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HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10400/2009

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

## **Monitoring and eradication programme of TSE, BSE and scrapie**

**Approved\* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC**

**United Kingdom**

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

## ANNEX III

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSEs<sup>1</sup> as referred to in Article 1(c)

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: UNITED KINGDOM (Great Britain)

Disease(s)<sup>2</sup>: TSE

Year of implementation: 2010

Reference of this document: CUL 371

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Date sent to the Commission: April 2009

2. Description of the programme

Epidemiological Surveillance and Eradication as required by Commission Decision 999/2001 as amended.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

**BSE**

The number of cases of BSE in GB fell by 38 % from 53 in 2007 to 33 in 2008. 22 (66%) of these cases were born before 1 August 1996, the date the UK's reinforced feed ban (on feeding mammalian meat and bone meal to farmed livestock) is considered effective.

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<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 estimated prevalence of BSE infection in successive birth cohorts born after July 1996 is declining exponentially. In May 2008, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) agreed that the UK could be considered as a country with “controlled risk” for BSE.

### **Classical Scrapie**

Very few cases of classical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance in sheep and goats in GB in 2008.

The incidence rate of classical scrapie in sheep through active surveillance of fallen stock and animals slaughtered for human consumption (abattoir survey) in GB fell from 0.19% in 2005 to 0.03% in 2008.

The estimated prevalence of classical scrapie in the GB sheep population based on the results of the abattoir survey showed a significant decline between 2005 (0.52%) and 2006 and is now approximately 0.10%.

The incidence rate of classical scrapie in goats through active surveillance of fallen stock in GB in recent years has been approximately 0.20% but all cases since 2005 have been detected in 5 herds, two of which were culled in 2008.

### **Atypical Scrapie**

No cases of atypical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance in sheep and goats in GB in 2008.

The incidence rate of atypical scrapie in sheep through active surveillance of fallen stock and animals slaughtered for human consumption in GB has remained relatively constant (approximately 0.07%) since 2002.

Atypical scrapie has not been detected in goats in GB.

### **TSEs in Deer**

No cases of TSE were detected in a survey of approximately 600 wild red deer and 600 farmed red deer tested in GB between 2007 and 2009.

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:**

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) representing The Scottish Government, Rural Directorate and Welsh Assembly Government, Department of Sustainability and Rural Development (WAG DSRD).

4.2. **Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied:**  
Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales)

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

All agricultural holdings in Great Britain are allocated a unique holding number known as a "County, Parish and Holding" (CPH) number. On request for a CPH number the Customer Registration team of the Rural Payments Agency will clarify the County and associated Parish number for the land in the Rural Land Register. The next sequential Agricultural Holding number for that County: Parish is then allocated by the RITA computer system and the customer is informed in writing. The information is then transmitted electronically to the UK's Animal Health Agency (AH) and other systems falling under the Defra umbrella.

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

THE CATTLE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Council Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 establishes a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals. The EU Regulations are enforced in GB through the Cattle Identification Regulations 2007.

To ensure traceability is achieved, cattle are required to be correctly identified in accordance with the above legislation. There are four elements in the cattle identification system in Great Britain as follows: -

- Tagging
- Farm records

- Passports
- Cattle Tracing System (CTS)

### **Tagging**

- Cattle born after 1 January 1998 must have a Defra approved ear tag in each ear (double tagging), each tag must have the same unique number. Cattle born after 1 July 2000 must be identified by all numeric tags
- Animals born or imported into Great Britain before 1 January 1998 may continue to be identified by a single tag.
- All cattle must be tagged within 20 days of birth. In the case of dairy animals at least one of the tags must be fitted within 36 hours of birth.
- Animals imported from third countries must be retagged in each ear within 15 days of import.

### **Farm Records**

- The Register may be paper or computer based and must record details of births, deaths and movements on to and off the holding.
- Registers must be retained by farms for 10 years and 3 years in any other case (e.g. markets) from the end of the calendar year in which the last entry was made.
- Register must be completed within the following deadlines:
  - 36 hours in the case of movements on or off a holding
  - 7 days for the birth of a dairy animal
  - 7 days for death
  - 36 hours of replacing ear tags

### **Passports**

- All cattle born in or imported into Great Britain since 1 July 1996 must have a cattle passport.
- Applications for cattle passports must be made to the BCMS within 15 days of tagging (for animals born on or after 1<sup>st</sup> October 1998), applications for animals born from 1 January 2000 must be within 7 days of tagging.
- Calves under 28 days may move twice without a full cattle passport, on a calf passport.
- Cattle imported from outside the European Union must apply for a cattle passport within 15 days of tagging.

- Cattle from another Member State, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man must apply for a GB cattle passport within 15 days of arrival at the holding of destination.
- Passports must accompany the animal in all movements.

#### **The Cattle Tracing System**

- The Cattle Tracing System (CTS), run by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS), was launched on 28 September 1998. The CTS is a computer-based system, which registers all cattle in Great Britain and records all their movements from birth to death.

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

The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

[http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/pdf/uksi\\_20083295\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/pdf/uksi_20083295_en.pdf)

The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (SSI 2006/530) (as amended)

<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2006/20060530.htm>

The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Wales) Regulations 2008 (WSI 2008/3154) (W.252)

[http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/wales/wsi2008/pdf/wsi\\_20083154\\_mi.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/wales/wsi2008/pdf/wsi_20083154_mi.pdf)

## 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>	175,000
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	400,000
Others Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 - Testing of BSE Cohorts	100

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

#### 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	10,100
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10,100
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	400
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1,400
Others (specify other animal species referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part III of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (Specify separately each species))	

#### 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	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	700
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.3(c) of	



Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200
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	40

#### 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	53
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600

### 4.7. Eradication

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

##### 4.7.1.1. Description:

In GB measures following the confirmation of a BSE in a bovine animal include veterinary enquiry and investigation, the culling of progeny born within 2 years prior to, or after, clinical onset of disease and identification and culling of cohorts born on or after 1 August 1996 of BSE positive animals born on or after 1 August 1995. Cohorts are sampled and tested. Culled offspring and cohorts are completely destroyed.

##### 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:	110

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

##### 4.7.2.1. Description:

Following confirmation of a case of classical scrapie case we kill and destroy genetically susceptible animals, embryos and ova in accordance with point 2.3(b)(ii) of Chapter A of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No.999/2001. Following confirmation of a case of atypical scrapie case we apply measures in accordance with point 5(b) of Chapter A of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No.999/2001.

##### 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:	4,400
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001:	18,051

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

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

The Government's voluntary breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep in Great Britain closed in March 2009.

##### 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) No 999/2001	

<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.

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:

Rapid testing of animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part 1, points 2 (Monitoring in animals slaughtered for human consumption), of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 is carried out by various approved private laboratories. For reasons of commercial confidentiality these cannot disclose details of their screening costs. However, they will provide or have provided details of their average screening costs (in Euros). They also provide a written guarantee that

1. the screening process (including packaging transport) exceeds 5 Euros;
2. the price will be auditable; and
3. that they will make invoices available to European Commission and Competent Authority auditors on request and answer any questions.

The private laboratories cost of €7.98 relates to average screening costs declared by one laboratory in 2009. This information is provided in strictest confidence and must on no account be disclosed.

The VLA costs are calculated on the same basis but averaged over the year. The VLA costs are also commercially confidential.

### 5.2. Summary of the costs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
<b>1. BSE testing<sup>5</sup></b>					
<b>1.1. Rapid tests</b>					
<b>VLA</b>	Test: Biorad	175,100	€33.25	€5,822,075.00	YES
<b>Private Laboratories</b>	Test: Biorad	400,000	€7.98	€3,192,000.00	YES
<b>2. Scrapie testing<sup>6</sup></b>					

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

2.1.	Rapid tests							
	VLA: Sheep Fallen Stock Survey- Annex III Ch A Part 2, point 3	Test: Biorad	10,100	€77.07	€778,407.00	YES		
	VLA: Sheep Abattoir Survey - Annex III Ch A Part 2, point 2a	Test: Biorad	10,100	€80.59	€813,959.00	YES		
	VLA: CSFS Initial Cull (Sheep)- Referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, Point 2	Test: Biorad	200	€80.59	€16,118.00	YES		
	VLA: CSFS Annual Cull (Sheep) - Referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 3.3 c / 3.4 d	Test: Biorad	200	€80.59	€16,118.00	YES		
	VLA: CSFS Fallen Stock (sheep) - Referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 3.3 c / 3.4 d	Test: Biorad	1,400	€77.07	€107,898.00	YES		
	VLA: Goat Fallen Stock Survey- Annex III Ch A Part 2, point 3	Test: Biorad	700	€77.07	€53,949.00	YES		
	VLA: CSFS Fallen Stock (Goats) - Referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 3.3 c / 3.4 d	Test: Biorad	200	€77.07	€15,414.00	YES		
3.	Discriminatory testing <sup>7</sup>							
3.1.	Primary molecular tests	Test:	40	€4,149.03	€165,961.20	YES		

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As referred to in points 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.  
As referred to in point 4.6.4.

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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 <sup>8</sup>	Method: VLA – The prion protein genotype for the codons 136, 154, and 171 carried out in a random sample of 600 animals and each TSE positive sheep.	53 X €56.92 600 X €33.51 Total Units = 653	Average Unit Cost = €35.41	Total costs = €23,122.76	YES
4.2.	Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme <sup>9</sup>	Method	18,051	Average Unit Cost = €8.68	Total costs = €156,682.68	
5. Compulsory Slaughter						
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	Estimate 110 animals slaughtered in 2010	110	1523.40€	Total compensation estimated as €167,574.00 X 50% = 83,787€	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		4,400	Average Unit Cost = €169.00	Total costs = €743,600.00	YES
TOTAL'					€12,072,878.64	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.

## ANNEX III

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSEs<sup>1</sup> as referred to in Article 1(c)

### **1. Identification of the programme**

Member State: United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)  
Disease(s)<sup>2</sup>: Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies  
Year of implementation: 2010  
Reference of this document: DA2-08-5555  
Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): Kate Davey, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Dundonald House,  
Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, BT4 3SB  
Telephone: 028 9052 4408 Email: Kate.Davey@dardni.gov.uk  
Date sent to the Commission: April 2009

### **2. Description of the programme**

Epidemiological Surveillance and Eradication as required by Commission Decision 999/2001 as amended

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

#### BSE

<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), Scrapie and Chronic Waste Disease (CWD)

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 number of cases in Northern Ireland fell by 71% from 14 cases in 2007 to 4 in 2008. Of these 4 cases three were born after 1 August 1996, the date the UK's reinforced feed ban on feeding mammalian meat and bonemeal to farmed livestock is considered effective. In May 2008 the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) agreed that the UK could be considered as a country with "controlled risk" for BSE.

#### Classical Scrapie

No cases of classical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance of sheep and goats in Northern Ireland in 2008.

There was only one classical scrapie positive sheep in 2008 in Northern Ireland out of a total of 2079 sheep tested under the active surveillance programme for fallen sheep, sheep slaughtered for human consumption (abattoir survey) and fallen sheep in scrapie monitored flocks. The positive case was in the fallen sheep category.

No classical scrapie has been detected through active surveillance of fallen goats in Northern Ireland.

#### Atypical scrapie

No cases of Atypical scrapie were detected through passive surveillance in sheep and goats in Northern Ireland in 2008.

There were only 2 cases of Atypical scrapie in 2008 in Northern Ireland out of a total of 2079 sheep tested under the active surveillance programme for fallen sheep, sheep slaughtered for human consumption (abattoir survey) and fallen sheep in scrapie monitored flocks.

Atypical scrapie has never been detected in goats in Northern Ireland.

#### TSEs in Deer

No cases of TSEs were detected in a survey of fallen deer between 2007 and 2009 in Northern Ireland.

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:**

In Northern Ireland the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)

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

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

All cattle herds in Northern Ireland are Registered with DARD and each herd is allocated a unique herd number. This information is held on the DARD Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS) database.

All sheep flocks and goat herds are registered with DARD and are allocated a unique flock/herd number. This information is held on the DARD database Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS).

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

In Northern Ireland, under the Cattle Identification (No 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998, the Cattle Identification (Notification of Births, Deaths and Movements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999, the Cattle Identification (Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998 and the Identification and Notification of Cattle Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 herdkeeper are required to individually identify each bovine animal in the herd with an approved ear tag bearing an individual number applied to each ear and must notify DARD of all births, deaths and movements of bovine animals. This information is held on the DARD database Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS). This Northern Ireland database for bovine animals was officially recognised by the European Commission on 1 November 1999 by Commission Decision 1999/696/EC. Each herdkeeper is also required to maintain an up to date, accurate herd register and record all movements on and off the holding, births, deaths (including manner and place of disposal) and details of replacement tags and retags.

In Northern Ireland all sheep and goats must be identified in accordance with the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) Order (Northern Ireland) 2005. The keeper of sheep/goats must keep an on-farm register and must notify DARD of all

movements of animals. All keepers are required to submit annually, during the period 1 – 5 December, the total number of sheep and goats on the farm and this inventory must be completed and returned to DARD by 5 January each year.

Additionally sheep which have been genotyped as part of the voluntary Northern Ireland Breeding Programme – the Northern Ireland Scrapie Plan (NISP) Ram Genotyping Scheme- are bolused to provide electronic identification and also the correlation between blood samples taken and the individual sheep.

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

The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008

[http://www.opsi.gov.uk/sr/sr2008/pdf/nisr\\_20080508\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/sr/sr2008/pdf/nisr_20080508_en.pdf)

**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>	30,400
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	69,200
Others (specify) Cohorts and offspring of confirmed BSE Cases	110

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

#### 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	600
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1,185
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200
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
Others (specify other animal species referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part III of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (Specify separately each species))	0

#### 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	15
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, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0

Regulation (EC) No 999/2001		
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001		0
Others (specify)		0

#### 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	

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

### 4.7. Eradication

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

- 4.7.1.1. Description: In Northern Ireland measures following the confirmation of a BSE in a bovine animal include veterinary enquiry and investigation, the culling of progeny born within 2 years prior to, or after, clinical onset of disease and the identification and culling of cohorts born on or after 1 August 1996 of BSE positive animals born on or after 1 August 1995 which are sampled and tested. The remains of culled offspring and cohorts are completely destroyed.

#### 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:	110

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

##### 4.7.2.1. Description:

In Northern Ireland following confirmation of a case of Classical Scrapie genetically susceptible animals, embryos and ova are killed and destroyed in accordance with Point 2.3(b)(ii) of Chapter A of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. A compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme operates in Northern Ireland to implement movement restrictions out of and into the flock, genotyping of animals, slaughter and destruction of those animals found to be non resistant to scrapie and payment of compensation.

Following confirmation of a case of Atypical Scrapie measures in accordance with point 5(b) of Chapter A of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are applied.

##### 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:	1000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001:	2000

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

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

The voluntary Northern Ireland Sheep Breeding programme (NISP) is implemented through a Ram Genotyping Scheme (under which both rams and ewes are tested). Future options for the Ram Genotyping Scheme are currently being reviewed including an Industry –government cost shared genotyping scheme. Testing is continuing pending the outcome of the review.

<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.

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) No 999/2001	3000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	4500



## 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 EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. BSE testing <sup>5</sup>					
1.1. Rapid tests	Test: Bio Rad	99,710	€13.52	€1,348,079.20	Yes
	Test:				
	Test:				
	Test:				
2. Scrapie testing <sup>6</sup>					
2.1. Rapid tests	Test: Bio Rad	2,000	€19.74	€39,480.00	Yes
	Test:				
	Test:				
3. Discriminatory testing <sup>7</sup>					
3.1. Primary molecular tests	Test:				
	Test:				

<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.

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

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 <sup>8</sup>	Method	2000	€9.15	€18,300.00	Yes
4.2.	Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme <sup>9</sup>	Method	7,500	€9.15	€68,625.00	Yes
5. Compulsory Slaughter						
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		110		€118,177.91	Yes
5.2.	Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed/slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VIII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001		1000		€72,518.26	Yes
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>€1,665,180.37</b>	

8 As referred to in points 4.6.5 and 4.7.2.2.

9 As referred to in point 4.7.3.2.