



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10609/2013

*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**

Denmark

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 : 2.2

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : DANMARK

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 BSE programme for bovine animals

The Danish BSE surveillance programme started with passive surveillance back in 1990 where BSE was made notifiable. The active surveillance started 1 October 2000. The programme has been altered several times due to amendments of the EU TSE legislation. From the 1. July 2011 the active Danish BSE monitoring programme consists of test for BSE of risk bovine animals above 48 months and slaughter animals above 72 months according to TSE regulation 999/2001 as amended and Commission Decision no. 719 of 28 September 2009 authorizing certain Member States to revise their annual BSE monitoring programmes as amended.

Purpose of the programme for bovine animals

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 2009/719 as amended.

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

Description of the TSE programme for ovine and caprine animals

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TSE in sheep and goats was made notifiable in 1988, and an active Danish TSE surveillance programme was initiated 1 January 2002. The programme has later been altered several times due to amendments of the EU TSE legislation. In October 2003 Denmark started a compulsory national scrapie control programme with testing of all fallen stock animals of both species for TSE. The programme started 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 guaranties when importing sheep and goats from other countries to prevent classical scrapie from spreading in Denmark if it came into Denmark with imported animals. The 16 of March 2012 Denmark with Commission Implementing Regulation No 233/2012 of 16 March 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of the amended national scrapie control programme for Denmark, got an amended approval of the Danish compulsory national scrapie control programme allowing Denmark to reduce the TSE testing and at the same time keep the additional guaranties. Shortly after Denmark started testing according to the rules in the TSE Regulation 999/2001 as amended.

At present the TSE monitoring programme in Denmark consists of all clinically suspected animals without age limit and 1500 ovine fallen stock animals and 100 caprine fallen stock animals all above 18 months.

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

Purpose of the programme for ovine and caprine animals

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 the end of 2010 Denmark has fulfilled the monitoring of all fallen stock animals for 7 years and the rest of the OIE requirements for a country free from classical scrapie. When Denmark by the Commission is granted permission to imply new additional guaranties concerning trade and import of sheep and goats from other countries we will declare freedom from scrapie according to OIE rules. Denmark will continue to test for TSE in sheep and goats according to the TSE regulation 999/2001 as amended.

Testing of animals for TSE for cattle, sheep and goats.

The routine TSE testing in Denmark are performed at private approved laboratories. The Danish national reference laboratory (NRL) performs all the testing of clinically suspected animals and the confirmatory testing, when a rapid test are positive or inconclusive. Beside this the NRL perform a fraction of the fallen stock animals tested to maintain routine in testing.

The tests used, test methods and the interpretation of the test results are performed in accordance with the TSE regulation 999/2001 as amended.

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

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3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Epidemiological situation:

For bovine animal

As a result of the active surveillance for BSE in Denmark in 2011 approximately 122.000 animals were examined for BSE. The passive surveillance revealed five clinically suspected bovine animals, which were examined for BSE with negative results.

No case of BSE was discovered in 2011 and until now in 2012.

In total 15 indigenous cases of BSE has been discovered in Denmark. 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. This cow had been infected in the UK.

For ovine and caprine animals.

In 2011 Denmark examined almost 7800 TSE tests from fallen stock sheep and goats and three goats were clinically suspected for TSE out of a total Danish sheep and goat population of approximately 108,000 adult ewes (including ewe lambs put to the ram) and 15,000 adult female goats. The animals are divided among approximately 7,500 sheep holdings and 3,500 goat holdings distributed over the entire country. Of those holdings the majority of holdings are having 10 animals or less.

In 2010 five cases of atypical scrapie was discovered. In total 13 positive cases of TSE in small ruminants have been diagnosed in Denmark. All 13 cases were atypical scrapie cases. Beside the five cases of atypical scrapie, which were diagnosed in 2011, two cases was diagnosed in 2010, three cases were diagnosed in 2006, two cases were diagnosed in 2008 and one case in 2011.

All the surveillance results have been submitted to the EU TSE database.

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 Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) carry out the programme assisted by two regional veterinary and food administration centres. The central coordination activities at the DVFA are

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placed in Division of Animal Health. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration is part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The regional veterinary and food administration centres are responsible for inspect that the rules regarding TSE tests are fulfilled by the slaughterhouses and the rendering plants so that all TSE tests that are to be taken actually are taken. For clinically suspected animals the centres are responsible and make sure that test material from the animals with clinical signs of TSE are sent to the NRL. Furthermore, the centres are responsible for the administration of official movement restrictions in connection with suspected (both clinically suspected and laboratory suspected animals) and confirmed TSE-cases. In confirmed cases the region in collaboration with the Centre for Veterinary Disease Control, Animal Welfare and Trade plans the killing and complete destruction of the cohort animals.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The TSE programme will cover the whole of Denmark.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All Danish cattle, 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. 973 of 28 September 2011 on registration of animal holdings 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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rules are laid down in Order No. 1078 of 28 November 2011 concerning identification, registration and movement of cattle, swine, sheep or goats. All Danish cattle, sheep and goats are ear tagged in both ears, with individual identification numbers in accordance with the EU-rules. However from 4 April 2011 lambs and kids, which will be slaughtered within 12 months of birth can be tagged with only one ear tag printed with either the individual identification number or the holding number. Since June 2010 cattle must be identified with EID ear tags.

For cattle each individual animal identification number is registered in the CHR with information regarding day of birth, movements, offspring etc.

For sheep and goats the individual identification numbers are recorded in the holding register on the

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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 identification number of the holding from which the animals are moved and the identification number of the holding of destination. 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

(max. 32000 chars) :

For cattle 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.

For sheep and goats TSEs are notifiable diseases 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. 1288 of 20 December 2011.

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	28 000	28 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	72	60 000	60 000	
Other please specify here				X
		Add a new row		

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4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

108 000

	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	1 500	
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 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
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	50	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Other please specify here	0	X
	Add a new row	

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4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

15 000

	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	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 2.3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	
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	30	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, Part II, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Other please specify here	0	X
	ADD A NEW ROW	

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	10
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	10

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	5	

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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) :

BSE in bovine animals

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 and offspring born within two years prior to, or after clinical onset of the disease are placed under movement restrictions until the examinations of the suspected animal are finished with a negative result.

BSE case

When a case is confirmed all animals belonging to the cohort according to TSE regulation 999/2001 as later amended and the offspring born within two years prior to, or after clinical onset of the disease are culled.

Of the culled animals all animals above 24 months of age are tested for BSE and the animals are finally destroyed as SRM at a category1-rendering plant.

Denmark has in our legal framework the possibility to use an extended version of the EU cohort depending upon when it is most likely that the animal has been infected.

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.

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	150	

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4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

TSE in ovine and caprine animals.

When an animal is suspected of TSE, sheep and goats in the herd are placed under official movement restrictions according to Order No. 1288 of 20. December 2006, until all examinations of the suspected animal are finished with a negative result.

BSE in ovine or caprine animals

The situation will be treated in accordance with Regulation 999/2001 as amended.

Classical scrapie case

In case of a positive test result of classical scrapie the situation will be treated in accordance with Regulation 999/2001 as amended. According to the situation one of the different possibilities for control and/or eradication will be chosen. The positive animal will be genotyped.

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 found 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.

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

4.7.2.2 Summary table

	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	250
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	250
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	250

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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) :

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 Danish compulsory national scrapie control programme granted Denmark derogation from the obligation to establish breeding programmes for TSE resistance in sheep and defined additional guarantees concerning import. Since then an amendment to the Danish national scrapie control programme has been approved with Commission Implementing Regulation No 233/2012 of 16 March 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of the amended national scrapie control programme for Denmark.

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):

1. BSE testing - the unitary cost for one rapid test: 15 EUR
2. Scrapie testing - the unitary cost for one rapid test: 15 EUR
- 3.1 Confirmatory test in Bovine - the unitary cost for confirmatory test performed by the National Reference Laboratory: 150 EUR
- 3.2 Confirmatory test in Ovine and Caprine - the unitary cost for confirmatory test performed by the National Reference Laboratory: 150 EUR
- 4.1 Primary molecular tests – the unitary cost for one AFSSA Western Blot test: 176 EUR
- 5.1 Genotyping – the unitary cost for one genotyping 44 EUR
- 6.1 Compulsory culling– the unitary cost for one bovine animal 450 EUR
- 6.2 Compulsory culling– the unitary cost for one ovine or caprine animal 250 EUR
- 6.3 Compulsory slaughter– the unitary cost for one ovine or caprine animal 200 EUR

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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	IDEXX HerdCheck, Bio Rad TeSeE SAP and Prionics	88 000	15	1,320,000	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	IDEXX HerdCheck BSE-Scrapie Antigen	2 360	15	35400	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	Immunohistochemistry and/or hisopathology or other	10	150	1500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunohistochemistry and/or hisopathology or other	10	150	1500	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests	AFSSA Western Blot	5	176	880 yes		X
				Add a new row		
5. Genotyping						
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	355	44	15620 yes		X
				Add a new row		
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)	Genotyping	0	0	0 no		X
				Add a new row		
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 4.7.12)	BSE eradication	150	450	67500 yes		X
				Add a new row		

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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)	Scrapie eradication	250	250	62500 yes	X
				Add a new row	
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)	Scrapie compulsory slaughter	250	200	50000 yes	X
				Add a new row	
	Total			1 554 900,00 €	

Attachments

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