

*Status: Point in time view as at 29/09/2008.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Division 1.. (See end of Document for details)*

## [<sup>F1</sup>ANNEX II

### DETERMINATION OF BSE STATUS

#### Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 722/2007 of 25 June 2007 amending Annexes II, V, VI, VIII, IX and XI to Regulation (EC) 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 (Text with EEA relevance).

### CHAPTER D

#### Minimal surveillance requirements

##### 1. Surveillance types

For the purpose of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Type A surveillance*

The application of Type A surveillance will allow the detection of BSE at a design prevalence<sup>(1)</sup> of at least one case per 100 000 in the adult bovine animals population in the country or region of concern, at a confidence level of 95 %;

(b) *Type B surveillance*

The application of Type B surveillance will allow the detection of BSE at a design prevalence of at least one case per 50 000 in the adult bovine animals population in the country or region of concern, at a confidence level of 95 %.

Type B surveillance may be carried out by countries or region of negligible BSE risk status to confirm the conclusions of the risk analysis, for example by demonstrating the effectiveness of the measures mitigating any risk factors identified, through surveillance targeted to maximise the likelihood of identifying failures of such measures.

Type B surveillance may also be carried out by countries or regions of controlled BSE risk status, following the achievement of the relevant points target using Type A surveillance, to maintain confidence in the knowledge gained through Type A surveillance.

For the purpose of this Annex, the following four sub-populations of bovine animals have been identified for surveillance purposes:

- (a) bovine animals over 30 months of age displaying behavioural or clinical signs consistent with BSE (clinical suspects);
- (b) bovine animals over 30 months of age that are non-ambulatory, recumbent, unable to rise or to walk without assistance; bovine animals over 30 months of age sent for emergency slaughter or with abnormal observations at ante-mortem inspection (casualty or emergency slaughter);
- (c) bovine animals over 30 months of age which are found dead or killed on farm, during transport or at an abattoir (fallen stock);

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- (d) bovine animals over 36 months of age at routine slaughter.]

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- (1) [<sup>F1</sup>Design prevalence is used to determine the size of a testing survey expressed in terms of target points. If the actual prevalence is greater than the selected design prevalence, the survey is highly likely to detect disease.]

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