

## **REGULATORY APPRAISAL**

### **ANIMAL HEALTH, WALES**

#### **THE TRANSMISSIBLE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHIES (WALES) REGULATIONS 2006**

##### **Purpose and intended effect of the measure**

1. The intended effect of the Instrument, which applies in relation to Wales, is to revoke and remake with amendments the TSE (Wales) Regulations 2002, which enforced 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.
2. In response to the introduction of the Community TSE Regulations (Regulation (EC) 999/2001) and to consolidate Welsh legislation enacted in response to the BSE epidemic in Wales and the UK, the Welsh Assembly Government enacted the TSE (Wales) Regulations in 2002. Parallel legislation was also introduced in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
3. Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 provides a framework for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). TSEs are diseases of the brain and nervous system that gradually destroy brain tissues, resulting in a characteristic 'sponge-like' appearance. Examples include scrapie in sheep, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) in humans. The TSE (Wales) Regulations provide the necessary domestic powers to enforce and administer our obligations under the European legislation.
4. Since March 2002, numerous amendments have been made to various articles and annexes in Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001. These amendments impact the procedures that are used in the feeding, slaughter, export and import, placing on the market, inspection and movement of cattle, sheep and goats. In response, a number of Statutory Instruments amending the TSE (Wales) Regulations 2002 have been made, namely: The Animal By-Products (Wales) Regulations 2003; The TSE (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004; The TSE (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 and the TSE (Wales) (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2005. As a result a number of provision within the original Regulations have been revoked or replaced. However, some areas have not been addressed by these amendments and it has been decided that in order to prevent the existing Regulations from becoming more unwieldy by adding further amendments, they should be replaced in their entirety by new domestic TSE Regulations, which consolidate the current regulations and subsequent amendments.

5. These consolidation measures also incorporate the provisions of the TSE (Wales) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2005, which sets out the criteria for abattoirs wishing to slaughter Over Thirty Month (OTM) bovine animals.
6. The Regulations will also introduce a rationalised compensation system for cattle slaughtered for BSE. Under this system compensation will be determined using table valuations, based on average market price for pre-determined cattle categories. There is also a provision for individual valuations to be used, at the discretion of the Minister should there be inadequate supporting sales data for a particular category in any particular month or months.
7. The Regulations also allow for some of the compensation rates for animals killed and destroyed under the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme to be adjusted. A table showing the revised compensation rates is attached at Annex 4. This proposed addition to the Regulation brings the rates in line with market values thus reducing the risk of possible abuse under the scheme.
8. The objectives of these Regulations are to:-
  - continue enforcement of our obligations under Regulation (EC) No. 999/200;
  - consolidate and update the existing Welsh legislation, reduce repetition of powers in the regulations, and address issues that have arisen since the TSE (Wales) Regulations 2002 (SI 2002 No. 1416 W.142) came into force;
  - address recommendations made by the Commission's 2004 Food & Veterinary Office (FVO) Mission regarding feed controls, in particular registration and authorisation requirements for manufacturers using fishmeal;
  - introduce a rationalised compensation system for cattle slaughtered for BSE. (This proposed element of the legislation will have a later coming into force date of 25 May 2006) to coincide with the projected date for introduction of similar cattle compensation arrangements for Bovine TB, Brucellosis and Enzootic Bovine Leukosis; and
  - introduce changes to some of the compensation rates for animals killed and destroyed under the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme and new provisions for the arrangement of a valuation in exceptional circumstances to enable clear cases of overpayment to particular flocks to be addressed.

### **Risk Assessment**

9. Failure to update the TSE (Wales) Regulations to reflect the amendments to the enabling European legislation could potentially lead to infraction proceedings against the United Kingdom by the European Commission

and possible fines. There would also be problems enforcing the areas where references in the present regulations refer to specific points in the European legislation, which have been amended or removed.

10. Failure to consolidate the TSE (Wales) Regulations could lead to a lack of clarity in the Regulations and confusion as to the current requirements in force, which may have the effect of increasing non-compliance with the provisions of the regulations.
11. Failure to address the points raised by the 2004 Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) Mission, including those relating to the feed ban elements described above, could contribute to the European Commission delaying bringing forward a proposal to lift the beef export ban.

### **Options**

12. In respect of this legislation the “Do nothing option” is not an option as it would lead ultimately to infraction proceedings against the National Assembly for Wales by the European Commission.

#### Option 2 - Make Guidance to enforce and administer TSE monitoring, control and eradication requirements.

13. Those involved in the agricultural industries affected by TSEs could, in theory, operate under guidance and a code of best practice developed either by industry or government in association with the veterinary profession and others.
14. In this area the use of voluntary codes of practice would not be advisable. The risk of contamination of herds and the subsequent potential increased danger to public health would not be justifiable. It is unlikely that a pure industry-run regulatory system would be feasible. Some Government enforcement and monitoring controls would be required, which could lead to a duplication of resources and inefficiencies in the monitoring regime.
15. If the scheme was regulated by industry itself there are difficult questions of impartiality and liability should standards decline. To address this, Government could intervene and monitor, but without punitive measures it would be arguable that even with Government surveillance there may be little impact on raising or maintaining standards.
16. EU member states, and other countries around the world, would be unlikely to accept a voluntary regime as sufficient safeguard against TSEs and therefore would regard Wales and the UK as high risk countries for BSE. Member states and third countries would then take the necessary measures to protect their own livestock, which is likely to include restricting imports from Wales and the UK. This would be punitive for the Welsh meat and connected industries.
17. The EU requires that member states receive frequent inspections to verify compliance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001. It is likely that the Commission will take the view that the UK Government would not be

meeting its obligations under the European Regulations with a voluntary regime. This could lead to infraction proceedings, which could lead to a substantial fine from the Commission for the UK.

18. Additionally, public confidence in the Assembly's BSE controls could be significantly dented if there appeared to be an indirect relaxation in controls.

#### Option 3 - Make the Legislation only to reflect the subsequent European amendments

19. Updating the Regulations for the amendments made to Regulation (EC) 999/2001, subsequent to the creation of the TSE (Wales) Regulations 2002, would ensure that the Welsh legislation is up to date in reflecting our obligations under the European TSE Regulations.
20. However, only updating the Regulations would not address such issues as the need to rationalise arrangements for appeals and would not cover changes required to Regulations to reflect changed industry working practices. An update, based solely on the European amendments, would also leave unresolved the areas of repetition of powers both within the document and with Welsh animal by-products legislation produced after the 2002 TSE Regulations.

#### Option 4 –Make the Legislation

21. The preferred proposal is that the existing regulations are consolidated and updated to reflect the amendments to Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and current working practices in the monitoring and eradication of TSEs.
22. As the majority of the provisions are simply an update and consolidation of existing provisions, there should not have a significant economic impact on producers. However, there would be some areas in the updated Regulations where there is likely to be some impact on producers, these are outlined and their impact discussed in greater detail in the sections on benefits and costs.
23. Both updating and consolidating the Regulations will mean that the new Regulations will have the correct references to the European legislation. These Regulations would have the benefit of a more coherent structure and additionally, would better reflect the needs of government and industry in the areas of monitoring, control and eradication of TSEs.
24. The restructuring of the Regulations brings the benefit of a more coherent structure, clarifies the Regulations and makes the Regulations easier to understand. By separating into schedules the different and distinct areas in which the Regulations apply, it will also be easier to amend (and consolidate) the individual Schedules in line with changes to the EU legislation, rather than delaying until resources are available to consolidate the Regulations as a whole.

25. BSE compensation is currently paid under the TSE (Wales) Regulations 2002. It is based primarily on the market value determined by agreement between the National Assembly and the owner of the animal, or by a valuer appointed by the National Assembly. The new arrangements will ensure that farmers will receive compensation, which is based on the same category of animal as that which has been slaughtered. This should address the problems that have occurred with under-compensation of good quality beef cattle.

### **Benefits**

26. Currently there is a legal requirement for abattoir operators to sample over 30 month bovine animals, which are slaughtered for human consumption, but there is no equivalent requirement for them to sample the small number of over 24 month bovines that the EU Regulation requires to be sampled and tested. Providing a legal basis for abattoir operators' responsibilities for brainstem sampling and correlation of carcasses to samples etc. has the benefit of reducing the risk of legal challenges on enforcement decisions and subsequent extra costs to government. It also avoids challenge for failure to comply with EU State aid rules.
27. Consolidating the appeals procedures into a single provision that applies across the whole of the Regulations contributes to the overall social benefit of clarifying the Regulations, improving their ease of use for both industry, the public and the Welsh Assembly Government (depending on the number of future appeals).
28. Under the previous legislation, slaughterhouses and cutting plants required a licence to remove spinal cord, which is Specified Risk Material (SRM) from sheep and goats. SRM is tissues, defined by European legislation, which are known to, or might potentially, harbour detectable BSE infectivity in infected animals the TSE (Wales) Regulations 2006 no longer contain a requirement for slaughterhouses to be licensed, with the benefit of slightly reducing the administrative burden for affected slaughterhouses, but the Regulations do require the authorisation (but not the licensing) of cutting plants, in line with EU requirements.
29. Adjusting the controls to permit the use of low-risk mammalian meat and bonemeal (MBM) in non-pasture fertilisers has a potential economic benefit in that it could return some limited value of this product to producers and an environmental benefit in that it reduces the amount of this material being disposed of by landfill or incineration. The release assessment, presented to the Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee (SEAC), the Government's advisory committee on BSE on 21 April 2005, quoted the total amount of MBM produced in 2003 as 360,022 tonnes, 5% of which went for petfood, 45% to combustion, and 50% to landfill. 1996 figures (i.e. before the ban in agricultural fertilisers) suggest that around 0.05% of MBM was used in fertilisers production, with earlier average content of around 1% during the 1980s. In the present situation, with 50% of available MBM going to landfill per year, it is difficult to predict

the actual amount, which will be used in agricultural fertilisers as a result of the proposed de-regulation in this area.

30. The restructuring of the Regulations, so that the general provisions on the powers of inspectors, procedures for approvals, appeals etc. are set out in the main body of the Regulations and the specific provisions regarding monitoring, control and eradication, feedingstuffs, and SRM are set out in Schedules, has a social benefit in that they clarify the Regulations. The restructuring also attempts to make it easier for both industry and enforces to see the requirements of the Regulations. It is not possible to quantify this benefit.
31. Adjusting some of the compensation rates for animals killed and destroyed under the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme should help reduce their attractiveness and the risk of possible abuse under the scheme. It should lead to reduced expenditure on compensation, which will benefit the taxpayer. However farmers would still be provided with reasonable compensation rates and access to an independent valuation if required.
32. The new provision for Defra (as the budget holder of the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme) to arrange a valuation in exceptional circumstances will enable clear cases of overpayment to particular flocks to be addressed, thus benefiting the taxpayer and discouraging farmers from using the scheme for fraudulent purposes or financial gain.
33. Rationalising the compensation system for cattle for cattle slaughtered for BSE will provide a consistent approach to compensation (for certain specified cattle diseases including BSE), iron out anomalies in BSE compensation and better protect taxpayer and farmer interests.

#### **Costs**

34. There are no financial implications for the Assembly as a result of the making of the proposed Statutory Instrument. All costs associated with TSEs are met by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
35. From 27 May 2002, when the 2002 TSE (Wales) Regulations came into effect, until 31 May 2004, sampling of bovine animals and transportation of such samples to the testing laboratory was paid for by Defra. Since 1 June 2004, the sampling of bovine animals, for BSE testing, and the transportation of samples has been the responsibility of the abattoir operator. This change was required because of EU State Aid rules, limiting the amount of aid Member States can contribute toward BSE testing. Accordingly the Regulations have been updated to reflect this current practice and a new provision inserted to ensure that samples are taken in accordance with the procedures required by the European TSE legislation. Currently 15 abattoirs (half the total number of red meat slaughterhouses in Wales) have received training in the taking of brain-stem samples, which Defra offers free of charge to abattoirs. This

provision therefore, does not impose an additional cost burden on industry but formalises in legislation existing practice.

36. Linked to the above change is a new provision (but which is already enacted in The TSE (Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2005) that restricts entitlement to compensation for carcasses that are destroyed when there is a failure to obtain a negative BSE test result (a “no-test” result) because, for example, an abattoir has failed to take an adequate brain stem sample or samples have failed to arrive at the testing laboratory. This is a change from the previous situation. However its impact is expected to be limited. Based on figures from 2004, only 2 samples across Great Britain, out of a total of 2,263 samples taken from 24 – 30 month casualties (0.09%) received a ‘no-test’ result. Therefore, the cost for ‘no-tests’ in casualty animals can be expected to be in the region of £4,800 for the whole industry.
37. The draft Regulations extend the current training requirements for slaughterhouse staff removing SRM so that all training is recorded. This requirement will also now apply to cutting plant staff involved in SRM removal. This extension of training requirements should be cost neutral as it is regarded as good practice and should already be occurring in these premises.
38. Where provisions have been clarified, for example, on the timing of SRM removal and on the definition of the terms “mechanically recovered meat”, these have no cost impact as no change is required to working practises or procedures.
39. Adjusting some of the compensation rates for animals killed and destroyed under the Compulsory Scrapie Flock Scheme will mean that new farmers in the scheme will receive reduced payments. For example, in 2005 in Wales, the 63,640 lambs and 16,846 ewes culled at the current compensation rates would have realised £4,698,140 compared to £3,640,590 at the new rates. These costs were met by Defra who manages the budget of this GB scheme.
40. Flocks vary in size considerably, and farmers with larger flocks would be subject to greater reduction in payments than those with smaller flocks. Based on a flock of 500 with 200 ewes and 295 lambs, the loss from the reduction in standard rates if all the ewes and lambs were culled would be £7,950. However, farmers who think their animals are worth more than the value provided by the compensation rates can arrange a valuation at their own expense, which may lead to a higher payment.
41. Evidence suggests that cattle owners experiencing an outbreak of BSE are under compensated. The introduction of a system of table valuations is likely to result in an increase in compensation for some owners of BSE infected cattle.

### **Consultation with small businesses: the Small Firms' Impact Test**

42. The majority of sheep and goat farmers could be classified as small businesses. Lead representatives of the National Sheep Association, the Farmers' Union of Wales, National Farmers Union Cymru and the Goat Society have seen the draft regulatory appraisal and have not commented.

### **Business sectors affected**

43. The provisions of the TSE (Wales) Regulations 2006 primarily affect producers of feedingstuffs for animals, slaughterhouses, cutting plants, hide premises, tanneries and farmers of cattle, sheep and goats. Indirectly, however, they have a much wider impact, as the TSE legislation serves to protect public health, as well as animal health, against TSEs.

### **Issues of equality and fairness**

44. There is no unequal impact by gender, age, disability, or by race. It is not expected that any impact on particular income groups will be significant.

### **Consultation**

#### With Stakeholders

45. On 12 July 2005 a 12-week public consultation, which ended on 3 October began on proposals to consolidate the various amendments made since 2002. The consultation also explained that the provisions of the 'Required Method of Operations' (RMOP) would be included, outlined key proposals and other major changes, including making it an offence to consign cattle born before 1 August 1996 to a fresh meat abattoir. A list of consultees is attached at Annex 1.

46. From 2 August to 2 September 2005 a further consultation supplementary to that of 12 July was undertaken seeking views on minor amendments to the proposed RMOP regulations. The Food Standards Agency had advised that the RMOP legislation needed to come into force before 7 November, which is when the OTM rule would be replaced. The letter informed consultees that before the consolidated regulations could be made, it would be necessary to introduce RMOP legislation as this was a pre-requisite to changing the OTM rule. In addition, consultees were informed of the intention to include measures identified as deficiencies by the FVO mission. Respondents to this consultation were generally supportive. The list at Annex 1 was also used for this consultation.

47. From 17 August to 3 October 2005 a further consultation supplementary to that of 2 August updated consultees on minor drafting changes to the consolidated regulations and informed of possible additional measures in relation to powers of inspectors, labelling of carcasses, proposed review of compensation rates for sheep and goats and proposed review of appeals procedures. The list at Annex 1 was used for this consultation.

48. From 5 September to 24 October 2005 a further consultation supplementary to that of 17 August sought the view of consultees on proposals to change some of the compensation rates paid under the



Compulsory Scrapie Flock Scheme (CSFS). The 12 July letter had referred to the fact that a more detailed consultation letter would follow and that any changes to the compensation system would be included in the consolidated TSE legislation. A list of the consultees for this consultation is attached at Annex 2.

49. There was opposition amongst consultee's responses to the lowering of some of the compensation rates paid under CSFS, specifically the rate for ewes that were culled and for the 50% reduction in rates where the whole flock was culled. As a result the proposals for the 50% reduction were dropped but the rate for a female sheep or goat was reduced, as was the rate for lambs.
50. During November and December 2004, an 8-week consultation was undertaken with stakeholders on stage 1 of proposals to rationalise compensation for notifiable disease control. The stage 1 proposals covered 4 diseases, including BSE, and provided for table valuations based on extensive market information. After the consultation further work was undertaken on the proposals to meet respondents' concerns. For example the number of categories in the tables were increased from 29 to 47. All respondents were sent a copy of the summary of the responses to the consultation on rationalising compensation for notifiable disease control. The summary was also published on the Assembly's internet site ([www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/se/master.asp?n1=1&n2=15](http://www.countryside.wales.gov.uk/se/master.asp?n1=1&n2=15)). A list of consultees is attached at Annex 3.

With Subject Committee:

51. The Environment, Planning and Countryside (EPC) Committee was informed of all the Welsh consultation exercises listed above and provided with copies of the associated documents. The Regulations were also notified to the EPC Committee on 13 April 2005 (EPC(2)004-05 (p.3) item no.70) and have remained on the list ever since. They were not identified for detailed scrutiny.

**Enforcement and sanctions, monitoring and review**

52. The TSE (Wales) Regulations 2006 would be enforced at licensed slaughterhouses and cutting plants by the Meat Hygiene Service in Wales. The Meat and Livestock Commission would enforce controls in hide markets and tanneries and the local authorities are responsible for enforcing the Regulations at all other premises.
53. On summary conviction, for an offence under these Regulations, a person would be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a maximum of three months or both. On conviction on indictment, a person would be liable to a fine or imprisonment for a maximum of two years or both.
54. The TSE (Wales) Regulations will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and amended as required to reflect changes in European legislation and changes in industry practices.

### **Summary and Recommendation**

55. It is recommended that this legislation be implemented as the Regulations will have the correct references to the European legislation. These Regulations would have the benefit of a more coherent structure and additionally, would better reflect the needs of government and industry in the areas of monitoring, control and eradication of TSEs.

## Annex 1

### TSE Consolidated Regulations Consultation List

Agri food Partnership for Wales  
Associated Meat Co Ltd

British Veterinary Association North  
British Veterinary Association South  
Business Eye (previously Business Connect)  
BWL George

Caernarfon Abattoir Ltd  
Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales  
Cardigan Abattoir Ltd  
Celtic Pride Limited  
Chair of Welsh Lamb and Beef Suppliers  
Cig Mon Group  
Cig Mon Meats Ltd  
Cig Oen Caron  
Competitive Meats  
Conwy Valley Meats  
Country Land and Business Association  
Country Landowners and Business Association  
Countryside Council for Wales  
Countryside Council for Wales  
Cwmni Cig Arfon Ltd

D & J Thomas  
D&B Meats  
D&J Thomas  
Dairy Strategy Group  
Dawn Pac (West)  
Dawn Pac Ltd  
Direct Meat Supplies  
DT Havard

Environment Agency Wales  
ETJones, Sons & Daughter

Fairfield Meat Co Ltd  
Farm Assured Welsh Livestock  
Farmers for Action  
Farmers Union of Wales  
Farming & Livestock Concern UK  
Federation of Small Businesses in Wales  
Food Technology Centre  
Fribo Foods Ltd

GR Evans  
Guild of Welsh Lamb & Beef  
Guild of Welsh Lamb & Beef Suppliers

Hamer International Limited  
Hughes Meats  
Hybu Cig Cymru

I&B Jones

J Williams & Son  
JE Tudor & Sons Ltd  
JO Evans  
Jones Bros

LACORS Wales  
Lord Lieutenant - Clwyd  
Lord Lieutenant - Dyfed  
Lord Lieutenant - Gwent  
Lord Lieutenant - Gwynedd  
Lord Lieutenant - Mid Glamorgan  
Lord Lieutenant - Powys  
Lord Lieutenant - South Glamorgan  
Lord Lieutenant - West Glamorgan

Marks Meats Ltd  
Messrs B&B Webster  
Mid Glamorgan Provisions  
Mr L H Phillips

National Beef Association (Wales)  
National Farmers Union  
National Sheep Association (Wales and Border Region)

O Roberts A'I Faib  
Organic Farming Centre for Wales  
Oriel Jones and Sons Ltd  
Owen G Owen Ltd

Pembrokeshire Meat Company

R G B Webster & Sons Ltd  
R W Kennard  
Red Meat Strategy Group  
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals  
Royal Welsh Agricultural Society

St Merryn Meat Ltd  
Stanley Jones

T H Sutcliffe  
TJ Thomas  
Towers Thompson  
TWM Ltd  
Tywyn Wholesale Meat Co Ltd

Veterinary Laboratories Agency

W Lloyd Williams  
WA James  
Wales Young Farmers Club  
Weddel Swift  
Weeks Wholesale Meat Co Ltd  
Welsh and Marches Goat Society  
Welsh Black Cattle Society  
Welsh Country Foods  
Welsh Farm Organics  
Welsh Food Alliance  
Welsh Food Laboratories  
Welsh Food Microbiological Forum

Welsh Food Promotions  
Welsh Highland Shepherds  
Welsh Hook Meat Centre  
Welsh Lamb and Beef Promotions  
Welsh Livestock Auctioneers Association  
Welsh Meat Company  
Welsh Meat Company  
Women in Agriculture  
Women's Food and Farming Union in Wales  
WT Maddock

## Annex 2

### Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme (Compensation Rates) Consultation List

Business Eye (Previously Business Connect)  
Badger Face Welsh Mountain Sheep Society  
Balwen Welsh Mountain Sheep Society  
Black Welsh Mountain Sheep Breeders Association  
Brecknock Hill Cheviot Sheep Society  
British Charollais Sheep Society Ltd

Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales  
Country Land and Business Association  
Countryside Council for Wales  
Cymdeithas Defaid Mynydd Cymraeg Tregaron a'r Cylch Society

Eppynt Hill & Beulah Speckled Face Soc  
Eppynt Hill & Beulah Speckled Face Soc

Farmers Union of Wales  
Food Standards Agency

Hill Radnor Flock Book Society  
Hybu Cig Cymru

Jacob Sheep Society

Kerry Hill Flock Book Society

LACORS (Wales)  
Llandovery Whiteface Hill Sheep Society  
Llanwenog Sheep Society  
Lleyn Sheep Society

National Farmers Union  
North Country Cheviot Sheep Society  
North Wales Goat & Smallholders Society

Rare Breed Survival Trust in Wales  
Royal Welsh Agricultural Society

South Wales Milk Recording Group  
South Wales Mountain Sheep Society  
South West Wales Goat Club  
Suffolk Sheep Society

Talybont on Usk Welsh Sheep Society  
Talybont Welsh Sheep Society

Wales Young Farmers Club  
Welsh & Marches Goat Society  
Welsh Consumer Council  
Welsh Half-Bred Society  
Welsh Hill Speckled Face Sheep Society  
Welsh Institute for Rural Studies  
Welsh Local Government Association  
Welsh Mountain Sheep Society - Hill Sec  
Welsh Mountain Sheep Society - Pedigree  
Womens Food and Farming Union

### **Annex 3**

#### **Cattle Compensation: Bovine TB, Brucellosis, BSE and Enzootic Bovine Leukosis**

Consultation list:

ADAS (Wales)  
Agri-food Partnership for Wales  
All Wales Committee for Health Professionals  
Animal Health Offices  
Association of National Parks

Bangor University  
Blaenau Gwent CBC  
Brecon Beacons National Park Authority  
Bridgend CBC  
Bridgend County Borough Council  
British Veterinary Association  
Bro Taf Health Authority

Caerphilly County Borough Council  
Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales  
Carmarthenshire County Council  
Central Association of Agricultural Valuers (Wales)  
Ceredigion County Council  
Chartered Institute of Environmental Health  
City & County of Cardiff  
City & County of Swansea County Council  
Clwyd Badger Group  
Coleg Llysfasi  
Conwy County Borough Council  
Country Land & Business Association (Wales)  
Countryside Alliance  
Countryside Council for Wales

Dairy Development Centre  
Denbighshire County Council  
Dyfed Powys Health Authority

EPC Committee, National Assembly for Wales

Farm Animal Welfare Council  
Farmer's Union of Wales  
Farming & Livestock Concern UK  
Federation of Small Businesses  
Flintshire County Council  
Food Standards Agency Wales  
Friends of Animals Under Abuse (FAUNA)

Guild of Welsh Lamb & Beef  
Gwent County Council  
Gwent Health Authority  
Gwent Tertiary College  
Gwynedd Council

HSBC Agriculture  
Hybu Cig Cymru

Iechyd Morgannwg Health Authority  
Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research  
Isle of Anglesey County Council

LACORS Wales  
Livestock Group of the Road Haulage Association

Meat Hygiene Service  
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council  
Monmouthshire County Council  
National Beef Association  
National Trust  
Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council  
Newport County Borough Council  
NFU - Cymru/Wales  
North Wales Health Authority

Organic Farming Centre for Wales

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority  
Pembrokeshire County Council  
Pencoed College  
Powys County Council  
Public Health Laboratory Service in Wales

Red Meat Strategy Group  
Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council  
Royal Welsh Agricultural Society Ltd  
RSPCA  
Rural Stress Information Network

Shared Earth Trust

Torfaen County Borough Council

Vale of Glamorgan Council  
VLA Carmarthen

Wales Agri-Food Partnership  
Wales Council for Voluntary Action  
Wales Rural Forum  
Wales Tourism Association  
Wales Tourist Board  
Wales Wildlife & Countryside Link  
Welsh Black Cattle Society  
Welsh Consumer Council  
Welsh Development Agency  
Welsh Lamb & Beef Promotions  
Welsh Livestock Auctioneers Association  
Welsh Local Government Association  
Welsh Meat Company (Abattoir)  
Welsh Scientific Advisory Committee  
Wildlife Trusts Wales  
Womens Food and Farming Union  
Wrexham County Borough Council  
Wales Young Farmers Clubs



## Annex 4

### SUMMARY OF PROPOSED REVISED RATES FOR SCRAPIE COMPENSATION

Animal/product	Current compensation rate £	Proposal Compensation rate £
Male sheep or goat	90	90
Female sheep or goat	90	65
Lamb (under 12 months) or kid ( under 12 months)	50	40
Embryos		
Ova	150	No change
	5	No change