## BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS (as at 20 July 2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 1986</td>
<td>The disease was identified by the Central Veterinary Laboratory following a study of an affected cow referred to Weybridge for investigation and post mortem. This meant that transmission experiments were needed, which required fresh material from animals thought to be suffering from the same problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1987</td>
<td>Initial epidemiological studies started. The objective was to obtain detailed data from a case study of 200 herds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 June 1987</td>
<td>The CVO informed Ministers about the new disease. The transmission experiment was then put under way. It was not known if the disease was transmissible at that stage. The normal time for the disease to develop in mice proved to be about 10 months. The results became available in September 1988 and were published in October 1988 in The Veterinary Record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 December 1987</td>
<td>The initial epidemiology studies were completed. These concluded that ruminant derived meat and bone meal was the only viable hypothesis for the cause of BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January - March 1988</td>
<td>Double checking of feeding histories of affected animals was initiated. A request was sent to compounders asking for details of frequency and levels of meat and bone meal included in feed and feed ingredients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April-May 1988</td>
<td>The responses from compounders further substantiated the hypothesis the for the cause of BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 April 1988</td>
<td>The setting up of the Southwood Working Party was announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1988</td>
<td>Discussions took place with major compounders on the timing of the ruminant feed ban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 June 1988</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Order 1988 (SI 1988/1039) was made. Article 7, prohibiting the sale, supply and use of certain feedingstuff for feeding to ruminants, came into effect on 18 July; and the remainder on 21 June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 June 1988</td>
<td>The Southwood Working Party held its first meeting and decided to issue interim advice immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 June 1988</td>
<td>The provisions of the BSE Order 1988 came into effect with the exception of article 7. This made BSE a notifiable disease and provided for the isolation of BSE suspects when calving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 June 1988</td>
<td>Interim advice was received from Southwood to destroy affected cattle. The proposed feed ban was welcomed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 July 1988</td>
<td>The decision to introduce a slaughter policy was announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 1988</td>
<td>The ruminant feed ban came into force (included in BSE Order 1988, but implementation was delayed until 18 July). The ban was to apply until 31 December 1988 while a review of rendering processes was conducted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 August 1988</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Amendment) Order 1988 (SI 1988/1345) and the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Compensation Order 1988 (SI 1988/1346) came into effect. These provided for a slaughter policy and compensation to be paid at 50% value for confirmed cases, and 100% for negative cases; both subject to a ceiling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1988</td>
<td>The transmission to mice following intracerebral inoculation of BSE brain tissue was reported in The Veterinary Record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 November 1988</td>
<td>Further interim advice was received from Southwood. This was to extend the feed ban and destroy milk from infected cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 November 1988</td>
<td>In Northern Ireland the disease was made notifiable and a slaughter policy introduced by the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Order (Northern Ireland) 1988 (SI 1988/422) and the Diseases of Animals (Modification)(No 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 1988 (SI 1988/421).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 November 1988</td>
<td>The decision to prolong the feed ban and prohibit the use of milk from suspect animals for any purpose other than for feeding to the cow’s own calf was announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 December 1988</td>
<td>The Zoonosis Order 1988 (SI 1988/2264) designated BSE as a zoonosis, enabling powers under the Animal Health Act 1981 to be used to reduce the risk to human health from BSE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATE | EVENT
--- | ---
30 December 1988 | The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (No 2) Order 1988 (SI 1988/2299) came into force to prolong the feed ban and to prohibit the use of milk from affected or suspected cattle for any purpose other than feeding to the cow's own calf.
9 February 1989 | The Southwood Report was received by Ministers.
27 February 1989 | The Southwood Report was published and the Government response announced (all recommendations had been or were to be introduced).
27 February 1989 | The establishment of the Tyrrell Committee on research was announced. (This was one of Southwood's recommendations).
10 June 1989 | The Tyrrell Report was received by the Government.
13 June 1989 | The decision to introduce the offals ban was announced. The ban was a Government initiative, not a recommendation of Southwood, which advised the exclusion of offals from baby food only.
28 July 1989 | The EC banned the export of cattle born before 18 July 1988 and of offspring of affected or suspect animals (Decision 89/469/EEC).
31 December 1989 | The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (No 2) Amendment Order (SI 1989/2326) came into force. This removed the time limitation of the ruminant feed ban in the principal Order by deleting the provision which stated that the ban would cease to have an effect on 1 January 1990.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 January 1990</td>
<td>The Tyrrell Report and the Government response (all top and medium priority work recommended either under way or was to be undertaken) were published. The publication was delayed to ensure that finance for R&amp;D was in place. The research itself was not delayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 January 1990</td>
<td>The Bovine Offal (Prohibition) (Scotland) Regulations 1990 (SI 1990/112) and the Bovine Offal (Prohibition) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1990 (SI 1990/30) introduced the SBO ban in Scotland and Northern Ireland following additional consultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 January 1990</td>
<td>It was announced that 5 antelopes had succumbed to a spongiform encephalopathy (1 greater kudu, 1 arabian oryx, 1 eland, 1 nyala and 1 gemsbok. The last two animals were referred to in the Southwood Report.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 February 1990</td>
<td>Cattle to cattle transmission following intra-cerebral and intra-venous inoculation of BSE brain tissue and into mice via the oral route were reported in The Veterinary Record. This followed a press briefing on 2 February.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 February 1990</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Compensation Order (SI 1990/222) changed amounts of compensation payable for animals slaughtered on account of BSE (full compensation for affected animals, subject to a ceiling).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1990</td>
<td>The EC restricted exports of cattle to those under six months which were slaughtered before that age (Decision 90/59/EEC made on 7 February).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 March 1990</td>
<td>The administrative ban on the export to other Member States of specified offal and certain glands and organs (for uses other than for human consumption) came into force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April 1990</td>
<td>The disease was made notifiable to the European Commission (Decision 90/134/EEC made 6 March).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 April 1990</td>
<td>The establishment of the Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee (SEAC) was announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 April 1990</td>
<td>The EC Decision to ban exports of SBO and other tissues (90/200/EEC) came into effect - this formalised the administrative ban imposed on 30 March.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 May 1990</td>
<td>The announcement of spongiform encephalopathy in a domestic cat was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 May 1990</td>
<td>It was announced that decisions about breeding from offspring of affected cows should be left to individual farmers and their veterinary advisors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 June 1990</td>
<td>The Council of Ministers agreed arrangements for trade in beef and calves from the UK (Decision 90/261/EEC made on 8 June). These required that bone in beef for export must come from holdings where BSE had not been confirmed in the previous 2 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 July 1990</td>
<td>The Tyrrell Committee's detailed reasoning on why there was no need to give official advice on breeding from the offspring of BSE cases was published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 July 1990</td>
<td>The Report of the Agriculture Committee was published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 September 1990</td>
<td>An announcement on improved record keeping in cattle herds was made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 September 1990</td>
<td>The laboratory transmission of BSE to a pig was announced. The Tyrrell Committee advised that there were no implications for human health but, as an animal health precaution, a ban was placed on specified offals in all animal feed (including pet food).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 September 1990</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (No 2 ) Amendment Order 1990 (SI 1990/1930) extended the ban on the use of specified bovine offals to any animal feed. Exports to other Member States of such feed were also effectively banned. (Third country exports were banned under DTI legislation on 10 July 1991.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-29 September 1990</td>
<td>At the OIE meeting in Paris, recommendations were made regarding trade in cattle, beef, dairy and bovine products and the co-ordination of research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5 October 1990</td>
<td>At the OIE Conference in Sofia, Bulgaria, recommendations were made regarding the trade, prevention, control and surveillance of BSE, the support of research and the need for further consideration on trade in live animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 October 1990</td>
<td>The Bovine Animals (Identification, Marking and Breeding Records) Order 1990 (SI 1990/1867) introduced new record keeping arrangements requiring cattle farmers to maintain breeding records. These and the movement records were to be retained for ten years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 March 1991</td>
<td>The first case of BSE in offspring born after the ruminant feed ban was announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 July 1991</td>
<td>The Export of Goods (Control)(Amendment No 7) Order 1991 (SI 1991/1583) controlling the export of SBOs and feedingstuffs containing SBOs to third countries came into force. (Department of Trade &amp; Industry legislation.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 November 1991</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Order 1991 (SI 1991/2246) consolidated existing BSE legislation and introduced new provisions to prevent the use of meat and bone meal produced from SBOs as a fertiliser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 1992</td>
<td>The Bovine Offal Prohibition (Amendment) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992/306) implemented recommendations made by Advisory Committees to prohibit the use of the head after the skull is opened (effectively minimising risks of contamination of head meat by the process of brain removal) and the removal of the brain, except in an area which is free at all times from any food intended for human consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 March 1992</td>
<td>The results of further experiments on the host range of BSE were announced - BSE was transmitted to a marmoset following inoculation of BSE affected cattle brain into its brain and body cavity. It was also announced that SEAC, having considered the latest BSE research, concluded that the measures at present in place provided adequate safeguards for human and animal health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1992</td>
<td>The OIE General Assembly in Paris agreed trading conditions for bovine products from countries affected by BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 May 1992</td>
<td>An EC Commission Decision prohibited intra community trade in bovine embryos derived from BSE suspect or confirmed dams or dams born after 18/7/88 (Decision 92/290/EEC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 1992</td>
<td>The 'Interim Report on Research' by the Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee (Tyrrell) was published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1992</td>
<td>The UK Progress Report was presented to the EC Standing Veterinary Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 November 1992</td>
<td>It was announced by PQ that details of the total number of cases (by county) would be placed regularly in the Library of the House of Commons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 December 1992</td>
<td>The UK Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1993</td>
<td>The Specified Diseases (Notification and Slaughter) Order 1992 (SI 1992/3159) came into force. It extended the list of notifiable diseases to include, amongst others, scrapie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 May 1993</td>
<td>The UK Progress Report to the OIE was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 June 1993</td>
<td>The UK Progress Report (the same as the OIE Progress Report) was presented to the EC Standing Veterinary Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 July 1993</td>
<td>The 100,000th confirmed case of BSE in Great Britain was announced in response to a Parliamentary Question, as an update to the UK Progress Report to the OIE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 November 1993</td>
<td>The GB Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1994</td>
<td>The Animals and Animal Products (Export and Import) Regulations 1993 (SI 1993/3247) revoked and replaced the 1992 Regulations. These also implemented Commission Decision 92/290/EEC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April 1994</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Compensation Order (SI 1994/6743) came into force and introduced changes to the BSE compensation arrangements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 1994</td>
<td>The GB Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1994</td>
<td>The UK Progress Report was presented to the OIE General Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 June 1994</td>
<td>Commission Decision 94/381 on BSE and feeding of mammalian derived protein was made. This prohibited the feeding of mammalian protein to ruminants throughout EU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1994</td>
<td>The UK Progress Report was updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 June 1994</td>
<td>Commission Decision 94/382 on the approval of alternative heat treatment systems for processing animal waste was made. This was effective from 1 January 1995.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 1994</td>
<td>The interim results of a further BSE experiment (pathogenesis) were announced. The extension of the SBO ban was implemented voluntarily by industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 1994</td>
<td>Commission Decision 94/474 introduced new measures on beef exports. Bone-in beef for export was to come only from cattle certified not to have been on holdings where BSE had been confirmed in the previous 6 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 November 1994</td>
<td>The Bovine Offal (Prohibition) (Amendment) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994/2628) extended the controls in the principal Regulations to include thymus and intestines of all bovine animals, except those under two months which have died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Spongiform Encephalopathy (Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 1994 (SI 1994/2627) extended the ban on the use of SBOs in animal feed, banned the use of mammalian protein in ruminant feedingstuffs and made notifiable laboratory suspicion of spongiform encephalopathies in species other than cattle, sheep and goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE</strong></td>
<td><strong>EVENT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 December 1994</td>
<td>The GB Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 December 1994</td>
<td>Commission Decision 94/474 was amended by Decision 94/794. Beef from cattle born after 1 January 1992 was excluded from the certification requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 January 1995 &amp; 1 April 1995</td>
<td>The Bovine Animals (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 1995 (SI 1995/12) (BARIMO) implemented the requirement to identify cattle in Commission Decision 94/474/EEC. It revoked and replaced the Bovine Animals (Identification, Marking and Breeding Records) Order 1990, as amended; provided for identification and registration of bovine animals and required movement records to be kept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1995</td>
<td>SEAC report ‘Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies - a summary of present knowledge and research’ was published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 May 1995</td>
<td>The UK Progress Report was presented to the OIE General Assembly in Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 May 1995</td>
<td>The GB Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 1995</td>
<td>Commission Decision 94/474 as amended by Commission Decision 94/794, now amended by 95/287, introduced new measures on beef exports. The previous requirement to exempt beef from cattle born after 1 January 1992 from certification requirements was replaced with provision to exempt beef from cattle less than 2½ years of age at slaughter. It also introduced requirement for routine monitoring in feed mills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 August 1995</td>
<td>The Specified Bovine Offal Order 1995 (SI 1995/1928) took effect. The Order consolidated and streamlined the old rules on SBO. The main changes introduced were tighter controls on record keeping; dedicated lines for rendering plants processing SBO; a prohibition on the removal of brains and eyes so that the whole skull must be disposed of as SBO and a prohibition on the removal of the spinal cord from the vertebral column apart from in slaughterhouses. The Bovine Offal (Prohibition) (England, Wales and Scotland) (Revocation) Regulations 1995 (1995/1955) revoked the Bovine Offal (Prohibition) Regulations).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 October 1995</td>
<td>The Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) Regulations (SI 1995/2428) revoked and replaced the 1993 Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 November 1995</td>
<td>Acting on advice from SEAC the Government announced its decision to suspend the use of bovine vertebral column in the manufacture of mechanically recovered meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 December 1995</td>
<td>The November Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 December 1995</td>
<td>The Specified Bovine Offal (Amendment) Order 1995 (SI 1995/3246) took effect, prohibiting the use of bovine vertebral column in the manufacture of all MRM and also in the production of some other products for human consumption. It prohibited the use of bovine MRM made from the vertebral column in food for humans. It required all plants producing bovine MRM to register with MAFF. Finally, it prohibited the export of bovine MRM made from the vertebral column to other EC Member States. The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1995 (SI 1995/3299) took effect, prohibiting the export of bovine MRM made from the vertebral column for human consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1996</td>
<td>The Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) (Amendment ) Regulations 1995 (SI 1995/3189) implemented Commission Decision 95/287/EC. The Regulations imposed, in meat cutting premises, the requirement to remove specific lymph nodes from meat intended for export or consignment to an EEA State and derived from bovines over 2½ years at slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 March 1996</td>
<td>SEAC announced that the CJD Surveillance Unit had identified a previously unrecognised and consistent disease pattern. The Committee concluded that although there was no direct evidence of a link, the most likely explanation was that these cases were linked to exposure to BSE before the introduction of the SBO ban in 1989.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 March 1996</td>
<td>Government announced its intention to consult on further control measures following advice from SEAC. They were that carcases from cattle aged over 30 months must be deboned in specially licensed plants supervised by the Meat Hygiene Service and that the trimmings must be kept out of the food chain; and that the use of mammalian meat and bonemeal in feed for all farm animals be banned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 March 1996</td>
<td>Commission Decision 96/239/EC prohibited the export from the United Kingdom of live bovine animals, their semen and embryos; meat of bovine animals slaughtered in the United Kingdom; products obtained from bovine animals slaughtered in the United Kingdom which were liable to enter the animal feed or human food chain, and materials destined for use in medicinal products, cosmetics or pharmaceutical products; and mammalian derived meat and bone meal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 March 1996</td>
<td>Government announced new BSE controls, the calf slaughter scheme and financial aid for the rendering industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 March 1996</td>
<td>The Beef (Emergency Control) Order 1996 (SI 1996/961) prohibited the sale for human consumption of any meat from bovine animals showing more than two permanent incisors. The prohibition was introduced as an emergency measure pending consideration of a more targeted approach to protecting human health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 March 1996</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Amendment ) Order 1996 (SI 1996/962) prohibited the sale or supply of any mammalian meat and bone meal, or any feeding stuff known to include mammalian meat and bone meal, for the purpose of feeding to farm animals, including horses and farmed fish. This requirement was introduced on the advice of SEAC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 March 1996</td>
<td>The Specified Bovine Material Order 1996 (SI 1996/963) replaced the Specified Bovine Offal Order 1995 and introduced a requirement that the whole head of all cattle over 6 months, except for the tongue (provided it was able to be removed without contamination), must be treated in the same way as material designated as 'specified bovine offal'. This requirement was introduced on the advice of SEAC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 April 1996</td>
<td>Government announced changes to the Beef (Emergency Control) Order and the introduction of a 30 month slaughter scheme to ensure that all bovine animals over the age of 30 months at the time of slaughter did not enter the human food or animal feed chain. This scheme was introduced in place of a scheme for compulsory deboning recommended by SEAC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April 1996</td>
<td>The Beef (Emergency Control) (Amendment) Order 1996 (SI 1996/1043) provided for the use of Cattle Identification Documents to identify the age of animals if they had more than two permanent incisors erupted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 April 1996</td>
<td>The Beef (Emergency Control) (Amendment) (No 2) Order 1996 (SI 1996/1091) amended the Emergency Control Order by exempting from the restriction meat derived from animals slaughtered in certain third countries where no cases of BSE had been recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 April 1996</td>
<td>The Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat and Bone Meal) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/1125) prohibited the use of meat and bonemeal as, or in, fertiliser used on agricultural land. It was only permitted for use in private gardens, and within greenhouses and glass or plastic structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 April 1996</td>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) No 716/96 set out the terms for which the EC was to provide aid, and the level of that aid, in respect of animals slaughtered under the 30 month slaughter scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April 1996</td>
<td>The Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/1148) permitted slaughterhouses to participate in the schemes slaughtering cattle over 30 months and calves under ten days old. Normally slaughterhouses were only permitted to slaughter animals intended for human consumption. Permission to slaughter these scheme animals was subject to strict separation from any meat intended for sale for human consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 April 1996</td>
<td>The Beef (Emergency Control) (Amendment) (No 3) Order 1996 (SI 1996/1166) provided for a document which could demonstrate the age of cattle in which more than two permanent incisors had erupted and which were not issued with a national identification document. The latter were only issued to traded male cattle and the amendment provided for documentary checks for female cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May 1996</td>
<td>The Specified Bovine Materials (No 2) Order 1996 (SI 1996/1192) amended and replaced the Specified Bovine Material Order 1996. Its effect was to amend the way in which existing controls applied to specified material from animals slaughtered under Commission Regulation 716/96. It required specified bovine material (SBM) to be removed from carcases and to be handled separately. The carcase meat from cattle slaughtered under the Commission Regulation had to be dyed a different colour from SBM. The Order also brought the existing rules on rendering and disposal into line with EU requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May 1996</td>
<td>The Bovine Animals (Enforcement of Community Purchase Scheme) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/1193) made provision for the enforcement of certain of the new requirements of Commission Regulation 716/96. The new legislation created offences in respect of breaches of the provisions of this Regulation and specifies the penalties involved. It applied to approved operators of incinerators or rendering plants, approved under the Specified Bovine Material (No 2) Order 1996 and to licensed operators of slaughterhouses licensed under the Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995, whose premises were designated under the terms of Commission Regulation 716/96.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 May 1996</td>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) 835/96 was made which amended Commission Regulation 716/96 by allowing the weight of animals under OTM to be calculated by deadweight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 May 1996</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Compensation (Amendment) Order 1996 (SI 1996/1351) amended the definition of ‘market value’ and the formula used to calculate the indicative market price (IMP). This ensured that compensation levels were protected from the effects of substantial decline in market prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 May 1996</td>
<td>UK BSE Eradication Programme was sent to the Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 June 1996</td>
<td>The Feed Recall Scheme was launched. The aim of the scheme was to collect and dispose of any MBM and feed containing MBM which was still on farms, at feed mills and at feed merchants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 1996</td>
<td>Commission Decision 96/362/EC provided for the partial lifting of the export ban for gelatin, tallow and semen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 June 1996</td>
<td>Commission Regulation 96/1091/EC temporarily permitted the UK to authorise set-aside land for grazing bovine animals of more than 30 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 June 1996</td>
<td>The framework for lifting the export ban was agreed at the Florence European Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 June 1996</td>
<td>Commission Decision 96/385/EC approved the UK’s plan for the eradication of BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1996</td>
<td>The May Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 July 1996</td>
<td>The Fresh Meat (Beef Controls) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/1743) replaced the Beef (Emergency Control) Order 1996 as amended, in similar terms to those set out in the emergency order, but putting them on a regular basis under Section 16 of the Food Safety Act 1990.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 July 1996</td>
<td>Council Regulation (EC) No 1357/96 provided for additional premium payments in respect of male bovine animals of suckler cows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 1996</td>
<td>European Parliament voted to set up the Temporary Committee of Inquiry into the Commission and UK handling of BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 July 1996</td>
<td>Following SEAC advice the Government announced its intention to introduce controls to require the removal of sheeps’ heads from the food chain, an interim measure pending EU wide controls. This followed publication of evidence that BSE could be isolated from the spleen of sheep experimentally infected with BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 July 1996</td>
<td>The SBM (No 3) Order 1996 (SI 1996/1941) came into force. This revoked and remade with amendments theSpecified Bovine Materials (No 2) Order 1996. It extended controls to cover solid matter trapped in drainage systems at premises where bovine animals were slaughtered or their carcases processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 July 1996</td>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) 1512/96 further amended Regulation 716/96 to reduce the dead weight coefficient for clean cattle entered in the over 30 months scheme, from 2 to 1.7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1996</td>
<td>Commissioner Fischler recommended to the Agricultural Council that EU wide controls to remove certain SBM tissues be introduced. This recognised the possibility that sheep throughout the EU could be exposed to BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July 1996</td>
<td>The Government consulted on its proposed legislation to require the separation of vertebral column from raw materials used to produce tallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1996</td>
<td>The European Parliament set up a Temporary Committee of Inquiry to investigate alleged contraventions in the implementation of Community law in relation to BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August 1996</td>
<td>The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Order 1996 (SI 1996/2007) revoked and remade the BSE 1991 Order. New provisions included requirements on animals exposed to BSE, the prohibition on the possession of MBM on premises where livestock feeding stuffs were kept, the disposal and recall of MBM and the cleansing and disinfecting of places, vehicles and equipment where MBMs had been produced, stored or used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August 1996</td>
<td>MAFF announced that SEAC had considered the interim results of MAFF research on maternal transmission (Cohort Study). SEAC concluded that very low levels of maternal transmission of BSE may have occurred. The final results of the research would not be available until 1997.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 August 1996</td>
<td>The Beef Assurance Scheme for specialist grass reared beef herds which have not been affected by BSE or come into contact with meat and bone meal was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 August 1996</td>
<td>New epidemiological analysis carried out by Professor Anderson of Oxford University and his team, in collaboration with Wilesmith and others at VLA, was published in Nature, Vol 382. The analysis supported Government predictions and indicated that the epidemic would virtually die out around 2001 irrespective of any further measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 September 1996</td>
<td>The Fresh Meat (Beef Control) (No. 2) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/2097) set out details of the Beef Assurance Scheme and included animals certified under that scheme on the list of those exempted from the prohibition of sale of meat from older bovine animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 September 1996</td>
<td>Bovine Products (Despatch to Other Member States) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/2265) implemented Article 1A of Commission Decision 96/362.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 September 1996</td>
<td>The Heads of Sheep and Goats Order 1996 (SI 1196/2264) prohibited the sale for human consumption of any part of the head of a sheep or goat (with the exception of the tongue) and of any food containing any part of such heads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 September 1996</td>
<td>Commission announced its decision to seek the advice of its Multi-Disciplinary Committee on the Anderson Article.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 September 1996</td>
<td>Ministers announced that in light of the findings on maternal transmission and the Anderson Study further work was needed on appropriate culling strategies. The UK was not therefore proceeding with the selective cull at this stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 September 1996</td>
<td>BSE (Amendment) Order 1996 (SI 1996/2458) made exceptions from record keeping requirements re MBM for retail sale of fertilisers and in relation to sale of MBM products at feed mills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 October 1996</td>
<td>Fresh Meat (Beef Controls) (No 2) Amendment) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/2522), altered two of the conditions of eligibility and one of the conditions of continued membership of the Beef Assurance Scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1996</td>
<td>The MBM Feed Recall Scheme was completed. 10,000 tonnes were held securely by the Intervention Board until safe disposal could be arranged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 October 1996</td>
<td>The Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat and Bone Meal) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 amended the 1996 Regulations by replacing the definition of MBM in those regulations with a more precise definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 December 1996</td>
<td>The proposed Commission decision controlling “Specified Risk Materials” derived from cattle, sheep and goats was put before the Standing Veterinary Committee. There was no majority in favour, so it was put before the European Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 December 1996</td>
<td>The European Council rejected the SRM proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 December 1996</td>
<td>Ministers announced that the backlog of animals waiting to be slaughtered under the Over Thirty Month Scheme had been cleared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 December 1996</td>
<td>Proposals for a certified herds scheme which could lead the way to lifting the ban on beef exports were announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 December 1996</td>
<td>The selective cull of cattle most at risk of BSE was announced. This meant that the UK had acted on all five pre-conditions of the Florence agreement to lift the export ban on British beef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 December 1996</td>
<td>The November Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 December 1996</td>
<td>The Bovine Products (Dispatch to other Member States) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/3000) came into force, providing for the registration of plants producing gelatin from non-UK material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 January 1997  Commission Directive 97/1 prohibiting the use of certain bovine, ovine and caprine tissues in cosmetics, was to take effect on 1 July 1997.

24 January 1997  The Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (No 2) Order 1996 (SI 1996/3183) came into force, revoking and remaking the BSE Order 1996. It introduced the new provisions for the selective cull of exposed animals and the carcases of exposed animals.


24 January 1997  The Specified Bovine Material (No 3) (Amendment) Order 1996 (SI 1996/3185) amended the SBM (No. 3) Order 1996 by amending the definition of a “scheme animal”.

24 January 1997  The SBM (No 3) (Amendment) (No 2) Order 1996 (SI 1996/3268) came into force, which made provision for equipment previously used for rendering SBM to be used for other purposes following a specified cleansing regime.

6 February 1997  The Report of the European Parliament Temporary Committee of Inquiry was published. This was critical of the UK handling of the BSE problem.

25 February 1997  Papers were submitted to the Commission on UK action on the five pre-conditions of the Florence Agreement, on the administrative framework of the Export Certified Herds Scheme and on the scientific basis of the scheme.


17 March 1997  The BSE Regulatory Forum was set up. It brought together representatives from UK Agriculture Departments, the State Veterinary Service, the Meat Hygiene Service, the Intervention Board and Local Authorities to develop a more integrated approach to enforcement of BSE controls.
DATE | EVENT
--- | ---
28 March 1997 | The Specified Bovine Materials Order 1997 (SI 1997/617) consolidated the SBM Order (No 3) 1996. It introduced further controls in relation to the use of SBM and its derivatives in cosmetic, pharmaceutical or medical products, in relation to staining requirements for SBM and in relation to the definition of premises which could use SBM for manufacturing processes.
3 April 1997 | The Bovine Hides Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/819) underpinned Commission Regulation 716/96 permitting the hides of OTMS animals to be used, providing they were processed for leather.
18 April 1997 | MAFF announced that SEAC had issued a statement on the final results of MAFF research on maternal transmission (Cohort Study). SEAC concluded that there was some evidence of direct maternal transmission of BSE at a low level and that offspring might inherit a genetic susceptibility to feed-borne infection. These findings were consistent with the interim results released in July 1996. SEAC confirmed that current measures to protect consumers were appropriate and that there was no evidence to suggest risk of BSE from milk.
24 April 1997 | The European Parliament set up a Temporary Committee on the follow up of recommendations on BSE presented by the Temporary Committee of Inquiry in February.
14 May 1997 | Commission announced that it would insist on the introduction of Community wide Specific Risk Materials (SRM) proposals (which had been rejected by the Council in December) and also issued helpful clarification of the terms of the export ban, notably in relation to products derived from bovine raw materials, e.g. gelatin.
23 May 1997 | Following a report on risk factors and surveillance for BSE in other Member States, SEAC advised that, in the absence of Community measures, national SRM controls should be extended to imported meat.
11 June 1997 | The Scientific Veterinary Committee (ScVC) delivered its opinion on the UK proposal for a first step to lifting the export ban - an export certified herds scheme.
30 June 1997 | A new campaign was launched to remind farmers of the compulsory registration of cattle under the cattle passport system.
1-2 July 1997 | The International Scientific Conference on MBM took place in Brussels.
21 July 1997 | The updated BSE Internet Site was launched.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 July 1997</td>
<td>The Agriculture Council voted, by a simple majority, to accept the Commission’s SRM proposals, which were to come into force on 1 January 1998 (Commission Decision 97/534/EC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 July 1997</td>
<td>The June Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 July 1997</td>
<td>A new procedure was introduced to help speed up the selective cull. Animals in groups of 10 or less were to be valued by only one valuer instead of two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July 1997</td>
<td>The Minister announced the setting up of a new computerised cattle tracing system which was to be operational during 1998 and was to be managed in Workington by a new service - the British Cattle Movement Service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August 1997</td>
<td>The Bovines and Bovines Products (Despatch Prohibition and Production Restriction) Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/1905), revoked and replaced the Bovine Products (Production and Despatch) Regulations 1997. These regulations fully implemented the requirements of Decision 96/239/EC, as amended by Decision 96/362/EC, on emergency measures to protect against BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1997 - August 1998</td>
<td>The scrapie abattoir survey took place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 September 1997</td>
<td>MAFF and the Department of Health published a review of SEAC. The Minister confirmed SEAC’s key role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 September 1997</td>
<td>ScVC delivered their opinion on the revised Certified Herds Scheme proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 September 1997</td>
<td>The Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) (Amendment) Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/2074) amended the 1995 Regulations, removing the provision for the slaughter of private kill animals, thereby ensuring that all red meat animals killed in slaughterhouses for human consumption were subject to full meat inspection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 September 1997</td>
<td>The Animal By-products (Identification)(Amendment) Regulations 1997(SI 1997/2073) amended the 1995 Regulations, adding a category to the animal by-product definition to include meat from a bovine animal presented for slaughter for human consumption subsequently found to be from an animal over 30 months old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 October 1997</td>
<td>The UK proposal for the export of meat and meat products from cattle born after 1 August 1996 was submitted to the Commission. UK proposals for compulsory slaughter of offspring born on or after 1 August 1996 to BSE affected dams were also submitted to the Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 October 1997</td>
<td>The UK position paper was submitted to the Commission. This set out the framework for export of deboned beef and certain products made from meat from animals fulfilling a specified basic criteria (a revised Export Certified Herds Scheme).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 October 1997</td>
<td>SEAC announced that it had reviewed the safety of beef in the light of its discussion on human blood and blood products. It concluded that no further measures governing beef and beef products for human consumption were necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 October 1997</td>
<td>BSE (No 2) (Amendment) Order 1997 (SI 1997/2387) amended the BSE (No 2) Order 1996 in respect of exposed animals, allowing certain notices to be served by an Inspector of the Minister, as well as by a veterinary inspector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 -7 November 1997</td>
<td>The Commission visited Northern Ireland to look at the practical application of their computerised system for tracing animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 November 1997</td>
<td>European Parliament Temporary Committee produced its final report on BSE. This was endorsed by the European Parliament on 19 November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 November 1997</td>
<td>The Commission’s Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) referred the UK’s Date Based Export Scheme proposal to its BSE sub-group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 December 1997</td>
<td>Following SEAC advice, the Government announced its intention to consult on measures to require the deboning of all beef from cattle aged over 6 months old before it was sold to the consumer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 December 1997</td>
<td>The Scientific Steering Committee gave its opinion on the UK’s Date Based Export Scheme proposals and adopted an opinion on specified risk materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 December 1997</td>
<td>The EU Standing Veterinary Committee postponed implementation of Decision 97/534/EC on SRMs until 1 April 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 December 1997</td>
<td>The Beef Bones Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/2959) came into force requiring the deboning of all beef derived from cattle both home-produced and imported aged over 6 months at slaughter before it is sold to consumers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 December 1997</td>
<td>The Government accepted SEAC advice on same species feeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 December 1997</td>
<td>Government announced the Public Inquiry into BSE, to be conducted by Lord Justice Phillips (the BSE Inquiry).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 January 1998</td>
<td>The Scientific Steering Committee issues its opinion on defining the BSE risk for specified geographical areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 March 1998</td>
<td>Public hearings started in the Public Inquiry into BSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 March 1998</td>
<td>The Agriculture Council adopted Council Decision 98/256/EC, which amended Decision 94/474/EC and repealed Decision 96/239/EC. The new Decision allowed the export of beef and beef products from Northern Ireland under the Export Certified Herd Scheme, laid down new conditions for the export of tallow from UK bovines and gelatin from non-UK bovines and introduced stricter controls for the export of products containing foreign origin bovine material from Export Approved Premises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 26-27 March 1998  | The Scientific Steering Committee adopted:  
|                   | (i) the scientific report and opinion on the safety of gelatin,  
|                   | (ii) the opinion on the safety of tallow derived from ruminant tissues  
|                   | (iii) the opinion on BSE risk, and  
<p>|                   | (iv) the scientific opinion on the safety of MBM from mammalian animals, naturally or experimentally susceptible to TSEs.                                      |
| 30 March 1998     | The December Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.                                                                                                                                  |
| 31 March 1998     | The Agriculture Council deferred implementation of Decision 97/534/EC until 1 January 1999. It also called on the Commission to submit revised SRM proposals after the OIE Meeting in May 1998. |
| 23 April 1998     | The Commission adopted Commission Decision 98/272/EC to provide for the epidemiological surveillance of TSEs.                                                                                           |
| 29 April 1998     | The Bovines and Bovine Products (Trade) Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/1135) came into force, implementing Council Decision 98/256/EC. These strengthened controls for exports of meat, meat products, meat preparations, “other products of animal origin” and petfood derived from bovines slaughtered outside the UK. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 April 1998</td>
<td>The Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat and Bone Meal) Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/954) revoked and remade with amendments the Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat and Bone Meal Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/1125). They prohibited the sale of mammalian MBM for use as a fertiliser on agricultural land and its use as a fertiliser on agricultural land. The Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat and Bone Meal) (Conditions of Manufacture) Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/955) gave effect to Commission Decision 96/449 on alternative heat treatment systems for processing animal waste to inactivate SE agents. They also prohibited the use of mammalian MBM for use in or as a fertiliser unless it is subjected to certain minimum process conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 May 1998</td>
<td>The ECJ gave its final decision, which upheld the validity of the export ban on UK beef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29 May 1998</td>
<td>At the OIE Annual General Session, a revised chapter on BSE for the International Health Code was adopted. This provided a clearer definition of the different risk analysis elements. The OIE restated its 1992 recommendation that trade in semen collected from healthy bulls required no additional certification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 June 1998</td>
<td>The ban was lifted on the export of ECHS beef from Northern Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-26 June 1998</td>
<td>The Scientific Steering Committee adopted: (i) the report and opinion on possible links between BSE and organophosphates used as pesticides against ecto- and endoparasites in cattle, and (ii) the report and opinion on the safety of dicalcium phosphate precipitated from ruminant bones and used as an animal feed additive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 July 1998</td>
<td>The Sheep and Goats Spongiform Encephalopathy Order 1998 (SI 1998/1645), provided for the compulsory notification of animals suspected of having a TSE, e.g. scrapie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sheep and Goats Spongiform Encephalopathy Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/1646), provided for the conduct of veterinary investigations of premises where scrapie is suspected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sheep and Goats Spongiform Encephalopathy (Compensation) Order 1998 (SI 1998/1647), provided for compensation payment for compulsorily slaughtered animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 August 1998</td>
<td>The June Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-25 September 1998</td>
<td>The Scientific Steering Committee adopted: (i) the scientific opinion on the safety of organic fertilisers derived from mammalian animals, (ii) the report and scientific opinion on mammalian derived MBM forming a cross contaminant of animal feedstuffs, (iii) the updated scientific report on the safety of MBM derived from mammalian animals fed to non-ruminant food producing farm animals, and (iv) the opinion on the risk of infection of sheep and goats with BSE agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 September 1998</td>
<td>The Cattle Tracing System was launched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Cattle Database Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/1796) came into effect, specifying the deadlines for notification of cattle births, movements and deaths to the British Cattle Movement Service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 October 1998</td>
<td>The Commission adopted Commission Decision 98/564/EC amending Decision 98/256/EC to allow samples of bovines slaughtered in the UK to be sent from the VLA to officially approved centres for use in BSE research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 October 1998</td>
<td>The Specified Risk Material (Amendment) Regulations (SI 1998/2405) came into force (coming into force date amended to 8 October by SI 1998/2431). These enabled carcases of sheep over 12 months old without spinal cords removed to be sent to plants in France, subject to certain conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-23 October 1998</td>
<td>The Scientific Steering Committee adopted: (i) the opinion on the safety of bones produced as a by-product of the Date Based Export Scheme (DBES), and (ii) the report and scientific opinion on the safety of hydrolysed proteins produced from bovine hides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 1998</td>
<td>The postal survey on the incidence of scrapie started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1999</td>
<td>The Cattle Identification (Amendment) Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/2969) came into force amending the Cattle Identification Regulations 1998 by requiring one tag to be applied within 36 hours of birth and the second tag to be applied within 30 days of birth, thus ensuring regulations for beef and dairy farmers were the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 February 1999</td>
<td>Government announced that following advice from the CMO, the ban on bone-in beef would be retained and be reviewed again after 6 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 March 1999</td>
<td>The December 1998 Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 March 1999</td>
<td>The Specified Risk Material (Inspection Charges) Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/539) came into force enabling the Minister to levy a charge on licensed slaughterhouses and cutting plants for Meat Hygiene Service enforcement of SRM inspections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April 1999</td>
<td>The Animal By-Products Order 1999 (SI 1999/646) came into force revoking and replacing the Animal By-Products Order 1992. New provisions include the ban on swill feeding of pig slaughterhouse waste to pigs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 April 1999</td>
<td>The SEAC Subgroup published its report on Research and Surveillance for TSEs in Sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 April 1999</td>
<td>The BSE (Feeding Stuffs and Surveillance) Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/882) came into force implementing EU obligations on feed sampling and epidemiological surveillance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The BSE (No 2) (Amendment) Order 1999 (SI 1999/921) came into force making housekeeping changes to animal feed rules and to the investigation of BSE cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May 1999</td>
<td>The Bovines and Bovine Products (Trade) Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/1103) came into force, implementing Council Decision 98/256/EC (as amended) and replacing the 1998 Regulations (SI 1998/1135). New provisions are made for the setting up and operation of the Date-based Export Scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August 1999</td>
<td>The Date-based Export Scheme (DBES) started. This permitted exports of UK beef produced under the scheme and followed the Commission’s announcement on 14 July 1999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 August 1999</td>
<td>The June 1999 Progress Report was placed in the Libraries of the House, the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 1999</td>
<td>The Commission’s Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) concluded unanimously that it does not share the concerns of the French Food Standards Agency about the safety of British beef and beef products exported under DBES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 November 1999</td>
<td>Food Standards Bill to establish the Food Standards Agency received the Royal Assent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 November 1999</td>
<td>The UK requested that the Commission take legal action against France for refusing to lift its ban on British beef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 November 1999</td>
<td>The Commission issued a document which allowed the French Government to review its decision not to lift the ban on British beef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 December 1999</td>
<td>The French Government announced it would maintain its ban on British beef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 December 1999</td>
<td>Commission issued a Reasoned Opinion on France’s failure to lift the ban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 December 1999</td>
<td>The public oral hearings of the BSE Inquiry finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 December 1999</td>
<td>The Beef Bones (Amendment) (England) Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/371) came into force, lifting the ban on the sale of beef on the bone. Similar regulations also came into effect in other parts of the UK. These had been announced by the Minister on 30 November following advice from UK CMOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 December 1999</td>
<td>It was announced that the Government had received and accepted advice from SEAC that no change should be made to the over thirty month rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 December 1999</td>
<td>France responded to the Reasoned Opinion, maintaining the ban on British beef. The Commission were to pursue the case through the ECJ in 2000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 January 2000 The European Commission submitted an application to the European Court of Justice concerning the French refusal to lift its import ban on British beef.

17 January 2000 Great Britain introduced a system of numeric ear tagging for cattle to comply with Commission Reg(EC) No 2629/97.

20-21 January 2000 Scientific Steering Committee met and:
(i) updated their report and opinion of the safety of Gelatin
(ii) updated their opinion of method for assessing Geographical BSE risk of a country or region.

15 February 2000 SEAC meeting.

2 March 2000 Scientific Steering Committee meeting.

4 March 2000 Notification of the Commission's ECJ case (Case C-1/00) published in the Official Journal.

6 March 2000 Meeting between The Minister and Commissioner Byrne to discuss amendments to the DBES.

17 March 2000 German Bundestrat voted in favour of an order to lift the import ban on UK beef.


29 March 2000 German ban on UK beef formally lifted.

30 March 2000 The Government's Action Plan for Farming was launched by the Prime Minister.

30 March 2000 The Prime Minister announced that the FSA was to undertake a review of BSE controls in relation to the food chain.

1 April 2000 The FSA assumed overall responsibility for the enforcement of the SRM controls in licensed slaughter houses and cutting plants.

10 April 2000 A second and larger OTMS survey was announced.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13-14 April 2000</td>
<td>Scientific Steering Committee met and:&lt;br&gt;(i) delivered an opinion on ruminant blood&lt;br&gt;(ii) delivered a report and opinion on criteria for diagnosis of clinical and pre-clinical TSE disease&lt;br&gt;(iii) delivered an opinion on UK decision to lift ban on beef on the bone&lt;br&gt;(iv) delivered an opinion on oral exposure of humans to BSE agent&lt;br&gt;(v) delivered an opinion on Quantitative risk assessment on the use of vertebral column in the production of gelatin and tallow&lt;br&gt;(vi) delivered an opinion on SRM of small ruminants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 April 2000</td>
<td>The December Progress Report was placed in the Library of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 2000</td>
<td>A Scientific Committee chaired by Professor Borysiewicz of University of Wales College of Medicine met to review analyses taken from 3,000 specimens of human tonsil and appendix tissue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 April 2000</td>
<td>An announcement was made that the CTS is to be extended to cover all cattle in the GB herd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2000</td>
<td>Consultation letter issued on a proposal to amend the Bovine and Bovine Products (Trade) Regulations 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2000</td>
<td>The Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE) amended the BSE chapter of its Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May 2000</td>
<td>European Commission final report on the inspection of UK DBES arrangements and cattle identification procedures was published on the internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 May 2000</td>
<td>SEAC meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-26 May 2000</td>
<td>Scientific Steering Committee met and:&lt;br&gt;(i) delivered a preliminary notes on safe handling, transport and storage of MBM&lt;br&gt;(ii) delivered preliminary opinion on the geographic risk of BSE&lt;br&gt;(iii) delivered its considerations of the safety of amino acids from human hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 May 2000</td>
<td>BSE Advisory Notes for Farmers sent to farmers in England and Wales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 June 2000</td>
<td>The Standing Veterinary Committee considered a proposal to amend Community Decision 97/534/EC but failed to secure a qualified majority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 June 2000</td>
<td>Proposal to amend 97/534/EC referred to the Agricultural Council where it secured a simple majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 June 2000</td>
<td>The UK Government was given leave to intervene in the ECJ case against France over the non-implementation of the DBES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 June 2000</td>
<td>The first confirmed case of BSE in an animal born since the tightening of feed controls on 1 August 1996 was announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 June 2000</td>
<td>The European Commission adopted Decision 2000/418 on Specified Risk Material to replace Decision 97/534/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 July 2000</td>
<td>A consultation document was published for ram genotyping as part of the National Scrapie Plan for Great Britain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July 2000</td>
<td>Consultation package sent out containing proposals for relaxation of the export ban in Northern Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 September 2000</td>
<td>New compulsory rules on beef labelling came into force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 September 2000</td>
<td>The June 2000 Progress Report was placed in the Libraries of the House, the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 September 2000</td>
<td>SEAC meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 October 2000</td>
<td>Lord Phillips of Worth Maltravers delivered the BSE Inquiry report to the Minister, Nick Brown, and the Secretary of State for Health, Alan Milburn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 October 2000</td>
<td>The European Commission adopted a proposal to exclude condemned animal material from animal feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-27 October 2000</td>
<td>The Scientific Steering Committee met and discussed (i) the safety of dicalcium phosphate used as feed additive (ii) mammalian meat and bonemeal in animal feedstuffs (iii) the safe handling of meat and bonemeal which may be contaminated with a BSE agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 October 2000</td>
<td>Publication of the BSE Inquiry report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 November 2000</td>
<td>The European Commission published proposals to implement comprehensive BSE testing of all bovine animals above a certain age throughout the EU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 November 2000</td>
<td>Standing Veterinary Committee discussion on the proposal to enlarge testing for BSE cases to all cattle over a certain age in the EU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 November 2000</td>
<td>First reported case of BSE in Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 November 2000</td>
<td>First confirmed case of BSE in a cow born in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 November 2000</td>
<td>SEAC meeting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 29 November 2000     | EU Scientific Steering Committee published its opinion on (i) the scientific basis for import bans proposed by three Member States with regard to BSE risks in France and The Republic of Ireland  
                        (ii) the scientific basis for several measures proposed by France with regard to BSE risks  
                        (iii) the scientific basis for banning animal protein from the feed of all farmed animals.                                     |
<p>| 1 December 2000      | The Cattle (Identification of Older Animals) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/2976) implemented the provisions of Council Regulation 1760/2000 in relation to older cattle. They required cattle born before 1 July 1996 which were not already registered with MAFF on a voluntary basis to be registered before 29 January 2001; they required the location of all cattle with passports without movement cards not already registered with the Minister to be notified; provided for the issue of movement cards to cattle born before 28 September 1998 and required notification to the Minister when these animals were moved; and provided for the use of electronic notification of movement as an alternative to notification using movement cards, and for a register of approved users of electronic notification. |
| 4 December 2000      | A specially convened meeting of the Agriculture Council of Ministers adopted EU Commission Decision 2000/766/EC which includes a temporary ban on the feeding of processed animal proteins to farmed animals kept for the production of food. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 December 2000</td>
<td>Letter sent to all livestock farmers and interested parties explaining the implications of Commission Decision 2000/766/EC on the feeding of animal proteins and its effects on livestock feed in the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 December 2000</td>
<td>The Commission adopted Regulation 2777/2000 which requires the UK to ensure that any meat from animals aged over thirty months can only be released for human consumption in the Community or third countries if tested negative for BSE. The Regulation also laid out the rules for the purchase for destruction schemes in other Member States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 December 2000</td>
<td>Third SEAC annual report published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 December 2000</td>
<td>Agricultural Council gave political agreement to draft common position on TSEs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 December 2000</td>
<td>FSA report of its review of BSE controls was published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 December 2000</td>
<td>The European Commission adopted Decision 2001/2 which amended Decision 98/272 by designating the intestines of bovines of all ages as SRM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 December 2000</td>
<td>The European Commission adopted Decision 2001/8 amending 2000/764 on the testing of bovine animals for BSE to include a requirement for testing all animals purchased for destruction which are subsequently subject to emergency slaughter and updating Decision 98/272 on epidemi-surveillance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 January 2001</td>
<td>SSC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 January 2001</td>
<td>Consultation letter issued on the implementing of EU wide feed controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 January 2001</td>
<td>EU Scientific Steering Committee published its opinion on community measures in respect of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) vertebral column and T-bone steaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) thymus and spleen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) rendered fats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) hydrolysed proteins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(v) mechanically recovered meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 January 2001</td>
<td>Letter sent to all cattle farmers in the UK to notify them of a new survey to examine a random sample of fallen stock for BSE in line with Commission Decision 2000/764/EC, which amends Decision 1998/272/EC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 February 2001</td>
<td>SSC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9 February 2001</td>
<td>EU Scientific Steering Committee published its opinion on a pre-emptive risk assessment should BSE in small ruminants be found under domestic conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 February 2001</td>
<td>Consultation letter issued on the implementation of the EU requirements to pressure cook any specified risk material which is deposited to landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 February 2001</td>
<td>The Restrictions on Pithing (England) Regulations 2001 which prohibit the pithing of animals slaughtered for human or animal consumption were laid and came into force on 1 April 2001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 February 2001</td>
<td>SEAC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 March 2001</td>
<td>The Specified Risk Material (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/817) requiring the pressure cooking of any SRM deposited to landfill were laid and came into force on 1 April 2001.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29 March 2001  The European Commission adopted Decision 2001/270 which amended Decision 2000/418 regarding imports of specified risk material from third countries

29-30 March 2001  SSC meeting

30 March 2001  SEAC meeting

1 April 2001  The Restriction on Pithing (England) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/447) made it an offence to pith livestock intended for human or animal consumption. (Pithing is defined in the legislation as to “lacerate, after stunning, [an animal’s] central nervous tissue by means of an elongated rod-shaped instrument introduced into the cranial cavity”). Where pithing has taken place any part of the animal except the hide is to be regarded as Specified Risk Material.


25 April 2001  SEAC meeting

3 May 2001  The European Commission adopted Decision 2001/384 which amended Decision 2000/418 regarding imports of specified risk material from third countries

9 May 2001  The December BSE Progress Report was placed in the Libraries of the House, the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly.

10-11 May 2001  SSC meeting


24 May 2001  The Animal By-Products (Amendment) (England) Order 2001 (SI 2001/1704) came into force, banning the swill feeding to livestock of catering waste containing meat or which has come into contact with meat.

25 May 2001  Consultation letter issued on amendments to the Specified Risk Material Order 1997 and the Specified Risk material Regulations 1997 in respect of amendments to the definition of SRM, the production of mechanically recovered meat and imports of SRM from third countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 June 2001</td>
<td>A BSE case born in May 1997 was announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 June 2001</td>
<td>Political agreement was reached on a common position on new rules governing the processing, use, disposal, trade, and import of animal by-products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29 June 2001</td>
<td>The Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) visited to inspect the UK’s SRM, feed and TSE monitoring controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 June 2001</td>
<td>SEAC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-29 June 2001</td>
<td>SSC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 2001</td>
<td>Article 3 of The Restriction on Pithing (England) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/447), covering the disposal of illegally pithed animals, came into force (see also 1 April 2001).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 2001</td>
<td>The BSE Monitoring (England) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1644). These implemented the requirements of Commission Decisions 2000/764/EC and 2001/233/EC and requiring the person in possession or in charge of a notifiable bovine animal (a bovine animal aged over 30 months which dies on any farm or in transport or which has been killed otherwise than for human consumption) to notify the death to the agent appointed for this purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 July 2001</td>
<td>EU Scientific Steering Committee published the following documents:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) opinion on adipose tissue associated with the digestive tract of cattle, sheep and goats: an appreciation of possible TSE risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) framework for the assessment of the risk from different options for the safe disposal or use of meat and bone meal (MBM) and other products which might be contaminated with TSEs and other materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) update opinion on the safety with regard to TSE risks of gelatine derived from ruminant bones or hides from cattle, sheep or goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iv) revised opinion and report on the safety of tallow obtained from ruminant slaughter by-products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July 2001</td>
<td>Measures announced introducing new EU wide controls on feed for farmed livestock, effective from 1 August 2001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 July 2001</td>
<td>Report of the review of the origins of BSE published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 July 2001</td>
<td>Guidance Note on the Processed Animal Proteins Regulations 2001 published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 August 2001</td>
<td>A BSE case born in January 1997 was announced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 August 2001</td>
<td>A BSE case born in April 1997 was announced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 August 2001</td>
<td>The June 2001 BSE Progress Report was placed in the Libraries of the House, the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7 September 2001</td>
<td>SSC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 September 2001</td>
<td>EU Scientific Steering Committee published the following documents :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) updated opinion on the safety with regard to TSE risks of gelatin derived from ruminant bones or hides from cattle, sheep or goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) revised opinion and report on the safety of tallow obtained from slaughter by-products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) preliminary scientific opinion and report on stunning methods and BSE risks (the risk of dissemination of brain particles into the blood and carcass when applying certain stunning methods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iv) scientific opinion on the use of non-human primate models for human TSEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(v) opinion on sourcing of ruminant materials from GBR I countries for medical devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 September 2001</td>
<td>SEAC Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 September 2001</td>
<td>The Government’s response to the Report of the BSE Inquiry was published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 September 2001</td>
<td>Consultation exercise commenced seeking views on the Government’s draft contingency plan setting out actions to be taken if BSE is found in the UK sheep flock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-19 October 2001</td>
<td>SSC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 October 2001</td>
<td>EU Scientific Steering Committee published opinions on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) the potential risk of BSE in sheep and goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) the safety of small ruminant products should BSE in small ruminants become probable/confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2001</td>
<td>Consultation exercise commenced on a proposed amendment to the BSE Monitoring (England) Regulations 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 November 2001</td>
<td>SEAC Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-30 November 2001</td>
<td>SSC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 November 2001</td>
<td>Reports of two independent audits into an experiment undertaken at the Institute for Animal Health to establish whether BSE might have been present in the sheep flock in the early 1990s and masked by scrapie were published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 December 2001</td>
<td>EU Scientific Steering Committee published the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) opinion on hypotheses on the origin and transmission of BSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) opinion on the six BARB BSE cases in the UK since 01 August 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) opinion on requirements for statistically authoritative BSE/TSE surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iv) updated opinion on sourcing of ruminant materials from GBR I countries for medical devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 December 2001</td>
<td>Publication of the EU Food and Veterinary Office mission to the UK from 25 to 29 June 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 December 2001</td>
<td>A BSE case born in September 1996 was announced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 December 2001</td>
<td>ECJ delivered its judgement on the refusal by France to lift its ban on the importation of British beef. The Court ruled that by refusing to permit the marketing in its territory after 30 December 1999 of DBES beef which is correctly marked or labelled, the French Republic has failed to fulfil its obligations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATE | EVENT
--- | ---
10-11 January 2002 | SSC meeting, at which the following were adopted:
  (i) opinion on TSE infectivity distribution in ruminant tissues;
  (ii) opinion on the additional safeguard provided by different culling schemes under the current conditions in the UK and Germany;
  (iii) updated opinion on the Geographical Risk of BSE (GBR);
  (iv) opinion on stunning methods and BSE risks (the risk of dissemination of brain particles into the blood and carcass when applying certain stunning methods).
6 February 2002 | SEAC meeting
8 February – 11 March 2002 | Public consultation on the proposed introduction of legislation to implement the Community TSE Regulation (999/2001) (see 19 April 2002).
21-22 February 2002 | SSC meeting. The following were adopted:
  (i) opinion on design of a field trial for the evaluation of new rapid BSE post mortem tests;
  (ii) opinion on peptides from pig mucosa: risks with respect to TSEs;
  (iii) opinion on the geographical BSE-risk (GBR) and its evolution over time in the EU Member States.
20 March 2002 | The European Commission sent France a pre-Article 228 letter, asking for an explanation of France’s failure to comply with the ruling of the ECJ on the beef ban.
April 2002 | Following France’s continued refusal to lift its ban, the Commission sent an Article 228 to France, starting the process which may result in a second ECJ case.
8 April 2002 | The December 2001 Progress Report was placed in the Libraries of the House, the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly.
4-5 April 2002 | SSC meeting. The following were adopted:
  (i) statement on the need for non-human primates in biomedical research;
  (ii) statement on prions in muscles;
  (iii) opinion on the safety of calf-derived rennet;
  (iv) suggested strategy to investigate the presence of BSE in small ruminants;
  (v) opinion on safe sourcing of small ruminant materials.
10 April 2002 | SEAC meeting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 April 2002</td>
<td>The TSE (England) Regulations 2002 came into force. The Community TSE Regulation – 999/2001 – aimed to provide a secure legal basis for the full range of Community measures against Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs). Many of its provisions were already in force under UK legislation, but for the sake of clarity and completeness, most relevant pieces of UK legislation have been consolidated into this set of Regulations, adjusted where necessary to take account of EU requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 May 2002</td>
<td>SSC meeting. The following were adopted: (i) updated opinions on the geographical risk of BSE in Austria and Finland; (ii) opinion and report on the treatment of animal waste by means of high temperature (150°C, 3 hours) and corresponding high pressure alkaline hydrolysis; (iii) opinion on the safety of animal rennet in regard to risks from animal TSE and BSE in particular; (iv) opinion and report assessment of the human BSE risk posed by bovine vertebral column including dorsal root ganglia; (v) amendment to the SSC opinion of 18-19 March 1999 on the possible vertical transmission of BSE (safety of bovine embryos).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-31 May 2002</td>
<td>The FVO visited the UK to examine the implementation of EC measures on TSE epedemio-surveillance, TSE testing, total feed ban, Specified Risk Material (SRM) and the evaluation of amendments proposed by the UK authorities as regards the Date-Based Export Scheme (DBES).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 June 2002</td>
<td>SEAC meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 June 2002</td>
<td>A Reasoned Opinion was issued by the European Commission to the French Government for failing to lift its ban on British beef. France was given 15 days to respond to this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-28 June 2002</td>
<td>SSC meeting. The following were adopted: (i) opinions on the geographical risk of BSE in – Bulgaria; Crota; Iceland; Latvia; San Marino; Turkey; Vanuatu; (ii) opinion on Triclosan resistance; (iii) opinion on azole antimycotic resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 July 2002</td>
<td>The EU Commission requests that the European Court of Justice impose a financial penalty of 158,250 Euros per day on France for non-compliance with the ECJ ruling that its ban on the import of UK DBES beef was illegal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Standing Committee for the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCoFCAH) agrees to changes to the dedication rule of the Date-based Export Scheme (DBES) (Commission Decision 2002/670/EC). The Decision also permitted the export of bone-in veal from animals aged between 6-9 months and lifted the ban on the export of bovine embryos from the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 September 2002</td>
<td>SEAC meeting. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://www.seac.gov.uk/papers/seac76_1.pdf">http://www.seac.gov.uk/papers/seac76_1.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 September 2002</td>
<td>Consultation on NSP timetable for phasing out Type 3 rams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-13 September 2002</td>
<td>SSC Meeting. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/ssc/out293_en.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/ssc/out293_en.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 September 2002</td>
<td>AFSSA (the French Food and Standard Agency) published an Opinion on the safety of British beef. It said that British beef produced under DBES presented no increased risk to French consumers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 September 2002</td>
<td>First export of British beef since Foot and Mouth Disease under the revised Date-base Export Scheme (DBES) from St. Merryn Meat in Merthyr Tydfil to the Netherlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 October 2002</td>
<td>The French Government announced it would be lifting its ban on the import of British beef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 October 2002</td>
<td>The French Government announced that the ban on British beef was formally lifted and that British beef could now be imported to France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8 November 2002</td>
<td>SSC meeting. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/ssc/out302_en.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/ssc/out302_en.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 November 2002</td>
<td>Changes in the restrictions for some type 3 breeding rams and extension rules for hill farmers announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 November 2002</td>
<td>The Commission announced that it was dropping its ECJ case against France to impose penalties on the French Government for banning British beef. It stated that it was satisfied that compliance with EU law had been achieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 November 2002</td>
<td>SEAC meeting. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://www.seac.gov.uk/papers/seac77_1.pdf">http://www.seac.gov.uk/papers/seac77_1.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 November 2002</td>
<td>Industry consultation on the introduction of a Scrapie Flocks Scheme. Defra published proposals for a scheme to help the owners of sheep on farms that have been affected by scrapie to take action to prevent its reoccurrence in their flocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 December 2002</td>
<td>SSC meeting. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/ssc/out307_en.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/ssc/out307_en.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 February 2003  SEAC meeting. To see the minutes please go to http://www.seac.gov.uk/minutes/final77.pdf

22 May 2003  Inaugural meeting of the Animal Health and Welfare Panel of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). To see the minutes please go to http://www.efsa.eu.int/science/ahaw/ahaw_meetings/204/minutes_ahaw_01_adopted_en1.pdf

22 May 2003  1st Plenary Meeting of the EFSA Scientific Panel on Biological Hazards. To see the minutes please go to http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_01_adopted_en1.pdf

June 2003  UK Government applied to the European Commission for ‘Moderate Risk Status’

24 June 2003  SEAC meeting. To see the minutes please go to http://www.seac.gov.uk/minutes/draft78.pdf

1 July 2003  Animal By-Products Regulations 2003 came into force. These laid down health rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption and included updated controls on the transport, processing and disposal of Specified Risk Material (SRM)

1 September 2003  EC Regulation 1234/2003 came into force. This legislation amended the Community TSE Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, making permanent the previously transitional measures relating to EU-wide feed controls

24 September 2003  2nd Plenary Meeting of the EFSA Scientific Panel on Biological Hazards. To see the minutes please go to http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_02_adopted_en1.pdf

30 September- 1 October 2003  2nd Plenary Meeting of the EFSA Animal Health and Welfare Panel. To see the minutes please go to http://www.efsa.eu.int/science/ahaw/ahaw_meetings/201/minutes_ahaw_02_adopted_en1.pdf

26 November 2003  SEAC meeting. To see the minutes please go to http://www.seac.gov.uk/minutes/final80.pdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Minutes Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 – 27 November 2003</td>
<td>3rd Plenary Meeting of the EFSA Scientific Panel on Biological Hazards. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_03_en_adopted1.pdf">http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_03_en_adopted1.pdf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_03_en_adopted1.pdf">http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_03_en_adopted1.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 December 2003</td>
<td>3rd Plenary Meeting of the EFSA Animal Health and Welfare Panel. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/ahaw_panel/ahaw_meetings/100/minutes_ahaw_03_adopted_en1.pdf">http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/ahaw_panel/ahaw_meetings/100/minutes_ahaw_03_adopted_en1.pdf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/ahaw_panel/ahaw_meetings/100/minutes_ahaw_03_adopted_en1.pdf">http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/ahaw_panel/ahaw_meetings/100/minutes_ahaw_03_adopted_en1.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-22 January 2004</td>
<td>4th Plenary Meeting of the EFSA Scientific Panel on Biological Hazards. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_04_en_adopted1.pdf">http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_04_en_adopted1.pdf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_04_en_adopted1.pdf">http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/biohaz/biohaz_meetings/82/minutes_biohaz_04_en_adopted1.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18 February 2004</td>
<td>4th Plenary Meeting of the EFSA Animal Health and Welfare Panel. To see the draft agenda please go to <a href="http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/afc/afc_meetings/10/agenda_afc_05_en_draft1.pdf">http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/afc/afc_meetings/10/agenda_afc_05_en_draft1.pdf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/afc/afc_meetings/10/agenda_afc_05_en_draft1.pdf">http://web.efsa.eu.int/efsa_advice/afc/afc_meetings/10/agenda_afc_05_en_draft1.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 February 2004</td>
<td>SEAC meeting. To see the minutes please go to <a href="http://www.seac.gov.uk/minutes/final81.pdf">http://www.seac.gov.uk/minutes/final81.pdf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.seac.gov.uk/minutes/final81.pdf">http://www.seac.gov.uk/minutes/final81.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 April 2004</td>
<td>SEAC meeting. To see a summary please go to <a href="http://www.seac.gov.uk/summaries/summ_0404.htm">http://www.seac.gov.uk/summaries/summ_0404.htm</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.seac.gov.uk/summaries/summ_0404.htm">http://www.seac.gov.uk/summaries/summ_0404.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April – 7 May 2004</td>
<td>Inspection of UK BSE controls by officials from the EU’s Food and Veterinary Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 July 2004</td>
<td>Publication of 2003 Progress Report on Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) in Great Britain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20 July 2004

The National Scrapie Plan Compulsory Flocks Scheme, implementing EU Regulation 1915/2003, was launched in England and Scotland. It will be launched in Wales at the end of October 2004.
1 December 2004  The Government announced the start of a managed transition towards the lifting of the OTM Rule, subject to the development of a robust testing system.

8 March 2005  Defra launched a 12 week consultation on proposed changes to TSE legislation laying down the criteria for a robust testing regime.

15 March 2005  EFSA confirmed that the UK cattle population could be considered a ‘moderate risk’ for BSE.

26 May 2005  The Commission agreed to a limited voluntary Compensation Scheme when new BSE testing regime was introduced.

6–15 June 2005  The EU Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) visited the UK to review its BSE controls.

16 June 2005  A full public consultation has been launched on the consolidation and updating of TSE legislation.

7 July 2005  Report by Professor William Hill FRS published - Review of the Evidence for the Occurrence of 'BARB' BSE Cases in Cattle (177 KB).

15 July 2005  The EU published the TSE Roadmap which outlined a future strategy for TSE controls.

29 July 2005  The UK Government launched a public consultation on the EU TSE Roadmap.

15 August 2005  The FSA Board advised Ministers that a reliable testing system had now been developed to test cattle aged over 30 months for BSE, before they enter the food chain.

19 August 2005  UK strategy for research and development on human and animal health aspects of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) 2005-2008 was published.

15 September 2005  The Government announced that it had accepted advice from the Food Standards Agency (FSA) that Defra's proposed robust BSE testing system for older cattle should replace OTM rule.

28 September 2005  The FVO published a favourable report of their June 2005 BSE mission to the UK.

12 October 2005  A public consultation on lifting the export ban and harmonising specified risk material controls applicable in the UK with those in other European Union Member States was launched.

24 October 2005  TSEs in Great Britain: A Progress Report – December 2004, which updated to 31 December 2004 information about the measures taken to protect public and animal health in Great Britain and about the progress in eradicating BSE, was published and copies were placed in the House libraries.
7 November 2005  The OTM Rule was replaced with a robust testing system for cattle born or reared in the UK after July 1996. The Beef Assurance Scheme closed.

12 January 2006  The European Commission presented a formal proposal to the TSE Working Group on the lifting of the ban of the export of beef and cattle from the UK.

23 January 2006  The Over Thirty Months Scheme closed. The Older Cattle Disposal Scheme (OCDS) commenced for cattle born or reared in the United Kingdom before August 1996.

1 March 2006  The TSE Regulations 2006 came into force in England, harmonising BSE Compensation with compensation for other endemic cattle diseases.

8 March 2006  The EU Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCoFCAH) adopted unanimously a favourable opinion on the European Commission proposal to lift the embargo on UK exports of live cattle, beef and beef products. This does not apply to cattle born or reared in the UK before 1 August 1996, meat and products derived from cattle born or reared in the UK after July 1996 and slaughtered before 15 June 2005, or vertebral column from bovine animals born or reared in the UK after July 1996 and slaughtered before the export ban was lifted.


3 May 2006  The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (No. 2) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/No.1228), the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Wales) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/No.1226 W.117)) and the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2006 (S.R. 2006/No.202) came into force, implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No. 657/2006. The Date Based Export Scheme (DBES) and the Export Approved Scheme (XAP) closed with immediate effect and SRM controls were harmonised with other EU countries.

9 May 2006  Defra’s response to Professor William Hill's Independent Review of "BARB" BSE Cases in Cattle was published.


18 August 2006  TSES in Great Britain: A Progress Report - December 2005, which updated to 31 December 2005 information about the measures taken to protect public and animal health in Great Britain and about the progress in eradicating BSE, was published and copies were placed in the House libraries.