



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

SANCO/12984/2010

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

Monitoring and eradication programme of TSE, BSE and scrapie

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

The Netherlands

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : ANNEX 3

Submission number	1272537051781-284
Submission date	29/04/2010 12:30:52
1. Identification of the programme	
Country Geographical English Name	Netherlands
Disease	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies
Requestperiod From	2011
Requestperiod To	2011
1.1 Contact	
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2. Description of the programme

Monitoring BSE/TSE in accordance with annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC: including for bovine animals all healthy slaughtered animals over 48 months, fallen stock over 48 months, emergency slaughter over 48 months (animals killed for emergency reasons outside the slaughterhouse under supervision of a practitioner and animals slaughtered at an emergency/sanitary slaughterhouse for sanitary reasons) and for ovine and caprine animals a random sample in accordance with annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC of healthy slaughtered animals over 18 months and fallen stock over 18 months;

Discriminatory testing in accordance with annex X of Regulation 999/2001/EC;

Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals in accordance with annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC;

Eradication of BSE in affected bovine herds in accordance with annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC;

Eradication of TSE in affected ovine and caprine herds in accordance with annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC. The killing and destruction of ovine and caprine animals with the exception of genetically resistant animals as set out in annex VII point 2.(b) (ii);

Breeding programme for resistance to TSE in sheep as established in Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001/EC.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

Both BSE in bovines and TSE's in small ruminants are endemic in the Netherlands.

4. Measures included in the programme

4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departements responsible for implementing the programme

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
Department of Food, Animals and Consumer Affairs

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

The programmes are applicable to the entire country.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

Bovine, ovine and caprine animals:
System in accordance with 92/102/EC article 3, paragraph 1, (a) until 7 July 2005. After this date a system in accordance with 21/2004/EC, article 7, paragraph 1.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

Bovine animals:
System in accordance with 1760/2000/EC, article 4. Mandatory identification however is foreseen within three working days (paragraph 2).
Ovine and caprine animals:
System in accordance with 92/102/EC, article 5, paragraph 3 until 7 July 2005. After this date a system for the identification of new born lambs in accordance with 21/2004/EC, article 4, paragraph 2, (a) and (b).

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

Notification of both BSE in bovine animals and TSE's in small ruminants is mandatory for veterinarians and owners in accordance with article 15 of the Dutch Animal Health and Welfare Act.

4.6 Monitoring	
4.6.1 Monitoring in bovine animals	
Description	Nbr
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	48,200
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	360,000
Other please specify here	
Sum:	408,200

4.6.2 Monitoring in ovine animals	
Description	Nbr
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	30
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 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Other please specify here	
Sum:	20,030

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals	
Description	Nbr
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	750
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 III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Other please specify here	
Sum:	850

4.6.4 Discriminatory tests	
Description	Nbr
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Sum:	0

4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals	
Description	Nbr
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	35
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	165
Sum:	200

4.7 Eradication
4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case
4.7.1.1 Description
<p>Negative test-results will be reported on the day of testing by e-mail to The Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (VWA) in the region where the samples were collected. A positive test result (by the rapid BSE-test) will be reported to the Chief Veterinary Officer and the director of the VWA</p> <p>Confirmation of samples of animals diagnosed positive by the rapid BSE-test will be done by histopathology and immunohistochemistry on the obex half that was fixed in formalin. The Central Veterinary Institute (CVI-Lelystad), will perform these confirmatory tests. In case of severe sample autolysis, when histology is not feasible, samples will be diagnosed by another EC-evaluated and accredited rapid BSE-testing method.</p> <p>When a rapid test turns out positive, the animal is declared 'suspect'. In case the sample originates from a slaughtered animal, the carcass and all other parts of the animal stay under restriction, or they are treated as SRM. Furthermore the farm of origin is placed under official supervision with the consequence no animal or animal product may enter or leave the farm.</p> <p>When a confirmation turns out positive, the director of CVI-Lelystad will inform the Chief Veterinary Officer and the director of the VWA. When still remaining, the carcass and other parts of the animal are treated as SRM. Furthermore, measurements will be taken in accordance with those described for BSE-cases in the BSE-protocol (tracing and testing of family group, birth cohort, if applicable feed cohort).</p>

4.7.1.2 Summary table	
Description	Nbr
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3
Sum:	3

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case
4.7.2.1 Description
<p>Identification of risk animals in accordance with annex VII, point 1 (b). Genotyping of all sheep with unknown genotypes. Killing and destruction of all TSE-sensitive animals. Sampling for rapid testing in accordance with Annex III, part II, point 4. The affected holding will stay under supervision for a period as set out in Annex VII point 6.</p>

4.7.2.2 Summary table	
Description	Nbr
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	165
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	35
Sum:	200

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep
4.7.3.1 General description
<p>Voluntary breeding programmes</p> <p>The government has asked the PVV to set out the rules for voluntary breeding programmes according Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. Breeding organisations can apply for admission when they can match the requirements described in this Regulation. In the Netherlands a (recognised) breeding organisation can apply for admission of a TSE-breeding programme. The goal of the</p>

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

breeding programme is to increase the frequency of the ARR allele within the sheep flock, while reducing the prevalence of those alleles which have been shown to contribute to susceptibility to TSEs. The admission can be provided at 4 different levels. In Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 only level I and II are formulated. Besides these 2 levels the PVV formulated 2 specific national levels especially for rare breeds with a high percentage of VRQ alleles in the population. This concerns level III (there are no VRQ ewes and rams within the flock) and level IV (No VRQ rams may be used for breeding within the flock).

Within this voluntary breeding programme all animals of the flocks are individually identified and all genotyped at the start and registered in the databank of GD (Animal Health Service). Most flocks are controlled by the GD. And this system is audited by VWA (Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority). An other part is controlled by PVV.

Progress

In the Netherlands 1134 flocks are recognised as TSE-resistant: level 1. We can conclude that ram selection has produced a significant rise in the frequency of the ARR allele in the Dutch sheep population. In 2009 the ARR allele frequency increased to 61,4%. We observed a reduction in the presence of the ARQ allele. No significant trends are observed for the ARH, AHQ and VRQ alleles. Our goal is to reach a frequency of 80% ARR/ARR.

In the Netherlands only a small part of the flocks are of high genetic merit (approximately 10%). We would like to expand the Dutch breeding programme to flocks kept for commercial production. To stimulate this, we would like to ask the Commission if genotyping of rams of these flocks can be seen as participating in a breeding programme. When this is possible these farmers can get subsidy for these tests.

4.7.3.2 Summary table	
Description	Nbr
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	2,500
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	5,000
Sum:	7,500

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

Bovine animals

Monitoring costs are based on a protocol that includes the execution of rapid tests on bovine animals at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by private laboratories (tests performed on "emergency slaughter" and "normal slaughter"- samples). The average unitary costs include:

Specification unitary costs BSE-testing: Costs per unit

- Testkit € 3,79
- Materials € 0,54
- Handling & Logistics € 3,88
- TOTAL costs per unit € 8,21

Bovine, ovine, caprine animals

Monitoring costs are based on a protocol that includes:

- the rapid tests on bovine animals at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by CVI-Lelystad (tests performed on "fallen stock"- samples);
- the rapid tests on ovine and caprine at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by CVI-Lelystad (all tests).

The unitary costs include:

Specification unitary costs TSE-testing: Costs per unit

- Testkit € 5,00
- Materials € 6,50
- Handling & Logistics € 13,50
- TOTAL costs per unit € 25,00

Genotype tests

Genotyping costs are based on a protocol that includes genotype testing at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by CVI-Lelystad and GD Deventer.

5.2 Summary of costs

5.2 Summary of costs					
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Rapid tests	BSE tests	408,200	9	3,743,194	yes
Rapid tests	TSE tests	20,030	37	739,508	yes
Primary molecular tests	primary molecular tests	0	125	0	yes
4.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	genotype tests	200	9	1,860	yes
4.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme	genotype test	7,500	2,804	21,030,000	yes
5.1 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	bovine animals	3	1,006	3,019	yes
5.2 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	ovine and caprine animals	35	179	6,281	yes
		Sum:	435,968	25,523,862	
		Sum:	435,968	Sum:	25,523,862