



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10657/2013

*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**

**Sweden**

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

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

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.21

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state : SVERIGE

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) :

### Description of the programme

Animals from all counties in Sweden are sampled. The programme is applied in accordance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001.

#### Cattle

The estimated number of cattle foreseen to be sampled divided into categories is:

- All cattle over 72 months of age in normal slaughter
- All emergency slaughter and sick animals rejected from healthy slaughter (over 48 months of age)
- All fallen stock over 48 months of age
- All animals with clinical signs of TSE

#### Goat

The goat population in Sweden is very small, and mainly not used for human consumption. The estimated number of goats foreseen to be sampled is:

- All fallen stock above 18 months
- All animals with clinical signs of a TSE

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## Sheep

The Swedish National Scrapie control programme (1874/2003/EC), was approved by the Commission the 24 October 2003.

- Due to this programme all fallen stock above 18 months shall be tested which is now over 7000 carcasses per year. As Sweden now is fulfilling the requirements for a country free of Scrapie we are planning to apply for a change in our national Scrapie control program to reduce the number of sampled sheep to the 1500 required by regulation no 999/2001(EC).
- All animals with clinical signs of a TSE
- Sweden is applying the derogation provided for in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 c regarding atypical scrapie. Those herds are put under restrictions for 2 breeding years following the detection of the case. This includes movement restrictions: no animals are allowed to leave the herd for other purpose than direct slaughter. All animals shall be identified. All animals more than 18 months slaughtered for human consumption or dead at farm, approximately 70, shall be tested.
- Genotyping is performed in 100 randomly selected animals every year and in animals that are TSE-positive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

No case of classical BSE have been found in Sweden. Since 30 may 2008 Sweden is classified by the OIE as a country having a negligible risk for BSE in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.3.13.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

One case of atypical H-type BSE was been recorded in Sweden in 2006. One single case of classical scrapie was found in 1986. Cases of atypical scrapie occur and so far all of these has been of the type NOR98. All dead or killed sheep (not for human consumption) are tested and since 2003 between 1 and 8 cases have been found every year. Sweden fullfills the requirements for scrapie freedom both on historical and surveillance basis.

From 1st of January 1986, the use of any fallen stock and diseased parts of slaughtered animals was officially banned in any feeding stuff including MBM to other animals than fur and zoo animals. Since 1987 more than 95% of the bovine compound feeding stuff for ruminants no longer contained MBM as a result of a voluntary decision by the industry. Feeding MBM to dairy cows was prohibited by the above-mentioned decision in 1986. The use of ruminant material for feeding ruminants was officially banned in Sweden in 1991. In 1995, as a result of the Swedish accession to the EU, the ban was extended to include material of mammalian origin.

The import of live ruminants to Sweden is limited and consists mainly of breeding animals.

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## 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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Swedish Board of Agriculture

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme applies to the whole country. Regarding samples taken from fallen stock animals from all counties of Sweden are sampled. In remote areas, in the northwestern part of the country, it is allowed to bury carcasses.

The number of cattle in these areas represents only about 2.3 % of the total bovine population in the country.

To increase the number of sheep and goat sent in to rendering plants the Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) pays the fee for collection and destruction of fallen stock of sheep and goats over 18 month of age. In the northwestern parts of Sweden, where burying of animal waste is allowed, the owner can submit the skull direct to the NVI. The SBA bear the expenses for analyses.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to national legislation every keeper of cattle, sheep and goat has to register the holding at the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Every holding is given a number consisting of the country code, SE, followed by a six-digit number. Information concerning all holding numbers is stored in a computerized register. The national legislation concerning the system for identification and registration is "Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:12) om märkning och registrering av nötkreatur", "Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:13) om märkning och registrering av svin" and in Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:14 om märkning och registrering av får och getter

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## 4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

All bovine animals have to be marked with a unique identification number. Calves must be marked with ear tags with a unique identification number within 20 days after birth. All ear tags are marked with: SE, number of the holding of birth, individual identification number and control digit.

The Swedish identification and registration system of bovine animals consists of a central database which was approved by the commission on the first of November 1999 (Commission Decision 99/693/EC), holders are obliged to report events in the herd within seven days. In addition to the database the registration system consists of unique identification numbers of all animals, this number includes the holding number of the herd of origin, the individual identification number and a control digit. Every animal holder is also obliged to keep an updated farm register, in which they shall register information about birth and deaths, the sex of the animals, information about animals added to the herd including information about the origin of these animals and information about animals leaving the herd and their destination. The information shall be recorded on the same day as the event.

Sheep and goats: An updated system for identification and registration of sheep and goats was implemented in July 2005. All sheep and goats have to be marked with an ear tag with an identification number consisting of the country code (SE), the holding number of the herd of origin and a 5 digit individual number before 6 months of age. For animals intended for slaughter before the age of 12 months, one ear tag is sufficient.

The national legislation concerning the system for identification and registration is "Statens Jordbruksverk föreskrifter (SJVFS 2007:14) om märkning och registrering av får och getter". This legislation is revised in compliance with the EG legislation 21/2004. All bovine animals have to be marked with a unique identification number. Calves must be marked with ear tags with a unique identification number within 20 days after birth. All ear tags are marked with: SE, number of the holding of birth, individual identification number and control digit.

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legislation is revised in compliance with the EG legislation 21/2004.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All TSE's are compulsory notifiable on clinical suspicion according to Swedish legislation, the act of epizootic diseases, epizootilagen (1999:657). All holders of animals are obliged to report every suspect case of TSE to a veterinarian, and the veterinarian is obliged to report to the authorities. 48

## 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	12 000	12 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	72	50 000	50 000	
Other please specify here				<b>X</b>
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

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## 4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

297 000

	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	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	7 600	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
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	50	
Other please specify here		X
	<b>Add a new row</b>	

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## 4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

10 000

	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	50	
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, Part II, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
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
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

## 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	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	5

## 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	0	



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

## 4.7 Eradication

### 4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Description: If a BSE case is confirmed the procedure set out in regulation (EC) 999/2001 is followed. The herd of origin is put under restrictions and investigated for possible sources of contamination; cohort animals are traced and culled. If the case is found at a slaughterhouse all parts of the body will be destroyed as well as the carcass before and two carcasses after the infected animal. The case will be reported to the EU

#### 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	0	

### 4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

#### 4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Description: If scrapie is confirmed the case will be traced back to the farm and restrictions concerning moving animals are immediately put on the herd. An epidemiological investigation is performed. Contact herds will be traced. In such case the whole herd will be stamped out and animals in appropriate age category will be examined for scrapie. Positive animals will be genotyped. Following the revision of the rules for eradication of TSE in small ruminants Sweden will use the possibility not to cull the herds were NOR 98 has been found and instead put them under movement restrictions and extended monitoring. We will also perform genotyping of about 20 of the animals from these herds either from fallen stock or animals sent to slaughter.

#### 4.7.2.2 Summary table

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	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	0	
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	0	

## 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) :

Sweden has no breeding programme for resistance to TSE in Sheep

### 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):

It is difficult to foresee the costs for the slaughter as we don't know the volumes for 2013 yet. WE have choosen to calculate with the same volume and price as for 2012 even though we expect the volume of samples demanded for 2012 will be lower following the EFSA statement on this matter and decreased volumes will probably make the cost per test higher.

For rapid tests from the slaughterhouses a private laboratory is contracted in competition with other labs. Analyses from fallen stock and animals killed not for human consumption is performed at the NRL. The used unit cost is what the Swedish board of agriculture actually pay for the tests to the laboratories.

For details, see attachment

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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	12 000	32.78	393,360	yes	X
1.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdCheck	50 000	8.76	438,000	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 Sheep/Goat	7 650	32.78	250,767	yes	X
2.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen	50	8.76	438	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	Immunoblotting	0	117.78	0	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunoblotting	5	117.78	588.9 yes	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)</b>					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
4.1. Primary molecular tests	0	0	0	0 yes	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>5. Genotyping</b>					
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)	genotyping on blood	100	13.89	1389 yes	X
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)	genotyping on brain tissue	5	111.11	555.55 yes	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
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)	nr	0	0	0 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					

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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 4712)	nr	0	0	0	0 yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
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)	nr	0	0	0	0 yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
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)	nr	0	0	0	0 yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>				1 085 098,45 €		

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## Attachments

### IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

Calculated costs to be paid by the Swedish board of agriculture for the TSEsurveillances 2013

dnr 33-4507/12

SEK/Euro

9

		laboratory	number	á-price SEK	Euro	Sum SEK	Euro
bovine	destruction	SVA(biorad)	12.000	295,00	32,78	3.540.000,00	393.333,33
	from slaughter	Eurofins(idexx)	50.000	78,80	8,76	3.940.000,00	437.777,78
tot			62.000	120,65	13,41	7.480.000,00	831.111,11
ovine	destruction	SVA	7.600	295,00	32,78	2.242.000,00	249.111,11
	slaughter(atypical scrapie)	Eurofins	50				
caprine	destruction	SVA	50	295,00	32,78	14.750,00	1.638,89
genotyping blood	surveillance	SVA	100	125,00	13,89	12.500,00	1.388,89
genotyping brain tissue	atypical scrapie cases	SVA	5	1.000,00	111,11	5.000,00	555,56
			105			17.500,00	
primary molecular test			5	1.060,00	117,78	5.300,00	588,89
<b>Costs not direct related to analyses.</b>							
cost for collection, sampling and destruction of dead sheep and goat above 18 months			7.000			5.500.000,00	611.111,11
administration of TSEsurveillance at SBA						1.570.000,00	174.444,44
<b>Total cost</b>						<b>16.829.550,00</b>	<b>1.869.950,00</b>