



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

REPORT ON THE MONITORING AND TESTING OF BOVINE ANIMALS FOR THE PRESENCE OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE) IN 2001



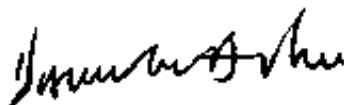
INTRODUCTION

A wide range of additional measures has been introduced in recent years to protect against possible risks of transmission of BSE. These measures include an increased list of specified risk materials (SRMs) which must be removed and destroyed and a ban on the feeding of meat and bone meal (MBM) to farm animals. The surveillance for BSE of cattle has also been greatly increased using new rapid tests. This report looks at the results of this surveillance.

Since January 2001, each Member State has on a voluntary basis provided monthly reports to the Commission on the results of active and passive surveillance for BSE in their country. Additional information such as the age structure of the tested animals was also provided at the further request of the Commission. Thanks to this information, we now have a more complete picture of BSE incidence and evolution in the EU. This in turn improves our understanding of the epidemiology of BSE and allows us to better identify the future direction our policies should take to protect animal and human health. Therefore, I would like to thank all Member States for their co-operation.

The results of the BSE testing in this report should be interpreted with caution, but it is clear that the likelihood of positive cases is greater when examining specific target populations, such as dead-on-farm and casualty slaughter animals. The number of cases found through examination of suspects is also very significant (half of the BSE cases). This highlights that good veterinary surveillance remains an important method of detecting BSE that must continue even following the introduction of rapid tests for BSE. Due to the extension of the monitoring, the number of BSE cases detected increased during the second half of 2001 but is within the range of expectations. The mean age of the positive cases remains on the increase in most Member States, indicating that measures taken in the past, in particular restrictions in feeding of animal proteins, are producing a positive effect.

I hope that this comprehensive document will be useful to all stakeholders and will improve our understanding of BSE.



David Byrne

SUMMARY:

- In 2001, a total of **8.516.227** bovine animals were tested in the framework of the monitoring programme, **2153** of which turned out positive.
- **8.457.539** bovine animals were tested by active monitoring (rapid tests on risk animals and animals slaughtered for human consumption) while **3.634** bovine animals were tested in the passive surveillance (animals reported as BSE suspects by the farmer or the veterinary practitioner and subject to laboratory examination). In addition, **58.901** animals were tested in the framework of BSE eradication.
- **49 %** of positive cases were detected by the Active Monitoring and **51 %** were detected by Passive Surveillance.
- Positive cases were found in all Member States (MS) except Luxembourg and Sweden.

Prepared by Joachim Ordeig Vila and Kris De Smet

Further information: DG SANCO, Unit D2; fax: +32-2-296.90.62; e-mail: kris.de-smet@cec.eu.int

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1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK¹:

During the year 2001 the monitoring and testing of bovine animals for the presence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy has been developed under two different legal frameworks the adoption of the Regulation No 999/2001 being the turning point. Thus, as regards the legislation to be applied, the year 2001 can be divided into two periods:

a) From 1 January to 30 June 2001:

- Commission Decision 98/272/EC² on epidemio-surveillance for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies and amending Decision 94/474/EC³ amended by Commission Decision 2000/374/EC⁴ and Commission Decision 2000/764/EC.
- Commission Decision 2000/764/EC⁵ on the testing of bovine animals for the presence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and amending Decision 98/272/EC. Amended by Commission Decision 2001/8/EC⁶
- Commission Regulation No 2777/2000⁷ adopting exceptional support measures for the beef market. (“Purchase for Destruction” scheme)

b) From 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2001

- Regulation No 999/2001⁸ of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. Amended by Commission Regulation No 1248/2001⁹.

2. TESTING PROGRAMME¹⁰

Under the requirements of these different pieces of legislation the testing of bovine animals for the presence of BSE was carried out on the following target groups:

1. Animals subject to “Special emergency slaughtering”: Any slaughtering ordered by a veterinary surgeon following an accident or serious physiological and functional problems (as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 64/433/EEC).

From January 2001 to June 2001: all animals over 30 months of age

From July 2001 to December 2001: all animals over 24 months of age

¹ Summary table in Annex 1

² OJ L 122, 24. 4. 1998, p 59.

³ OJ L 194, 29. 7. 1994, p 96.

⁴ OJ L 135, 8. 6. 2000, p 27.

⁵ OJ L 305, 6. 12.2000, p 35.

⁶ OJ L 2, 5. 1. 2001, p 28.

⁷ OJ L 321, 19. 12.2000, p 47.

⁸ OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p 1.

⁹ OJ L 173, 27.6.2001, p 12.

¹⁰ Summary table in Annex 2

2. Animals found at ante-mortem inspection suspected or suffering from:

- A disease which is communicable to man and to animals or showing symptoms or being in a general condition such as to indicate that such a disease may occur;
- Symptoms of a disease or of a disorder of their general conditions which is likely to make their meat unfit for human consumption.

From January 2001 to June 2001: all animals over 30 months of age

From July 2001 to December 2001: all animals over 24 months of age

3. All bovine animals over 30 months of age subject to normal slaughter for human consumption.

- From January 2001 to June 2001 :Austria, Sweden and Finland were allowed to derogate when animals were slaughtered for their national market only
- From July 2001 to December 2001: Austria, Sweden and Finland were allowed to test only a random sample.

4. Bovine animals purchased for destruction under a market scheme

Regulation 2777/2000 was applicable January –June 2001 in all MS except UK. Regulation 716/96 is only applicable in the UK. Both Regulations only apply to animals over 30 months of age.

- From January 2001 to June 2001:

(1) All animals over 30 months of age purchased pursuant to Regulation 2777/2000 and fulfilling the conditions of “special emergency slaughter” (point 1) or found suffering from a suspicious condition at ante mortem (point 2)

(2) Certain MS (Germany, Luxembourg) examined all animals over 30 months of age purchased pursuant to Regulation 2777/2000.

- From July 2001 to December 2001:

(1) All animals over 30 months of age purchased pursuant to Regulation 716/96 and fulfilling the conditions of “special emergency slaughter” (point 1) or found suffering from a suspicious condition at ante mortem (point 2)

(2) All animals over 30 months of age purchased pursuant to Regulation 716/96 and born between 1 August 1996 and 1 August 1997.

(3) a random sample of the remaining animals over 30 months of age purchased pursuant to Regulation 716/96.

5. Fallen stock

-January 2001 to June 2001: A random sample of bovine animals over 30 months of age which have died or been killed on the farm or in transport, but not slaughtered for human consumption, killed for destruction pursuant to Regulation 716/96 or killed in the framework of an epidemic.

-July 2001 to December 2001: All bovine animals over 24 months of age which have died or been killed on the farm or in transport, but not slaughtered for human consumption, killed for destruction pursuant to Regulation 716/96 or killed in the framework of an epidemic.

6. All bovine animals suspected of being infected of BSE should be subjected to laboratory examination.

BSE suspect: live, slaughtered or dead animals, which show or have shown neurological or behavioural disorders or a progressive deterioration of the general condition linked to impairment of the central nervous system and for which the information gathered on the basis of a clinical examination, response to treatment, a post-mortem examination or an ante or post-mortem laboratory analysis do not allow an alternative diagnosis to be established. Bovine spongiform encephalopathies (BSE) shall be suspected in bovine animals which have produced a positive result from a rapid test specifically for BSE;

From January 2001 to June 2001: all animals over 20 months.

From July 2001 to December 2001: all animals

7. The MS could on a voluntary basis decide to test other bovine animals like those originating from countries with indigenous BSE, having consumed potentially contaminated feedingstuffs or born or derived from BSE infected dams.

3. REPORTS FROM MS

In the Standing Veterinary Committee of 16 January 2001 the Commission invited the MS to provide monthly data on BSE testing on a voluntary basis.

The Commission requested information on:

1. Positive cases detected during the report period: Month of birth, target group, diagnostic method used for screening and diagnostic method used for confirmation.
2. Monitoring carried out during the report period: Nr of samples, Nr of positive results, Nr of negative results, Nr of tests pending and age limit for each target group.

The above mentioned target groups were divided into the following categories:

a) Active Monitoring

- Fallen stock
- Emergency slaughter
- Animals with clinical signs at ante-mortem

- Healthy slaughtered animals

b) Passive Surveillance

- Animals reported as BSE suspects by the farmer or the veterinary practitioner and subject to laboratory examination.

In addition, the MS were asked to provide data on monitoring carried out in animals subject to BSE culling measures (animals slaughtered belonging to a herd where an animal has been declared BSE positive).

In the Standing Veterinary Committee of 19 December 2001 the Commission invited the MS to provide data on a voluntary basis on the age structure of the tested animals, separated per semester and per target group. Some MS provided an estimation of the age structure by checking the age of a random sample of tested animals or by providing figures on the age structure of slaughtered animals.

All these data have been introduced and processed in a database in order to summarise the information provided and elaborate the summary tables to be distributed regularly within the Commission and to the MS.

4. SUMMARY OF THE BSE TESTING DURING 2001

The data are extracted directly from the monthly reports. The monthly information is often updated and/or corrected by the MS in the following reports, therefore the information shown in the following summaries is subjected to these changes.

4.1. General

Table 1: Total Testing

	Nr of tests performed						Total
	Emergency Slaughter	Clinical signs at ante mortem	Fallen Stock	Healthy slaughtered	BSE Suspects	BSE eradication	
Belgique/België	1.513	137	13.060	359.435	242	3.522	377.909
Danmark	1.796	99	20.297	250.414	73	4.286	276.965
Deutschland	7.972	185	268.776	2.565.341	214	13.849	2.856.337
Ellas	224	2	1.429	15.360	3	95	17.113
España	3.827	632	48.466	325.476	96	3.917	382.414
France	171	0	133.718	2.382.225	469	11.117	2.527.700
Ireland	0	893	24.614	636.930	482	12.196	675.115
Italia	8.282	14.648	47.214	388.494	10	5.098	463.746
Luxembourg	30	35	1.330	19.475	14	2	20.886
Nederland	13.279	2	31.056	454.649	97	2.558	501.641
Österreich	2.490	0	7.023	216.045	2	28	225.588
Portugal	1.468	5.403	1.162	28.384	326	2.012	38.755
Suomi-Finland	8.140	5.940	3.880	9.882	3	31	27.876
Sverige	1.393	2	22.248	4.433	25	0	28.101
United Kingdom	46.189	13	27.228	21.033	1.211	407	96.081
Total	96.774	27.991	651.501	7.677.576	3.267	59.118	8.516.227

Table 2: age limits used in sampling

	Age Limit				
	Emergency Slaughter	Clinical Signs at ante mortem	Fallen Stock	Healthy Animals	BSE Suspects
Belgique/België	>24months	No age limit	>24 months.	>30 months.	No age limit
Danmark	>24 months	>24 months	>24 months	>30 months	No age limit
Deutschland	Compulsory testing of animals > 24 months. Voluntary testing of animals <24 months				No age limit
Ellas	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>30 months	No age limit
España	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	No age limit
France	-	-	>24 months	>24/30 months ¹	No age limit
Ireland	-	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>30 months	No age limit
Italia	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ²	No age limit
Luxembourg	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>30 months	No age limit
Nederland	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>30 months	No age limit
Österreich	> 24 months ⁵				No age limit
Portugal	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>30 months	No age limit
Suomi-Finland	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>30 months	No age limit
Sverige	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>24/30 months ¹	>30 months	No age limit
United Kingdom	> 30 months	No age limit	>24/30 months ³	>30 months ⁴	No age limit

¹From January to June: >30 months

From July to December: >24 months

²From January to September: >30 months

From October to December: >24 months

³Northern Ireland: >24 months

⁴Northern Ireland: No age limit

⁵In Austria, since January 2001, all bovines older than 20 months, which show unspecific central nervous symptoms or are emergency slaughtered are tested on BSE. Since October 2001 also all fallen stock from 20 months onwards is tested on BSE.

Table 3: Monitoring in relation to the total population

	Adult cattle ¹ (in million)	Risk Animals ²		Healthy Animals	
		Nr Tests	% Tests/Adult cattle	Nr Tests	% Tests/Adult cattle
Belgique/België	1,5	14.710	0,98%	359.435	24,0%
Danmark	0,9	22.192	2,47%	250.414	27,8%
Deutschland	6,5	276.933	4,26%	2.565.341	39,5%
Ellas	0,3	1.655	0,55%	15.360	5,1%
España	3,4	52.925	1,56%	325.476	9,6%
France	11,2	133.889	1,20%	2.382.225	21,3%
Ireland	3,4	25.507	0,75%	636.930	18,7%
Italia	3,4	70.144	2,06%	388.494	11,4%
Luxembourg	0,1	1.395	1,40%	19.475	19,5%
Nederland	1,8	44.337	2,46%	454.649	25,3%
Österreich	1,0	9.513	0,95%	216.045	21,6%
Portugal	0,8	8.033	1,00%	28.384	3,5%
Suomi-Finland	0,4	17.960	4,49%	9.882	2,5%
Sverige	0,7	23.643	3,38%	4.433	0,6%
United Kingdom	5,0	73.430	1,47%	21.033	0,4%
Total	40,4	776.266	1,92%	7.677.576	19,0%
Total Tests				8.453.842	

¹ Source: Eurostat

² Fallen stock, emergency slaughtered animals, animals found sick at ante mortem inspection

Comparative testing January to June 2001/July to December 2001

Table 4

	Total Tests		Difference
	From January to June	From July to December	
Belgique/België	155.592	222.317	43%
Danmark	123.962	153.003	23%
Deutschland	1.239.520	1.616.817	30%
Ellas	6.703	10.410	55%
España	126.801	255.613	102%
France	991.573	1.536.127	55%
Ireland	128.677	546.438	325%
Italia	140.942	322.804	129%
Luxembourg	13.038	7.848	-40%
Nederland	177.112	324.529	83%
Österreich	95.612	129.976	36%
Portugal	10.113	28.642	183%
Suomi-Finland	10.649	17.227	62%
Sverige	12.868	15.233	18%
United Kingdom	5.567	90.514	1526%
Total	3.238.729	5.277.498	63%
Total Samples		8.516.227	

Comment Table 4: The increase in the number of tested carried out in the second semester compared to the first one may be explained by several factors such as the different requirements in legislation, the purchase for destruction scheme, additional voluntary testing in the second semester and the need for a time period in the first semester to implement the measures.

Table 5

	Tests performed in Active Monitoring		Difference
	From January to June	From July to September	
Belgique/België	154.185	219.960	43%
Danmark	121.799	150.807	24%
Deutschland	1.226.737	1.615.537	32%
Ellas	6.701	10.314	54%
España	124.486	253.915	104%
France	987.250	1.528.864	55%
Ireland	124.659	537.778	331%
Italia	140.009	318.629	128%
Luxembourg	13.026	7.844	-40%
Nederland	176.160	322.826	83%
Österreich	95.612	129.946	36%
Portugal	8.644	27.773	221%
Suomi-Finland	10.648	17.194	61%
Sverige	12.863	15.213	18%
United Kingdom	4.872	89.591	1739%
Total	3.207.651	5.246.191	64%
	Total Samples	8.453.842	

4.2 Total positives per animal tested

Table 6

	Tests performed		
	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1:10000)
Belgique/België	377.909	46	1,2
Danmark	276.965	6	0,2
Deutschland	2.856.337	125	0,4
Ellas	17.113	1	0,6
España	382.414	83	2,2
France	2.527.700	277	1,1
Ireland	675.115	246	3,6
Italia	463.746	50	1,1
Luxembourg	20.886	0	0,0
Nederland	501.641	20	0,4
Österreich	225.588	1	0,04
Portugal	38.755	113	29,2
Suomi-Finland	27.876	1	0,4
Sverige	28.101	0	0,0
United Kingdom	96.081	1.184	123,2
Total	8.516.227	2.153	2,5

Comment Table 6: The results should be interpreted with caution, as the MS were running different monitoring programmes, in particular in the first half of the year. MS focussing on fallen stock, emergency slaughtered animals and suspects will have a much higher ratio than those focussing on healthy slaughtered animals and testing younger animals on a voluntary basis. The figures for different MS can therefore not be compared.

4.3 Positives in Active & Passive Surveillance

Table 7

	Active Monitoring			Passive Surveillance			Ratio Passive/Total
	Tests performed			Tests performed			
	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1/10000)	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1/10000)	
Belgique/België	374.145	36	1,0	242	9	371,9	19,6%
Danmark	272.606	4	0,1	73	1	137,0	16,7%
Deutschland	2.842.274	114	0,4	214	7	327,1	5,6%
Ellas	17.015	1	0,6	3	0	0,0	0,0%
España	378.401	73	1,9	96	9	937,5	10,8%
France	2.516.114	183	0,7	469	91	1940,3	32,9%
Ireland	662.437	119	1,8	482	123	2551,9	50,0%
Italia	456.638	50	1,1	10	0	0,0	-
Luxembourg	20.870	0	0,0	14	0	0,0	-
Nederland	498.986	17	0,3	97	3	309,3	15,0%
Österreich	225.558	1	0,04	2	0	0,0	-
Portugal	36.417	48	13,2	326	62	1901,8	54,9%
Suomi-Finland	27.842	1	0,4	3	0	0,0	0,0%
Sverige	28.076	0	0,0	25	0	0,0	-
United Kingdom	94.463	386	40,9	1.211	798	6589,6	67,6%
Total	8.451.842	1.033	1,2	3.267	1.103	33,8	51,3%

Comment Table 7: As in point 3.2, the figures from different MS cannot be compared, as the MS were running different monitoring programmes. MS focussing on risk animals will have a higher ratio in the active monitoring compared to those focussing on healthy slaughtered animals or testing younger animals on a voluntary basis. Furthermore, MS testing a higher percentage of their population will have a higher ratio in passive/total compared to those testing only the minimum sample size.

4.4 Testing by target group

Figures between MS having used different age limits cannot be compared, as the inclusion of younger animals in the monitoring will lead to a lower ratio.

Testing on Risk Animals

Table 8

	Emergency slaughter		
	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1/10000)
Belgique/België	1.513	0	0,00
Danmark	1.796	0	0,00
Deutschland	7.972	21	26,34
Ellas	224	0	0,00
España	3.827	7	18,29
France	171	0	0,00
Ireland	0	0	-
Italia	8.282	7	8,45
Luxembourg	30	0	0,00
Nederland	13.279	2	1,51
Österreich	2.490	0	0,00
Portugal	1.468	10	68,12
Suomi-Finland	8.140	0	0,00
Sverige	1.393	0	0,00
United Kingdom	46.189	277	59,97
Total	96.774	324	33,48

Comment Table 8: The policy on emergency slaughter varies between MS. In certain MS (Ireland) cattle are not received for emergency slaughter at all, and in other the number of cattle received for emergency slaughter is very limited. In France, cattle were not received for emergency slaughter after January 2001.

Table 9

	Clinical Signs at Ante-Mortem		
	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1/10000)
Belgique/België	137	1	72,99
Danmark	99	0	0,00
Deutschland	185	10	540,54
Ellas	2	0	0,00
España	632	1	15,82
France	0	0	-
Ireland	893	4	44,79
Italia	14.648	8	5,46
Luxembourg	35	0	0,00
Nederland	2	1	5000,00
Österreich	0	0	-
Portugal	5.403	6	11,10
Suomi-Finland	5.940	1	1,68
Sverige	2	0	0,00
United Kingdom	13	2	1538,46
Total	27.991	34	12,15

Comment Table 9: This target group was originally intended for the animals referred to in Directive 64/433/EEC Annex I, Chapter IV, 27 a) and b) (point 2 in “Testing Programme”). However, from the monthly reports, it appears that some MS have interpreted this category as animal found suspect of BSE at ante mortem. Figures between different MS can therefore not be compared.

Table 10

	Fallen Stock		
	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1/10000)
Belgique/België	13.060	7	5,36
Danmark	20.297	1	0,49
Deutschland	268.776	47	1,75
Ellas	1.429	0	0,00
España	48.466	31	6,40
France	133.718	100	7,48
Ireland	24.614	81	32,91
Italia	47.214	8	1,69
Luxembourg	1.330	0	0,00
Nederland	31.056	3	0,97
Österreich	7.023	0	0,00
Portugal	1.162	13	111,88
Suomi-Finland	3.880	0	0,00
Sverige	22.248	0	0,00
United Kingdom	27.228	106	38,93
Total	651.501	397	6,09

Table 11

	Total Risk Animals		
	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1/10000)
Belgique/België	14.710	8	5,44
Danmark	22.192	1	0,45
Deutschland	276.933	78	2,82
Ellas	1.655	0	0,00
España	52.925	39	7,37
France	133.889	100	7,47
Ireland	25.507	85	33,32
Italia	70.144	23	3,28
Luxembourg	1.395	0	0,00
Nederland	44.337	6	1,35
Österreich	9.513	0	0,00
Portugal	8.033	29	36,10
Suomi-Finland	17.960	1	0,56
Sverige	23.643	0	0,00
United Kingdom	73.430	386	52,57
Total	776.266	756	9,74

Table 12: Animals slaughtered for human consumption

	Healthy Animals		
	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1/10000)
Belgique/België	359.435	28	0,78
Danmark	250.414	3	0,12
Deutschland	2.565.341	36	0,14
Ellas	15.360	1	0,65
España	325.476	35	1,08
France	2.382.225	83	0,35
Ireland	636.930	34	0,53
Italia	388.494	27	0,69
Luxembourg	19.475	0	0,00
Nederland	454.649	11	0,24
Österreich	216.045	1	0,05
Portugal	28.384	19	6,69
Suomi-Finland	9.882	0	0,00
Sverige	4.433	0	0,00
United Kingdom	21.033	1	0,48
Total	7.677.576	279	0,36

Comment Table 12: Figures between MS having used different age limits cannot be compared as the inclusion of younger animals in the monitoring will lead to a lower ratio. In addition, the testing in UK was focussed on animals born after the date of the effective feed ban.

Table 13: Animals suspected of being infected by BSE subject to laboratory examination

	BSE Suspect Animals		
	Nr	Positive	Ratio (1/100)
Belgique/België	242	9	3,72
Danmark	73	1	1,37
Deutschland	214	7	3,27
Ellas	3	0	0,00
España	96	9	9,38
France	469	91	19,40
Ireland	482	123	25,52
Italia	10	0	0,00
Luxembourg	14	0	0,00
Nederland	97	3	3,09
Österreich	2	0	0,00
Portugal	326	62	19,02
Suomi-Finland	3	0	0,00
Sverige	25	0	0,00
United Kingdom	1.211	798	65,90
Total	3.267	1103	33,76

4.5 Age of the positive cases¹¹

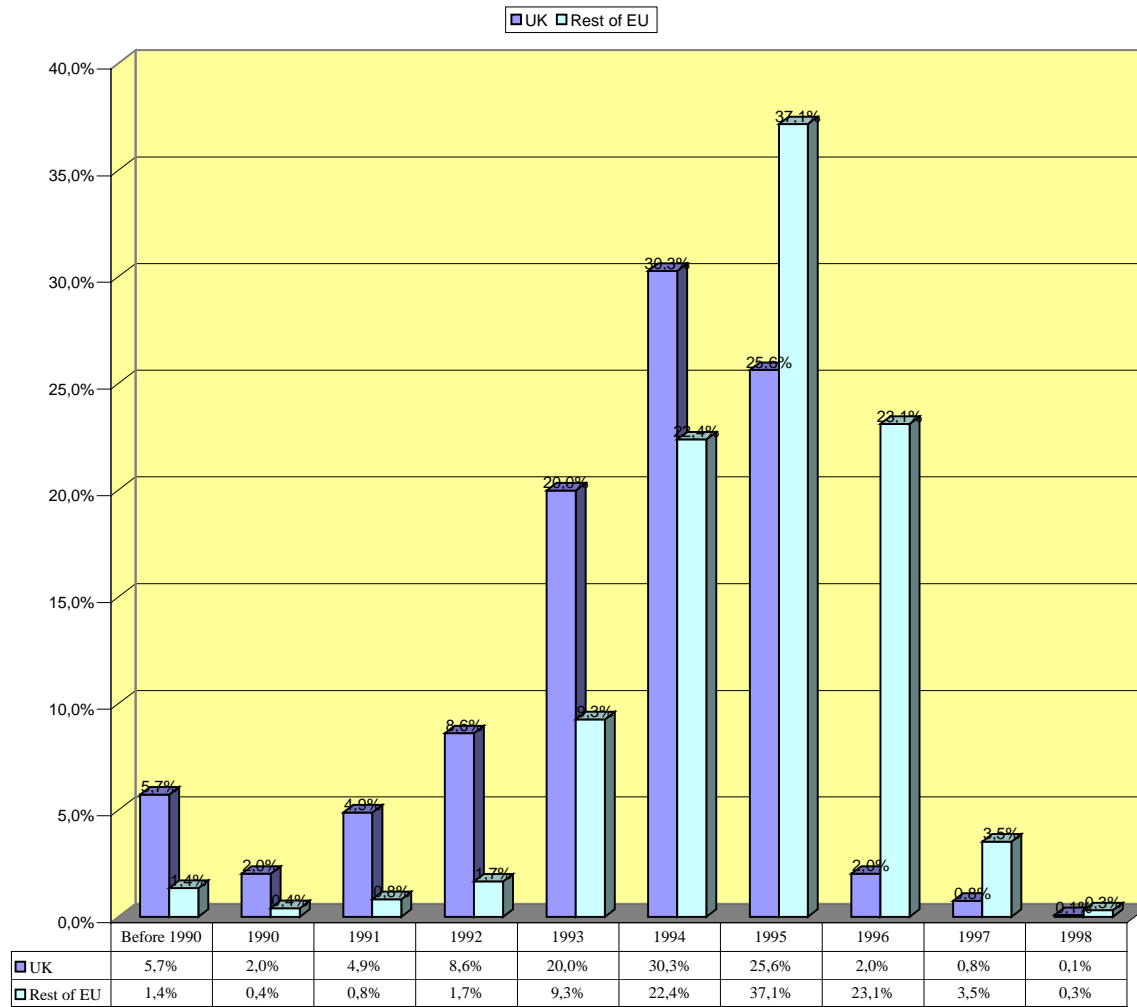
4.5.1 Year of birth distribution

Table 14

Member State		Year of Birth										Total
		Before 1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Belgique / België	Nr of cases	0	0	1	1	1	7	17	19	0	0	46
	%	0,00%	0,00%	2,17%	2,17%	2,17%	15,22%	36,96%	41,30%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Danmark	Nr of cases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	6
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,67%	0,00%	0,00%	50,00%	16,67%	16,67%	100,00%
Deutschland	Nr of cases	0	1	1	1	0	8	40	67	5	2	125
	%	0,00%	0,80%	0,80%	0,80%	0,00%	6,40%	32,00%	53,60%	4,00%	1,60%	100,00%
Ellas	Nr of cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
España	Nr of cases	4	1	1	1	9	14	21	21	10	0	82
	%	4,88%	1,22%	1,22%	1,22%	10,98%	17,07%	25,61%	25,61%	12,20%	0,00%	100,01%
France	Nr of cases	0	0	0	1	30	87	134	21	4	0	277
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,36%	10,83%	31,41%	48,38%	7,58%	1,44%	0,00%	100,00%
Ireland	Nr of cases	5	1	6	8	21	52	110	39	0	0	242
	%	2,07%	0,41%	2,48%	3,31%	8,68%	21,49%	45,45%	16,12%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Italia	Nr of cases	1	0	0	0	2	8	12	20	7	0	50
	%	2,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	4,00%	16,00%	24,00%	40,00%	14,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Nederland	Nr of cases	1	0	0	1	2	2	4	9	1	0	20
	%	5,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,00%	10,00%	10,00%	20,00%	45,00%	5,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Österreich	Nr of cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Portugal	Nr of cases	2	1	0	3	22	38	17	22	5	0	110
	%	1,82%	0,91%	0,00%	2,73%	20,00%	34,55%	15,45%	20,00%	4,55%	0,00%	100,00%
Suomi / Finland	Nr of cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
United Kingdom	Nr of cases	68	24	58	104	241	362	304	24	9	1	1195
	%	5,69%	2,01%	4,85%	8,70%	20,17%	30,29%	25,44%	2,01%	0,75%	0,08%	100,00%

¹¹ Animals sampled and tested during 2001

Year of Birth of positive cases-2001

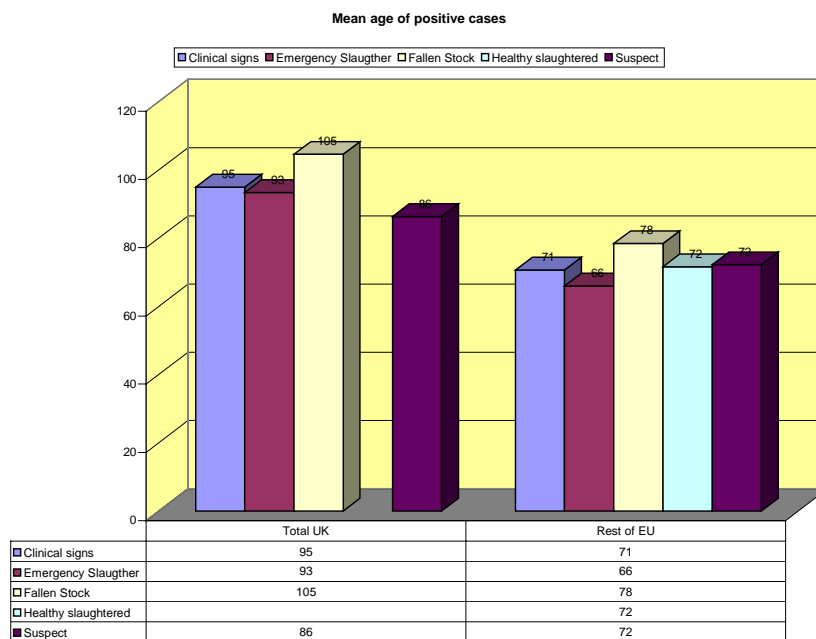


4.5.2 Mean Age of positive cases

For each positive case the age in months has been estimated from the date (or month) of birth and the date (or month) of sampling/slaughter. Some positive cases declared by some MS in the monitoring of BSE eradication are excluded of this summary due to lack of data.

Table 15: Mean age in months per target group

Member State	Clinical signs	Emergency Slaughter	Fallen Stock	Healthy slaughtered	Suspects
Belgique / België	63	-	75	72	74
Danmark	-	-	78	58	48
Deutschland	63	61	65	68	65
Ellas	-	-	-	56	-
España	47	73	73	81	66
France	-	-	79	76	75
Ireland	82	-	84	91	82
Italia	65	77	75	66	-
Nederland	60	50	88	76	78
Österreich	-	-	-	70	-
Portugal	78	77	88	81	82
Suomi / Finland	81	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	95	93	105	-	86

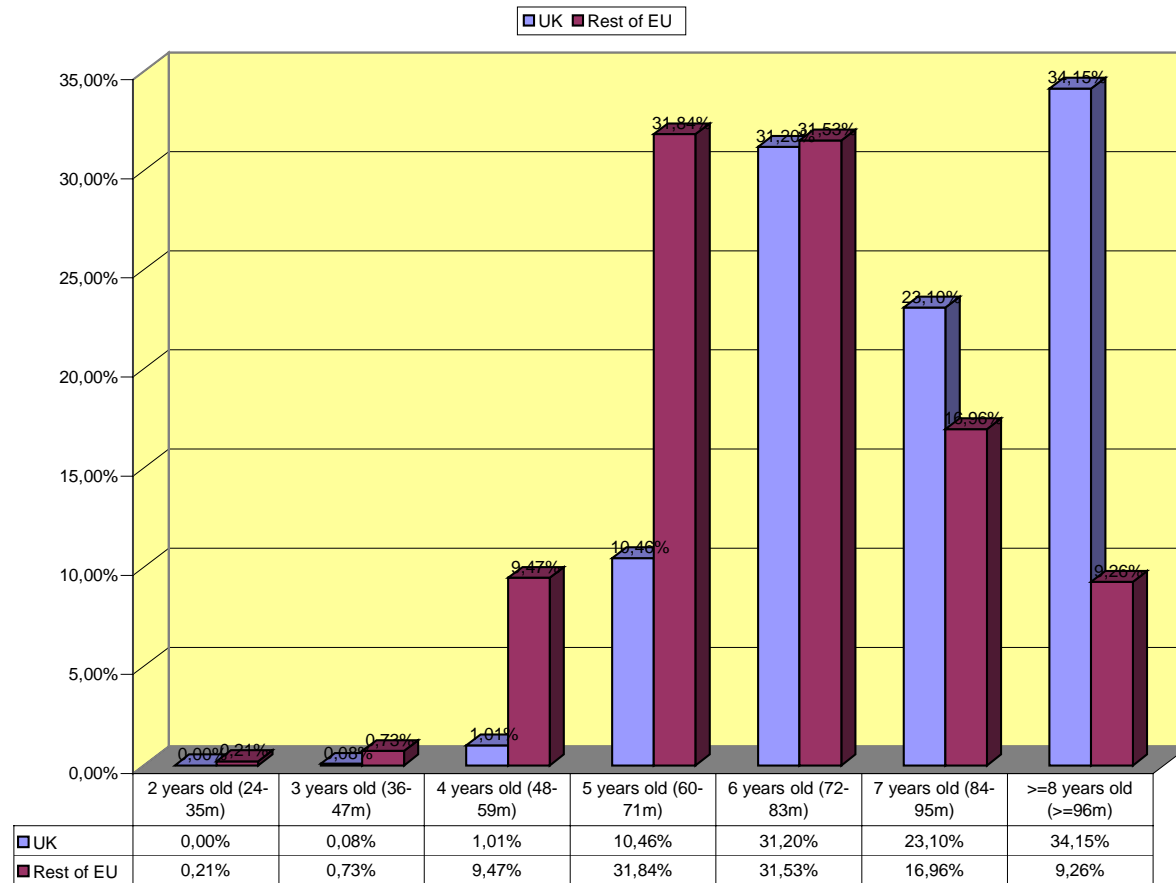


4.5.3 Age distribution of positive cases

Table 16: Age distribution of total positive cases

Member State		Age (years old)						Total	
		2 (24-35m)	3 (36-47m)	4 (48-59m)	5 (60-71m)	6 (72-83m)	7 (84-95m)		=>8 (=>96m)
Belgique / België	Nr of cases	0	0	3	23	13	4	3	46
	%	0,00%	0,00%	6,52%	50,00%	28,26%	8,70%	6,52%	100,00%
Danmark	Nr of cases	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	6
	%	0,00%	16,67%	16,67%	50,00%	0,00%	16,67%	0,00%	100,00%
Deutschland	Nr of cases	2	1	38	64	14	3	3	125
	%	1,60%	0,80%	30,40%	51,20%	11,20%	2,40%	2,40%	100,00%
Ellas	Nr of cases	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
España	Nr of cases	0	4	15	22	18	12	11	82
	%	0,00%	4,88%	18,29%	26,83%	21,95%	14,63%	13,41%	100,00%
France	Nr of cases	0	1	6	75	125	57	13	277
	%	0,00%	0,36%	2,17%	27,08%	45,13%	20,58%	4,69%	100,00%
Ireland	Nr of cases	0	0	1	60	98	46	37	242
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,41%	24,79%	40,50%	19,01%	15,29%	100,00%
Italia	Nr of cases	0	0	13	22	9	3	3	50
	%	0,00%	0,00%	26,00%	44,00%	18,00%	6,00%	6,00%	100,00%
Nederland	Nr of cases	0	0	3	11	0	2	4	20
	%	0,00%	0,00%	15,00%	55,00%	0,00%	10,00%	20,00%	100,00%
Österreich	Nr of cases	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Portugal	Nr of cases	0	0	10	23	27	33	17	110
	%	0,00%	0,00%	9,09%	20,91%	24,55%	30,00%	15,45%	100,00%
Suomi / Finland	Nr of cases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
United Kingdom	Nr of cases	0	1	12	124	370	274	405	1186
	%	0,00%	0,08%	1,01%	10,46%	31,20%	23,10%	34,15%	100,00%

Age Distribution of positive cases



4.5.4 Age distribution by target group

Table 17

Risk Animals

Member State		Age (years old)							Total
		2 (24-35m)	3 (36-47m)	4 (48-59m)	5 (60-71m)	6 (72-83m)	7 (84-95m)	=>8 (>=96m)	
Belgique / België	Nr of cases	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	8
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	62,50%	25,00%	0,00%	12,50%	100,00%
Danmark	Nr of cases	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	50,00%	0,00%	50,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Deutschland	Nr of cases	2	1	25	38	9	3	0	78
	%	2,56%	1,28%	32,05%	48,72%	11,54%	3,85%	0,00%	100,00%
España	Nr of cases	0	3	6	15	8	4	4	40
	%	0,00%	7,50%	15,00%	37,50%	20,00%	10,00%	10,00%	100,00%
France	Nr of cases	0	0	3	19	42	28	8	100
	%	0,00%	0,00%	3,00%	19,00%	42,00%	28,00%	8,00%	100,00%
Ireland	Nr of cases	0	0	0	20	36	17	12	85
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	23,53%	42,35%	20,00%	14,12%	100,00%
Italia	Nr of cases	0	0	5	10	4	2	2	23
	%	0,00%	0,00%	21,74%	43,48%	17,39%	8,70%	8,70%	100,00%
Nederland	Nr of cases	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	6
	%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	100,00%
Portugal	Nr of cases	0	0	2	5	11	8	3	29
	%	0,00%	0,00%	6,90%	17,24%	37,93%	27,59%	10,34%	100,00%
Suomi / Finland	Nr of cases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
United Kingdom	Nr of cases	0	1	4	21	91	87	182	386
	%	0,00%	0,26%	1,04%	5,44%	23,58%	22,54%	47,15%	100,00%

Age Distribution of Risk Animals positive cases

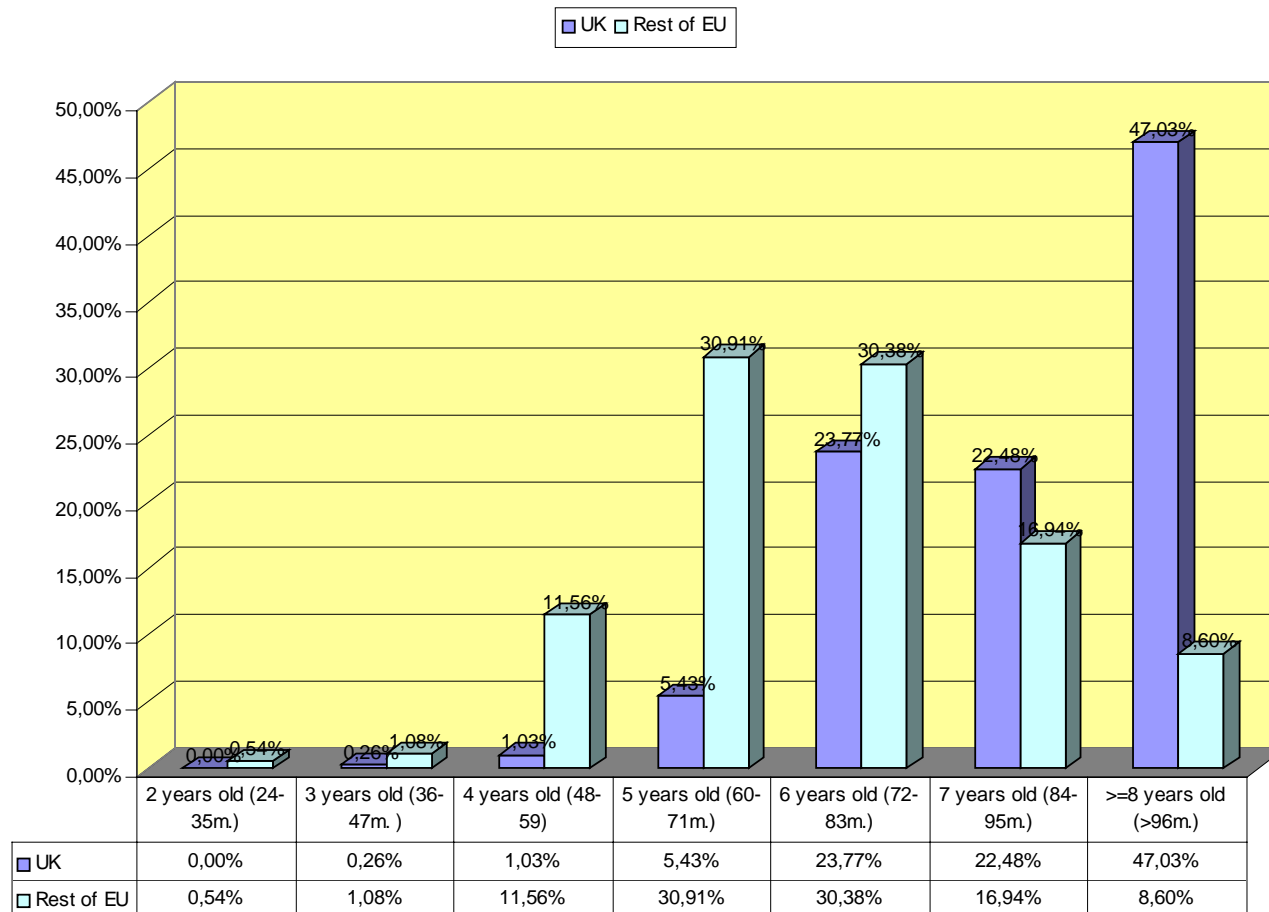


Table 18: Fallen Stock

Member State		Age Distribution (years old)						Total
		3 (36-47m)	4 (48-59m)	5 (60-71m)	6 (72-83m)	7 (84-95m)	=>8 (>=96m)	
Belgique / België	Nr of cases	0	0	4	2	0	1	7
	%	0,00%	0,00%	57,14%	28,57%	0,00%	14,29%	100,00%
Danmark	Nr of cases	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	%	0,00%	0,00%	50,00%	0,00%	50,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Deutschland	Nr of cases	1	13	26	5	2	0	47
	%	2,13%	27,66%	55,32%	10,64%	4,26%	0,00%	100,00%
España	Nr of cases	1	7	9	7	2	5	31
	%	3,23%	22,58%	29,03%	22,58%	6,45%	16,13%	100,00%
France	Nr of cases	0	3	19	42	28	8	100
	%	0,00%	3,00%	19,00%	42,00%	28,00%	8,00%	100,00%
Ireland	Nr of cases	0	0	19	35	15	12	81
	%	0,00%	0,00%	23,46%	43,21%	18,52%	14,81%	100,00%
Italia	Nr of cases	0	0	4	3	0	1	8
	%	0,00%	0,00%	50,00%	37,50%	0,00%	12,50%	100,00%
Nederland	Nr of cases	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
	%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	100,00%
Portugal	Nr of cases	0	0	2	6	2	3	13
	%	0,00%	0,00%	15,38%	46,15%	15,38%	23,08%	100,00%
United Kingdom	Nr of cases	0	1	3	21	25	56	106
	%	0,00%	0,94%	2,83%	19,81%	23,58%	52,83%	100,00%

Age Distribution of Fallen Stock positive cases

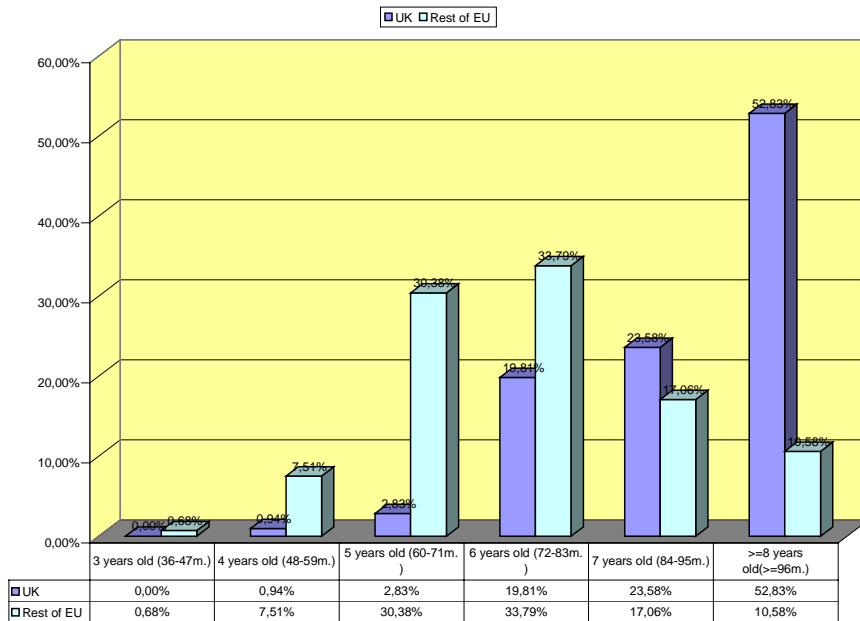


Table 19: Healthy Slaughtered animals

Member State		Age (years old)						Total
		3 (36-47m)	4 (48-59m)	5 (60-71m)	6 (72-83m)	7 (84-95m)	=>8 (>=96m)	
Belgique / België	Nr of cases	0	2	15	6	3	2	28
	%	0,00%	7,14%	53,57%	21,43%	10,71%	7,14%	100,00%
Danmark	Nr of cases	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
	%	33,33%	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Deutschland	Nr of cases	0	10	18	5	0	3	36
	%	0,00%	27,78%	50,00%	13,89%	0,00%	8,33%	100,00%
Ellas	Nr of cases	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
España	Nr of cases	1	6	9	5	7	6	34
	%	2,94%	17,65%	26,47%	14,71%	20,59%	17,65%	100,00%
France	Nr of cases	1	2	22	41	15	2	83
	%	1,20%	2,41%	26,51%	49,40%	18,07%	2,41%	100,00%
Ireland	Nr of cases	0	0	10	7	8	9	34
	%	0,00%	0,00%	29,41%	20,59%	23,53%	26,47%	100,00%
Italia	Nr of cases	0	8	12	5	1	1	27
	%	0,00%	29,63%	44,44%	18,52%	3,70%	3,70%	100,00%
Nederland	Nr of cases	0	1	7	0	2	1	11
	%	0,00%	9,09%	63,64%	0,00%	18,18%	9,09%	100,00%
Österreich	Nr of cases	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Portugal	Nr of cases	0	0	9	2	5	3	19
	%	0,00%	0,00%	47,37%	10,53%	26,32%	15,79%	100,00%
United Kingdom	Nr of cases	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%

Age distribution of healthy slaughtered positive cases

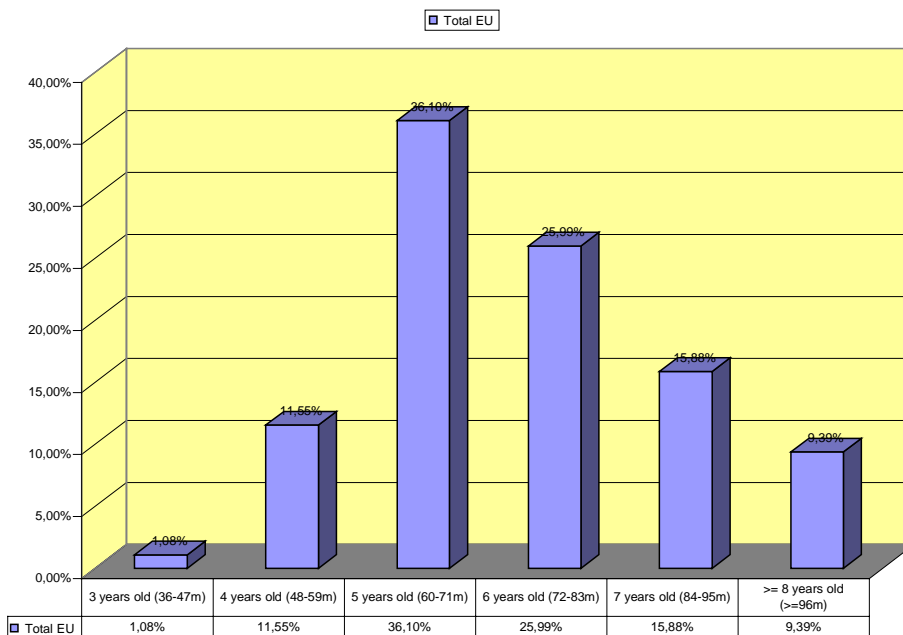
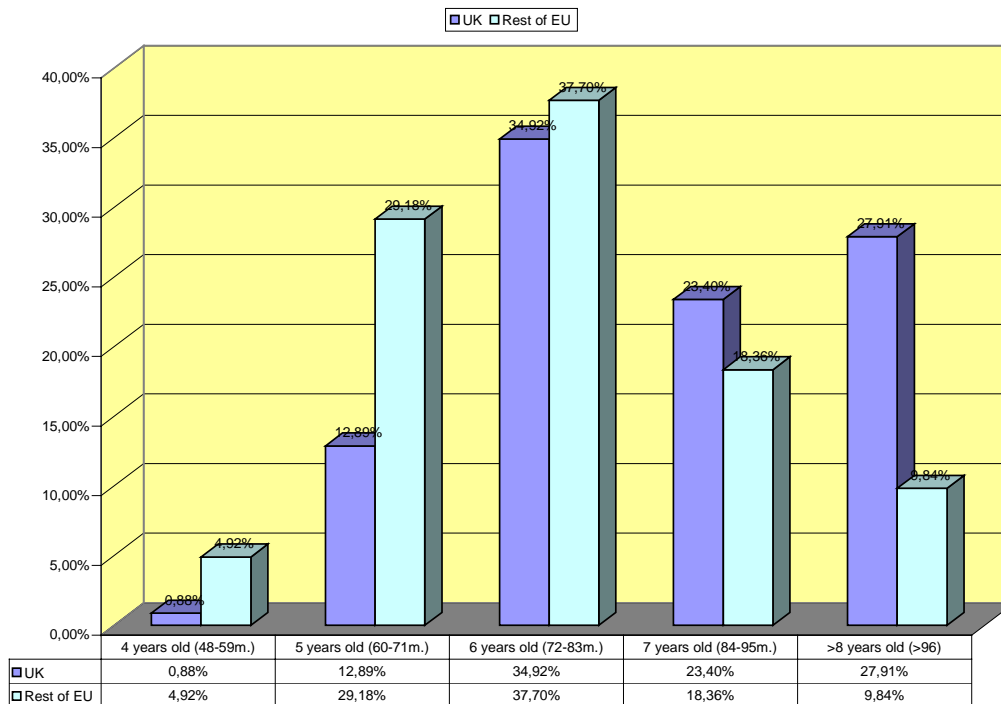


Table 20: BSE Suspects

Member State		Age (years old)					Total
		4 (48-59m)	5 (60-71m)	6 (72-83m)	7 (84-95m)	=>8 (>=96m)	
Belgique / België	Nr of cases	1	3	4	1	0	9
	%	11,11%	33,33%	44,44%	11,11%	0,00%	100,00%
Danmark	Nr of cases	1	0	0	0	0	1
	%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
Deutschland	Nr of cases	1	6	0	0	0	7
	%	14,29%	85,71%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%
España	Nr of cases	2	4	2	1	0	9
	%	22,22%	44,44%	22,22%	11,11%	0,00%	100,00%
France	Nr of cases	1	34	40	14	2	91
	%	1,10%	37,36%	43,96%	15,38%	2,20%	100,00%
Ireland	Nr of cases	1	30	55	21	16	123
	%	0,81%	24,39%	44,72%	17,07%	13,01%	100,00%
Nederland	Nr of cases	0	2	0	0	1	3
	%	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	100,00%
Portugal	Nr of cases	8	9	14	20	11	62
	%	12,90%	14,52%	22,58%	32,26%	17,74%	100,00%
United Kingdom	Nr of cases	7	103	279	187	223	799
	%	0,88%	12,89%	34,92%	23,40%	27,91%	100,00%

Age distribution of Suspects positive cases



4.5.5 Positive cases in young animals slaughtered and sampled during 2001

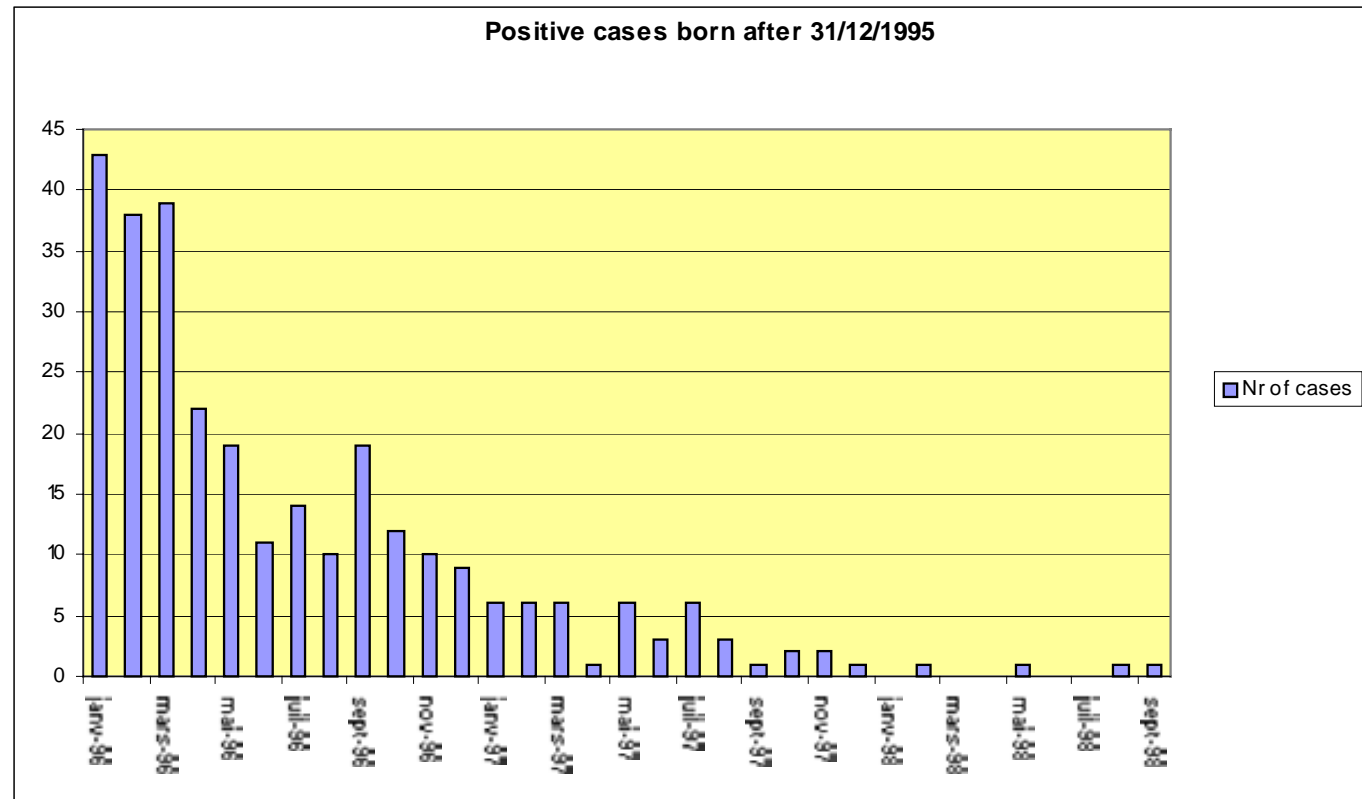


Table 21: Positive cases born after 31/12/1996 (97/98 cohorts)

Member State	Month of birth															Grand Total	
	Jan 97	Feb 97	Mar 97	Apr 97	May 97	Jun 97	Jul 97	Aug 97	Sep 97	Oct 97	Nov 97	Dec 97	Feb 98	May 98	Aug 98		Sep 98
DANMARK		1												1			2
DEUTSCHLAND			2		1		1		1						1	1	7
ESPANA	2	2	1				2	1		1	1	1					11
FRANCE			1					2		1							4
ITALIA	1	1			3	1	1										7
NEDERLAND											1						1
PORTUGAL	1	1	1		1	1											4
UNITED KINGDOM	2	1	1	1	1	1	2						1				10
Total	6	6	6	1	6	3	6	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	47

Table 22: Details on positive cases < 48 months

Age (months)	Country	Target group	Date of birth
28	Deutschland	Emergency slaughter	September 1998
29	Deutschland	Emergency slaughter	August 1998
42	Danmark	Healthy slaughtered	May 1998
42	France	Healthy slaughtered	August 1997
43	España	Emergency slaughter	July 1997
43	España	Emergency slaughter	December 1997
44	Deutschland	Fallen stock	September 1997
45	United Kingdom	Emergency slaughter	February 1998
45	España	Healthy slaughtered	October 1997
47	España	Fallen stock	August 1997

4.6 Age distribution of tested animals

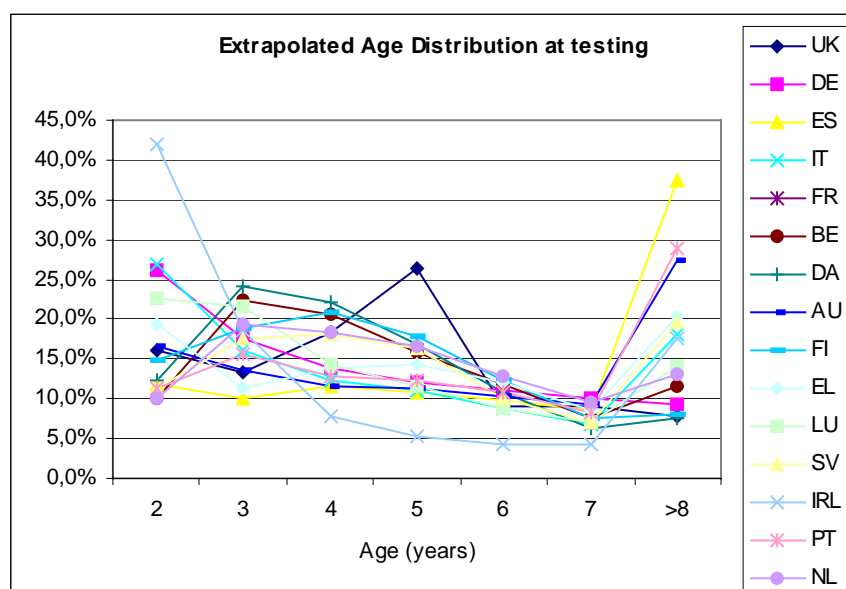
Table 23: Extrapolated number of tested cattle in each age group

Age Months	UK	DE	ES	IRL	IT	FR	BE	NL	DA	AU	FI	PT	EL	LU	SV	Total 15
<24	0	726.275	0	3.991	0	0	1.014		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	731.280
24-30	14.653	405.652	22.113	11.974	71.035	76.721	2.660	4.398	2.778	14.084	1.960	2.370	2.505	1.400	660	634.963
31-36	799	262.903	23.507	269.707	53.190	341.142	35.503	46.531	31.613	23.306	2.152	1.975	821	3.351	2.550	1.099.051
37-42	6.099	189.047	15.023	86.027	38.395	327.014	39.562	48.110	31.978	16.185	2.701	6.045	923	2.612	2.600	809.262*
43-48	6.777	162.757	23.560	39.317	36.540	216.898	45.113	49.208	34.912	14.374	2.589		1.017	1.879	2.350	640.318*
49-54	5.424	148.009	17.473	23.693	29.449	171.754	40.193	46.693	32.329	12.725	3.092	4.973	1.187	1.661	2.692	538.811*
55-60	12.088	137.014	27.011	28.872	27.751	153.662	37.501	45.082	28.881	13.153	2.690		1.185	1.321	2.360	521.075*
61-66	13.922	123.784	14.841	17.663	27.138	142.343	31.277	43.333	25.124	12.518	2.788	4.746	1.283	1.295	2.675	462.339*
67-72	11.464	112.811	26.551	17.238	23.742	130.258	28.469	40.495	21.312	13.107	2.186		1.185	1.113	1.914	434.249*
73-78	4.109	99.955	14.137	10.446	20.660	118.989	23.660	35.445	16.748	11.647	1.940	4.157	1.168	1.017	1.736	363.734*
79-84	4.637	87.903	24.008	18.342	20.660	107.674	20.622	28.832	13.059	11.815	1.492		892	839	1.090	343.961*
85-90	4.654	74.818	12.517	8.832	16.037	95.989	15.575	28.832	10.022	10.277	1.191	3.253	866	834	443	282.504*
91-96	3.997	64.624	20.392	20.211	15.110	87.466	13.293	19.163	7.633	10.668	884		610	620	1.553	267.871*
>96	7.457	260.785	145.129	118.802	84.039	557.790	43.467	65.519	20.577	61.729	2.212	4.157	3.471	2.946	5.478	1.318.170
all	96.081	2.856.337	386.262	675.115	463.746	2.527.700	377.909	501.641	276.965	225.588	27.876	31.675	17.113	20.886	28.101	8.512.995

*: since the age distribution of cattle in Portugal was only available per year, the number of Portuguese cattle was equally distribute over both 6 months periods

Table 24: Extrapolated age distribution in all tested cattle

Age Months	UK	DE	ES	IRL	IT	FR	BE	NL	DA	AU	FI	PT	EL	LU	SV
<24		25,4%		0,6%			0,3%								
24-30	15,3%	14,2%	5,7%	1,8%	15,3%	3,0%	0,7%	0,9%	1,0%	6,2%	7,0%	6,1%	14,6%	6,7%	2,3%
31-36	0,8%	9,2%	6,1%	39,9%	11,5%	13,5%	9,4%	9,3%	11,4%	10,3%	7,7%	5,1%	4,8%	16,0%	9,1%
37-42	6,3%	6,6%	3,9%	12,7%	8,3%	12,9%	10,5%	9,6%	11,5%	7,2%	9,7%	15,6%	5,4%	12,5%	9,3%
43-48	7,1%	5,7%	6,1%	5,8%	7,9%	8,6%	11,9%	9,8%	12,6%	6,4%	9,3%		5,9%	9,0%	8,4%
49-54	5,6%	5,2%	4,5%	3,5%	6,4%	6,8%	10,6%	9,3%	11,7%	5,6%	11,1%	12,8%	6,9%	8,0%	9,6%
55-60	12,6%	4,8%	7,0%	4,3%	6,0%	6,1%	9,9%	9,0%	10,4%	5,8%	9,6%		6,9%	6,3%	8,4%
61-66	14,5%	4,3%	3,8%	2,6%	5,9%	5,6%	8,3%	8,6%	9,1%	5,5%	10,0%	12,2%	7,5%	6,2%	9,5%
67-72	11,9%	3,9%	6,9%	2,6%	5,1%	5,2%	7,5%	8,1%	7,7%	5,8%	7,8%		6,9%	5,3%	6,8%
73-78	4,3%	3,5%	3,7%	1,5%	4,5%	4,7%	6,3%	7,1%	6,0%	5,2%	7,0%	10,7%	6,8%	4,9%	6,2%
79-84	4,8%	3,1%	6,2%	2,7%	4,5%	4,3%	5,5%	5,7%	4,7%	5,2%	5,4%		5,2%	4,0%	3,9%
85-90	4,8%	2,6%	3,2%	1,3%	3,5%	3,8%	4,1%	5,7%	3,6%	4,6%	4,3%	8,4%	5,1%	4,0%	1,6%
91-96	4,2%	2,3%	5,3%	3,0%	3,3%	3,5%	3,5%	3,8%	2,8%	4,7%	3,2%		3,6%	3,0%	5,5%
>96	7,8%	9,1%	37,6%	17,6%	18,1%	22,1%	11,5%	13,1%	7,4%	27,4%	7,9%	29,0%	20,3%	14,1%	19,5%



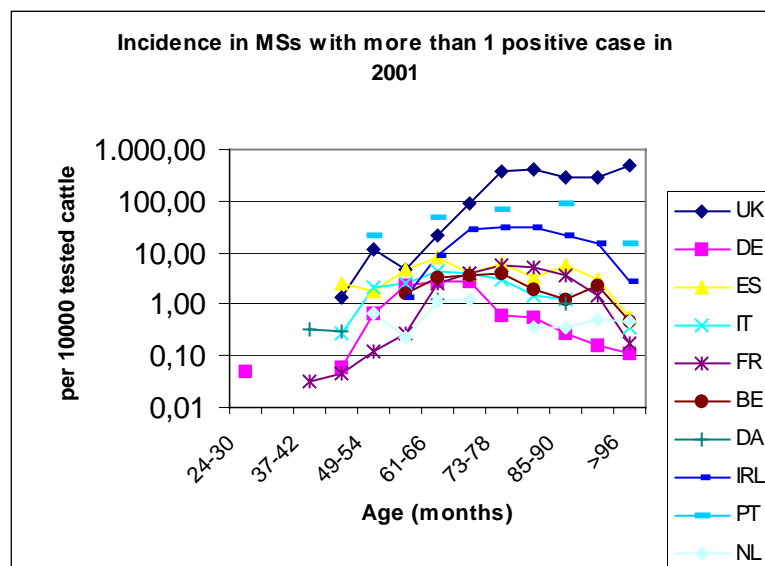
Comments: The number of samples in the youngest group was high in some MS due to a voluntary extended testing of healthy slaughtered animals in this group. Beef cattle are slaughtered at about 2 years of age in intensive production, while at 3 or 4 years of age in extensive production systems. The figures in the >96 months group were high due to the accumulation of all tests in animals >96 months. The exceptional age structure of UK animals is due to the focussing of the monitoring on animals born between 1 August 1996 and 1 August 1997.

4.7 Incidence of BSE in different age categories

4.7.1 General

Table 25: Incidence of BSE (positive cases per 10.000 animals) in cattle of different age

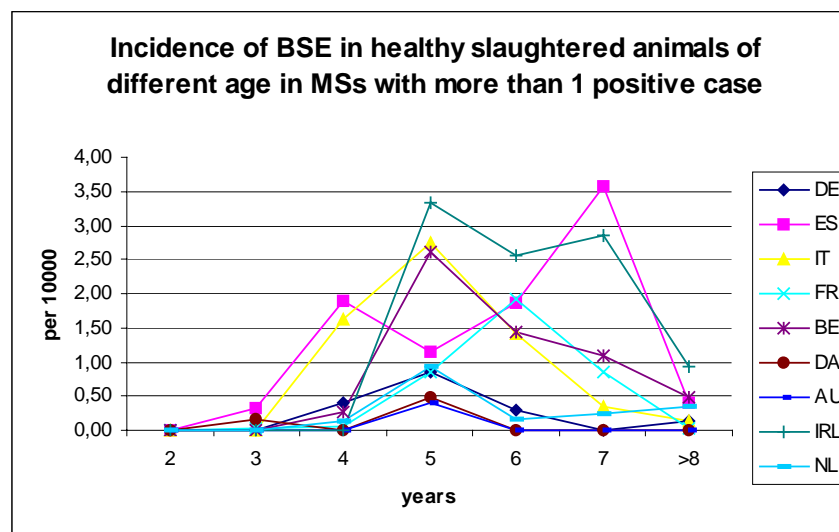
Age (months)	UK	DE	ES	IRL	IT	FR	NL	BE	DA	PT	AU	FI	EL	LU	SV	EU except UK&PT		
																Samples	Positive	Ratio
24-30	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	617.476	2	0,03
31-36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.094.651	0	0,00
37-42	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	798.640	2	0,03
43-48	1,35	0,06	2,57	0,00	0,27	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,29		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	629.389	10
49-54	11,77	0,68	1,73	0,00	2,04	0,12	0,64	0,00	0,00	22,12	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	530.081	24	0,45
55-60	4,53	2,34	4,86	1,39	2,52	0,26	0,22	1,60	0,00		0,00	0,00	8,45	0,00	0,00	0,00	505.607	68
61-66	21,62	2,67	8,17	9,06	4,42	2,61	1,15	3,20	1,19	48,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	445.352	117	2,63
67-72	86,73	2,66	3,80	27,84	3,79	3,93	1,23	3,51	0,00		0,76	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	419.617	143
73-78	372,98	0,60	6,43	31,59	2,90	5,83	0,00	3,80	0,00	69,77	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	356.951	143	4,01
79-84	403,26	0,57	3,37	32,17	1,45	4,95	0,35	1,94	0,00		0,00	6,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	336.585	102
85-90	278,33	0,27	5,65	21,51	1,25	3,77	0,35	1,28	1,00	92,22	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	275.747	108	3,92
91-96	292,15	0,15	2,97	14,84	0,00	1,49	0,52	2,26	0,00		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	261.705	44
>96	472,19	0,12	0,56	2,78	0,36	0,18	0,46	0,46	0,00	15,13	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.368.416	64	0,47



Comment to table 25: The results should be interpreted with caution, as the MS were running different monitoring programmes, in particular in the first half of the year. MS focussing on fallen stock, emergency slaughtered animals and suspects will have a higher incidence than those focussing on healthy slaughtered animals. The figures for different MS can therefore not be compared.

Table 26: Incidence of BSE (positive cases per 10.000 animals) in healthy slaughtered cattle of different age

Age years (months)	DE	ES	IRL	IT	FR	NL	BE	DA	LU	AU	EL	11 MS Nb of Samples	Positive	Ratio
2 (24-35)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.544.226	0	0,00
3 (36-47)	0,00	0,31	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.399.910	3	0,02
4 (48-59)	0,39	1,89	0,00	1,64	0,06	0,12	0,27	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,66	943.640	31	0,33
5 (60-71)	0,84	1,14	3,34	2,74	0,85	0,92	2,63	0,48	0,00	0,41	0,00	785.622	91	1,16
6 (72-83)	0,29	1,85	2,56	1,41	1,91	0,17	1,43	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	632.447	71	1,12
7 (84-95)	0,00	3,58	2,86	0,36	0,87	0,23	1,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	492.538	38	0,77
>8 (>96)	0,13	0,40	0,92	0,13	0,04	0,34	0,49	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.242.306	24	0,19



Comments on table 26: this table contains only data from MS in which over 85 % of the tested animals were healthy slaughtered, using the same age distribution in the healthy slaughtered animals as in all tested ones.

4.7.2: Comparison of the 1° and 2° semester of 2001

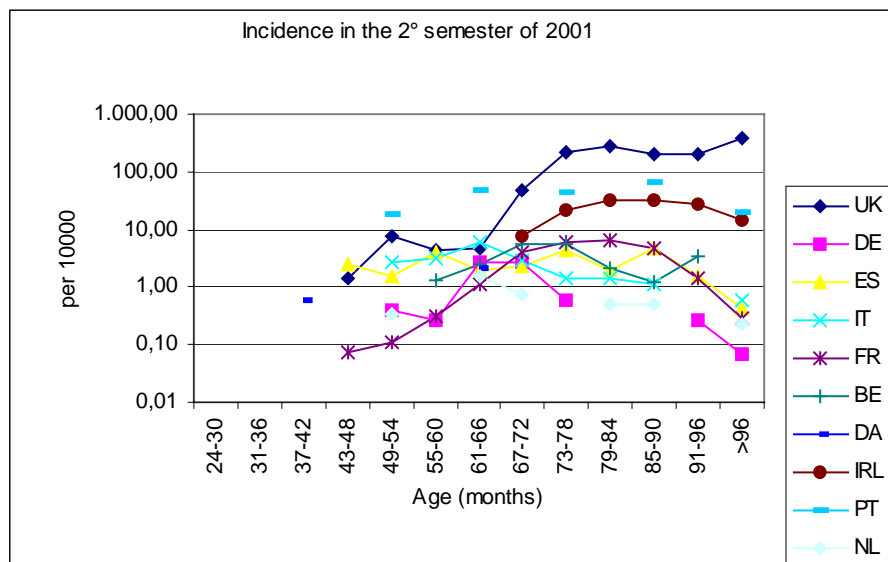
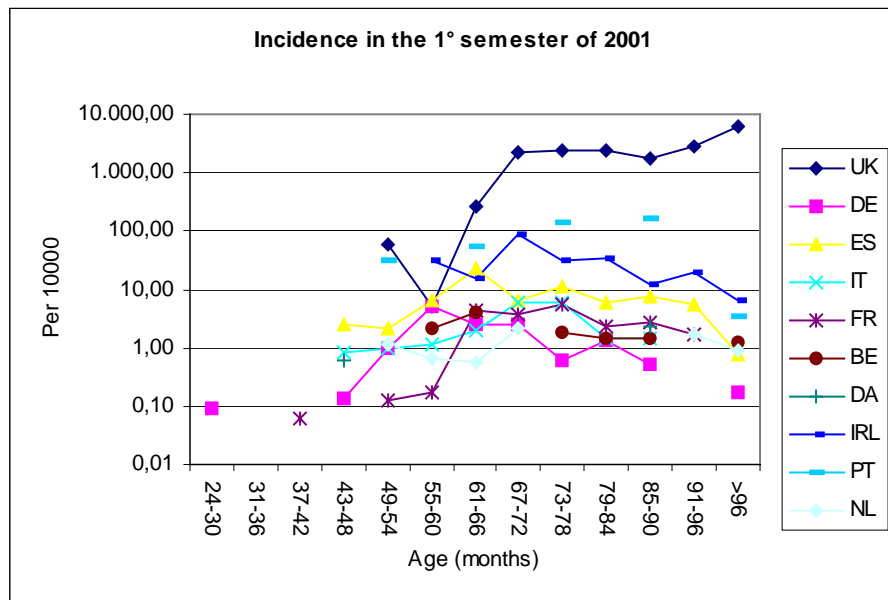
Different monitoring programs were run during the 1° and 2° semester of 2001. Therefore, the results should be analyzed separately. Except for the UK, MS run quiet similar monitoring programs during the 2° semester in animals above 30 months of age.

Table 27: Incidence of BSE (positive cases per 10.000 animals) in cattle of different age during the 1° semester

Age (months)	UK	DE	ES	IRL	IT	FR	NL	BE	DA	PT	AU	FI	EL	LU	SV	EU except UK&PT Samples	Positive	Ratio
24-30	0,00	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	241.635	2	0,08
31-36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	376.652	0	0,00
37-42	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	366.831	1	0,03
43-48	0,00	0,14	2,55	0,00	0,84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	230.195	5	0,22
49-54	56,82	0,96	2,16	0,00	0,98	0,13	1,13	0,00	0,00	31,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	236.332	12	0,51
55-60	4,94	5,01	6,47	31,40	1,18	0,18	0,63	2,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	186.666	46	2,46
61-66	271,82	2,60	22,08	15,09	1,96	4,43	0,57	3,95	0,00	56,25	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	196.504	68	3,46
67-72	2.247	2,50	6,35	89,70	5,89	3,79	2,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	154.887	59	3,81
73-78	2.401	0,59	10,93	31,40	5,89	5,44	0,00	1,82	0,00	140,85	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	158.041	54	3,42
79-84	2.509	1,38	6,03	33,64	1,47	2,35	0,00	1,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	118.658	27	2,28
85-90	1.800	0,52	7,71	12,08	1,47	2,77	0,00	1,42	2,29	168,43	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	122.822	24	1,95
91-96	2.748	0,00	5,58	19,62	0,00	1,72	1,73	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	88.432	15	1,70
>96	6.198	0,17	0,79	6,65	0,00	0,00	0,93	1,25	0,00	3,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	513.073	20	0,39

Table 28: Incidence of BSE (positive cases per 10.000 animals) in cattle of different age during the 2° semester

Age (months)	UK	DE	ES	IRL	IT	FR	NL	BE	DA	PT	AU	FI	EL	LU	SV	EU except UK&PT Samples	Positive	Ratio
24-30	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	375.841	0	0,00
31-36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	717.999	0	0,00
37-42	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,59	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	431.809	1	0,02
43-48	1,38	0,00	2,58	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	399.194	5	0,13
49-54	7,38	0,40	1,58	0,00	2,60	0,11	0,35	0,00	0,00	18,82	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	293.749	12	0,41
55-60	4,45	0,26	4,01	0,00	3,12	0,31	0,00	1,27	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	12,95	0,00	0,00	318.941	22	0,69
61-66	4,89	2,73	1,97	0,00	5,90	1,15	1,55	2,49	2,17	46,21	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	248.848	49	1,97
67-72	48,59	2,78	2,38	7,67	2,95	4,02	0,77	5,48	0,00	0,00	1,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	264.730	84	3,17
73-78	213,16	0,61	4,25	20,71	1,44	6,13	0,00	5,54	0,00	43,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	198.910	89	4,47
79-84	277,28	0,00	1,94	31,71	1,44	6,39	0,50	2,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	11,15	0,00	0,00	0,00	217.927	75	3,44
85-90	205,41	0,00	4,71	32,01	1,08	4,59	0,50	1,17	0,00	66,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	152.925	84	5,49
91-96	205,57	0,26	1,54	27,18	0,00	1,38	0,00	3,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	173.273	29	1,67
>96	376,83	0,07	0,43	14,15	0,60	0,29	0,23	0,00	0,00	19,44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	855.344	44	0,51



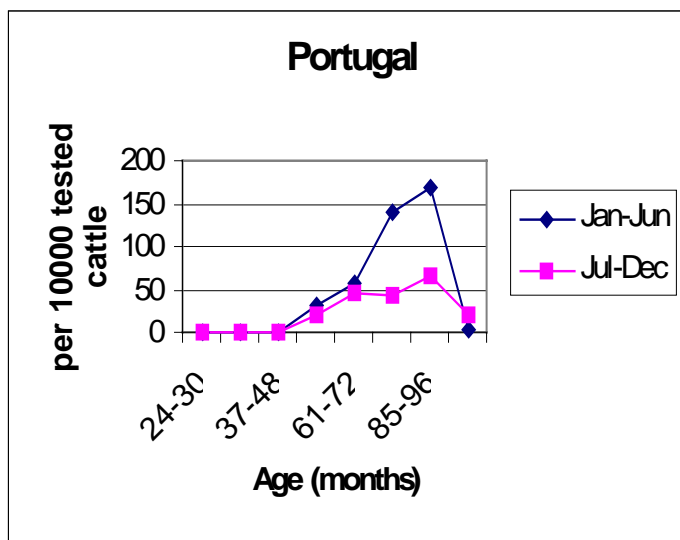
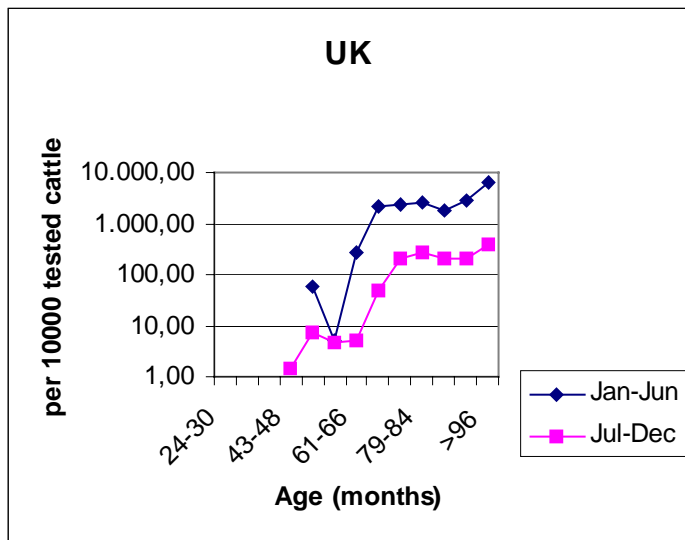
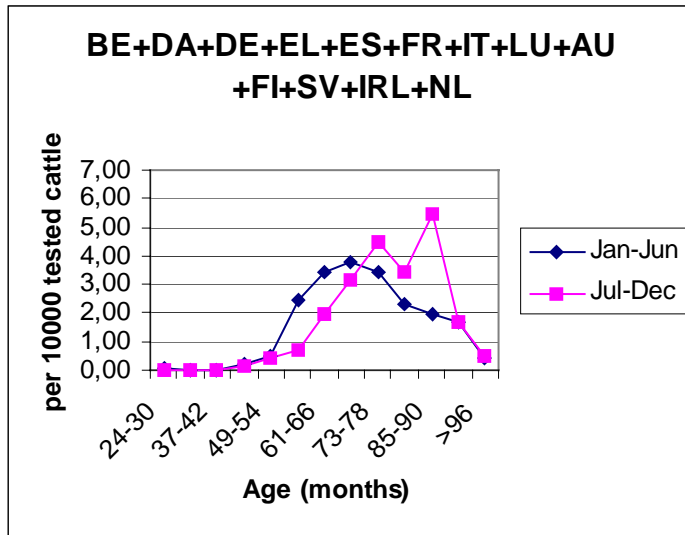


Table 29 : Mean age per target group (only cases with known ages)

		1° semester Mean age	Nbr of animals	2° semester Mean age	Nbr of animals	Age difference (months)
Fallen stock	EU 14	70,6	63	79,8	230	9,2
	UK	103,8	14	105,5	92	1,7
Emergency slaughter	EU 14	64,5	34	75,5	11	11,0
	UK		0	99,5	275	
Clinical Signs at Ante-Mortem	EU 14	66,4	16	72,8	18	6,4
	UK	97,0	1	93,0	1	-4,0
Healthy slaughtered	EU 14	73,9	103	77,6	173	3,7
	UK		0	57,0	1	
BSE eradication	EU 14	59,0	2	76,7	6	17,7
	UK		0		0	0,0
Suspects	EU 14	76,6	156	80,7	149	4,1
	UK	85,8	378	92,7	420	6,9
Total	EU 14	73,2	374	79,0	587	5,8

EU 14: all MS except UK

ANNEX 1

Summary of legal framework

From January to June 2001		From July to December 2001	
EU	UK	EU	UK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission Decision 98/272/EC on epidemic-surveillance for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies and amending Decision 94/474/EC. Amended by Commission Decision 2000/374/EC and Commission Decision 2000/764/EC. - Commission Decision 2000/764/EC on the testing of bovine animals for the presence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and amending Decision 98/272/EC. Amended by Commission Decision 2001/8/EC - Commission Regulation No 2777/2000 adopting exceptional support measures for the beef market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission Decision 98/272/EC on epidemic-surveillance for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies and amending Decision 94/474/EC. Amended by Commission Decision 2000/374/EC and Commission Decision 2000/764/EC. - Commission Decision 2000/764/EC on the testing of bovine animals for the presence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and amending Decision 98/272/EC. Amended by Commission Decision 2001/8/EC. - Commission Regulation No 716/96 adopting exceptional support measures for the beef market in the United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. Amended by Commission Regulation No 1248/2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. Amended by Commission Regulation No 1248/2001. - Commission Regulation No 716/96 adopting exceptional support measures for the beef market in the United Kingdom.

ANNEX 2

Summary table of testing programme

	From January to June 2001			From July to December 2001		
	UK	EU	A, S & FIN	UK	EU	A, S & FIN
Special Emergency Slaughtering	All animals >30 months	All animals >30 months	All animals >30 months	All animals >24 months	All animals >24 months	All animals >24 months
Clinical Signs at ante-mortem	All animals >30 months	All animals >30 months	All animals >30 months	All animals >24 months	All animals >24 months	All animals >24 months
Fallen Stock	Random sample of animals >30 months	Random sample of animals >30 months	Random sample of animals >30 months	All animals >24 months	All animals >24 months	All animals >24 months
Animals Slaughtered for human consumption	All animals >30 months	All animals >30 months	Animals > 30 months intended for intra Community trade	All animals >30 months	All animals >30 months	Random sample of animals >30 months
BSE suspects	All animals >20 months	All animals >20 months	All animals >20 months	All animals	All animals	All animals
Animals purchased for destruction under a market scheme	None	All animals >30 months subject to "special emergency slaughter" or with clinical signs at ante-mortem. L,D: All animals >30 months NL,DK: No purchase for destruction scheme	All animals >30 months subject to "special emergency slaughter" or with clinical signs at ante-mortem	All animals >30 months subject to "special emergency slaughter" ,with clinical signs at ante-mortem or born between 1/8/96 and 1/8/97 Random sample of remaining animals >30 months.	No purchase for destruction scheme	No purchase for destruction scheme
Others (including BSE eradication)	Voluntary	Voluntary	Voluntary	Voluntary	Voluntary	Voluntary