



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

SANCO/10352/2009

*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

Denmark

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

Danish Veterinary and Food Administration



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HEALTH AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

DIRECTORATE- GENERAL

Commission Européenne

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27.04.2009

Our file no.: 2009-20-762-00002/ HCHR/TLY

Your file no.:

SENT BY E-MAIL

Re.: **Application for co-financing for the 2010 programme for monitoring of TSE in sheep and goats in Denmark**

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSEs¹ co-financed by the Community

1. **Identification of the programme**

Member State: **Denmark**

Disease(s)²: **TSE**

Year of implementation: **2002**

Reference of this document: **File no. 2009-20-762 00002- sheep and goats –TSE.**

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): Hanne Christensen, telephone +45 33 95 63 10, e-mail: hchr@fvst.dk or Thomas Lysgaard, telephone: +45 33 95 60 11, e-mail: tly@fvst.dk

Date sent to the Commission: 27 April 2008.

¹ Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), Scrapie and Chronic Wasting disease (CWD).

² One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme applied on the target population are used for the control and eradication of different diseases.

2. Description of the programme

TSE in sheep and goats was made notifiable in 1988, and a Danish TSE surveillance programme was initiated 1 January 2002. The programme has later been altered due to amendments of the EU legislation. On 1 October 2003 Denmark started testing all fallen stock of both species for TSE as an agreement following negotiations with the EU allowing Denmark to omit to start a breeding programme for TSE resistance in sheep and allowing Denmark to imply additional guarantees when importing sheep and goats from other countries. This national surveillance program guarantees that all fallen stock age 18 months or older in Denmark will be collected and sent to a rendering plant, tested for TSE and incinerated.

The Danish TSE surveillance programme according to Regulation 999/2001 as amended includes TSE testing of the following groups of sheep and goats in 2009:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| • Clinical suspects | c. 10 heads per year (all). |
| • Fallen stock aged 18 months or older | c. 9.500 heads per year (all). |

Furthermore a random sample of at least 100 sheep of the fallen stock animals will be genotyped.

The number of TSE tests of fallen stock animals exceeds the minimum requirements of Regulation 999/2001 as amended. This is in accordance with the Commission Regulation 546/2006 (this is the replacement of Commission Regulation 1874/2003), which approved the national scrapie surveillance programme for Denmark.

Purpose of the programme

It is the purpose of the national TSE surveillance programme to monitor the TSE situation in the Danish population of sheep and goats and eradicate the positive cases and in case of classical scrapie other animals which may be infected. In case of atypical scrapie, which is not assumed to be contagious, Denmark will follow the TSE regulation concerning atypical scrapie.

The overall aim of this national TSE programme is to get Denmark recognised as being free from classical scrapie. At present there is no timeframe for the programme.

Monitoring systems for TSE in sheep and goats

The only way to detect the presence of TSE in an animal is examination of relevant tissue (Brainstem material) post mortem. There are several ways to make the diagnosis TSE. The following are used in Denmark:

1. Histopathology.
2. Immunohistochemistry.
3. IDEXX HerdCheck.

In case of **small ruminants with clinical signs** of TSE the Danish National Reference Laboratory for BSE (NRL) which is National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark (DTU-VET) carry out histopathology and immunohistochemistry as recommended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as amended.

The **fallen stock animals** are tested using IDEXX HerdCheck as the primary test at a private Danish TSE laboratory, and in case of a not clearly negative or a positive primary test, histopathology and immunohistochemistry are carried out at the Danish National Reference Laboratory for BSE (NRL) which is National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark (DTU-VET).

The types of tests used for verification of TSE in Denmark are all tests approved for this purpose in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as amended.

The private laboratories in Denmark are approved by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration and are under current supervision.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

The Danish sheep and goat population consists of approximately 110,000 adult ewes (including ewe lambs put to the ram) and 14,000 goats divided among approximately 9,000 sheep holdings and 3,400 goat holdings distributed over the entire country. Of those holdings approximately 6000 sheep holdings and 3000 goat holdings are having 10 animals or less.

In total five positive cases of TSE in small ruminants have been diagnosed in Denmark. All five cases were atypical scrapie cases. Three cases were diagnosed in 2006 and two cases were diagnosed in 2008.

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:

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) carry out the programme assisted by its 3 regional offices.³ The central coordination activities at the DVFA are placed in the Division for Animal Health in close collaboration with the 3 regions. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration is part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The regions are responsible for inspect that the rules regarding TSE tests are fulfilled by the rendering plants so that all TSE tests that are to be taken actually are taken. For clinically suspected animals the region make sure that test material from the animals with clinical signs of TSE are sent to the laboratories. Furthermore, the regions are responsible for the administration of official movement restrictions in connection with suspected (both clinically suspected and laboratory suspected animals) and confirmed TSE-cases.

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

The programme will cover the whole of Denmark.

4.3. System in place for the registration of holdings:

All Danish sheep and goat farms are registered in The Central Husbandry Register (CHR), a database owned by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The rules for registration are laid down in Order No. 815 of 14 July 2006 on registration of animal husbandry in the CHR. Each unit is registered by a CHR number and the database covers registration of the unit e.g. address and diseases.

4.4. System in place for the identification of animals

Rules are laid down in order No. 1066 of 10 November 2005 concerning identification, registration and movement of cattle, swine, sheep and goats. Sheep and goats are ear tagged in both ears with individual numbers in accordance with the EU regulations. The individual numbers are recorded in the holding register on the farm, but they are not recorded in CHR. Movements of sheep and goats are recorded in the CHR. For each batch of animals being moved the following information is recorded: The number of animals, the date, the number of the holding from which the animals are moved, the number of the holding of destination and transport id. Each movement of animals is accompanied by a movement document containing relevant information on the animals being moved.

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

³ The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Region North, South and East.

TSEs in sheep and goats are notifiable disease in Denmark. Any farmer or veterinarian must notify the veterinary authorities of all suspicions of TSE. The symptoms of TSE and the obligation to notify the competent authorities are laid down in Order No. 930 of 7 September 2006.

4.6. Monitoring:

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) 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	7.500
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	300
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, points 3.4 (d) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, points 5(b) (ii) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	200
Others - clinically suspected animals	5

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) 999/2001	0
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	2.000
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, points 3.3 (c) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, points 5(b) (ii) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	0
Others – clinically suspected animals	5

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) 999/2001	5

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) 999/2001	5
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	100

4.7. **Eradication**

4.7.2. *Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case:*

4.7.2.1. **Description:**

Rules for movement of animals from herds placed under movement restrictions are laid down in the Order No. 930 of 7. September 2006. When an animal is suspected of TSE, sheep and goats and ovine/caprine embryos, ova and semen are placed under official movement restrictions according to Regulation 999/2001 as amended, until all examinations of the suspected animal are finished.

Classical scrapie case

In case of a positive test result of classical scrapie in a sheep or a goat the animals under official movement restrictions will be culled and destroyed as SRM in accordance with Regulation 999/2001 as amended. The positive animal will be genotyped in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as amended. In addition the buildings, manure and grazing land must be treated accordingly with disinfection, destruction and quarantine.

Atypical scrapie

In case of a positive test result of atypical scrapie in a sheep, measures according to TSE regulation 999/2001 Annex VII Chapter A point 5 b) will be applied. The measures will place for a two breeding year period all animals in the affected holding under official movement restrictions with intensified monitoring and testing of all ovine and caprine animals aged over 18 months slaughtered for human consumption and all animals which have been killed/or are dead in the holding. Furthermore measures will be applied to secure that no live ovine and caprine, embryos or ova from the holding will be dispatched to other countries during a period of three years. Exceptions are animals of the ARR/ARR genotype, in which case the period of export restriction is two breeding years.

Rules for compensation of farmers for animals, which have to be killed due to clinical suspicion or related to positive cases of TSEs, are laid down in Order No. 930 of 7. September 2006 and in Order no. 239 of 12 April 1991 concerning expenses and compensation related to eradication and prevention of animal diseases as amended by Order no. 812 of 29 October 1999. The animals are com-

pensated at the market value and, in case of compulsory culling of the entire herd; the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration cover 20 % of the estimated loss of profits.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration will notify the Commission and the OIE of every single positive finding of TSE in accordance with the current EU rules.

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) 999/2001:	500
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:	250

4.7.3. *Breeding programme for resistance to TSE in sheep*

4.7.3.1. General description⁴

Denmark has no breeding programme for TSE in sheep since the programme according to Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 isn't obligatory. Denmark has never had a breeding programme since the Danish national TSE surveillance programme was approved the 24 October 2003 with Commission Regulation No. 1874/2003 (later replaced by 546/2006). This surveillance programme granted Denmark the derogation from the obligation to establish breeding programmes for TSE resistance in sheep and defined additional guarantees concerning import.

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) 999/2001:	0
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in article 6a of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:	0

⁴ Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) 999/2001.

5. Costs

5.1. Detailed analysis of the costs: Scrapie monitoring program for sheep and goats in 2010

The tests IDEXX herd check are used to test healthy slaughtered and risk ovine and caprine animals. One sample of brainstem is tested for each animal. The average estimated cost for collecting animals, handling one sample and analyzing one TSE test is 55 €.

Inconclusive and positive results are submitted for confirmation at the Danish National Reference Laboratory for BSE (NRL) which is National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark (DTU-VET) Veterinary Institute. If the final test result is positive, a discriminatory test is carried out. If BSE cannot be excluded, the sample is sent to the CRL for further discriminatory testing. The cost of primary discriminatory test is 516 € per sample.

Genotyping in 2010

The typing is performed by sequencing. The tests are performed by Danish Veterinary Institute and the direct costs are 34 € per sample.


Compulsory slaughter in 2010 if a case of classical scrapie should be confirmed for the first time

Each animal is compensated according to its marked value. Three independent sheep and goat experts are always performing the valuation of the animals, which always secure a fair valuation for the farmer and the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration. The average market value of sheep and goats is 400 € per animal.

5.2. Summary of the costs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in Euro €	Total amount in Euro	Community funding requested (yes/no)
2. Scrapie testing ⁵					
2.1. Rapid tests	Test: IDEXX Herdchek, EUROFINs	10.010	55	550.550	Yes
2. Discriminatory testing ⁶					
Primary molecular tests	Test: Immunoblot	5	516	2.580	
3. Genotyping					
3.1. Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation 999/2001 ⁷	Method: Sequencing	355	34	12.070	Yes
3.2. Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme	Method	0			
4. Compulsory Slaughter					
4.1. Compensation for animals to be killed/slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001		500	400	200.000	Yes
TOTAL				765.200	

Yours faithfully



Birgit Hendriksen

Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer,
Head of Division, Division of Animal Health

⁵ As referred in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3.

⁶ As referred in point 4.6.4.

⁷ As referred in points 4.6.5 and 4.7.2.2.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

Danish Veterinary and Food Administration



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HEALTH AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
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27.04.2009
Our file no.: 2009-20-762-00003/ HCHR/TLY
Your file no.:

SENT BY E-MAIL

Re.: **Application for co-financing for the 2010 programme for monitoring of TSE in cattle in Denmark**

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSEs¹ co-financed by the Community

1. **Identification of the programme**

Member State: **Denmark**

Disease(s)²: **BSE**

Year of implementation: **2000**

Reference of this document: **File no. 2009-20-762-00003 Cattle – BSE.**

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): Hanne Christensen, telephone +45 33 95 63 10, e-mail: hchr@fvst.dk or Thomas Lysgaard, telephone +45 33 95 60 11, e-mail, tly@fvst.dk .

Date sent to the Commission: 27 April 2009

¹Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), Scrapie and Chronic Wasting disease (CWD).

²One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme applied on the target population are used for the control and eradication of different diseases.

2. Description of the programme

The Danish BSE surveillance programme started 1 October 2000. The programme has been altered several times due to amendments of the EU legislation on this area. In August 2008 Denmark applied the EU-commission revised BSE surveillance system with reference to TSE regulation 999/2001 article 6(1b) which gives the Member States that can demonstrate the improvement of the epidemiological situation of the country, according to certain criteria, the possibility to get their annual monitoring system revised. With "Commission Decision 2008/908 of 28 November 2008 authorising certain Member States to revise their annual BSE monitoring programme" the annual monitoring system of 15 EU Member States was approved. Denmark is one of the 15 Member states. Commission Decision 2008/908 describes the approved monitoring system and the maximum age limits for BSE testing are 48 months for all categories of active BSE monitoring. The Commission Decision 2008/908 came into force on 1 January 2009 and from that date the Danish monitoring programme consists of test for BSE of the following groups of cattle:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| • Clinical suspects no age limit | c. 20 heads per year (all) |
| • Emergency slaughter >48 months | c. 1.000 heads per year (all) |
| • Animals found sick at ante mortem > 48 months | c. 15 heads per year (all) |
| • Fallen stock > 48 months | c. 30.000 heads per year (all) |
| • Healthy slaughter animals > 48 months | c. 150.000 heads per year (all) |
| • BSE eradication ³ | c. 150 heads per year (all) |

Purpose of the programme

The purpose of the Danish BSE surveillance programme is to monitor the BSE status in the Danish cattle population and provide knowledge of the disease situation in Denmark. The Danish BSE programme fulfils the Regulation 999/2001 as amended and Commission Decision 2008/908. From the 1 January 2009 we have raised the age limit for test to 48 months for all categories of active BSE monitoring as we believe that the monitoring results provides the necessary information.

At present no timeframe is set for the duration of the programme.

Prognosis

The results obtained by the Danish BSE surveillance programme, which has been ongoing now for eight years, document that the disease incidence in Denmark is very low and declining.

Taking into account the provisional results of the programme the National Veterinary Institute has forwarded the following prognosis in January 2009:

The most likely total number of positive BSE cases for 2009 found by active monitoring will be 0,0005. Until the year 2013 (2013 included) 0,0005 case of BSE are expected in native-born Danish cattle found by active monitoring. If the cases found by passive monitoring (clinical suspected animals) are included the most probable number of cases are 0,0006 case. This is the most probable

³ Animals belonging to the cohort to be culled if the suspicion is confirmed as a positive BSE case – OT animals.

number, but the prognosis set an upper limit of certainty, which indicates that the maximum number of BSE cases including both passive and active monitoring will not exceed 0,76 until 2013 (2013 included). The detailed prognosis for Denmark for the years ahead is as follows:

Prognose 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-2013
Case found by active monitoring	0.0005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0005
(Upper 95% CL)	(0.23)	(0.14)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.63)
Total cases (incl. clinical suspected animals)	0.0006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0006
(Upper 95% CL)	(0.27)	(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.76)

Monitoring system for BSE

The only way to detect the presence of BSE in an animal is examination of relevant tissue (brain or brainstem material) post mortem. There are several methods to diagnose BSE. The following are used in Denmark:

1. Histopathology.
2. Immunohistochemistry.
3. Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP.
4. IDEXX HerdCheck test.

In case of **cattle with clinical signs** of BSE the Danish National Reference Laboratory for BSE (NRL) which is National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark (DTU-VET) carry out histopathology and immunohistochemistry as recommended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as amended. Furthermore an IDEXX HerdCheck test is performed.

In case of **healthy animals age 48 months or older** slaughtered for human consumption either the Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP test or the IDEXX HerdCheck test are used. The test can be performed at the private Danish BSE laboratories or at the Danish National Reference Laboratory for BSE (NRL). In case of a not clearly negative test result test material are sent to NRL, which is the National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark (DTU-VET), where a histopathology and an immunohistochemistry are performed.

For the **fallen stock and animals found sick at ante mortem inspection and emergency slaughter animals** the Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP / IDEXX Herdcheck test are used as diagnostic screening tests at private Danish BSE laboratories and the Danish National Reference Laboratory for BSE (NRL), and in case of a not clearly negative or a positive Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP / IDEXX Herdcheck test histopathology and immunohistochemistry are performed at the NRL, which is the National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark (DTU-VET).

The types of tests used for verification of BSE in Denmark are all tests approved for this purpose in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as amended.

The private laboratories in Denmark are approved by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration and are under current supervision.

The eradication measures for bovine animals

The Danish eradication policy is an extended version of the EU eradication policy as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 and take two situations into account.

In the case of a BSE case aged 6⁴ years or younger it is likely that the contamination has taken place when the animal was calf. Therefore a cohort of animals born or raised with the sick animal 1½ year before and after the animal was born shall be put down.

In the other scenario the BSE case is 7 years or older and the time for infection with BSE is therefore more difficult to assess. For this reason a cohort defined by a wider time span is put down.

⁴ The animal is 6 years until it turn 7 year.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

The epidemiological situation concerning BSE positive cases:

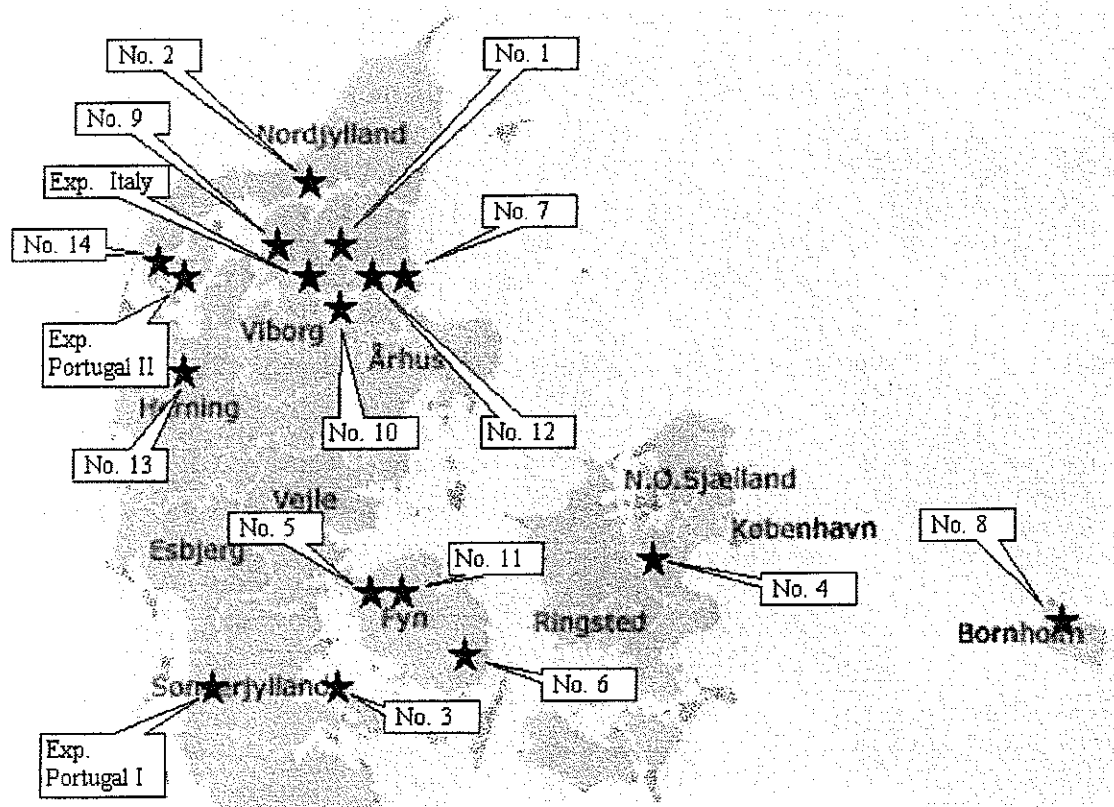
No cases of BSE have been recorded in Denmark in 2008 (or until now in 2009).

The 14 indigenous cases in Denmark are in the table below:

Case no.	Case confirmed	Date of birth	Age (Year)	Surveillance category	Herd category	Region
1	28 Feb 2000	1. Jul 1996	3½	Clinical suspect	Dairy	Northern Jutland
2	12 Jan 2001	Jul 1993	7½	Fallen stock	Dairy	Northern Jutland
3	23 Feb 2001	8 Feb 1997	4	Clinical suspect	Dairy	South Jutland
4	22 Aug 2001	23 Feb 1996	5½	Normal Slaughter	Dairy	Ringsted, Zealand
5	14 Sep 2001	12 Mar 1996	5½	Fallen stock	Dairy	Funen
6	16 Nov 2001	25 Jun 1996	5	Normal Slaughter	Dairy	Funen
7	20 Nov 2001	23 May 1998	3½	Normal Slaughter	Dairy	Aarhus, Jutland
8	15 May 2002	17 Jun 1996	5½	Normal Slaughter	Dairy	Bornholm
9	23 Oct 2002	3 Jan 1996	7½	Fallen stock	Dairy	Northern Jutland
10	20 Nov 2002	8 Dec 1998	4	Fallen stock	Dairy	Northern Jutland
11	28 Feb 2003	25 Aug 1997	5½	Clinical suspect	Dairy	Funen
12	8 May 2003	1 Mar 1996	7	Normal Slaughter	Dairy	Northern Jutland
13	14 May 2004	Unknown (1990)	14	Fallen stock	Beef	Herning, Jutland
14	9 Sep 2005	1 Mar 1996	9	Fallen stock	Dairy	Viborg, Jutland

Furthermore there have been three cases in native Danish cattle, which were exported to Portugal and Italy. These cases were diagnosed positive in June 2002 and in July 2003 in Portugal and in November 2002 in Italy. In addition an imported cow from the UK was found BSE positive in Denmark in 1992. Though this cow had been infected in the UK.

Summary of the Danish cases of BSE including a map:



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:

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) carry out the programme assisted by its 3 regional offices.⁵ The central coordination activities at the DVFA are placed in the Division for Animal Health in close collaboration with the 3 regions. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration is part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The regions are responsible for inspect that the rules regarding BSE tests are fulfilled by the slaughterhouses and the rendering plants so that all BSE tests that are to be taken actually are taken. For clinically suspected animals the region make sure that test material from the animals with clinical signs of BSE are sent to the laboratories. Furthermore, the regions are responsible for the administration of official

⁵ The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Region North, South and East.

movement restrictions in connection with suspected (both clinically suspected and laboratory suspected animals) and confirmed BSE-cases.

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

The programme will cover the whole of Denmark. A map of Denmark is included in this report (see earlier map of Denmark with all the positive BSE cases).

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings:

All Danish cattle farms are registered in The Central Husbandry Register (CHR), a database owned by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The rules for registration are laid down in Order 815 of 14 July 2006 on registration of animal husbandry in the CHR. Each unit is registered by a CHR number and the database covers registration of the unit e.g. address and diseases.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals:

All Danish cattle are ear tagged in both ears, with individual numbers in accordance with the EU-rules. Each individual animal number is registered in the CHR with information regarding birthday, movements, offspring etc. Rules are laid down in Order No. 1066 of 10 November 2005 concerning identification, registration and movement of cattle, swine, sheep and goats.

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

BSE is a notifiable disease in Denmark. Any farmer or veterinarian must notify the veterinary authorities of all suspicions of BSE. The symptom of BSE and the obligation to notify the competent authorities are laid down in Order No. 1361 of 19 December 2008.

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) 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	31.035
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 2.2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	150.000
Others (specify) OT animals: Animals from suspected or positive herds .	150

4.7. Eradication

4.7.1. Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

4.7.1.1. Description.

The eradication measures include.

- 1) Extended cohort, which is the cohort as defined in 999/2001 extended with additional animals. For definition see below.
- 2) Offspring born within two years prior to, or after the clinical onset of the disease.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration will notify the Commission, the other Member States and the OIE of every positive case of BSE in accordance with the current EU rules.

Definition of extended cohort:

The Danish cohort is an extended version of the EU eradication policy as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 and take two situations into account.

In the case of a BSE case aged 6 years or younger it is likely that the contamination has taken place when the animal was calf. Therefore a cohort of animals born or raised with the sick animal 1½ year before and after the animal was born shall be put down.

In the other scenario the BSE case is 7 years or older and the time for infection with BSE is therefore more difficult to assess. For this reason a cohort, which is defined by a wider time span, is put down.

Whenever a suspicion of BSE arises all animals in the herd is placed under official movement restriction until the cohort is defined. Then only animals belonging to the cohort are placed under movement restrictions until the case is confirmed.

When a case is confirmed all animals belonging to the cohort is euthanised, animals belonging to the extended cohort are tested for BSE according to the rules and the cohort is finally incinerated at the rendering plant.

Rules for compensation of animals:

Rules for compensation of farmers for animals, which have to be killed due to clinical suspicion of BSE or due to diagnosis of a positive case, are laid down in Order No. 1361 of 19. December 2008 and in Order No. 239 of 12 April 1991 concerning expenses and compensation related to eradication and prevention of animal diseases as amended by Order No. 812 of 29 October 1999. The animals are compensated at the market value and, in case of compulsory culling of the entire herd, that is in cases where the cohort constitute the entire herd, the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration cover 20 % of the estimated loss of profits.

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) 999/2001	150

This number is estimated according to prognosis from the National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark (DTU-VET) predicting the number of positive cases for the year 2010 to be maximum 0,17 ~ 1 case (see earlier for detailed prognosis). It is impossible to know the exact number of animals belonging to the cohorts of future BSE cases, but an estimate of 150 animals per positive case is a qualified assessment.

5. Costs

5.1. Detailed analysis of the costs for the BSE programme for cattle in Denmark 2010

BSE program for cattle in Denmark for 2010:

In 2010 the tests Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP and IDEXX Herd Check are used to test healthy slaughtered and risk bovine animals. The average estimated average cost for handling one sample and analyzing one BSE test is 27 €.

Compulsory slaughter in 2008

Each animal is compensated according to its marked value. Three independent cattle experts are always performing the valuation of the animals, which always secure a fair valuation for the farmer and the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration. The average market value of cattle are 670 € per animal.

5.2. Summary of the costs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. BSE testing ⁶					
1.1. Rapid tests	Test: Prionics-Check Danish Crown	82.185	27	2.218.995	Yes
	Test: IDEXX Herdchek, EUROFINS	98.000	27	2.646.000	Yes
	Test: IDEXX Herdchek, DTU Vet	1.100	27	29.700	Yes
4. Compulsory Slaughter					
4.1. Compensation for bovine animals to be killed/slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001	Cattle	150	670	100.500	Yes
TOTAL				4.995.195	YES

Yours faithfully



Birgit Hendriksen

Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer

Head of division, Division of Animal Health

⁶ As referred in point 4.6.1.