



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10747/2012

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

Survey programme for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs)

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Netherlands

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version: 2.00

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: NEDERLAND

Disease: Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Request of Community co-financing from beginning of: 2012

To end of 2012

1.1 Contact

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2. Description of the programme

(max. 4000 chars):

- Monitoring BSE/TSE in accordance with annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC: including for bovine animals all healthy slaughtered animals over 72 months, fallen stock over 48 months, emergency slaughter over 48 months (animals killed for emergency reasons outside the slaughterhouse under supervision of a practitioner and animals slaughtered at an emergency/sanitary slaughterhouse for sanitary reasons) and for ovine and caprine animals a random sample in accordance with Annex III of Regulation 999/2001/EC of healthy slaughtered animals over 18 months and fallen stock over 18 months;
- Discriminatory testing in accordance with Annex X of Regulation 999/2001
- Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals in accordance with Annex III of Regulation 999/2001;
- Eradication of BSE in affected bovine herds in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001;
- Eradication of TSE in affected ovine and caprine herds in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001. The killing and destruction of ovine and caprine animals with the exception of genetically resistant animal as set out in Annex VII point 2. (b) (ii);
- Breeding programme for resistance tot TSE in sheep as established in Annex VII of Regulation 999/2001.

1 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), Scrapie an Chronic Waste Disease (CWD).

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.00

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

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 4000 chars) :

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

4. Measures included in the programme

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

(max. 4000 chars) :

Ministry of Economics Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation.
Department of Food Quality and Animal Health.

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

(max. 4000 chars) :

The programmes are applicable to the entire country.

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.00

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 4000 chars) :

Bovine, ovine and caprine animals:

System in accordance with 92/102/EC article 3, paragraph 1, (a) until 7 july 2005. After this date a system in accordance with 21/2004/EC, article 7, paragraph 1.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 4000 chars) :

Bovine animals:

System in accordance with 1760/2000 article 4. Mandatory identification however is foreseen within three working days (paragraph 2).

Ovine and caprine animals:

System in accordance with 92/102/EC article 3, paragraph 1, (a) until 7 july 2005. After this date a system for the identification of new born lambs in accordance with 21/2004/EC, article 4, paragraph 2, (a) and (b).

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 4000 chars) :

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

4.6 Monitoring

4.6.1 Monitoring in bovine animals

	Estimated number of tests	
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	50 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	170 000	

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.00

Other please specify here	0	X
	Add a new row	

4.6.2 Monitoring in ovine animals

	Estimated number of tests	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	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 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Other please specify here		X
	Add a new row	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

	Estimated number of tests	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	150	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Other please specify here		X
	ADD A NEW ROW	

4.6.4 Discriminatory tests

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version 2.00

4.6.5 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	50	
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. 4000 chars):

-Negative test-results will be reported on the day of testing by e-mail to The Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (VWA) in the region where the samples were collected. A positive test result (by the rapid BSE-test) will be reported to the Chief Veterinary Officer and the director of the VWA;

-Confirmation of samples of animals diagnosed positive by the rapid BSE-test will be done by histopathology and immunohistochemistry on the obex half that was fixed in formalin. The Central Veterinary Institute (CVI-Lelystad), will perform these confirmatory tests. In case of severe sample autolysis, when histology is not feasible, samples will be diagnosed by another EC-evaluated and accredited rapid BSE-testing method;

-When a rapid test turns out positive, the animal is declared 'suspect'. In case the sample originates from a slaughtered animal, the carcass and all other parts of the animal stay under restriction, or they are treated as SRM. Furthermore the farm of origin is placed under official supervision with the consequence no animal or animal product may enter or leave the farm;

-When a confirmation turns out positive, the director of CVI-Lelystad will inform the Chief Veterinary Officer and the director of the VWA. When still remaining, the carcass and other parts of the animal are treated as SRM. Furthermore, measurements will be taken in accordance with those described for BSE-cases in the BSE-protocol (tracing and testing of family group, birth cohort, if applicable feed cohort).

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	5	

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

4.7.2.1 Description

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.00

(max. 4000 chars) :

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

4.7.2.2 Summary table

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001		

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. 4000 chars) :

Voluntary breeding programmes

The government has asked the PVV to set out the rules for voluntary breeding programmes according Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. Breeding organisations can apply for admission when they can match the requirements described in this Regulation.

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

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

Progress

In the Netherlands 1106 flocks are recognized as TSE-resistant: level 1. Ram selection has produced a significant rise in the frequency of the ARR allele in the Dutch sheep population. We also observe a reduction in the presence of the ARQ and the ARH alleles. No significant trends are observed for the AHQ and VRQ alleles, but these percentages were always low compared to those of ARR, ARQ and ARH. Our

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

revision : 2.00

goal is to reach a frequency of 80% ARR/ARR.

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

4.7.3.2 Summary table

	Estimated number	
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	3 750	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	3 750	

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

revision : 2,00

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 4000 chars) :

Bovine animals

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

Specification unitary costs BSE-testing: Costs per unit

TOTAL costs per unit € 6,01 (this is based on the Annex of the Commission Decision (2010/712/EU)

Bovine, ovine, caprine animals

Monitoring costs are based on a protocol that includes:

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

the rapid tests on ovine and caprine at five days a week during 52 weeks per year by CVI-Lelystad (all tests).

The unitary costs include:

Specification unitary costs TSE-testing: Costs per unit

Testkit € 5,00

Materials € 6,50

Handling & Logistics € 13,50

TOTAL costs per unit € 25,00

Genotype tests

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

Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.00

5.2 Summary of costs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
1. BSE testing					
Rapid tests		230 000	6,26 €	1 439 800,00 €	yes X
				Add a new row	
2. Scrapie testing					
Rapid tests		20 000	25,00 €	500 000,00 €	yes X
				Add a new row	
3. Discriminatory testing					
Primary molecular tests		0	125,00 €	0,00 €	yes X
				Add a new row	
4. Genotyping					
4.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001		150	9,30 €	1 395,00 €	yes X

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Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.00

		Add a new row		
4.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme	7 500	28,18 €	211 350,00 € yes	X
		Add a new row		
5. Compulsory slaughter				
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR
5.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be killed / slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001		5	1 954,18 €	9 770,90 € 9770.9
		Add a new row		X
5.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed /slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001		50	137,24 €	6 862,00 € yes
		Add a new row		X
Total				2 169 177,90 €

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Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

version : 2.00

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