favourable evolution of the epidemiological indicators lead Spain to apply for the recognition of negligible BSE risk OIE status, which was obtained in May 2016, and it has been maintained across 2018.

#### SCRAPIE:

A total of 30 outbreaks have been notified in 2018 (based on sampling date).

- The distribution of the outbreaks (index cases) by animal species from January 1st until December 31st is: 22 in sheep and 8 in goats.
- The characterization of each of the 30 outbreaks according to the scrapie type is: 19 classical cases and 11 atypical cases.
- The total number of positive animals in 2018 (index cases and secondary cases) was 379.
- In 2018 51.303 animals have been investigated, and the most important subpopulation for both, number of animals investigated and positive animals, was the “dead or slaughtered not intended for human consumption” subpopulation (22.525 investigated animals and 25 positive).
- The number of total outbreaks since year 2000 till 31st December 2018 is 539.

Look at Annex I, Part B

In 2015 a modification in the national database (RASVE) was performed to include all the sampling options derived from all the eradication options (together with their exceptions) allowed by the regulation.

### **1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.**

#### BSE:

The targets set in the approved surveillance programme have been achieved for all the different animal subpopulations, and no BSE positive case have been detected in 2018, therefore the progress in the disease eradication has been maintained.

Spain obtained the status recognition as BSE negligible risk country in the OIE general assembly in May 2016.

#### SCRAPIE:

After analysing the disease evolution it is observed that there is not a clear pattern.

Related to the sampling from Annex III of the 999/2001 regulation, the effort performed in the last years has led to reach the minimum sampling size set for sheep, because in point 2c) from Annex III, part II, it is set that “A Member State may choose to replace a maximum of 50 % of its minimum sample size of ovine and caprine animals slaughtered for human consumption set out in points (a) and (b) by testing dead ovine or caprine animals over the age of 18 months at the ratio of one to one and in addition to the minimum sample size set out in point 3”. Related to that point 3, the efforts show the progress in both species to achieve the objective.

The number of positive cases has been increased in contrast with the last years, due to huge size herds have been affected, in addition with the positive cases detected in herds that were under eradication measures due to outbreaks occurred in previous years.

About the genotyping as a fighting tool against classical scrapie in sheep, Spain has always supported the genetic selection as a measure against the disease to complement the eradication measures. By the first time, the most commonly detected genotype in animals included in scrapie resistant selection programme has been the ARR/ARR, however, the implementation of the breeding programme is still very low at national level. This affects the eradication possibilities, since applying the eradication through option 2 set in the EC Regulation 999/2001 is completely unfeasible in some cases. Its application implies the farmer to abandon the activity, so that, it is necessary to allow derogation of option 2 or to allow option 3.

### **1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.**

#### BSE:

Look at Annex I, Part A.

The disease evolution between 2000 and 2018 is shown in tables, graphics and maps, and also the specific situation for 2018. Epidemiological information is included and it contains samples that are not eligible for co-financing and that is why these samples are not included in point 3 (FINANCIAL DATA - REIMBURSEMENT CLAIM).

**SCRAPIE:**

Look at Annex I, Part B.

The disease evolution between 2000 and 2018 is shown in tables, graphics and maps, and also the specific situation for 2018. Epidemiological information is included and it contains samples that are not eligible for co-financing and that is why these samples are not included in point 3 (FINANCIAL DATA - REIMBURSEMENT CLAIM).

- Table A (part 2.Tables for TSE monitoring outcome of the year), related to scrapie, shows the number of total positive cases detected in 2018: outbreaks (index cases) + secondary cases (not index cases).

Look at Annex I, table B.3.

OVINE: Total Cases = 288; classical = 279 (13 index cases + 266 not index cases); atypical = 9 (9 index cases)

CAPRINE: Total Cases = 91; classical = 89 (6 index cases + 83 not index cases); atypical = 2 (2 index cases)

- Tables B, C & D of the following part 2 (Tables for TSE monitoring outcome of the year) show the epidemiological information related to the NUMBER OF TESTS PERFORMED, containing tests that are not eligible for co-financing, however these not eligible tests are not included in point 3 (FINANCIAL DATA - REIMBURSEMENT CLAIM)

-Table B: In bovine a total of 65.385 animals have been analysed, which corresponds to 65.382 tests performed in the authorized regional labs and 15 assays performed in the NRL for suspected animals and confirmatory rapid tests. Therefore, in this Table B in addition to the tests performed on eligible animals, there have been included the tests performed on healthy slaughtered bovine animals from Spain (born before 01/01/2001 and coming from flocks with a BSE historical case); and tests on risk bovine populations that are not eligible for co-financing due to age. These tests are not included in Point 3 (FINANCIAL DATA - REIMBURSEMENT CLAIM).

For the 65.397 BOVINE TESTS PERFORMED, it is requested CO-FINANCING for 65.176 rapid tests.

-Tables C & D: Contain all the tests performed in the different subpopulations. Tests that are not eligible for co-financing are not included in point 3 (FINANCIAL DATA - REIMBURSEMENT CLAIM).

From a total of 29.926 ovine rapid tests performed, it is requested for co-financing 25.358 tests.

From a total of 21.377 caprine rapid tests have been performed, it is requested for co-financing 16.480 tests.

## 2. Tables for TSE monitoring outcome of the year

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).

NB: the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is thereafter quoted as the TSE Regulation.

**Table A**

	Total positive cases detected during the implementing period		
	Classical cases	Atypical cases	Unknown
TSE	0	0	0
Scrapie (ovine animals)	279		9
Scrapie (caprine animals)	89		2

**Table B**

RAPID TESTS ON BOVINE ANIMALS		
	Age limit applied (in months)	Number of tests cases
Risk bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	65,172
Risk bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	24	0
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	72	196
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	30	14
Suspect animals and confirmatory tests		15
<b>Total</b>		<b>65,397</b>

**Table C**

Population of ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram in the Member State

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RAPID TESTS ON OVINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals	8,660
Dead ovine animals	12,173
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	8,180
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	906
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	7
<b>Total number of tests</b>	<b>29,926</b>

**Table D**

Population of goats which have already kidded and goats mated in the Member State

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RAPID TESTS ON CAPRINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals	9,374
Dead caprine animals	10,352
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	1,438
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	213
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	0
<b>Total number of tests</b>	<b>21,377</b>

**Table E**

Confirmatory and discriminatory tests	
	Number of tests
Confirmatory tests other than rapid tests on bovine animals	3
Confirmatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	739
Discriminatory tests on bovine animals	0
Discriminatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	369
<b>Total number of confirmatory tests</b>	<b>742</b>
<b>Total number of discriminatory tests</b>	<b>369</b>

**Table F**

Genotyping tests	
	Number of tests
Positive TSE case	282
Randomly selected ovine animals	0
Animals in scrapie infected flocks	19,203
Breeding programme - ewes	61,281
Breeding programme - rams	18,988
<b>Total of number of tests</b>	<b>99,754</b>

**Table G**

COMPENSATION FOR ANIMALS In the context of suspicion, control and eradication of TSEs	
	Number of animals compensated
Animals culled and destroyed	
Bovine animals	0
Ovine animals	0

Caprine animals		0
Animals slaughtered	<b>Number of animals compensated</b>	
Ovine animals		2,425
Caprine animals		876
<b>Total Bovine</b>		0
<b>Total Ovine + Caprine</b>		3,301

## COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

No special comments to add