

**Question for written answer E-004781/2016
to the Commission**

Rule 130

Mireille D'Ornano (ENF), Sylvie Goddyn (ENF), Louis Aliot (ENF), Dominique Bilde (ENF), Philippe Loiseau (ENF), Dominique Martin (ENF), Jean-Luc Schaffhauser (ENF), Mylène Troszczynski (ENF), Marie-Christine Boutonnet (ENF), Bernard Monot (ENF), Edouard Ferrand (ENF), Marie-Christine Arnautu (ENF), Jean-Marie Le Pen (NI), Nicolas Bay (ENF), Jean-François Jalkh (ENF), Gilles Lebreton (ENF), Steeve Briois (ENF), Florian Philippot (ENF) and Sophie Montel (ENF)

Subject: Status of countries with a controlled BSE risk: the economic impact

With its implementing decision of 4 May 2016, the Commission placed France on the list of those countries or regions at a controlled risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

As a result, some professions, and small-scale butchers in particular, must meet EU requirements applicable to deboning and cutting, as well as separating specified risk materials (SRMs).

It would appear that other professionals are carrying out the removal of these materials, however, which represents a considerable cost for small butchers.

1. On what elements of the impact assessment of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 in the sectors concerned has the Commission based its decision (2016/701) on France's BSE status?
2. What scientific evidence does the Commission have available to assess this case of BSE, which is most likely an isolated and atypical incident?
3. How did the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) justify the change of status before the Commission, given that this was most likely an isolated and atypical incident?