



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10236/2009

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Ireland

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

IRELAND'S PROGRAMME FOR BLUETONGUE IN 2009

BLUETONGUE MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE PLAN

1. RANDOM SEROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

- 1.1 Random serological surveillance has been carried out in cattle in Ireland since 2007.
- 1.2 The random surveillance programme is based on the requirements for Bluetongue surveillance in Annex I, Section 2 of Commission Regulation 1266/2007.
- 1.3 The samples used are those submitted under the annual Brucellosis Testing Scheme (i.e. females over 12 months and male breeding animals).
- 1.4 The following test is used: cELISA (VMRD, USA).
- 1.5 The sample size was estimated based on the following criteria:
 - Test sensitivity of 83.9%
 - Test specificity of 99%
 - Minimal prevalence of 2%
 - Confidence level of 95%
 - Cattle population of 5 million

The sensitivity and specificity have been based on French performance evaluation of the VMRD test (Ref: Biteau-Coroller et al. Veterinary Microbiology 118 (2006) 57-66.)

- 1.5 The estimated sample size was 682 animals. This was increased to 2000 to account for samples that might be missed for various reasons e.g. herds not tested at appropriate time or insufficient animals in the herd.
- 1.6 The **2000** samples are randomly selected from 400 herds in 57 geographical units (45 x 45 km grids), with the number of animals per grid weighted in proportion to the total number of animals within the grid (see grid map in **Annex 1**). The number of animals tested per herd is 10. Sampling is carried out between January and April, in order to detect animals that may have been exposed in the previous vector season.
- 1.7 Random surveillance sheep commenced in 2009. The samples used are samples collected in the previous year under the *Brucella melitensis* surveillance programme.

See below

- 1.8 The sample size is estimated based on the following criteria:
- Test sensitivity of 83.9%
 - Test specificity of 99%
 - Minimal prevalence of 20%
 - Confidence level of 95%
 - Sheep population of 4 million
 - Geographical unit being the whole country
- 1.9 The estimated sample size is 103. However approximately **4,000** convenience samples are tested.

2. POST-IMPORT SEROLOGICAL AND VIROLOGICAL TESTING

- 2.1 Ireland has been post-import testing all ruminants destined for breeding or further production imported from BT affected regions since August 2006.
- 2.2 The following tests are used: cELISA (VMRD, USA) and RT-PCR.
- 2.3 The number of animals imported each year from the different Member States has been affected by the disease status e.g. BSE, FMD. It is estimated that 23,000 cattle and 264,000 sheep will be imported in 2010.
- 2.4 The estimated number of breeding and production animals from BTV restricted regions requiring post-import testing is **7,500** (with each animal receiving a serological and a virological test = 15,000 tests).
- 2.5 It is estimated that a further 750 follow-up tests will be required in 2010, in view of the increasing numbers of sero-positive animals that are now being traded. Therefore the total number of post-import tests for 2010 is estimated to be **15,750**.

3. Passive surveillance for Bluetongue infected animals

- 3.1 It is estimated that Ireland will carry out around **100** tests for BT in clinical samples submitted under passive surveillance for screening at the CVRL. The numbers are expected to increase as the disease spreads closer to Ireland.
- 3.2 The following tests are used: cELISA (VMRD, USA) and RT-PCR.

4. Vector monitoring programme

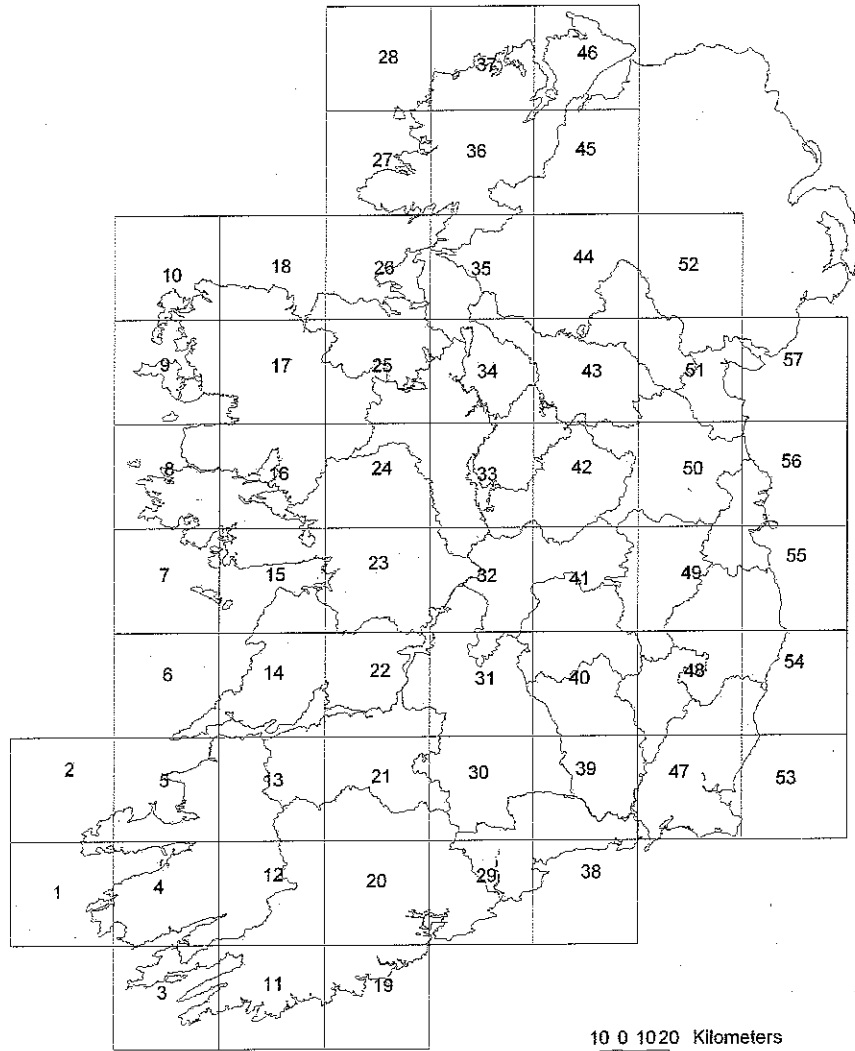
- 4.1 A 3-year national BTV vector surveillance programme was initiated in Ireland in April 2007. The programme was designed in accordance with Commission guidelines for Bluetongue monitoring and surveillance (SANCO/10581/2006 Rev 4) and Annex I, Section 2 of Commission Regulation 1266/2007. Entomological sampling protocols are similar to those adopted in other EU Member States. The objective is to provide better knowledge of the Irish *Culicoides* species (especially BTV vector forms), to establish their geographical distribution in the country and to record their seasonal and between year population dynamics. The programme is due to end at the end of May 2010.
- 4.2 A series of 34 randomly distributed farmland sites were sampled between April 2007 and December 2008, using specially designed Underspoort-type UV light traps (see locations in **Annex II**). These were monitored on a weekly basis, 52 weeks per year, by DAFF staff from the local District Veterinary Offices. Environmental data, logged during sampling, and preserved samples of the insects captured are sent to a dedicated Vector Ecology Unit at the National University of Ireland, Galway, for analysis.
- 4.3 The number of *Culicoides* caught at the 34 sites in 2007 and 2008 was 500,000 and 433,357 respectively. Of these, over 91,453 and 39,649 respectively were identified to species or species complex level. A series of 10 randomly designated Index Sites were examined in greatest detail, and the samples from these sites were subjected to full taxonomic analysis, with all their *Culicoides* being identified to species/species complex level. Selected samples from all other sites were similarly examined. Other samples were analysed in less detail, with total numbers of *Culicoides* per site being recorded on a weekly basis to provide a better national perspective on questions relating to seasonality of midge activity and for defining vector free periods.
- 4.3.1 Samples are counted and species identified using microscopy.
- 4.3.2 At the end of 2008 the monitoring programme was reviewed in light of the results of the 2 previous years. From January 2009, sampling at 24 of the sites ceased. The monitoring continues at 10 index sites only. These sites were selected based on the historic results (being representative of those from the 34 sites) and giving a good spread nationally.
- 4.3.3 Funding for vector monitoring outside BTV Restricted Zones is not available. However, in the event that BTV is confirmed in Ireland in 2009 or in 2010, vector monitoring will be required in the Restricted Zone (SANCO/5074/2009):
- Traps would be operated at the 10 key sites chosen in 2009 (these are representative of the epidemiologically relevant area i.e. the whole country)

- Traps would be operated 1 night per week from mid March until the start of the vector season and 1 night per week from the start of November until the end of the vector season.
- Traps would be operated 1 night per month during the vector season.

This would total approximately 200 samples (150,000 midges).

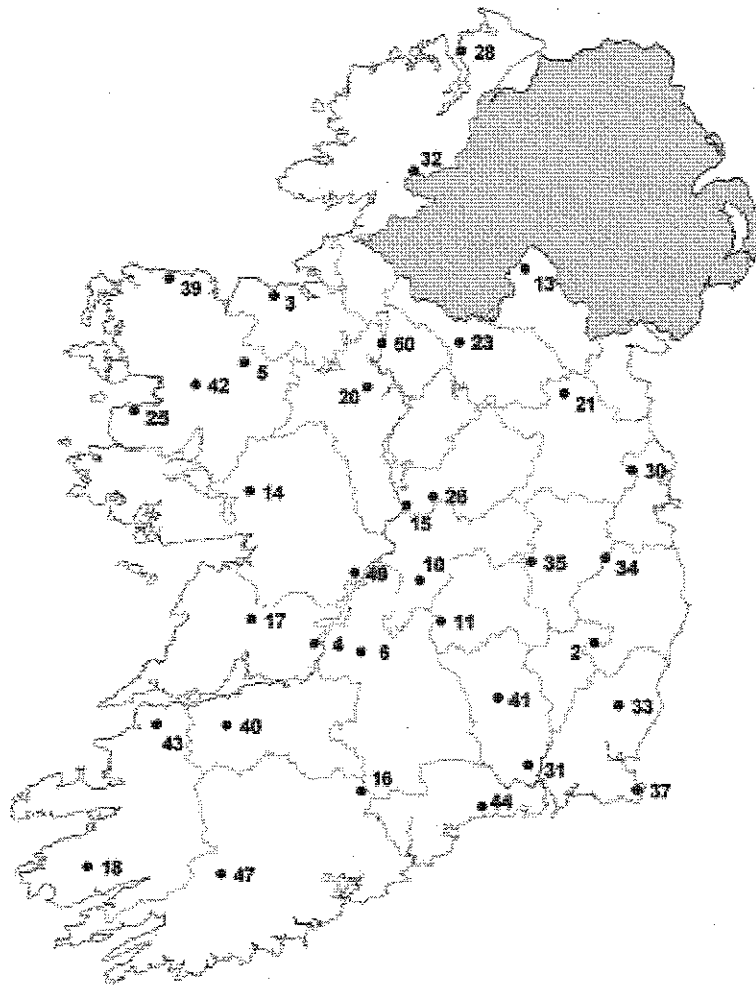
ANNEX I

Geographical units (45x 45 km grids) used in the Bluetongue random serological surveillance programme



ANNEX II

Locations of the 34 vector monitoring sites (with the 10 index sites in 2008 shown in red)



BLUETONGUE VACCINATION PLAN

1. Ireland will only carry out vaccination for BT in 2010 in the event that BTV is introduced in 2009. In this case, an emergency vaccination plan will be submitted under Article 3 of Council Decision 90/424/EC in 2009.
2. The full details of the vaccination plan will be included in the emergency vaccination plan that will be drafted and submitted in the event of BT being confirmed in Ireland. In the event that BTV8 is introduced, the plan will include the following elements:
 - Vaccination within 20 km will be carried out using Ireland's contingency supply of 1 million doses of BTV8 vaccine
 - Vaccination in the 20 km zone will be carried out by DAFF staff and private veterinary practitioners
 - Vaccination outside the 20 km zone will be carried out by farmers
3. If vaccination commences in 2009, then Ireland will plan to re-vaccinate all cattle and sheep in the country in 2010 and 2011. This will be carried out by farmers.
4. Vaccination plans carried out by farmers are not eligible for funding.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2010

Last year: 2012

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Control | <input type="checkbox"/> Eradication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Testing | <input type="checkbox"/> Testing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive | <input type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination | <input type="checkbox"/> Extended slaughter or killing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products | |

✓ Monitoring. ✓ Other measures (*specify*): Surveillance, (Revaccination in the event of emergency vaccination being introduced in 2009)

4.2. *Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders⁶ involved in the programme:*

(1.) Entomological Surveillance:

Entomological traps are set by DAFF staff at 10 randomly selected sites and are monitored one night per week, 52 weeks per year. The entomological samples are submitted to the Vector Monitoring Unit at National University of Ireland, Galway for identification, counting and speciation.

(2.) Serological Surveillance:

(a) All ruminant imports from BT affected regions are post-import tested by DAFF staff and samples submitted to DAFF Central Veterinary Regional Laboratory (CVRL)

(b) Random samples are selected from the blood samples taken from cattle over 1 year of age for Brucellosis testing (by private veterinary practitioners) and tested in CVRL. In addition samples from sheep are selected from samples taken by DAFF staff under the *Brucella melitensis* surveillance programme.

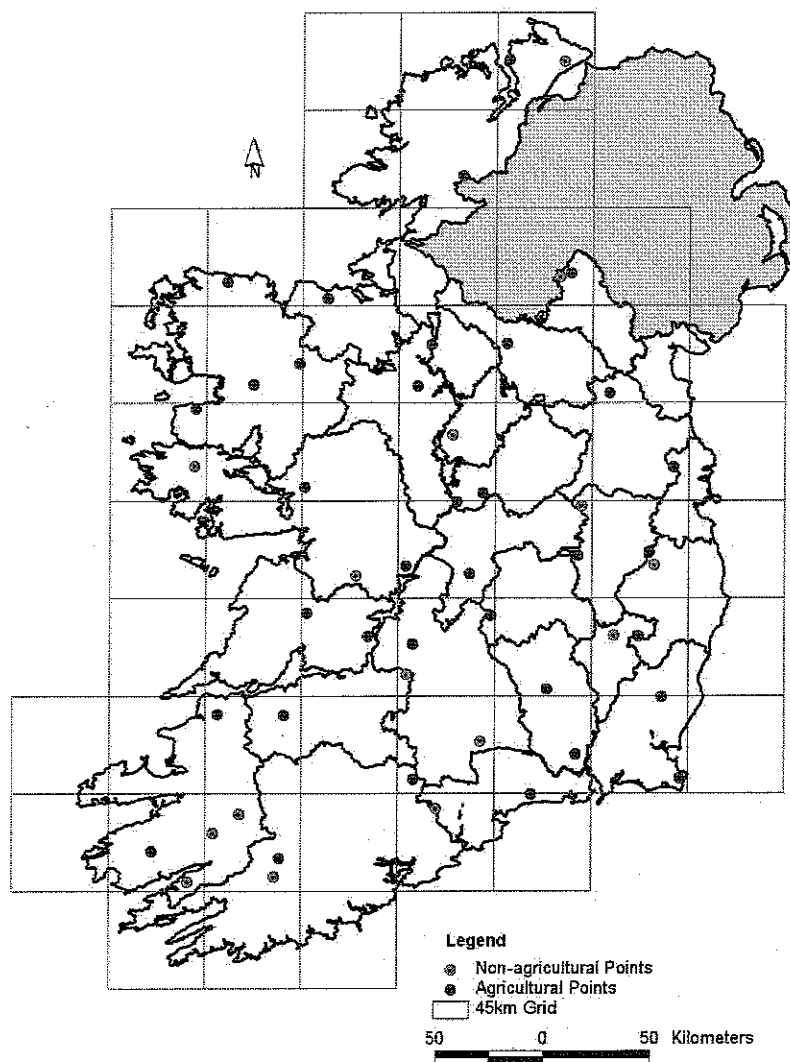
(3.) Virological Surveillance:

All imported ruminants and suspect animals are sampled by DAFF staff and samples submitted to the CVRL for testing.

⁶ Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

4.3. Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented⁷:

The programme is implemented in all areas of the country. The country is divided into 57 geographical units (45 x 45 km grids). The grids and the 34 vector monitoring sites are shown in the map below. Random surveillance is carried out throughout the country.



⁷ Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

4.4. *Description of the measures of the programme*⁸: See Information provided at 4.2

4.4.1. Notification of the disease: Compulsory notifiable disease under Diseases of Animals (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 S.I. No. 101/2008.

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population: Cattle: 7 million. Sheep 4 million

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings: Cattle are individually tagged and the herds and individual tag numbers are registered on the Animal Health Computer System (AHCS). Sheep flocks are registered on AHCS. Sheep tag numbers are recorded in the farm's flock register.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds⁹: N/A

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals: N/A

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes: Antibody ELISA and RT-PCR.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes: In the event that BTV is introduced into Ireland in 2009, inactivated BTV vaccines will be used if available for the relevant serotype. Doses as specified by the manufacturer.

4.4.8. Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure) in place in the holdings involved: Advice will be given regarding vector protection and treatment of vector sites where applicable

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result¹⁰: In the event of animals being found positive on post-import testing or on random sampling, follow-up testing in the herd/flock (and if necessary in other herds/flocks in the surrounding area) will be carried out.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals: N/A

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

⁸ A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

⁹ To mention only if applicable.

¹⁰ A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around the infected holding.).

5. **Benefits of the programme**¹¹:

Serological and virological surveillance is carried out to ensure early detection of infected animals.

Entomological surveillance is carried out to determine the presence of competent vectors and collect data for relevant analysis (e.g. for determination of the vector-free period).

(Vaccination will be carried out in order to control and eradicate BTV in the event that emergency vaccination is introduced in 2009).

¹¹ A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹² (N/A IRELAND IS CURRENTLY FREE OF BLUETONGUE (April 2009))

6.1. Evolution of the disease¹³

6.1.1. Data on herds^(a) (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year:

Situation on date:

Disease^(b):

Animal species:

Region ^(c)	Total number of herds ^(d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked ^(e)	Number of positive herds ^(d)	Number of new positive herds ^(e)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = $(7/5) \times 100$	9 = $(4/3) \times 100$	10 = $(5/4) \times 100$	11 = $(6/4) \times 100$
Total										

(a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(c) Region as defined in the eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining or upgrading, the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.

(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.

(g) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown*, *Not free-negative*, *Free*, *Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one animal tested positive in this period.

¹²

The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.

¹³

No data to provide in case of rabies.

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year:

Situation on date:

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(c) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) tested	Number of animals tested individually ^(e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered ^(f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{7}{8} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{8} \times 100$
Total									

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance: milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)*

Year: _____ Disease^(a): _____ Animal species/category: _____

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(b)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)
Total						

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Number of samples tested..
- (d) Number of positive samples..

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year¹⁴

Year: _____ Disease^(a): _____ Animal species: _____

Region ^(b)	Status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)															
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown ^(d)		Not free or not officially free from disease		Last check positive ^(e)		Last check negative ^(f)		Free or officially free from disease status suspended ^(g)		Free from disease ^(h)		Officially free from disease ⁽ⁱ⁾	
			Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾
Total																

- (a) Disease and species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
- (c) At the end of the year
- (d) Unknown: No previous checking results available
- (e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check
- (f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being *Free* or *Officially Free*
- (g) Suspended as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease at the end of the reporting period.
- (h) Free herd as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease.
- (i) Officially free herd as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease.
- (i) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column).

¹⁴ Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease

6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes¹⁵ (Ireland will only carry out vaccination for bluetongue in the event of BTV being confirmed in 2009. However vaccination carried out in 2010 in this event would be carried out by farmers, and would be ineligible for co-funding).

Year:

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of young ^(d) animals vaccinated
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Total							

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and Caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) as defined in the programme

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Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

6.6. Data on wildlife¹⁶

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year:

Method of estimation^(a):

Regions ^(b)	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species		
	Species:	Species:	Species:
Total			

(a) The hunting bag is considered to be the standard method of estimation. If other method is used, explain

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

¹⁶

Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease.

6.6.3. *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife*

Year: _____ Disease^(a): _____ Animal species: _____

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Region ^(b)	Square km	Vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Total				

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation) 2010

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease^(a): Bluetongue **Animal species: Cattle and sheep**

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Whole territory	Antibody ELISA	Imported ruminants	Blood	Targeted post-import testing of ruminants from BT infected areas	7,500
Whole territory	RT-PCR	Imported ruminants	Blood	Targeted post-import testing of ruminants from BT infected areas	7,500
Whole territory	Antibody ELISA	Cattle sampled under Brucellosis testing scheme	Blood	Random surveillance	4000
Whole territory	Antibody ELISA	Sheep sampled under the Brucella melitensis programme	Blood	Random surveillance	500
Whole territory	Speciation, counting & identification	<i>Culicoides</i> midges	Insects	Vector monitoring (10 sites from Mar to Dec) in the event of BTV being introduced in 2009	200 samples (150,000 midges)
Total					

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...).

(e) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk, ...)

(f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)

7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals¹⁷
 7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

Disease^(b):

Animal species:

Region ^(c)	Total number of herds ^(d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked ^(e)	Number of expected positive herds ^(f)	Number of expected new positive herds ^(g)	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = $(7/5) \times 100$	9 = $(4/3) \times 100$	10 = $(5/4) \times 100$	11 = $(6/4) \times 100$
Total										

- (a) Herds or flocks, or holdings as appropriate.
- (b) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
- (e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.
- (g) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one positive animal in this period.

¹⁷ Data not to provide in case of rabies.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{7}{8} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{8} \times 100$
Total									

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
- (d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.
- (e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests).
- (f) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals¹⁸ (one table for each year of implementation)

¹⁸ Data to provide only for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease

7.3. Disease^(a): Animal species:

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)											
			Expected unknown ^(d)			Expected not free or not officially free from disease			Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended ^(e)		Expected free from disease ^(h)		Expected officially free from disease ⁽ⁱ⁾	
	Herds	Animals ^(j)	Last check positive ^(e)		Last check negative ^(f)		Herds	Animals ^(j)	Herds	Animals ^(j)	Herds	Animals ^(j)	Herds	Animals ^(j)
			Herds	Animals ^(j)	Herds	Animals ^(j)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total														

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(c) At the end of the year

(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available

(e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check

(f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being *Free or Officially Free*

(g) Suspended as defined for the respective disease in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation

(h) Free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation

(i) Officially free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation

(j) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column)

7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment (one table for each year of implementation) (IRELAND WILL ONLY BE VACCINATING FOR BT IN THE EVENT THAT BTV IS INTRODUCED IN 2009. IN THIS CASE AN EMERGENCY VACCINATION PROGRAMME WILL BE SUBMITTED IN 2009 AND REVACCINATION BY FARMERS WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN 2010 AND 2011).

7.3.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment¹⁹ 2010

Disease^(a): **Bluetongue**

Animal species: **Cattle and sheep**

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(c) expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults ^(d) expected to be vaccinated	Number of young ^(d) animals expected to be vaccinated
Whole territory	150,000	11 m	150,000	11m	11m	11m		
Total								

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine, Caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis) as defined in the programme#

¹⁹ Data to provide only if appropriate.

7.3.2. *Targets on vaccination or treatment²⁰ of wildlife*

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Region ^(b)	Square km	Targets on the vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
Total				

- (a) Disease and species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

²⁰ Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation) 2010

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Antibody ELISA	16,350	€2.50	€40,875	Yes
	Test: RT-PCR	8,350	€15	€125,250	Yes
	Test: Speciation, counting & identification of <i>Culicoides</i> midges	200 samples 150,000 midges	Total amount is for expertise in counting & identification	€58,000	Yes (In the event of BTV being introduced in 2009)
1.2. Cost of sampling					
1.3. Other costs					
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment	BT inactivated vaccine DAFF to purchase	11 m	€0.6	€6.6 m	No In the event of emergency

						vaccination being introduced in 2009
2.2. Distribution costs						
2.3. Administering costs						
	To be administered by farmers					
		7 m cattle 4 m sheep	€3/head €1.50/head	€21 m €6 m	No	In the event of emergency vaccination being introduced in 2009
2.4. Control costs						
3. Slaughter and destruction	N/A					
3.1. Compensation of animals						
3.2. Transport costs						
3.3. Destruction costs						
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering						

