



Bovine tuberculosis. Eradication at EU level

**CDG ANIMAL PRODUCTS – BEEF AND VEAL SECTORS
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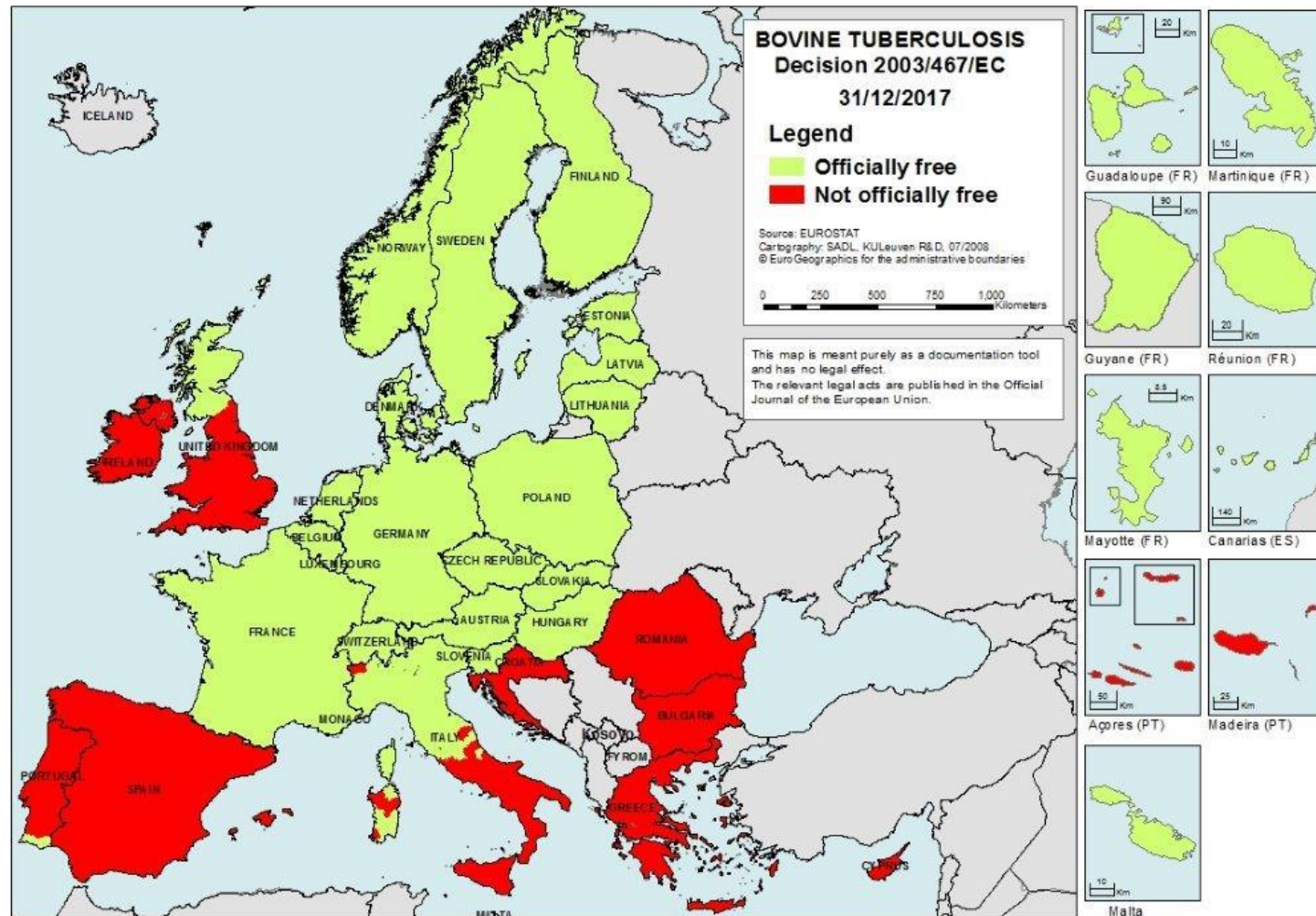
Background. Eradication of Tuberculosis

- EU legislation in force since 1964 (Directive 64/432/EEC)
- Provides for criteria to recognise herds and MS/zones as officially free of Tuberculosis
 - Holdings:
 - all animals over six weeks tested twice with negative results
 - animals introduced are safe
 - MS or zones:
 - bovine herds confirmed as positive do not exceed 0,1% per year of all herds for six consecutive years
 - 99,9 % of herds have achieved officially free status for six consecutive years
 - all bovines slaughtered have an official post-mortem examination
 - procedures for suspension-withdrawal of status are complied with

Background. Eradication of Tuberculosis

- Provides for movement rules between Member States
 - Sourced from a free herd and
 - Pre-movement test (if not sourced from a disease free Member State)
 - Particular case of animal younger than 6 weeks old and animals intended for slaughter:
 - No need to achieve MS/zone free status to trade calves and animals intended for slaughter

Health status in the EU



EU support . Eradication of Tuberculosis

- First disease eradication programme in terms of EU funds allocated
 - **€ 48 M in 2018**
 - **34% of funds allocated for animal disease eradication**
- 5 EU funded programmes in 2018: UK, IE, PT, IT ES
 - **Testing**
 - **Compensation to farmer for slaughtered animals**

TB in the Animal Health law

- AHL: Regulation (EU) 2016/429 (apply from 21 April 2021)
- Legal framework for all animal disease control aspects :
 - **Prioritisation and categorisation of diseases of EU concern**
 - Establishment of responsibilities of animal health
 - Early detection, notification and reporting of diseases, surveillance, eradication programmes and disease free status
 - Disease awareness, preparedness and control
 - Registration and approval of establishments and transporters, movements within the Union
 - Entry into de Union
 - Emergency measures
- Provides for a procedure to list and diseases of importance, categorise them and define the listed species for each disease

EFSA involvement:

<https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2017.4959>

TB in the Animal health law

Prioritisation of TB

- Scientific evidence that it is transmissible
- Animal species susceptible to TB are present in the Union
- The disease causes negative effects on animal health or poses a risk to public health
- Diagnostic tools are available
- Risk mitigating measures and surveillance are effective and proportionate to the risk posed by the disease in the Union

And

- Causes significant negative effects in the Union on animal health or poses a significant risk to public health
- Causes a negative economic impact affecting agriculture in the Union

TB in the Animal health law

Categorisation of TB

- Is endemic in nature and is present in part of the Union territory. However, several Member states or zones are free;
- Is moderately transmissible/ direct and indirect transmission/affects multiple animal species/may result in high morbidity with low mortality

And

- Has a significant impact on the economy of the Union
- Has a significant impact on animal welfare
- Has an impact on the biodiversity or the protection of endangered species

TB in the Animal health law

Results of the categorisation and prioritisation of TB

- It is a listed disease under the AHL
- Focus shifted from *M. bovis* to *M. Tuberculosis complex* (*M. tuberculosis*, *M. bovis* and *M. caprae*)
- It is a B disease
 - Disease of compulsory control in all Member States
 - Final goal: eradication of the disease

Delegated act on surveillance (supplementing AHL)

- Currently under discussion
- Provision for eradication programmes
- Update current provisions
 - acknowledging the past experience gained from implementing the eradication programmes in the Union
 - alignment with recent updated OIE standards

Many thanks for your
attention