



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10361/2014

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

Eradication programme for Bovine Tuberculosis

United Kingdom

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: UNITED KINGDOM

Disease: Bovine tuberculosis

Species: Bovines

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:

2014

To end of

2020

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1.1 Contact

Name : Patrick Burke

Phone : 020 7238 6445

Fax. : 020 7238 6431

Email : Patrick.Burke@defra.gsi.gov.uk

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. The efforts to eradicate bovine TB (bTB) from the UK (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) pre-date the first legal initiatives in this area at European Community level and were initially driven by public health concerns and the desire to increase the productivity and welfare of the national cattle herd. Detailed background information of the schemes in place in the UK since 1949 has been submitted in previous Plans.
2. The eradication schemes met with initial success in the three decades leading up to 1979, when the prevalence in GB declined steadily to 0.018% of all cattle tested and most counties were virtually disease-free. However, this progress stalled by the 1980s, with bTB incidence in the Southwest of England remaining about three times higher than elsewhere in the country despite the annual testing of herds in that area. In the 1970s, the Eurasian badger (*Meles meles*) had been identified as a potential reservoir of infection for cattle in the SW of England. Nowadays, bovine TB is probably the most serious disease affecting the cattle industry in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Current annual spend on bTB controls in Great Britain (GB) and Northern Ireland (NI) is around £155 million (£91.4m for England, £33m for Wales and £30m for NI), of which compensation and testing costs make up the largest share.
3. In 2009, Scotland was designated an officially TB free (OTF) region of the UK (Commission Decision 2009/761/EC). To further protect the OTF status of Scotland, additional TB testing requirements are in place for cattle over 42 days of age moving to Scottish holdings from herds in the high TB incidence areas of England and Wales (and from animals moved from the low TB risk areas of England that had

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spent part of their lives in a high risk area). Scotland is therefore not covered by this Plan.

Current epidemiological situation in England

4. Over the period 2009-2012, the herd incidence rate of bTB in England (expressed as the percentage of tests carried in OTF herds that identified a new TB breakdown) remained relatively stable and below the historical peak of 9.8% reached in 2008. The provisional herd incidence rate for January-April 2013 is 6.8%. A similar declining trend can be observed when the herd incidence of bTB is expressed as a percentage of OTF herds tested that experience a new breakdown with OTF status withdrawn (OTFW), with a drop from 6.4% in 2008 to 4.6% in Jan-Apr 2013.

- Animal-level incidence has also fallen from 5.8 TB reactors identified for every 1,000 tests carried out in 2008 to 3.8 reactors per 1,000 in the first four months of 2013.
- The total number of new bTB herd breakdowns detected during Jan-June 2013 was 2,032 (1,369 with OTFW status), which is equal to the number for the same period in 2012 (1,415 with OTFW status).
- Number of bTB tests carried out in the first six months of 2013 was 28,323 in OTF herds (34,894 in all herds), compared to 29,272 (35,592 in all herds) Jan-June 2012.
- Number of animals slaughtered in England by AHVLA as TB test reactors to the tuberculin skin test or the interferon-gamma blood test during the first six months of 2013 was 13,210 compared to 13,419 in Jan-June 2012.
- During the first six months of 2013, an additional 550 animals were removed as direct contacts and 60 as inconclusive reactors before re-testing (compared to 118 and 98 respectively for Jan-June 2012).
- The number of suspect cases of bTB initially identified during routine meat inspection of cattle carcasses in abattoirs ("slaughterhouse cases") in Jan-June 2013 was 765 (of which 534 were bacteriologically confirmed as *M. bovis* infections), compared to 681 (443) in the same period in 2012.

5. In 2012, the vast majority of new herd bTB breakdowns and test reactors in England continued to be identified in the South West and West Midlands, where there is also a recognised reservoir of bTB infection in badgers. There was a slight increase in the number of herd breakdowns occurring in the West of England and there was an extension of TB breakdowns into the East and North. Herd incidence was highest in the counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Hereford & Worcestershire. By contrast, counties in the four-yearly testing area (Low Risk Area or 'LRA') of the North and East of England continued to experience a very low and sporadic incidence of OTF-W breakdowns. Less than 1.5% of all new OTF-W breakdowns in England in 2012 occurred in this area. Of these, at least half were isolated incidents that could be traced directly to movements of infected cattle from high risk areas of GB and where no evidence of subsequent secondary spread to other cattle herds was found. The other half represented cases where the likelihood of introduction from cattle movements was high, but this could not be proven as the index animal had moved on (or had been slaughtered without being reported with TB at post-mortem meat inspection). These isolated incidents in the low risk area generated individual breakdowns with occasional, but limited, secondary spread to other herds.

Current epidemiological situation in Wales

6. The number of new bovine TB herd breakdowns in Wales peaked during 2008 and 2009 followed by a fall in the number of new breakdowns in 2010 with a similar number of new breakdowns in 2011. The number of new breakdowns in 2012 was higher than the previous two years but during the first six months of 2013 the number of new breakdowns is lower than for the same period in 2012. The number of new breakdowns varies greatly from month to month; this variation is due to a number of reasons including the seasonal aspect of TB testing, as more testing takes place during the winter months than the summer, the impact of unusual weather, the number of test reading days in a month. Therefore due

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to the high degree of monthly variation care needs to be taken not to read too much into the figures for short periods of time.

- The total number of new bTB herd breakdowns detected during Jan-Jun 2013 was 506 compared with 630 for the same period in 2012.
- Number of bTB tests carried out in the first six months of 2013 was 9,556 in OTF herds (11,275 in all herds), compared with 10,556 (12,113 in all herds) for the same period in 2012.
- A total of 1,593 cattle herds in Wales had their OTF status suspended or withdrawn (i.e. were placed under movement restrictions) at some point during the first six months of 2013 due to a bTB breakdown, representing 13% of all herds in the country (12,715). During the whole of 2012, 1,933 herds had their OTF status suspended or withdrawn due to a TB breakdown (15% of all herds).
- Number of animals slaughtered in Wales by AHVLA as TB test reactors to the tuberculin skin test or the interferon-gamma blood test during the first six months of 2013 was 3,430 compared with 4,406 for the same period in 2012.
- During the first six months of 2013, an additional 97 animals were removed as direct contacts or as inconclusive reactors before re-testing (198 during the same period in 2012).
- The number of suspect cases of bTB initially identified during routine post-mortem meat inspection in abattoirs of carcasses of cattle from Welsh herds ("slaughterhouse cases") in January-June 2013 was 60 (of which 30 were bacteriologically confirmed as *M. bovis* infections), compared with 77 (50 confirmed) for the same period in 2012.

Current epidemiological situation in Northern Ireland

7. Northern Ireland is epidemiologically distinct from GB and has implemented a separate programme since controls began. Disease levels are measured differently between GB and Northern Ireland e.g. NI figures include unconfirmed and confirmed bTB breakdowns.

8. TB annual herd incidence in NI reached 4.99% at 31st August 2011 but then increased significantly to a peak at 7.46% in October 2012. The incidence chart (Fig NI1) shows that the live animal surveillance disclosure trend was level for the 4 years prior to August 2011 and then rose consistently for 14 consecutive months, followed by a fall during the next 8 months to reach 6.59% at 30 June 2013. The 2012 annual herd incidence was 7.32% compared with the 2011 figure of 6.00%. The cumulative in year herd incidence to the end of June 2013 is 4.97%. The increase in herd and animal incidence was province wide and summary figures are provided below.

9. Investigation into the cause(s) of the 14 month rise has not been conclusive, but given the variation across the region, and geographical differences it is unlikely to be due to a single point source and may indicate local factors were an important driver. It is possible the cause is resolved leaving behind increased rate of spread due to weight of infection that developed.

- Number of herds with TB found at routine slaughter in the last 12 months (to end June 2013) was 411 and the number in the previous 12-24 months was 357.
 - Number of animals tested during 2012 using IFNG was 16,162, with 446 removed solely based on IFNG results, compared to 17,126 animals tested and 401 removed solely based on IFNG results in 2011.
 - Number of animals as removed as direct contacts was 1,394 during 2012 compared to 484 during 2011.
- The most up to date comprehensive set of disease statistics for NI are available in DARD's published statistics at <http://www.dardni.gov.uk/index/dard-statistics/animal-disease-statistics.htm>

Background on Wildlife

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10. The Eurasian badger (*Meles meles*) is a significant driver for disease spread in areas of England and Wales where the disease is considered to be endemic. It was first identified as a possible wildlife reservoir of infection for cattle in the early 1970s in parts of the South West of England where a high incidence of bTB persisted despite enhanced herd control measures (bTB 'hotspots'). A series of different strategies were developed throughout the 1970s, 80s and 90s to tackle this wildlife source of *M. bovis* in England and Wales.

11. In Northern Ireland, DARD recognises that involvement of wildlife, mainly badgers, must be addressed if eradication is to be achieved. Deer are not considered significant in the epidemiology within NI. The role of badgers in the epidemiology has not been quantified but DARD continues to work in partnership with its science provider (AFBI) to identify knowledge gaps and to explore research and development options to complement current work.

Summary of UK (originally in Section 3)

12. In the UK, animal health policy is a devolved matter, so administrations in England, Wales and Northern Ireland implement policies that reflect their regional circumstances whilst working together to ensure a consistency and similarity of approach where appropriate.

Main Objective for UK

13. The objective of the programmes across the UK is the progressive reduction and eradication of TB from the national cattle herd, based on conventional test, slaughter and movement control methodologies. The separate programmes also include measures designed to deal with the TB in the wildlife population where it is known to contribute to disease prevalence.

14. There is close liaison between the four administrations to ensure that policies are co-ordinated between the different countries and that opportunities to work in collaboration are realised. This includes regular meetings between officials and a monthly meeting of the Chief Veterinary Officers. This ensures that the fundamental cattle measures for controlling TB remain consistent throughout the UK with tailored policies where appropriate to reflect different epidemiological risks.

Main Measures for UK

15. Terminology used to describe the TB status of herds (e.g. Officially Tuberculosis Free (OTF) or status Withdrawn (OTFW) or Suspended (OTFS) is consistent with EU legislation. NI uses OTW and OTS abbreviations.

Summary of controls in the submitted programme

16. Latest developments and future plans in each administration are summarised under country headings below and controls are discussed in more detail in Section 4.

- The national surveillance regime complies with Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended):
 - o Comparative tuberculin skin testing of cattle herds at regular intervals according to the disease incidence in a defined region (annually in NI, Wales and counties of the West of England, every four years in the low risk counties of the North and East of England)
 - o Immediate movement restrictions (suspension of OTF status) and active management of herds with overdue TB tests (zero tolerance);
 - o Supplementary slaughterhouse surveillance of all animals slaughtered for food production across the UK;
 - o Registration, identification and movement reporting of all cattle.

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o Additionally, as a discretionary domestic policy adopted in annually tested herds in England and Wales, pre-movement testing is mandatory for all cattle over 42 days of age, except those moved directly to slaughter.

- Development of TB controls:

- o Use of evidence-based policy making;

- o Publication of bTB statistics, including number of herds registered, TB tests carried out, new herd breakdowns (total and OTFW), reactors and other animals slaughtered, tests overdue and herds under movement restrictions;

- o A wide-ranging bTB research programme;

- o Use of epidemiological and other data to inform and assess effectiveness of policies (annual surveillance report and other ad hoc reports);

- o Development of tailored policies in GB to reflect area disease incidence and risks. As NI is epidemiologically distinct from GB it applies a distinct programme uniformly;

- o Use of advisory technical and stakeholder groups.

- Biosecurity:

- o Animal husbandry best practice guidance;

- o Provision of advice and support for farmers;

- o Projects to raise awareness.

- Control of infection in herds:

- o Isolation, removal and slaughter of test reactors and direct contacts;

- o Post-mortem examination of these animals;

- o Culture of tissue samples;

- o Cattle movement restrictions;

- o Compliance with food hygiene regulations;

- o Appropriate cleansing and disinfection of buildings, transport and equipment;

- o Only one retest is permitted for inconclusive reactors as defined within 64/432/EEC Annex B;

- o Stamping out of severely infected groups or entire herds (partial or total depopulation);

- o Forward and back-tracings from OTFW breakdown herds and check testing of herds that are contiguous to those breakdowns based on a risk assessment;

- o Compensation paid for animals compulsory slaughtered;

- o Epidemiological investigation and risk assessment;

- o Controls on restocking of breakdown herds

- Pre-export testing of all cattle for export.

- TB control measures in wildlife.

- In GB there are measures for dealing with the disease in farmed species other than cattle (e.g. camelids, deer and goats).

Key enhancements to the programme planned for 2014 in England and Wales:

- Complete the decoupling of Sole Occupancy Authorities (SOAs) from bTB controls by removing the pre-movement testing (PrMT) exemption for movements within SOAs located wholly in annual testing areas of England, and in Wales (Implementation date – by September 2014).

- Following a review of remaining PrMT exemptions in 2013, further limit exemptions for farm-to-farm movements by removing the exemption for movements to and from, common land in England (Implementation date – by April 2014). Wales is currently reviewing remaining exemptions, to be completed by end December 2013.

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- Improve traceability for the purposes of bTB control by cancelling all Cattle Tracing System (CTS) links between holdings in the Edge Area and holdings in the High Risk Area of England (Implementation date – by September 2014).
- Phase out the practice of de-restricting certain epidemiologically separate parts of bTB-affected holdings in England and Wales by the end of 2014 (Implementation date– by September 2014).

In England, Defra Ministers have agreed in principle to implement the changes recommended by the Farming Regulation Task Force on how 'holdings' (CPHs) are administered which will include the abolition of all SOAs and remaining CTS links.

In Wales, the CPH project - part of the Welsh Government's Working Smarter Programme - is seeking to improve the system of CPH allocation. The intention is to remove all SOAs and CTS links. The Welsh Government remains committed to implementing the recommendations of the Working Smarter report. An announcement is expected on the CPH project in autumn 2013 and an update will be provided in due course.

Attachments

1. Table UK 1 - Headline bTB statistics for UK 2008-2012
2. Figure GB 1 – Number of new TB herd breakdowns disclosed in GB between 1994 and 2012
3. Figure GB 2 – Annual number and rate of TB test reactors disclosed in GB between 1956 and 2012
4. Figure NI 1 – Graph on historical data for Northern Ireland.
5. Map 1 GB – Geographical distribution of new bTB incidents with OTFW incidents identified during 2012
6. Map 2 NI – New breakdowns and chronic breakdowns in 2012
7. Footnotes to tables in Sections 6, 7 and 8
8. Map 3 W - Wales TB Epi Pilot - 6 Main Clusters

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

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Overview/Key enhancements for UK see Section 2

England

17. On 4th July 2013, Defra launched a consultation on a draft Strategy for Achieving "Officially Bovine Tuberculosis-Free" Status for the whole of England within 25 years. This new strategy builds on the 2011 Bovine TB Eradication Programme for England which set out a comprehensive and balanced package of measures to tackle TB in cattle, badgers and other animals.

18. Achieving OTF Status for England will require a joined-up and thorough approach. The draft Strategy

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emphasises the need for a comprehensive, risk-based and staged approach that encourages partnership working, establishes a fair balance of costs and responsibility, and adequately supports farmers.

19. In refining what a better risk-based approach will look like, the draft Strategy includes specific packages of measures to address the TB risk in different geographical areas. These are called the “Low Risk Area” (LRA), the “High Risk Area” (HRA) and the “Edge Area” (representing the boundary between the Low and High Risk Areas). Each area has a sub-strategy tailored to it, including objectives that support the Strategy’s overarching aim, and each has a set of measures to deliver the objectives. More details can be found at <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/farming/tb/>.

- The Low Risk Area currently extends across the North and East of England and the objective of the Low Risk Area strategy is to continue to protect it from the spread of the disease, immediately deal with any isolated outbreaks and obtain OTF status as soon as possible.
- The High Risk Area is concentrated in the South West, West Midlands and East Sussex. The objective here is to halt and then reverse the increasing prevalence of bTB by addressing the disease in cattle and in badgers, and ultimately to achieve OTF status.
- The Edge Area marks the area where infection is spreading outward from the High Risk Area. The objective here is to focus effort on containing the spread of bTB and then reversing it to achieve OTF status. This will involve cattle measures to control the disease. Research will help determine the role of badgers in spreading bTB in the Edge Area. The results of this research will inform future evidence-based action. Please see Paragraph 21 for more information on plans for the Edge Area.

Latest Developments

20. A new routine surveillance regime was introduced in England on 1st January 2013:

- Testing intervals are now calculated on a county (rather than parish) basis.
- This has resulted in two testing frequencies for herds in England:
 - o an expanded area under annual testing. This includes the high incidence area and the edge area (part of which were the areas in the buffer area prior to 2013), (Task Force recommendation) and
 - o a low risk area on background four-yearly testing (where the sporadic breakdowns can, in the vast majority of cases, be attributed to bought-in infection from the high risk area that has evaded detection through pre-movement testing). Certain individual herds in this area will be subject to annual testing where they pose greater risks of infection because of their location, size, bTB history, cattle husbandry and trading practices. For example bull hire herds, heifer rearing herds, producer-retailers of raw drinking milk, regular purchasers of cattle from high risk areas.
 - o These testing interval areas will remain unchanged in 2014.
 - o No herds on two or three yearly testing in 2013 (N.B. if 2/3 yearly tests are reinstated in future years, herds would be subject to whole herd testing).
 - o Enhanced surveillance of all cattle herds within a 3km radius around new OTFW TB breakdowns in the low risk area. This entails three additional herd tests in a period of 18 months, to establish whether any lateral spread of infection among herds has occurred. Herds subject to this 3km ‘radial’ testing are also required to pre-movement test their cattle until all the relevant herd testing is completed and they revert to the four-yearly testing regime.

21. Other developments:

- We have reduced bTB transmission risks from linked holdings by introducing more consistent and tighter movement controls:

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- o We are applying a risk-based approach to the removal of Cattle Tracing System (CTS) links between holdings in England. In 2012, we removed the CTS links between holdings in the High and Low bTB risk areas of England. In 2013 we have extended this policy and, from October 2013, we are removing CTS links between holdings in the Edge Area and holdings in the High Risk Area of England. No new CTS links are allowed between premises in different bTB risk areas. Ultimately we are looking to implement the recommendations of the Farming Regulation Task Force (see below) which include the abolition of CTS links.
- o New applications for the establishment of Sole Occupancy Authorities (SOAs) or for the addition of new premises to existing SOAs have not been permitted since 1st July 2012. For existing SOAs, movement reporting continues to be required and TB controls have been tightened. Since 1st July 2012 cattle moved within SOAs that include holdings in higher and lower TB risk areas are legally required to have had a clear pre-movement test. Cattle held in such SOAs are all subject to annual routine TB testing i.e. even those animals kept in premises within that SOA that are located in four-yearly testing areas. In the event of a TB breakdown, all control measures are applied as appropriate to all parts of the SOA.
- o In order to reduce the likelihood of the spread of TB through cattle movements within the High Risk/ Edge Areas Defra is minded to remove the remaining pre-movement testing exemption for cattle movements within Sole Occupancy Authorities by the end of 2014. Defra will therefore be urgently consulting with the industry to better understand the impact of this change and to develop the TB testing regime to ensure effective, proportionate controls in line with this change.
- o We are preparing to consult in November 2013 to assess the practicalities and impacts of phasing out the practice of de-restricting certain epidemiologically separate parts of bTB-affected holdings by September 2014 (See section 4). In the meantime, cattle on all the land parcels that comprise the entire holding remain ineligible for export from the UK whilst any part of the holding is under restriction. Additionally, we carry out pre-export checks to ensure that cattle eligible for export have not been resident in the previous 180 days on any holding with any form of ongoing TB restriction (i.e. OTFS or OTFW) or with unresolved TB inconclusive reactors. (NB. In its updated working document published in 2013, the bTB Subgroup of the EU Animal Disease Eradication Task Force advised that national legislation should empower veterinary services to make the necessary decisions in order to guarantee that the appropriate epidemiological unit is used as the primary unit of concern for all the measures of the programme).
- o On 1st July 2012, Defra removed or revised some exemptions from domestic pre-movement testing requirements (e.g. for cattle in high risk areas moving to agricultural shows; for cattle moving within a SOA with holdings in higher and lower risk areas. Defra has reviewed the policy again in 2013 and is preparing to consult on revising the exemption for movements of cattle to/from common land in November 2013 with a view to making the necessary changes to the legislation in April 2014. Some otherwise eligible movements (mostly to slaughter either directly or via approved finishing units) remain exempt from national pre-movement testing rules. See Section 4 for more discussion on pre-movement testing.
- o The Farming Regulation Task Force recommended changes in relation to livestock identification and movement, including on the way in which we administer 'holdings' (CPHs) and on the abolition of SOAs. The UK Government has agreed in principle to these recommendations and detailed work to establish the costs and impacts is ongoing.

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Other measures

- From 1st January 2013, licensed cattle movements on to all new OTWS breakdown herds (in addition to OTFW) are only considered after the herd's first official post-breakdown test and the removal of all cattle which have not tested clear (i.e. all cattle remaining have passed a clear test) and are additionally subject to a satisfactory veterinary risk assessment. (FVO recommendation)
- Reduced the testing window for movement of cattle (to live) from TB restricted herds from 60 days to 30 days from 1st January 2013 (FVO recommendation).
- Existing Approved Quarantine Units will be closed and depopulated before the end of 2013. (FVO recommendation)
- Reduced compensation paid for TB reactors disclosed in overdue TB tests from 1st July 2012.
- Established a group to advise on voluntary risk-based trading measures. The group's report was published in April 2013 and their recommendations are being implemented. These include developing buyer and seller guidance on TB risk to help farmers make full use of TB risk information about cattle at the point of sale so farmers will know the animal's TB testing history before purchase.
- Sought in-principle marketing authorisation for a cattle vaccine from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate in the UK.
- Continued to support advice services for farmers. Including applying lessons from the persistent herd breakdowns pilot project.
- Compliance and enforcement:
 - o Set up working group, which included representatives from Local Authorities, and published enforcement priorities
 - o Successful prosecution activity for eartag switching of TB reactors prior to the introduction of DNA tagging.
 - o Introduced tougher sanctions against operators of Approved Finishing Units that breach operating conditions.
 - o AHVLA rolled out in May an enhanced programme of field audits of tuberculin skin testing carried out by private veterinarians on behalf of AHVLA (official veterinarians –OVs), which includes unannounced farm visits by government veterinarians.
http://ahvla.defra.gov.uk/External_OV_Instructions/TB-testing-audit/index.htm
- Enhanced surveillance and controls in the area at the Edge of the high risk area (Edge Area) were announced on 12th August 2013. The Edge Area includes Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, and parts of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire and East Sussex. The new measures will be rolled out from in October 2013. All herds in the Edge Area are already on annual TB testing, and, consequently, cattle leaving those farms have to be pre-movement tested, except where destined for slaughter. The new Edge Area measures are:
 - Cattle testing
 - o OTFS herds will require two successive short interval tests with negative results at severe interpretation before restrictions are lifted. All holdings which have suffered breakdowns within the Edge Area will continue to have a check-test at six-months after restrictions are lifted, before returning to annual whole herd testing. [Compulsory measure for the whole of the Edge Area]
 - o Interferon-gamma blood testing of holdings suffering a bTB breakdown with OTF status Withdrawn (OTFW) [Compulsory measure for all OTFW breakdowns in the Edge Area]
 - o Discretionary interferon-gamma blood testing to in addition to the tuberculin skin test in OTFS herds [whole of the Edge Area]
 - o Additional testing of holdings within (or straddling) a 3km radius around an OTFW breakdown. These

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holdings will be subject to an immediate skin test, followed by an additional test after 6 months before reverting back to annual testing. [Compulsory measure in the Edge Areas of Cheshire and Derbyshire to start with – except where AHVLA consider that there are good veterinary reasons not to do so]

- o Breaking of existing CTS links between the Edge Area and High Risk area (HRA) or Low Risk area (LRA) and the non-approval of new links between these areas from 12th August 2013 [Compulsory measure for the whole of the edge area].

- o We will also continue annual tuberculin herd testing regime across the Edge Area, supplemented with mandatory pre-movement testing of cattle.

- o Other possible discretionary measures - These include the use of the bovine tuberculin-only interpretation of the skin-test; whole herd depopulation; the slaughter of inconclusive reactors within breakdowns; and contiguous testing in response to confirmed *M. bovis* TB infection in wildlife or non-bovine animals.

Badger measures

- o Bovine TB is not just a disease in cattle. Badgers in particular are a recognised reservoir of the disease, particularly in the high risk area.

- o Badger vaccination - We have widened the badger vaccination fund availability to the Edge Area. This will provide up to 50% of the costs of the first year of badger vaccination.

- o Badger numbers in the Edge Area – We currently know very little on the infection status of badgers in the Edge Area and will work to gather and disseminate information on their density and prevalence of TB infection.

Breakdown handling

- o Enhanced breakdown management

- o Providing AHVLA vets working in the field with the specialised GIS support that they need to capture information on the local area, and to look at what is happening at a regional level, supported by wider AHVLA bTB epidemiology analyses.

- o Quarterly regional epidemiology reports from AHVLA regional offices, shared with local stakeholders to enable them to tailor their approach to bTB at the local level.

Engagement/training

- o Training for AHVLA veterinarians on the new measures, particularly on how to apply the discretionary measures and carrying out the enhanced breakdown management of persistent bTB breakdowns. We will also be discussing the new measures with OVs and looking at how they can become more involved in breakdown management.

- o Farmer and private vet engagement events - Training events will be held throughout the edge area to inform farmers of the policy, what it means for farms in the Edge Area, and what can be done to control bTB in their herds (such as improved biosecurity, including risk-based trading).

- o Improved information sharing between AHVLA, farmers, vets, and other stakeholders at the local level by engaging with local stakeholder boards and providing farmers and vets with quarterly summaries of the local epidemiological situation.

• Risk-based trading

- o Farmers are encouraged to find out more information about the status of the cattle that they are buying. The Bovine TB Risk Based Trading Group has published a report (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/193647/rbtg-final-report.pdf) to develop some voluntary measures for risk-based trading to help reduce the risk of spread of bTB. Risk-based

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trading encourages farmers to consider the relative disease risk of animals that they are buying, which leads to better informed cattle trading decisions and better management of bTB risk as part of wider efforts to stop the spread of bTB. Defra will work with industry to take forward the recommendations from this report.

- Post movement testing (PoMT) of cattle in addition to PrMT is encouraged as best practice in England. The TB Eradication Advisory Group (TBEAG) has recommended that proposals are developed for compulsory post-movement testing of cattle moved from herds in the HRA to herd in the LRA of England.
- In June 2013 enhanced procedures for auditing the quality of TB testing by OV's was introduced. These will include risk based and unannounced observations of OV testing visits. Individual OV's found to be non-compliant will be subject to re-training or suspension.

Wildlife Policy

22. Defra announced in February 2013 that two pilot badger culls to tackle the spread of bovine TB would go ahead in summer 2013 in West Gloucestershire and West Somerset. (A reserve trial area was established in Dorset.) Natural England (the Government body which champions England's natural environment) confirmed that all criteria had been met to allow control of badgers to begin for the purpose of preventing the spread of bovine tuberculosis. Each licence has a four-year term, authorising six-week control operations to be carried out annually between 1st June and 31st January. The pilot culls started in late August 2013 and will be used to assess the safety, effectiveness and humaneness of the culling method to inform a decision on roll out to additional areas in 2014.

23. The Badger Vaccine Deployment Project using a licensed injectable vaccine (Badger BCG) has been in progress in England since summer 2010. It is being used in a government-funded project in Gloucestershire and by others such as the National Trust and local Wildlife Trusts. See section 4.4.7.1 for more details.

Wales

24. The Welsh Government has had a comprehensive TB Eradication Programme in place since April 2008. The Programme is underpinned by a Strategic Framework for Bovine TB Eradication that was launched by the Welsh Government in March 2012. The Welsh Strategic Framework includes a range of measures which are being incorporated into policy in a progressive manner and will continue for 2014 and the remainder of this Welsh Government term. Progress against the strategic framework during 2013 can be found below and measures are described in more detail in Section 4. The Strategic Framework can be found here.

25. Wales has had an annual herd testing regime in place since 2010 and this regime will continue in 2014. There is no area which is subject to less frequent surveillance testing based on epidemiological evidence. There is 6 monthly testing of herds in the Intensive Action Area (IAA).

Developments during 2013:

26. On 29th January 2013, the Welsh Government provided an update on progress with the Strategic Framework. As part of this update and in line with the recommendations of the FVO audit of 2011, the Welsh Government announced:

- The suspension of the licensing of Approved Quarantine Units (AQUs) in Wales from 31st January 2013. This action is now complete; there are no remaining AQUs operating in Wales.

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- From 1st April 2013, movements of cattle from TB restricted herds, other than direct to slaughter or to slaughter via an Approved Finishing Unit (AFU); need to be made within 30 days of a clear TB test.
- Amendment of Pre-Movement Testing exemptions following review and veterinary risk assessment. From April 2013, cattle at market which do not have a valid Pre-Movement Test will only be allowed an exempt movement back to the holding from which they travelled or to slaughter. In addition, cattle can only make exempt movements between their home holding and commons where their keeper holds grazing rights.

27. The Welsh Government also announced the recruitment of a dedicated TB Epidemiologist and the Cymorth TB project (formerly the Integrated TB Breakdown Management project). Further information can be found below.

28. Work has also been underway on:

- Continuation of an annual TB testing regime in all herds across Wales;
- Ongoing monitoring of the remaining Pre-Movement Testing exemptions following the review in 2012/13 and implementation of changes from 1 April 2013. A further review of the remaining exemptions will take place before the end of 2013.
- There has been ongoing work to consider dealing with the potential TB risk posed by Sole Occupancy Authorities (SOAs) in Wales. As an initial strengthening measure, from 1 November 2013 no new applications for the establishment of SOAs will be granted, nor will the addition of new premises to existing SOAs be allowed. Further, the Welsh Government will work towards removing the current Pre-Movement Testing exemption that exempts TB testing as a default when moving cattle between SOAs during 2014.
- Continuous monitoring and review of the circumstances in which the gamma interferon test is deployed in parallel with the tuberculin test in Wales.
- The second year of the five year badger vaccination project in the Intensive Action Area (IAA). A report of the first year can be found [here](#).
- Continuation of a Badger Found Dead Survey in the IAA.
- The wider roll out of badger vaccination in suitable areas by means of the provision of a Badger Vaccination Grant to applicants who are able to meet a set of criteria.
- Review of IAA cattle control measures, moving towards aligning measures with those in place across Wales;
- Ongoing work is being undertaken by the Welsh Government as part of a wider review of the rules associated with how "holdings" are defined in Wales (currently County, Parish, Holding (CPH)). The CPH project, which is part of the wider Welsh Government's 'Working Smarter' Programme, is advising on improvements to the system of CPH number allocation and will remove the many complexities associated with the holding concept.
- We are working with Defra to assess the practicalities and impacts of phasing out the practice of de-restricting certain epidemiologically separate parts of bTB-affected holdings. This practice will be phased out by the end of 2014.
- Consideration of the application of OTFW status as a default position to all TB breakdown herds. OTFS status would only be granted if there is epidemiological evidence to suggest OTFW status should not be applied.
- A review of the TB compensation arrangements in Wales is currently underway with a view to making changes to the system during 2014.
- Consultation on a new TB Order which will consolidate the existing TB Orders (2010 and 2011) and strengthen TB legislation. Areas likely to be strengthened and implemented during 2014 as part of this

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process include:

- o To further promote best practice and align compensation levels with appropriate behaviours;
- o Widen and clarify circumstances in which a Veterinary Improvement Notice might be served;
- o Extend the ability to recover costs in cases of non-compliance.
- In April 2013 a dedicated TB Epidemiologist for Wales was appointed. Based within Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) the TB Epidemiologist has been working on 6 disease cluster areas to learn more about the nature of the disease in these areas. The clusters are located in the following regions: Anglesey, East Carmarthenshire, East Monmouthshire, Gower, Intensive Action Area and Wrexham (Map 3). This work will facilitate a more strategic approach which will inform best use of resources locally and nationally. Linked to this work is the Cymorth TB initiative that is aimed to encourage Official Veterinarians to become more engaged with TB breakdowns in their clients' herds, bringing a much better understanding of the overall health status of the herd, and any concurrent disease challenges. The objective is to bring together all relevant expertise to clear up breakdowns quickly and efficiently, and to support herds in achieving and maintaining TB freedom. Two OV training days have taken place in Wales with a view to the project formally beginning in the Autumn of 2013.
- The Welsh Government is committed to taking a risk based approach to cattle movements and, alongside Defra, further consideration will be given to how a risk based trading system, which would be voluntary cattle industry run system, could be integrated into Welsh policy.
- Following a successful pilot in 2013, AHVLA on behalf of the Welsh Government, continues to implement specific control measures to help resolve longstanding TB incidents.
- A pilot to encourage cattle keepers with new OTFW TB breakdowns to allow AHVLA, by means of a signed consent form, to release details of the breakdown to contiguous herd owners so that they can take appropriate biosecurity measures to mitigate risks of disease transmission.
- Region specific initiatives led by the Regional Eradication Delivery Boards.
- Continuation of reactive surveillance for TB in camelids, goats and deer and the development of a policy to address TB in sheep and pigs.
- A watching brief on bovine TB in wild deer populations in Wales (samples taken as part of population management culls).

Northern Ireland

29. As already indicated NI is epidemiologically distinct from GB and has implemented a separate programme since controls began. The NI policy is the progressive reduction and eradication of bovine TB, adopting a phased strategic approach to promote effective/efficient ways to reduce disease transmission, namely:

- Control of disease spread between cattle
 - Address wildlife role
 - Create a strategic delivery partnership with the agricultural industry
- DARD strategy and aims for TB control in cattle are published in:
- a) DARD Strategic Plan 2012-2020
 - To enhance animal, fish and plant health and welfare
 - b) DARD Business Plan 2013-2014
 - Bring forward proposals by 30 September 2013 to strengthen the TB Eradication programme in response to the ARD Committee's Report into Bovine Tuberculosis and progress the programme of TB and wildlife research and studies, including the Test and Vaccinate or Remove (TVR) Wildlife Intervention Research, to inform policy.
 - c) DARD Veterinary Service Business Plan 2013-2014:
 - Control and eradicate local diseases in accordance with relevant legislation

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(Similar aims will be carried forward into 2014/15 Business Plans.)

Latest Developments

30. On 3rd July 2012 the DARD Minister announced to the NI Assembly Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) Committee that she had instructed officials to develop Test and Vaccinate or Remove (TVR) Wildlife Intervention Research. TVR is an important and unique scientific study, the aim of which will be to test the effectiveness of this approach on the level of TB in badgers and in cattle in the north. The study design is complex and there are a number of preparatory phases that must be completed before the main elements of this TVR research can get underway. Substantial preparatory work has already been undertaken. Two areas have been identified and good progress has been made with a badger sett survey to allow detailed planning and costing of the project. Work is progressing on target for the business case, which will be submitted for approval later this year. Further details are provided at <http://www.dardni.gov.uk/test-and-vaccinate-or-remove>.

Surveillance Procedures

- (a) DARD has a surveillance, compulsory removal and compensation programme. Surveillance involves post mortem examination and live surveillance.
- (b) NI has had annual live animal testing since 1983.
- (c) All animals slaughtered for human consumption undergo post mortem examination, compliant with Regulation (EC) No.854/2004, completed by DARD staff. The results are immediately available on the computerised APHIS database. Full integration allows prompt actions to be taken by field staff. Further laboratory investigations carried out at AFBI are also fully integrated with APHIS, ensuring continuity of information and security of actions.
- (d) Live animal surveillance is undertaken using three methods. Results are recorded on APHIS
 - o Export certification.
 - o Herd and animal testing outside export certification. More severe interpretations of the SICCT results are used if considered epidemiologically necessary by the patch VO, and following confirmed disease.
 - o Gamma interferon testing is used where considered epidemiologically necessary. The SICCT is carried out by veterinarians.
- (e) All NI herds are constantly allocated an OT status, reason for status, type and due date of next test. OT statuses are as defined in Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended). In addition, if an NI herd discloses more than five skin reactors without regard to disease confirmation, or if otherwise epidemiologically required following veterinary risk assessment, OTW is applied. This policy is currently under review with a view to tightening this further. The status reason specifically defines why the status applies. The next test type highlights the future testing requirement.
- (f) Movement control from herds is immediately applied via herd status and status reason.
- (g) Annual herd testing in NI is routine. Animal eligibility complies with Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended). Also, any herd overdue for testing loses OTF status immediately, with further delay resulting in increased movement sanctions and progressing to OTW.
- (h) Herds test more frequently if disease is suspected or confirmed, or if deemed at increased disease risk.
- (i) Animals may not leave a herd during a test except directly to slaughter in NI and with DARD permission.
- (j) No exemptions from the testing programme.

Wildlife Policy

- The badger road traffic accident survey is ongoing.
- The findings of the TB Biosecurity Study are expected during 2013.

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- The badger – cattle proximity study is ongoing.
- An international vaccination experts' scientific symposium took place in May 2012.
- A "Test and Vaccinate or Remove (TVR)" wildlife intervention research was announced in July 2012. Preliminary computer modelling has been completed, badger sett survey work is progressing well and ecological studies are anticipated to begin in late 2013. Subject to approval of the business case and securing the necessary licences and funding required, the intervention elements of TVR fieldwork will begin in mid 2014. TVR has gained broad spectrum stakeholder support. Further details are provided at <http://www.dardni.gov.uk/test-and-vaccinate-or-remove>. [Your comment deleted in this version].
- Badger sett surveying has commenced in two designated areas of Co Down.
- Herd keepers also receive advice on non lethal measures to reduce potential contact between wildlife and cattle. DARD has produced wildlife biosecurity advice leaflets for farmers and vets and has started to implement a plan for their distribution to farmers and PVPs. Veterinary Officers and inspectors also provide advice during farm visits.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014 - 2020

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

Last year :

- Eradication

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- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

Other, please specify

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.2.1. Programme and Policy

31. The UK country profile compiled by the Food and Veterinary Office provides an overview of how control systems for food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health are organised in the UK. The National Control Plan for the UK details the roles and responsibilities of the different authorities and organisations involved in the monitoring compliance with, and enforcement of, feed and food law, animal health and welfare rules and plant health requirements. The control, monitoring and eradication of bovine TB, as with all animal health matters, are the responsibility of the devolved administrations of the UK. Defra is the central competent authority in the UK. The Chief Veterinary Officer is responsible in Wales and the Veterinary Service (VS) of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) is the designated Competent Authority for the control of bTB in NI.

32. The TB Programme in Defra, the Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Welsh Government and DARD are responsible for:

- policy
- monitoring of the programmes
- project management
- change management
- provision of veterinary advice by embedded vets
- research

4.2.2. Delivery

33. The competent authorities for field delivery of bTB control policy in the UK on behalf of the Government are set out below. The UK is compliant with Regulation (EC) No.882/2004 Article 4(5), when, within a competent authority, more than one unit is competent to carry out official controls, efficient

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and effective coordination and cooperation shall be ensured between the different units.

Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) – England and Wales

Executive Agency of Defra primarily responsible for ensuring that farmed animals in England and Wales are healthy, disease free and well looked after. The lead delivery body on TB issues, carrying out or managing:

- Routine on-farm surveillance (skin testing) including testing delegated to official veterinarians employed by veterinary businesses
- Enhanced surveillance
- Annual testing interval review
- Skin test training and audit
- Control measures
 - o Service of movement restrictions and movement licences
 - o Testing regime including gIFN
 - o Isolation of reactors and public health controls
 - o Reactor removal and compensation
 - o Post-mortem examination and sampling
 - o Case management and Veterinary Risk Assessment
- Approval of special types of production units
- Monitoring compliance (e.g. with pre-movement testing)
- Enforcement in conjunction with Local Authorities
- Field epidemiology (including use of Disease Report form – a revised version of which will be available shortly) to inform management and control decisions [Your comment deleted for this version].
- Laboratory support including diagnostic services
- Provides epidemiological and data analysis
- Wide-ranging involvement in TB research and development
- Regional network of veterinary laboratories
- Centralised tracings centre
- Management of contracts with private sector partners

Veterinary Service, DARD – Northern Ireland

• Veterinary Service is responsible for integrated delivery of the TB programme in Northern Ireland including;

- Compensation payments
- Management of contracts with private sector partners
- Monitoring of programme delivery
- Epidemiology
- Training of staff and delivery partners
- Quality assurance
- Valuation and removal of reactors to slaughter
- Liaison with external public health agencies, including the Health Service's Consultants in Communicable Diseases, Health and Safety Executive and Public Health Authorities
- Counter fraud measures
- Post mortem surveillance at all abattoirs
- Animal registration and movement control (APHIS)
- Export and import tracing and notifications
- Veterinary Service is responsible for the real time APHIS database through which animal identity test

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and movement are controlled and recorded. This includes post mortem and laboratory test results from AFBI. Controlled access is provided to various users including farmers, markets, food business operators and PVPs.

Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) – Northern Ireland

Laboratory testing for tuberculosis control is currently carried out at Veterinary Sciences Division, of AFBI. AFBI is DARD's primary TB research providers.

Rural Payments Agency (RPA)

The RPA is an Executive Agency of Defra and incorporates the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS). The competent authority for livestock movements, identification, imports, deaths and tracing for all cattle to be used for animal health (surveillance, planning and control) and subsidy control purposes (England). In Wales, whilst BCMS is also operational for the functions outlined above, Rural Payments Wales (RPW) controls subsidy payments.

Food Standards Agency (FSA)

The FSA is a Non-Ministerial Government Department set up to protect public health and customer interests in relation to food in the UK. It is directly accountable to the UK Parliament via Health Ministers and publishes the advice it issues. It is led by a Board appointed to act in the public interest (not representing industry sectors). It has policy responsibility in the UK for the implementation of the EU Food Hygiene Regulations, which are enforced by the Local (food) Authorities. In England and Wales the FSA Operations Group covers post mortem examination of carcasses of cattle slaughtered for food consumption including reactors or dangerous contacts identified by AHVLA, slaughtered in licensed red meat abattoirs. In Northern Ireland, DARD Veterinary Service's Veterinary Public Health Unit (VPHU) and DARD's Agri-food Inspection Branch conduct meat and dairy inspections on behalf of the FSA NI.

Natural England

Natural England is an Executive Non-departmental Public Body responsible to Defra. Natural England administers licensing applications for badger culling in England, see www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/species/badgertb.aspx

Public Health England

Public Health England (PHE) was established on 1 April 2013 as an executive agency of the Department of Health. (The former Health Protection Agency is now part of PHE). PHE incorporates local Health Protection Units, each of which has teams of health professionals including a Consultant in Communicable Diseases (CCDC). CCDCs are specialist doctors who risk-assess and, where necessary, instigate TB screening of human in-contacts upon receipt of a notification from AHVLA of *M. bovis* infection in a cattle herd. www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/Tuberculosis/TBUKSurveillanceData/EnhancedMycobacteriumBovisSurveillance/

Public Health Wales and Public Health Northern Ireland

Carry out the same functions.

Local Authorities

In England and Wales, monitoring and enforcement of animal health aspects of TB legislation will be borne by the Trading Standards Departments of Local Authorities throughout GB. Environmental Health departments of Local Authorities enforce EU feed and food (e.g. dairy) legislation. Local Authorities liaise at a local level with AHVLA in relation to enforcement of bTB legislation and with BCMS on cattle identification issues.

In NI local authorities have no role in TB programme delivery. Investigation and enforcement

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responsibilities lie directly with DARD in the first instance. The programme has a TB specific counter fraud structure. DARD liaises with the Police Service of NI (PSNI) and other enforcement bodies as appropriate.

National Resources Wales

In April 2013 a new single body, Natural Resources Wales, was established and which brought together the functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, the Environment Agency Wales, and the Forestry Commission Wales.

FERA

On 1 April 2013, the Fera Wildlife Programme transferred into AHVLA. This move brings better alignment of the services the Wildlife Programme and AHVLA provide to Government and commercial customers. For bTB, this means that Staff involved in the Badger Vaccine Deployment Project in England and the Welsh Badger Vaccination Project have been transferred to AHVLA.

NI also avails of FERA's expertise, most recently in the early development of the TVR wildlife intervention research.

Herdkeepers

Bovine TB is a notifiable disease therefore herdkeepers are legally obliged to notify suspicion of the disease. Herdkeepers also have a responsibility to present all animals for testing as required. Interference with testing or control measures is an offence.

Veterinary Practitioners

Surveillance skin tests are carried out by Official Veterinarians (OV) (in England and Wales) or Private Veterinary Practitioners (PVPs) in NI. DARD and AHVLA veterinarians and AHVLA veterinary paraprofessionals (fully trained lay testers working under the direction of AHVLA veterinary officers). Approval of testing veterinarians requires the completion of field training, field practical examination and attendance at a training seminar. Veterinarians and directly employed TB testers are subject to routine audit of performance. This includes audit of technical application of the test under field conditions.

Notes: (i) Pre-export tests have to be carried out by a veterinary surgeon.

(ii) The UK has a comprehensive, tried-and-tested programme for training and assessment of paraprofessional TB testers. They are required to undergo a rigorous training programme under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Inspector. To complete this they are required to have undertaken a number of TB tests, and seen and identified a number of reaction types and demonstrated a minimum level of competence before appointment. They are thereafter audited, on an 'unannounced' basis, within three to six months of initial appointment followed by regular field audits by full-time Defra veterinary staff at the same interval and to the same clearly-defined standards as veterinary TB testers.

Valuation

England

Farmers are compensated by the UK Government for TB affected cattle slaughtered for disease control purposes. The vast majority of compensation is determined using monthly table values, which reflect the average sale prices of bovine animals in 51 different categories. The categories are based on the animal's age, gender, type (dairy or beef) and status (pedigree or non-pedigree). The compensation default position is to use a table valuation. Where insufficient sales data has been collected for a

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particular category Defra will use the most recently determined table value for that category. If that is not possible, compensation is determined through individual valuation by a professional valuer. Individual valuations are used in less than 1% of cases.

Wales

The Welsh Government is responsible for the organisation and supervision of TB compensation valuations in Wales which are made at market value based on individual valuation by professional “warranted” valuers. In October 2007, the Welsh Government appointed three Monitor Valuers to address concerns that farmers were being overcompensated for TB reactor cattle. This supplemented other measures which include a revised list of “warranted” valuers and the automatic justification of valuations that exceed a set threshold, currently of pedigree animals valued at £4,000 or over and commercial animals valued at £1,800 or over.

TB valuations are closely monitored by the Welsh Government and detailed reports on key trends are produced on a regular basis by its TB Statistics Project Manager. The Monitor Valuers meet with the Welsh Government on a monthly basis to scrutinise all valuations, seeking justification and requesting comparable market data in all relevant cases. Valuers that fail to provide appropriate justification are removed from the list of “warranted valuers”. The ‘justification’ process is continually reviewed with changes introduced where appropriate.

A wholesale review of the TB compensation regime is currently underway with a view to making changes to the TB compensation scheme during 2014.

Northern Ireland

In NI valuations are conducted by specialist DARD valuation officers. Animals are valued at full market value. In the event of a dispute there is an appeal system involving independent valuation and/or a valuation appeals process. The work of the DARD valuation officers is subject to close monitoring and justification is required for higher valued animals. DNA tags are applied to reactor animals at TB test read off or at valuation.

4.2.3. Liaison with Stakeholders

34. There is close liaison between the devolved administrations, including through the UK TB Liaison Group so that an appropriate consistency of approach is maintained across GB and NI.

England

35. The Animal Health and Welfare Board for England (AHWBE) was established in 2011. It brings together independent people with the relevant knowledge and skills, and senior government officials. The AHWBE makes direct recommendations to Ministers on strategic policy affecting the health and welfare of kept animals in England including farm animals, horses and pets (excluding the welfare of zoo and circus animals). The AHWBE has convened an expert group, the Bovine TB Eradication Advisory Group for England (TBEAG) to provide advice on the development of TB strategy and its implementation. For further information see <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animal-diseases/a-z/bovine-tb/controls/tbeag/>

36. There are also a number of stakeholder groups looking at specific issues (e.g. cattle movements and compliance and enforcement) which brings together different agencies and industry). In addition, the engagement of local stakeholders and their willingness to work together is essential and the draft Strategy proposes the establishment of voluntary industry-led local eradication boards particularly in the LRA. A local eradication board has already been set up in Cheshire in the Edge Area and it provides a model for local organisations taking charge of their local disease situation and working together to integrate services and respond effectively to the disease situation in the county. The board comprises a

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wide range of representatives from farming sectors, veterinarians, auctioneers, wildlife groups, local authorities and AHVLA.

Wales

37. The TB Eradication Programme for Wales is overseen by a Programme Board with membership including the farming industry, veterinary profession, AHVLA and the Welsh Government. In addition, three TB Regional Eradication Delivery Boards ensure that delivery of policy is specific to regional and local conditions and that it is implemented effectively. These regional boards integrate existing responsibilities and include representatives from AHVLA, the farming industry, veterinary profession, auctioneers, Local Authority Trading Standards and the Welsh Government.

38. The TB Eradication Programme Technical Advisory Group (TAG) brings together scientific, veterinary, social science, disease modelling, agricultural economics and public health expertise to provide expert technical advice on the design and delivery of the component projects of the Programme.

39. The Animal Health and Welfare Strategy (AHWS) Steering Group is responsible for the implementation of the GB Animal Health and Welfare Strategy in Wales and involves a wide range of industry, welfare, veterinary, and Government stakeholders and is also the TB Eradication Programme's key stakeholder group.

Northern Ireland

40. The TB eradication programme in NI is supervised by a TB Steering Group, with a TB Policy Development and TB Delivery Groups. Stakeholder engagement is conducted via the Animals Health and Welfare Stakeholder Forum and the TB Stakeholder Working Group with membership from industry, veterinary and environmental representative organisations. In addition the Veterinary Service and PVPs engage through a TB Testing Communications Group and CVO meetings.

4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

41. Scotland has achieved OTF status and is not included in this Plan. Northern Ireland is considered epidemiologically distinct from England and Wales.

England

42. From January 2013, the counties in England were divided into two testing frequency areas: an annual testing area in the south-west and west of the country, where the disease is endemic or considered to be a threat from disease spread, and a four-yearly testing area in the south-east, east and north of the country, where the disease is sporadic and primarily non-indigenous. We are also viewing the edge of the high risk area as a distinct area and will be introducing a tailored strategy to tackle the geographical spread of disease. Whilst the testing frequencies, by and large, reflect the disease situation in each area, the annual testing area have been extended well beyond the endemic areas, with some counties

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allocated a higher testing frequency than required by Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended). In England, AHVLA consists of four regions, each led by a Regional Operations Director supported by a Regional Veterinary Lead (RVL) and a Regional Management Team. In terms of the holdings on the England-Wales border, the cattle measures only differ slightly and annual testing and pre-movement testing apply equally in counties on both sides of the border. Where there are differences, the 'county' indicator in the 'county-parish-holding' number is used to determine the specific measures that apply (e.g. reactor compensation policy) to border holdings.

Wales

43. The Welsh Government has, since the introduction of the TB Health Check Wales in September 2010 annually, undertaken whole herd TB testing of all herds. This approach, which is applied consistently across the 22 counties (Local Authorities) in Wales, is expected to remain as the foundation of the Welsh TB Eradication Programme for the foreseeable future. There is a commitment, that if and when an annual testing regime ceases, there will be no return to a parish based methodology for setting TB testing intervals. The TB Eradication Programme is primarily delivered by AHVLA who operate nationally through a Country Director, Operations Director and Veterinary Leads, supported by a National Management Team. This service is delivered from a number of offices across Wales but primarily Caernarfon (North Wales) and Carmarthen (South Wales).

44. In 2010 an Intensive Action Area (IAA) was established in west Wales where the risks associated with the principal wildlife reservoir of TB infection (badgers) would be tackled alongside additional cattle disease control measures. The IAA is approximately 288km² and is primarily located in north Pembrokeshire, but includes small parts of Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire. This is one of the areas with the highest incidence of bovine TB in Europe. See section 4.4.7.1 for further information on the IAA.

45. Since April 2013 and the appointment of a TB Epidemiologist, 6 disease cluster areas have been identified in Wales. The clusters are located in the following regions: Anglesey, East Carmarthenshire, East Monmouthshire, Gower, Intensive Action Area and Wrexham (Map 3). This work will enable a more strategic approach to disease eradication which will inform best use of resources both locally and nationally. Linked to this work is the Cymorth TB pilot which is also taking place initially within the 6 cluster areas. The Cymorth TB project is concerned with implementing a more comprehensive approach to the management of new, and existing, TB breakdowns, and the support provided to farmers and herd keepers during the period they are under restrictions. Its key objectives are: 1/ to minimise the impact of a breakdown, and 2/ to clear TB infection from breakdown herds more quickly.

46. Testing is, in the main, delivered by Official Veterinarians (OVs) working on behalf of AHVLA, but their involvement usually ends with the disclosure of reactors at test day 2 (when results are read). A central question for this project asks "what role can OVs effectively play in supporting herd keepers and helping to manage future TB breakdowns"?

47. As well as extending the support already available to farmers; both those finding themselves under restriction and also those seeking to remain Officially TB Free, the project highlights that the drive towards eradication is best served by herd owners and keepers who understand the science and the reasons behind the policies, and that compliance is more likely amongst those who are fully supported and educated in the factors involved in TB spread and infection. The Welsh Government believes that the private veterinary surgeon (or OV) has a key role to play in this process.

48. This support will take several forms and will look at the industry as a whole and consider sources of

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advice and resource already available to industry. Intervention trigger points at which advice is best directed will be identified, best sources of advice will be considered and training and advice packages will be developed. The Welsh Government has already run two very successful training days and there has been strong representation from the practices within the pilot area. The pilot area covers the 6 cluster areas that are used for the epidemiology project and is due to begin in October and will run until April 2014.

Northern Ireland

49. NI is divided into 10 administrative regions, each with a Divisional Veterinary Office. The regions are sub-divided into "patches", each managed by a veterinary officer (VO) supported by a team of technical officers. All are subject to common direction from DARD Headquarters through staff instructions and IT development.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

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

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

50. In full compliance with Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended), Bovine Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease; under domestic legislation, any person who suspects the presence of TB in an animal within their charge is legally required to notify immediately their local AHVLA office (in England and Wales) or DARD in Northern Ireland (whether it is clinical signs in the live animal or tuberculous lesions in a carcass).

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

51. The programme will target all bovine herds and animals (including Asiatic water buffalo and bison) kept on agricultural premises in the UK over 42 days old for surveillance purposes and breakdown control purposes. Although in some circumstances AHVLA may require testing of all bovines in the herd, including calves under 42 days of age. In NI all animals except those that are less than 6 weeks old and retained in their natal herd are required to be routinely tested for TB and all animals are required to be tested in restricted herds. In addition in GB the legislation and programme will contain certain measures to address other reservoirs and sources of TB (including some non-bovine species and wildlife).

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

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(max. 32000 chars):

52. All cattle and holdings are registered in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No.1760/2000.

In England and Wales a livestock holding is identified by a County Parish Holding (CPH) number. Cattle movements are reported and monitored on the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) by CPH.

In England, all fields and buildings making up a holding must be within a 10 mile radius of the main site for cattle and pigs and 5 miles for sheep and goats. Land under the same ownership beyond the 10 or 5 mile radius, are allocated a separate CPH number.

In Wales, cattle keepers with separate holdings are allocated different CPHs. The 5 mile rule applies for the movement of sheep and goats.

53. In England and Wales all cattle holdings and cattle must be registered onto GB's Cattle Tracing System (CTS) operated by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS).

54. In Northern Ireland, cattle are registered with the central authority and each has been allocated a unique herd number and individual identity to facilitate tracing of animal movements. All registered premises are recorded on a central computer database, the Animal and Plant Health Information System (APHIS). Full details of the testing programme are maintained on the database. Information from APHIS is transferred to CTS.

England and Wales

55. The cattle identification and traceability system ensures the traceability of cattle from birth to death. It underpins all disease control programmes for cattle, including bovine TB and provides general assurance for consumers of the place of origin and traceability of beef and dairy products. Cattle are identified by a unique animal identification number which is provided by the competent authority, the BCMS.

- All cattle born on or after 1 January 1998 must have an approved ear tag in each ear, bearing its unique identification number, which will remain with the animal throughout its life. For cattle born on or after 1 July 2000, the unique identification number must be a UK 12-digit numeric ear tag.
- Animals born or imported into GB, before 1 January 1998 may continue to be identified by a single tag.
- All cattle must be tagged within 20 days of birth, although in the case of dairy animals, at least one of the tags must be fitted within 36 hours of birth.
- All cattle born or imported into GB, on or after 1 July 1996, must have a valid cattle passport. This details the unique eartag number given to the animal, movement history between holdings (farms/markets/slaughterhouses), the breed, sex dam identification, holding and date of birth of the animal. Passports must be applied for within 27 days of birth (within 7 days of the 20-day tagging deadline).
- Details of all births, movements between holdings (farms, markets and slaughterhouses) and deaths of individual cattle, must be notified to the BCMS for entry on the central database, the Cattle Tracing System (births within 27 days of the event, movements within 3 days of the event, death within 7 days of the event).
- Unannounced inspections, based on a risk analysis of holdings, will be carried out by payment agency inspectors on 3% of holdings, to check that keepers are complying with all cattle identification and registration requirements, and an annual report on the results will be sent to the Commission as required by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1034/2010.

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- If errors are found cattle movement restrictions may be imposed (such as individual or whole herd movement restrictions).
- Any keeper found to be deliberately breaking the cattle identification rules may be prosecuted. If the courts find that a keeper is guilty of an offence they may impose penalties, including fines of up to £5,000 and possible custodial sentences, or £10,000 and custodial sentences under fraud legislation.

Northern Ireland

56. All cattle herds in NI are registered with the central authority and each has been allocated a unique herd number to facilitate tracing of animal movements.

- All registered premises are recorded on a central computer database (APHIS).
- Under Council Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000 cattle are identified by means of a unique identification number authorised by DARD.
- All cattle born after 1 January 1998 are identified with an ear tag in each ear bearing the same unique identification number, which will remain with the animal throughout its life.
- All cattle born after 1 January 2000 must be tagged using the new all numeric tags.
- Each animal's test results and movement details are held and are readily accessed on a computer database (APHIS).
- Epidemiological investigation and full tracing procedures in compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1760/2000 are instigated following the detection of a diseased animal.
- Cattle Identification inspections are carried out as required by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1034/2010. Additional audit is carried out through routine TB testing.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

57. There are no herds of unknown TB status in the UK. Maintenance, suspension, withdrawal and re-qualification of OTF herd status will be in accordance with Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended).

Domestic Legislation:

- Tuberculosis (England) Order 2007 (as amended);
- Tuberculosis (England) (Amendment) Order 2012;
- Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010 and Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2011;
- The Tuberculosis (Examination and Testing) Scheme (NI) 1999, Tuberculosis Control Order (NI) 1999 (as amended) ,Tuberculosis Control (Amendment) Order (NI) 2004, Tuberculosis Control (Amendment) Order (NI) 2005 and Tuberculosis Control (Amendment) Order (NI) 2012.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

58. In accordance with Council Directive 78/52/EEC (Article 14), whilst an investigation is being carried out, the herd will be placed under official surveillance and movements of cattle into or out of the herd will not be permitted except in limited and prescribed circumstances to a number of destinations under licence and subject to a satisfactory veterinary risk assessment.

England and Wales

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Movement of animals FROM a 'restricted' holding

59. In England and Wales, controlled cattle movements off TB restricted premises are permitted in limited and prescribed circumstances for animal welfare or business viability reasons. All movements from a restricted holding must be supported by a written, satisfactory Veterinary Risk Assessment (VRA) – completed by an AHVLA Veterinary Officer. Field instructions are provided to AHVLA staff to ensure VRAs are objective, consistent and robust. Most licensed movements are to slaughter either directly or via an Approved Finishing Unit (AFU), a very small proportion are to other TB breakdown herds (T2 to T2). We reviewed and enhanced the enforcement of AFU rules in 2013. The Task Force endorsed the use of AFUs both in its report of its visit to the UK and in its updated working document published in 2013. AHVLA undertakes unannounced compliance inspection of all AFUs, which will be in addition to any application or re-application inspections.

60. On 1st January 2013 (and from 1st April 2013 in Wales) controls in England were tightened further - cattle moved (to live) between TB-restricted herds (T2 to T2) must have had a clear TB test within the 30 days preceding the movement, previously cattle could move up to 60 days after a clear test.

61. In exceptional circumstances, epidemiologically separate groups of cattle not within or contiguous to the same land parcel on which the infected group of cattle are kept, we will consider lifting restrictions on different groups of cattle at different times. In October 2013 we will consult on proposals to phase out this practice by the end of 2014 in England and Wales. In all such cases there must first be a satisfactory veterinary risk assessment to verify separation by location, management and time. Cattle on all land parcels that comprise the entire holding remain ineligible for export from the UK whilst any part of the holding is under restriction. Additionally, we carry out pre-export checks to ensure that eligible cattle for export have not been resident in the previous 180 days on any holding with some form of ongoing TB restriction (i.e. OTFS or OTFW) or with unresolved TB inconclusive reactors. In its updated working document published in 2013, the Task Force has advised that national legislation should empower the veterinary services to make the necessary decisions in order to guarantee that the appropriate epidemiological unit is used as the primary unit of concern for all the measures of the programme.

Movement of animals INTO a 'restricted' holding

62. In England and Wales, licensed cattle movements on to all new breakdown herds (both OTFW and OTFS) will only ordinarily be considered after the herd's first official post-breakdown test and the removal of all cattle positive to the skin test (i.e. all cattle remaining have not been categorised as a reactor) and will additionally be dependent on a satisfactory veterinary risk assessment. Any inconclusive reactors must be isolated from the remainder of the herd and retested.

Northern Ireland

63. Maintenance of herd registers and ear tag specification is compliant with Council Regulation EC 911/2004. Since 1st January 2000, producers notify the Department within 7 days of movement of an animal using self written movement control documents. Markets must notify movements to DARD by the end of the next working day. In the case of a restricted animal the producer obtains a movement licence from DARD before moving the animal from their herd. All movements are recorded and traceable on APHIS. All eligible animals on farms are checked against official records at cattle identification inspections, TB herd tests, at markets and slaughterhouses. If any discrepancy from APHIS details remains unresolved a movement restricting animal status is applied. If identification and

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traceability of an animal cannot be established at point of slaughter, the carcass is removed from the human food chain. If the disease status of an animal on farm cannot be established the animal is isolated and tested.

64. OTS and OTW herds are immediately subject to appropriate movement restrictions through APHIS. In the vast majority of cases, NI only permits movement out of OTS or OTW herds direct to slaughter within NI, except where OTS status is applied due to an unresolved inconclusive animal where no history of bTB within three years as per derogation under Annex A 3.A(d) to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended). Cattle movements from TB breakdown herds to other herds are not normally allowed, except in exceptional circumstances (e.g. for welfare reasons, lack of feed for animals etc) and under strictly applied conditions. In NI, movement into OTS and OTW breakdowns is prevented where considered epidemiologically prudent by a Veterinary Officer following a risk assessment, and in all cases, if there is a delay in testing. This is currently under policy review with a view to tightening controls.

65. Where a test becomes overdue, increasingly stringent movement controls are applied routinely as below:

- Immediately overdue, no live moves to market, export, or other holdings.
- 1 month overdue, no live moves to market, export, other holdings or slaughter. No moves in are allowed except one breeding bull on exceptional licence.

OTW status movement

- No live animal movements out except directly to slaughter in NI.
- If considered epidemiologically necessary movement restrictions may be increased to prevent all movement off farm and movement onto farm.

OTS status movement

- Live movement out only directly to slaughter in NI.
- OTS herds with the status reason "RI (inconclusive) but no TB confirmed within three years" are derogated under Annex A 3.A(d) to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended) to allow local live movement within UK. However, animals from the herd or those that have originated in the herd since the last clear herd test are not allowed to be exported to another MS.
- If considered epidemiologically necessary movement restrictions may be increased to prevent all movement off farm and movement onto farm.

Pre-Movement Testing of cattle

66. England and Wales are fully compliant with the current pre-movement TB testing requirements under Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended). England and Wales can avail of the derogation available in Annex A 1.1(c) to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended) for intra-MS movements where animals from an OTF herd are not required to be pre-movement tested.

67. However, to reduce the risk of TB spread pre-movement TB testing (PrMT) within 60 days is mandatory under English law for cattle aged six weeks and over moved from OTF herds in England subject to annual routine surveillance testing (or those subject to radial testing). As well as preventing additional new breakdowns this policy is a helpful surveillance tool supplementing the routine TB herd testing regime.

68. . To reduce further the risk of TB spread, some exemptions to the national PrMT policy were removed or revised in July 2012 and removal of further exemptions are proposed following a review in 2013. Once this is completed the otherwise eligible movements (mostly to slaughter either directly or via finishing

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units) that will remain exempt from national PrMT rules will be movements of cattle:

- Directly to slaughter;
- To slaughter via a market from which all animals go to slaughter;
- To slaughter via Exempt Finishing Units approved to take cattle which have not had a pre-movement test;
- To slaughter or to Approved Finishing Units via Exempt Markets approved to take cattle which have not had a pre-movement test (Cattle from Exempt Markets may return to their origin premises if it is in an annual tested area);
- From restricted herds to slaughter via Approved Collection Centres;
- From restricted herds to slaughter via to Approved Finishing Units;
- From holdings that are subject to routine annual testing solely for public health reasons (farms open to the public and producers-retailers of unpasteurised milk) and would otherwise be on four yearly testing;
- From approved semen collection centres (because of their high health status);
- For veterinary treatment (provided that the animal is returned to the premises or origin or moved directly to slaughter);
- To agricultural shows where cattle are present for less than 24 hours on site and no cattle are housed i. e. in a covered area with sides which includes marquees; and
- Under specific written exemption granted by AHVLA.

69. In Wales all cattle movements, subject to a number of exemptions set out in a Ministerial Direction, require a clear PrMT 60 days prior to any movement being made. These exemptions are subject to continual monitoring and, following a review in 2012/13 and further tightening of permitted movements not requiring a TB test in April 2013, a further review of the remaining exemptions will take place before the end of 2013. The Welsh Government is working towards removing the PrMT exemption relating to movements within SOAs during by September 2014. Proposals for implementation of this change are currently being developed.

70. Following the removal of the exemption pertaining to movements within SOAs, the remaining exemptions to PrMT in Wales which are currently subject to review will include cattle under six weeks of age and movements of cattle:

- Directly to slaughter;
- To slaughter via a market from which all animals go to slaughter;
- Returning from market to the holding from which they travelled;
- To slaughter via Exempt Finishing Units approved to take cattle which have not had a pre-movement test;
- To slaughter or to Approved Finishing Units via Exempt Markets approved to take cattle which have not had a pre-movement test (Cattle from Exempt Markets may return to their origin premises if it is in an annual tested area);
- From restricted herds to slaughter via Approved TB Collection Centres;
- From restricted herds to slaughter via to Approved Finishing Units;
- From holdings that are subject to routine annual testing solely for public health reasons (farms open to the public and producers-retailers of unpasteurised milk) and would otherwise be on four yearly testing;
- From herds subject to four yearly routine TB testing in England and Scotland (there are no 4 year testing areas in Wales at the moment) ;
- From approved semen collection centres (because of their high health status);
- For veterinary treatment (provided that the animal is returned to the premises or origin or moved directly to slaughter);

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- Between their registered holding and commons in relation to which their keeper has rights of grazing (mandatory pre-movement testing is necessary for cattle that are moved from commons to premises other than their main premises) ;
- To agricultural shows where cattle are present for less than 24 hours on site and no cattle are housed i. e. in a covered area with sides which includes marquees; and
- Under specific written exemption granted by a Veterinary Lead Wales (VLW)

71. Northern Ireland is fully compliant with the current requirements of PrMT under Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended). NI avails of the derogation available in Annex A 1.1(c) to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended) for intra-MS movements where animals from an OTF herd are not required to be pre-movement tested. In addition to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended) requirements, in NI any animal that has not undergone a test out within a period of 15 months must undergo a pre-movement test before live movement except directly to slaughter in NI. There are no clearly geographically defined areas of significantly higher or lower prevalence, only geographical shading of prevalence. There tends to be clustering of disease at a very local area. More herds in these clusters are TB restricted and cannot move cattle except to slaughter, while herds that are deemed to be at risk following veterinary risk assessment are testing every four months. Therefore advantages of pre-movement testing in such areas will be minimal in the context of existing controls. Further pre-movement testing is of most benefit where there are large inter-test intervals. This will be less effective in NI where the maximum herd inter-test interval is 1 year, and the average is 7 months. However following the recent rise in disease levels it has been decided to reassess whether there are particular circumstances where potential use of PrMT in NI could be deployed.

72. GB Statistics on PrMT are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/other-tb-statistics>.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.4.6.1. Types of tests used

73. As permitted in Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended), the Single Intradermal Comparative Cervical Tuberculin (SICCT) test will continue to be the primary screening test for bTB in the UK. There is also veterinary discretion to increase the sensitivity of the test by altering interpretation. For export certification the single intradermal test (SIT) is applied in accordance with Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended).

74. In line with Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended), the interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma or Bovigam™) test will be used as a parallel test, alongside the tuberculin skin test in specified circumstances. Using both tests in parallel in this way enhances the sensitivity of testing so enabling as many infected cattle in a herd as possible to be identified and removed from the herd at the earliest opportunity.

75. In England, the primary focus of the IFN-gamma test will be in OTFW breakdown herds in lower risk (4 yearly testing) areas and at the edge of the high risk area; the objective being to reduce the risk of new, intractable TB hotspot areas becoming established in hitherto low prevalence areas and to prevent the

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expansion of the high risk area.

76. In Wales, the IFN-gamma blood test will be used in specific OTFW herds as an ancillary parallel test to enhance sensitivity in areas deemed of lower risk and elsewhere when epidemiological evidence suggests it is warranted.

77. It is extensively used where it is considered epidemiologically necessary throughout Northern Ireland.

4.4.6.2 Routine tuberculin skin herd testing programme

78. All herds and animals are included in the monitoring programme. The herd owner will be responsible for arranging scheduled tests under the routine surveillance programme, which will be paid for by Government. Herd owners are given advance notice of the 2 or 3 month window (1 month window in Northern Ireland).

79. In England and Wales, test notification letters will be sent centrally from AHVLA to ensure consistency of notification across England and Wales. Official Veterinarians (OVs) will also be notified by AHVLA of the due dates for their clients' herd tests.

Overdue Testing

80. To encourage compliance with the tuberculin testing programme, a zero tolerance regime for overdue tests was introduced in February 2005, whereby a herd's OTF status is automatically suspended as soon as a TB test becomes overdue. Movement restrictions are applied immediately and AHVLA actively manage these cases through a combination of formal warnings and staged sanctions, potentially leading to a reduction in Single Farm Payments and referral of the herd owner to the Local Authority for prosecution.

81. In Wales in certain circumstances enforced testing can be implemented under the Tuberculosis (Testing and Powers of Entry) (Wales) Order 2008. Costs are recovered from the cattle keeper in these cases.

82. A similar procedure is in force in Northern Ireland.

83. In England, Defra introduced from 1st July 2012 new compensation rules – herd owners who fail to test by prescribed deadlines risk receiving reduced compensation (reduced by up to 95%) if reactors are disclosed when the herd is tested. Once tested, a herd is marked forward in the AHVLA database for its next TB test according to the normal TB testing frequency for the area and taking also into account the herd's TB history and TB risk factors.

84. A similar process has been underway in Wales since 2010. Under the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010, the Welsh Government is able to calculate compensation at less than market value, for example when a farmer fails to arrange a TB test on time, or due to other breaches of the Order. A further strengthening of this legislation, by means of a new TB Order is intended to further promote best practice and align compensation levels with appropriate behaviours, widen and clarify circumstances in which a Veterinary Improvement Notice might be served and extend the ability to recover costs in cases of non-compliance.

85. An enhanced OV auditing programme is being developed by AHVLA to provide more robust quality

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assurance of veterinary training and skills on TB to supplement existing training of its own TB testers and Official Veterinarians.

4.4.6.3 Inconclusive reactors (IRs)

86. In compliance with 64/432, cattle are allowed one skin test with an inconclusive result without compulsory removal.

87. A non-negative result at a second consecutive test results in mandatory removal as a reactor animal. In England and NI, if an animal in a TB breakdown herd is recorded as inconclusive on either Standard or Severe interpretation, and remains inconclusive on either Standard or Severe interpretation on subsequent retesting, then the animal is removed as a reactor. Herdkeepers can opt to slaughter IRs voluntarily before the second test.

88. Wales is fully compliant with 64/432 in respect of inconclusive reactors to the comparative test at the test interpretation indicated within Annex B section 2.2.5.3.2. All animals which are twice inconclusive reactors at consecutive tests read at standard test interpretation are deemed to be positive to the test and removed from the herd and slaughtered.

89. In Wales we modify the criteria for comparative test interpretation to improve test sensitivity. This severe interpretation of the comparative test results in some animals which pass the test at standard interpretation, being classified as inconclusive at a severe test interpretation. Any of this cohort of animals which is inconclusive at consecutive tests, solely as a result of one or both of the tests being read at severe interpretation, is gamma interferon blood tested to inform whether or not it should be removed as positive to the test, or be permitted one further skin test. If gamma interferon test negative, the follow up skin test must be passed, otherwise animals are deemed to be positive, removed from the herd and slaughtered.

90. The test interpretation methodology used in Wales is shown below.

Reaction Result at Standard Interpretation

PASS (Retain)

1. Animals showing a negative bovine reaction and a positive or negative avian reaction.
2. Animals showing a positive bovine reaction equal to or less than a positive avian reaction.

INCONCLUSIVE (Retest)

1. Animals showing a positive bovine reaction not more than 4mm greater than a positive avian reaction.
2. Animals showing a positive bovine reaction and a negative avian reaction where the difference is 4mm or less.

FAIL (Remove)

1. Animals showing a positive bovine reaction more than 4mm greater than a negative or positive avian reaction.

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Reaction Result at Severe Interpretation - Wales

PASS (Retain)

1. Animals showing a negative bovine reaction.
2. Animals showing a positive bovine reaction and positive avian reaction, where the avian reaction is more than 2mm greater than the bovine reaction.

INCONCLUSIVE (Retest)

1. Animals showing a positive bovine reaction and positive avian reaction, where the bovine reaction is either 1 or 2mm less, equal to, or 1 or 2mm more, than the avian reaction.

FAIL (remove)

1. Animals showing a positive bovine reaction and negative avian reaction.
2. Animals showing a positive bovine reaction more than 2mm greater than a positive avian reaction.

4.4.6.4 Imported cattle

91. All cattle imported into the UK must comply with the TB certification conditions set out in Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended).

92. For imports into GB from NI and the Isle of Man, cattle are subject to PrMT within 30 days of departure using the comparative skin test. Additionally, post import skin testing of cattle from NI, the Republic of Ireland, Isle of Man, and any non-OTF EU Member States is conducted 60 to 120 days after arrival in GB, unless the animals are destined for direct slaughter. Post-import TB tests are currently performed at Government's expense). Movement restrictions are not applied to either the animal or the herd during this period before the test is conducted (unless the post-import test is overdue). Based on a risk assessment, it may also be necessary to carry out TB checks and testing of certain consignments from third countries. Post-movement testing of cattle is encouraged as best practice and, in England, further consideration is being given to post-movement testing as part of the draft Strategy.

4.6.5 Exports of cattle to other EU Member States

93. Cattle of at least 42 days of age that are intended for intra-EU trade are TB tested in the 30 days prior to the date of export (as per Article 6 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended)) using the single intradermal comparative cervical test. However, only the bovine reaction will be considered when interpreting the test results in such animals. In line with point 2.2.5.3.4 in Annex B to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended, any animals showing a positive bovine reaction (i.e. an increase in the skin fold thickness greater than 2 mm or the presence of oedema 72 ±4 hours after tuberculin injection) will not be certified for intra-EU trade.

94. Additionally we carry out pre-export checks to ensure, inter alia, that eligible cattle for export have not been resident in the 180 days on any holding with some form of on-going TB restriction (i.e. OTF suspended or withdrawn) or with unresolved TB inconclusive reactors.

95. If an exporting herd subsequently becomes a breakdown relevant Member State Competent Authorities are notified of details.

4.4.6.6 Slaughterhouse surveillance

96. Slaughterhouse surveillance is a key part of the bTB surveillance system. In GB approximately 2

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million cattle are slaughtered each year. All cattle sent to slaughter for human consumption are inspected for signs of bTB and all suspect tuberculous lesions in carcasses must be notified to AHVLA without delay.

97. Slaughter surveillance is, by definition, reactive and driven by multiple factors, including the sensitivity of the tuberculin herd testing programme and the rate of infection in cattle. It is, therefore, difficult to set precise targets for granuloma submissions in an endemic bTB situation, such as in England and Wales. Nevertheless, post-mortem meat inspection of cattle is a key element of the bTB surveillance system and this is set to continue in the next years. In 2012 AHVLA investigated samples from 1,203 cattle carcasses with suspected TB lesions at routine slaughter (1,340 in 2011), of which 71.1% yielded *M. bovis* on culture (76.6% in 2011). Slaughter TB surveillance was responsible for detecting 21.2% of new OTFW breakdowns in British cattle herds during 2012, down from 23.2% in 2011, but increasing from 17% in 2009 and 11% in 2001. The reason for this increase in the contribution of meat inspection to the overall detection of bTB has not been determined and it remains unclear whether there has been a genuine increase in infected animals presented for slaughter or if the increase is due to a heightened awareness by FSA, meat hygiene inspectors as a result of enhanced training and awareness. Defra and Welsh Government have commissioned research (mathematical modelling) into this field that should help us establish whether the current detection rates are consistent with the estimated prevalence of infection in cattle and whether submission targets should be set for specific slaughterhouses.

98. In NI 0.4-0.47 million cattle are slaughtered each year. There are 10 licensed cattle slaughter plants and all cattle killed are examined post mortem by DARD employed meat inspectors. The number of culture positive LRS animals and associated figures is recorded to Divisional level in the monthly official statistics and is examined by programme management. In NI during years 2009 to 2011 and up to 31/10/2012, the disclosure rate of suspected TB granulomas at routine slaughter (LRS) of cattle of NI origin ranged from 0.229% to 0.305% of cattle slaughtered, which equated to 958 – 1012 cases. The TB confirmation rate (Histology and / or culture positive) for LRS ranged from 66.04% to 67.91%. It is expected that both disclosure and confirmation rates will remain similar during 2014.

4.6.7 Control in non-bovine animals

99. Suspicion of disease in the carcass of non-bovine species is notifiable. Passive surveillance is and will continue to be carried out on domestic livestock other than cattle (farmed deer, sheep, pigs, camelids and goats) mainly by meat inspection in animals going through licensed abattoirs and, in the case of camelids, by scanning surveillance in AHVLA regional laboratories (post-mortem of suspected clinical cases).

100. In England, the application of movement restrictions to non-bovine farmed animals is currently being reviewed to consider whether the present arrangements are proportionate and fit for purpose.

101. In Wales, TB surveillance in non-bovines (camelids, goats and deer) is reactive. The Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2011, to be revoked and replaced by a new TB Order following consultation, provides AHVLA with the powers it needs to deal effectively and quickly with incidents of TB in these species and are similar powers to those available in relation to bovines. The Order also introduced statutory compensation for non-bovine animals removed and slaughtered as TB reactors. These are set compensation figures (up to £1,500) rather than individual valuations as in the case of TB reactor cattle. The Welsh Government will also be developing a policy to address TB in sheep and pigs.

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102. In Northern Ireland, disease confirmation in a non-bovine species is considered in relation to the risk to bovine population.

103. Vaccination of non-bovine animals is prohibited.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.4.7.1 Wildlife Controls including Badger vaccination

England

104. The UK Government announced its intention to proceed with a carefully-managed and science-led policy of badger control in England, as part of a package of measures to tackle TB in cattle. Defra announced in February 2013 that two pilot badger culls to tackle the spread of bovine TB would go ahead in summer 2013 in West Gloucestershire and West Somerset (a reserve trial area was established in Dorset). Each licence has a four-year term, authorising six-week control operations to be carried out annually between 1st June and 31st January. The pilot culls started in late August and will be used to assess the safety, effectiveness and humaneness of the culling method to inform a decision on roll out to additional areas.

105. Defra's policy is to enable farmers and landowners to cull and/or vaccinate badgers under licences granted under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Defra's "Guidance to Natural England on the implementation and enforcement of a badger control policy" (issued under section 15(2) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 ("the NERC Act")) sets out what is required, on the basis of current scientific evidence, in order for any cull of badgers to be effective, safe and humane. In order to be granted a licence, a group of farmers/landowners will need to meet strict licence conditions. The Government's role will be to operate the licensing regime and monitor the effectiveness, humaneness and impact of the badger control measures.

106. Recognising that action to address the wildlife reservoir of bovine TB is needed, a Badger Vaccine Deployment Project using a licensed injectable vaccine (Badger BCG) has been in progress in England since summer 2010. The deployment project is developing practical know-how for vaccinating badgers and provides the opportunity to train people wishing to become lay badger vaccinators. Badger BCG is available on veterinary prescription and can be deployed by private individuals on their land subject to a licence from Natural England and it is being administered by a trained and competent person. The Government may support such vaccination projects through its Badger Vaccination Fund.

107. Research is under way to develop an oral BCG badger vaccine and suitable bait formulation as this may offer the most practicable, affordable way of vaccinating badgers against TB in the longer term. However, we cannot say with any certainty if and when an oral badger vaccine might be available for use in the field.

Wales

108. A Welsh Government project to vaccinate badgers using "Badger BCG", administered via injection, in the IAA (approximately 288km²) in west Wales began in May 2012. In line with the recommendations

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of the Wales Vaccination Technical Group, vaccination will continue in the IAA for five consecutive years. The project is being developed to ensure that the potential effect can be monitored with a view to assessing its impact. In the first year of the project a total of 1,424 badgers were vaccinated in the area. The Welsh Government is now over half way through the second year of the project and provisional figures suggest that as of 1 August 2013, 963 badgers had been vaccinated in the IAA.

109. The Welsh Government is working in collaboration with the National Trust to explore the practicalities of vaccinating badgers on National Trust land in Wales. The National Trust owns 45,000 hectares in Wales which includes 200 tenanted farms. A working group, consisting of Welsh Government and National Trust officials has been established to consider how best to take forward this work. The first meeting of the group took place in early September 2012.

110. A Badger Vaccination Grant is being established to provide farmers, landowners, and other organisations with the opportunity to apply for financial support towards badger vaccination. Successful applicants will receive up to 50% of the eligible costs of badger vaccination. Up to £250,000 a year will be available for 5 years. The first application window will be in the Autumn of 2013 so that successful applicants will be able to begin vaccinating before May 2014.

Northern Ireland

111. Vaccination of badgers will take place as part of the TVR Wildlife Intervention Research. An Outline Business Case will have to be approved and funding secured for the TVR project. Consideration will be given to extend powers in NI to allow lay vaccination of badgers, under licence, for example on lands owned or managed by environmental organisations.

4.4.7.2 Cattle vaccination developments

112. Research continues to be funded into cattle TB vaccination experiments with BCG and other vaccine candidates, which include a range of live attenuated and sub-unit vaccines. EU legislation currently prohibits the use of TB vaccines in cattle, and Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended) would prevent trade in vaccinated cattle because vaccination with BCG sensitises cattle to the skin test causing them to react as if they were infected. However, vaccination is expected to offer an additional, valuable tool for controlling and eradicating bovine TB, in particular in endemic areas, so research is being carried out in GB to develop and validate tests to differentiate infected from vaccinated animals (so-called 'DIVA' tests) to address the legal concerns. An application for a UK Marketing Authorisation for BCG in cattle was submitted to the UK Veterinary Medicines Directorate in January 2012. VMD completed its initial assessment of the licensing application in June 2012 and has requested additional information before further consideration can be given to the application. A DIVA test which can differentiate infected from vaccinated cattle, based on the gamma interferon test, has been developed and internally validated in laboratory studies.

113. Commissioner Borg wrote to the Secretary of State in January 2013 to say that fundamental scientific information is not yet available on the reliability and feasibility of cattle vaccination accompanied by use of DIVA test(s) that is fundamental for a possible change in the current EU policy on the control and eradication of bTB. He proposed a tentative time line for bTB vaccination of cattle in UK and the EU, showing the series of steps/milestones that will be needed and Defra officials are working closely with their EU counterparts to identify the evidence and deliver this through UK based field trials over the coming years.

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4.7.3 Research projects

England and Wales

114. Defra administers a wide-ranging TB research and development programme on behalf of both England and Wales, aimed at improving our understanding of the disease and at developing novel tools and refining existing tools and how we apply them to tackle the disease. It covers many branches of science (including immunology, vaccination, diagnostics, epidemiology, ecology and genetics), as well as social science and economics. Between 1991/92 and 2011/12 Defra funded over 100 individual research projects, and invested approximately £93 million in TB research and development. In recent years, an increasing proportion of this research budget has been directed towards developing vaccines and associated diagnostic tests. The content and direction of the research programme is described in further detail in the 2013/14 – 2017/18 Bovine Tuberculosis Evidence Plan at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/181866/pb13909-evidenceplan-bovine-tuberculosis.pdf.pdf. Further details of ongoing research and reports of completed projects can be found at <http://randd.defra.gov.uk>.

Northern Ireland

115. In NI research needs are established and commissioned through a formal evidence and innovation process to ensure well informed and evidence based policy development. Industry stakeholders are involved to help identify and refine TB evidence needs and priorities. A summary of the bTB research projects currently underway is listed below.

- TB Biosecurity Study – is aimed at determining the differences in the characteristics of herds that recently had a TB breakdown against those that had no recent history of a breakdown in a TB high incidence area.
- Gamma Interferon (IFN-g) Project - to undertake an evaluation of the IFN-g test as currently implemented to optimise best use to aid control and eradication of bTB in NI.
- Badger-Cattle Proximity Study - to assess the interactions between cattle and badgers in farm buildings and at pasture in a TB high incidence area, better inform our understanding of disease transmission risks and help target biosecurity advice.
- Badger Road Traffic Accident Survey – to provide ongoing monitoring of the prevalence of *M. bovis* in badgers; geographic distribution; etc.
- Literature Review on the role of slurry in spreading TB – to provide a comprehensive review of the published work or work nearing completion on the role of slurry in spreading TB.
- Analysis of Molecular Strain Typing Data - to optimise the practical application of molecular strain typing in the control of TB.
- Risk factors associated with multiple reactor and chronic herds - to investigate the risk factors for herds with persistent and/or chronic infection in order to further reduce disease in those herds.
- Test and Vaccinate or Remove (TVR) Wildlife Intervention Research - to design specific wildlife intervention research involving the testing of live badgers; vaccinate and release of the test negative badgers; and remove the test positive badgers. This wildlife intervention research will focus on removing diseased badgers and protecting uninfected ones. The aim of this wildlife intervention research will be to test the effectiveness of this approach on the level of TB in badgers and in cattle in the north. Badger sett surveying is already underway. Plans are progressing for badger ecological studies to gather baseline monitoring data on normal badger movements. Subject to approval of the business case and securing the necessary licences and funding required, the intervention elements of TVR fieldwork will begin in mid 2014.

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4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

116. Other R&D research may be commissioned in 2013/14 to investigate the role of endemic diseases in relation to susceptibility to TB and to consider the value of serological tests for TB.

117. The competent authorities in the UK collaborate with industry and the veterinary profession to ensure practical advice, based on the best scientific evidence, is provided to cattle keepers on how they can reduce their TB risks through biosecurity. Advice (DVDs and leaflets) freely available to cattle keepers set out what TB is and what it means to have it on farm, and sets out effective measures to reduce the risk of TB transmission (cattle to cattle and wildlife to cattle).

- Since January 2010, AHVLA have been delivering enhanced veterinary advice for farmers in England experiencing their first bovine TB breakdown, through extended disease investigation visits.
- In England herds contiguous to breakdowns also receive advice on biosecurity.
- AHVLA's series of 'TB in your herd' advice and guidance leaflets were updated and republished in summer 2012.
- All herd owners in Northern Ireland have been issued with the DARD production "Biosecurity Code for Northern Ireland farmers and guidance for official visitors to farm properties and recreational users of farmland." This book describes the reasons for having a code, legal requirements, notifiable disease and reducing risks of allowing disease on to premises.
- Veterinary Service officials visit and advise individual NI herdkeepers on movements and segregation of cattle in breakdown premises, particularly in relation to preventing spread of disease to contiguous herds. A "TB in your herd" booklet is given to all NI breakdown herds and is available on the internet. Movements of personnel and equipment that have the potential to carry disease are investigated and appropriate biosecurity advice given. Herds contiguous to breakdowns also receive biosecurity advice.
- New biosecurity leaflets have been produced recently with input from NI industry representatives and are available on the DARD web site.
- In Wales, there are a number of ongoing regional initiatives to encourage good on farm biosecurity practice. For example cattle keepers in the IAA have access to biosecurity assessments on request and the Wales TB Regional Eradication Delivery Boards have initiated biosecurity Intensive Treatment Areas on the Gower Peninsula and in the Wrexham area.
- A pilot project is currently underway in Wales in order to encourage cattle keepers with new OTFW TB breakdowns to allow AHVLA, by means of a signed consent form, to release their details to contiguous herd owners so that they can take appropriate biosecurity measures to mitigate risks of disease transmission.

118. The Welsh Government is continuing to work with the veterinary profession to deliver focused veterinary advice (through private vets) to owners of TB breakdown herds as part of an Integrated TB Breakdown Management project. Work is also underway to resolve long-term breakdowns.

119. As part of the Edge Area strategy, Defra is holding a series of workshops with farmers and vets in autumn 2013. A key component of the workshops will be to underline the need for good on-farm biosecurity in terms of minimising contact between cattle and badgers; between cattle and neighbouring herds; as well as taking more informed decisions on where cattle are sourced and

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reducing the numbers of cattle movements. There will also be greater co-operation between farmers and vets in managing TB breakdowns and regular updates about the disease situation in local areas.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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 infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.4.9.1 General Measures

120. Conditions where Officially Tuberculosis Free status is Suspended

In line with Annex A to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended) OTF status will be suspended:

- Where an animal discloses with a positive result to the tuberculin skin test (a reactor);
- Where a test reveals IRs only, in a herd that had OTF status withdrawn within the previous three years.
- Following the discovery of a lesion suggestive of bovine TB in a carcass at a slaughterhouse;
- Where a tuberculin test becomes overdue;
- In suspected clinical cases (although this is very rare and the first action would be to carry out a tuberculin skin test); and
- Where there are no overriding epidemiological reasons to apply OTFW status.

121. Conditions where Officially Tuberculosis Free status is Withdrawn

- Disease is confirmed by PME and/or laboratory procedures.
- In Wales and Northern Ireland, OTFW may be applied on epidemiological grounds where disease has not been confirmed. In Wales such criteria include, if a breakdown herd is contiguous to an ongoing OTFW breakdown, has had its OTF status withdrawn in the preceding three years, or a Veterinary Officer identifies another valid reason. Associated tracings and contiguous testing is also performed, like in any other OTFW breakdown. OTW status can also be applied in a similar way in NI where a Veterinary Officer (VO) has considered it to be epidemiologically prudent, for example recent movement out of a herd of an animal that is disclosed as a reactor in another herd. This decision is at the discretion of the patch VO and will be based on their knowledge of the breakdown, the area, and any other relevant epidemiological evidence available to them.
- Additionally in Northern Ireland, where there are more than five reactors disclosed (during the course of a breakdown) OTW status is routinely applied. This policy is currently under review with a view to tightening further. OTW status is also applied where the inter test interval reaches a maximum of 15 months in Northern Ireland.
- The Welsh Government considering the application of OTFW status to all TB breakdowns in Wales as a default position with OTFS status applied only following Veterinary Risk Assessment based on epidemiological evidence to suggest it is warranted.

121. Additional actions taken following the identification of reactors:

- Reactor cattle are immediately detained and isolated as far as practicable from other bovine animals and expediently removed for slaughter, in England and Wales the AHVLA target is within 10 working days and DARD's target is 15 working days.

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- No movements will take place unless a licence is issued. In Northern Ireland no licence is required for moves direct to slaughter as APHIS is real time.
- TB testing will be carried out again at a minimum of 60 day intervals (up to a maximum of 90 days). For all non-OTF herds, in England and Wales no on-movements are permitted until the completion of the first official test and a satisfactory veterinary risk assessment. In NI inward movements are prohibited subject to a veterinary risk assessment.
- A DNA eartag will be applied at the time of disclosure (or valuation in NI) and a random or targeted number will be followed up by DNA matching samples taken following the slaughter of the reactor. This is to ensure that the TB reactor animal is the one that is valued and slaughtered.
- Additionally throughout the UK, and in accordance with section 2.2.5.3.5 in Annex B to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended) a more severe interpretation of the skin test will be adopted in all OTFW TB breakdowns.
- In accordance with Annex A to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended), herds where OTF status has been withdrawn for disease reasons a legal Notice is served on the owner requiring cleansing and disinfection by a specified date following the removal of any test reactors or 'affected' animals.
- Herdkeepers and haulier contracted to transport the reactors to slaughter will be required to comply with legislation. After unloading the animals, vehicles must be fully cleansed and disinfected as soon as is reasonably practicable within 24 hours.
- In NI transport of reactor is by a contracted haulier to a single designated abattoir under strict biosecurity conditions. In England and Wales, reactors are collected and slaughtered at a limited number of slaughterhouses under contracts.
- Specific verbal and written advice on epidemiology, public health and biosecurity is provided by the OV or VO to herdkeeper.
- Case conferences may be held, if the OV or VO considers it necessary.
- In NI for OTW breakdowns adjoining herdkeepers are alerted and their herds may be allocated a herd test following veterinary risk assessment. If this test is not completed on time, OTS is applied. They are tested at 4 monthly intervals until there is no further risk of lateral spread.
- Furthermore, for OTFW breakdowns in the low incidence and edge areas of England, 3km radial testing will take place to establish that there has not been localised spread of infection. Herds will be subject to an immediate check test of all animals over 42 days of age. If this initial check test is negative, the herd will be marked forward for an additional test 6-months later. Following a clear test herds in the edge area will revert to annual testing. In the low risk area an additional 12-month check test will be required, as a minimum, before reverting to the default 4-yearly testing frequency for the low incidence area. Pre-movement testing is required in such herds until the radial testing regime has been completed in the herd.

122. Forward tracing of animals is carried out under parameters determined by an OV or VO. If it is impossible to test the traced animal, a herd test may be set. Where a traced animal has been exported live, the Competent Authority of the appropriate Member State is informed.

123. In NI, herds through which TB reactors move are tested according to VO assessed risk. These herds lose OTF status until testing is completed.

4.4.9.2 Procedures for restoration of OTF status

124. OTFS (OTS in NI) status is removed from a herd where:

- There is completion of an overdue herd test
- If evidence of *M. bovis* infection cannot be demonstrated by PME and culture in GB, and PME, histology or culture in NI, in any of the slaughtered reactors, OTF herd status will remain suspended and may be

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restored after a single skin test of all the animals over 42 days old in GB (NI - entire herd) in the herd with negative results in accordance with Annex A (3A) to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended)

- Cleansing and disinfection procedures are completed as required.
- In NI, all suspended herds (due to disease) are subject to cleansing and disinfection inspection. No such herd will regain OTF status unless cleansing and disinfection is inspected and is approved.
- In England, any breakdown herds that are contiguous to an ongoing OTFW breakdown, or have had their OTF status withdrawn in the preceding three years, will require two (not one) consecutive skin herd tests with negative results before regaining OTF status. Additionally, in the edge area, all OTFS herds will require two (not one) consecutive skin herd tests with negative results before regaining OTF status.

125. OTFW (OTW in NI) status is removed from a herd where:

- Two consecutive clear herd skin tests have been completed in accordance with Annex A (3B) to Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended) and
- Cleansing and disinfection procedures are completed as required. No such herd will regain OTF status unless confirmation of cleansing and disinfection has been received.

126. After regaining OTF status, herds must undergo further skin check tests before going back to the normal area herd testing frequency. In former OTFW herds and the majority of OTFS herds, the first such test will take place 4-6 months after restoration of OTF status. If that test is negative, a second check test takes place 12 months thereafter, unless a risk assessment demands a reduced interval.

127. In England, former OTFS herds located in 4 yearly testing zones will only require one follow up test with negative results between 6 and 12 months after OTF status restoration. During this period, any cattle moved out of the herd will be eligible for PrMT.

4.4.9.3 Stamping out the disease in heavily infected herds (depopulation)

128. A herd may be fully or partially depopulated if considered necessary. Depopulation will involve either the compulsory slaughter of the whole herd, or all of the cattle within specific epidemiological groups where the prevalence of infection does not justify continued skin testing. Cleansing and disinfection of depopulated holdings will be carried out to prevent reinfection and audited. Restocking will only be allowed once the owner has taken positive measures to mitigate the risk of reinfection or a period of time has elapsed to reduce risks from residual infection on the holding

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

129. Compensation is paid for cattle compulsorily removed and slaughtered as part of the TB control programme.

England

- Compensation paid at the average market value of similar (i.e. same category) animals.
- The Cattle Compensation (England) Order 2012 sets out the detailed rules for the table valuation based compensation system for bovine animals.
- The Individual Ascertainment of Value (England) Order 2012 provides for individual valuation of affected bovine animals where there is inadequate supporting sales data (used only in a small minority of cases - less than 1%).

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- A percentage reduction in compensation may be applied if a cattle keeper fails to test his herd by prescribed deadlines.
- Wales
- Compensation is calculated on the basis of market value in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010.
 - The Welsh Government monitors TB valuations through the use of Monitor Valuers who will scrutinise all valuations on a monthly basis, seeking justification and requesting comparable market data in all relevant cases.
 - Automatic justification is required for payments that exceed £4,000 for pedigree animals or £1,800 for commercial animals.
 - A percentage reduction in compensation may be applied if a cattle keeper does not adhere to TB testing requirements, fails to take appropriate action after the serving of a Veterinary Improvement Notice, or breaches the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010.
 - A review of the TB compensation regime in Wales is currently underway with a view to making changes during 2014.

Northern Ireland

- Reactor animals and any relevant in contact animals are valued by DARD Valuation Unit on farm prior to slaughter. DNA tags are applied to reactor animals at test read off or at valuation.
- Compensation is made on the basis of market value directly to the herdkeeper for all classes of animals removed.
- Where a herd keeper disputes a valuation, they may seek an independent valuation by an independent valuer from a DARD approved list of valuers. This independent valuation is not final and binding, and so the herdkeeper or DARD may appeal a valuation to an independent valuation appeal panel.
- The work of the DARD Valuation Officers is subject to close monitoring and justification is required for higher value animals.
- The valuation process has recently been strengthened to include additional controls.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars):

131. There will be regular reporting and liaison on the delivery of different aspects of the TB programmes between the delivery bodies and the competent authorities in UK including to the UK TB Liaison Group.

IT Systems

132. The integrated AHVLA Sam IT system for England and Wales manages the TB surveillance and control functions including immediate updates on customer records visible by all in AHVLA, direct transmission of TB test data through interfaces with OV practices, Food Standards Agency (FSA) meat hygiene inspectors and the TB culture laboratory, all of which have improved the quality and assurance of disease test data.

133. In NI, APHIS is used for all aspects of TB disease control. APHIS capability is used to administer between-herd movement of cattle, captured using a movement notification system and permissible movement matrix, facilitated by input at markets, abattoirs and directly via the internet to herd keepers.

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It facilitates management of herd-level and animal-level tests, with results recorded at animal level. Entry of test results is virtually exclusively by direct link with the testing veterinarian via a web based system onto APHIS. Abattoir and laboratory results are similarly reported immediately on APHIS.

Management and quality controls

134. The Bovine TB Control Scheme in NI is run as a programme by the Veterinary Service of DARD. This is led by a Senior Principal Veterinary Officer supported by a dedicated team at HQ. This is supplemented with input from an in-house Veterinary Epidemiology Unit and other sources as required.

Implementation is primarily in-house at Divisional Veterinary Office level with extensive testing contracted to private veterinary practitioners (PVPs).

135. One of the roles of the Programme Team is to improve the delivery of the Programme. This includes Key Programme Performance Indicators that monitor, on a monthly basis, progress against targets. Audit of decision making by the field staff and case audits of breakdown herds are also conducted.

136. Some of the monitoring may be done remotely using APHIS. For example, reactor removal times are closely monitored to ensure meeting of the in-house target that is set at less than EU requirement, and notification times for test results. A further central role is to conduct audit of work carried out by PVPs, assessing the work contracted against required delivery targets. Further, specialist teams of audit Veterinary Officers conduct field test audits. This includes audit of the test procedure in the field. Failure to comply fully with contractual requirements will attract sanctions as described in a formal protocol.

Statistics

137. Defra will produce monthly updates of TB statistics for GB which will be published online at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/foodfarm/landuselivestock/cattletb/national/>. For NI, detailed disease statistics are published monthly at <http://www.dardni.gov.uk/index/dard-statistics/animal-disease-statistics.htm>.

138. Regular reports will be provided to the European Commission on progress of the disease and on the Plan (including in accordance with Article 8 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended)).

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

139. The main generic benefits of the bovine TB Eradication Programmes in the UK are reducing the financial burden to farmers and other tax payers by improving animal health and maintaining a sustainable farming sector, protecting human health, and safeguarding animal welfare.

Financial Benefits by improving animal health and maintaining a sustainable farming sector

140. The potential for considerable financial benefits for both the cattle sector and the Government in

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terms of:

- Reduction of the production losses incurred by the cattle sector as a result of removal of diseased animals or disruption following the imposition of movement restrictions.
- Reduced cost burden on the taxpayer by minimising the levels of compensation paid for animals compulsorily slaughtered and reducing future testing costs and AHVLA resources expended on TB issues.
- In total Government has estimated that each confirmed new breakdown costs on average around £25,000 to the Government in compensation for animals compulsorily slaughtered as reactors or dangerous contacts and in costs of testing, and about £6,500 in costs to farmers from losses of animals, farm costs of testing, and disruption to business through movement restrictions - totalled net of compensation.

141. Deriving from these financial benefits will be the maintenance of viable and sustainable beef and dairy sectors through improved consumer confidence in the quality and safety of produce.

142. As part of the continued sustainability of the sector, the UK is developing a stronger export market following the lifting of the BSE related export ban. There is also a strong dairy export market. An improved TB disease situation would enable greater opportunities to strengthen the export trade.

Human Health

143. There is a low risk to human health posed by *M. bovis* and this can be further reduced by the programme. Control of TB was one of the great public health success stories of the twentieth century. In the late 19th century TB caused 1 in 5 of deaths in the UK and even as late as the pre and post World War II period there were 50,000 TB notifications in England and Wales. Before WWII, 2,000 children died in the UK every year due to bTB. The implementation of BCG vaccines, pasteurisation of milk, and the reduction of the incidence of the disease in the cattle population contributed to the effective elimination of the disease as a major health issue in the developed countries.

Animal Welfare

144. There will be improved animal welfare through the prevention of infection and the wider societal benefits gained from the cessation of interventions relating to wildlife.

145. If the disease were to escalate clinically there could be significant animal welfare problems. It is not likely that these would be acceptable to a population increasingly seeking high welfare standards. This analysis of programme benefits suggests that although precise estimates cannot be made there are a number of significant benefits relative to a "no control situation".

Country Specific Benefits and Targets

England

146. This Plan takes into consideration the heterogeneous geographic distribution of bovine TB in the country. The disease is endemic in the South West and West Midlands of the country. The rest of the country, apart from a small, endemic enclave on the South coast (East Sussex), has a low incidence level of disease and virtually all confirmed cases of bovine TB in these low incidence areas can be traced back to livestock movements from the high incidence area. For the past 20 years, the edge of the endemic area has steadily, albeit slowly, advanced into the low incidence, non-endemic area.

147. In the Draft Strategy for Achieving "Officially Bovine Tuberculosis-Free" Status for England

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published on 4th July 2013, we recognise that it will take time for strengthened measures to take full effect and reverse the epidemic. The initial targets proposed up to 2025 are as follows:

- Between 2018 and 2025 the progressive attainment of OTF status for individual counties (or groups of counties) within the current low risk area (Cumbria, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Humberside, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Greater London, Surrey, Kent, West Sussex and Isle of Wight);
- By 2025, achievement of OTF status for all counties in the current Low Risk Area;
- By 2019, maintenance of herd prevalence below 2% overall in the Edge Area (as defined in 2013);
- By 2025, reduction in herd prevalence below 1% overall in the Edge Area (as defined in 2013);
- By 2025, achieve OTF status for the lowest prevalence counties in the Edge Area (as defined in 2013).

148. Targets for individual counties within the high risk area will be set with the aim of achieving OTF status for the whole of England in 25 years (from 2013).

Indicators of success are:

- The achievement of OTF status for individual counties in England
- The reduction in the geographical coverage of the High Risk and Edge Areas in England
- In longer term, the achievement of OTF status for England

Wales

149. Agriculture is very important to the rural economy of Wales. Bovine TB is responsible for a significant range of financial and social impacts on farmers and the wider community and places a significant burden on public expenditure in Wales. These impacts are not sustainable. The new and enhanced measures within this plan reflect the priorities for this Government in the next 6 years in progressing towards eradication of bovine TB in Wales.

150. Since 2010 all cattle herds in Wales have been subject to annual TB surveillance testing, with cattle herds in one endemic area, the Intensive Action Area (IAA) being tested every six months. This comprehensive testing strategy will continue for the foreseeable future and has yielded an important longitudinal dataset, which will be interrogated and used to make evidence based decisions to arrest and reverse the TB epidemic.

151. Data collected so far demonstrates that bovine TB is not distributed uniformly across Wales. The North West of Wales has a lower disease incidence than the South West and areas to the East bordering the annual testing areas in England. Exploring the distinctions and different factors affecting the incidence levels between these areas and other areas known as clusters will be a key feature of future Welsh Government policy. The appointment of a TB Epidemiologist in 2013 is a crucial element of our plan to analyse data from the cluster areas to inform and support future area based surveillance and eradication measures.

152. The enhanced control measures introduced will take time to arrest and reverse the epidemic. They have already identified more infection and in the short term are likely to continue to do so within parts of the country. Cattle controls will continue to be central to our eradication programme. However, we recognise that within the areas of higher TB incidence there is a need to mitigate the impact that any reservoir of infection in wildlife has on the disease in cattle.

153. The data outlined in section 7 provides targets for Wales and aspired benefits in the disease situation over the 6 year lifetime of this Plan. The targets give a direction of travel in terms of disease

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incidence and prevalence and set out our aspirations for reducing disease over 6 years; these figures are not forecasts. The estimates have been derived by making a number of assumptions about the future of the disease in Wales. The targets are based on current herd numbers and currently available data to mid-2013 as well as assumptions that an annual testing regime will continue. Once a full year disease picture for 2013 is available, targets will be reviewed. The targets do not reflect potential prevalence and incidence changes resulting from meteorological difference (i.e. wet vs. dry summers) or the impact the environment has on TB epidemiology.

154. The targets have been set with the aspiration to eradicate bovine TB over around a 25 year period. Therefore an incidence rate reduction target of 0.3 percentage points per year has been set to achieve eradication from the current position in Wales. The remaining targets for herd prevalence, animals slaughtered, etc have been set based on the target incidence rate and data up to mid-2013.

155. The Welsh Government recognises that TB eradication is a long term objective and the measures contained within this Plan are all designed to get ahead of the disease, stop it spreading, clearing up infection quickly and keeping herds and wider areas (such as north Wales) free of disease. It is anticipated that these measures will lead to a gradual reduction in TB incidence and prevalence and will eventually lead to the eradication of bovine TB in Wales. Achieving sustained reductions in disease in the first instance is an important milestone towards TB eradication. It is anticipated that the measures contained within this Plan will lead to these sustained reductions in incidence and prevalence.

156. There is no one measure that will lead to TB eradication in Wales. Some key measures which we believe will play an important part in the process in the run up to disease eradication include:

- Annual TB testing of all cattle herds in Wales. This is a particularly important aspect of the TB Eradication Programme and we envisage will be critical in getting ahead of the disease and, in the medium and long term to seeing the reductions mentioned above.
- Compulsory Pre-Movement TB testing and a tightening up of the exemptions. It is anticipated that we will continue to find disease before it has chance to spread.
- Badger vaccination .The benefits of badger vaccination are expected to be seen within the lifetime of this Plan and the impact of any wildlife interventions will continue to be closely monitored. Continuous improvements are being made to remove disease quickly and efficiently from farms and to support farmers in achieving OTF status. Key initiatives to support this include:
- Work to resolve long term and persistent TB breakdowns.
- Cymorth TB; designed to clear up infection quickly and to support herds in achieving and maintaining Officially TB Free Status.
- The TB Epidemiologist and the work within the cluster areas will identify any trends in TB epidemiology and will inform policy changes to suit the specific conditions in the clusters.
- Appropriate enforcement of the requirements will also contribute to realising our targets. Promoting good practice through compensation is another key aspect of the Programme.

157. The Welsh Government continues to consider the potential role of other species in the transmission of bovine TB and to deal with these sources of disease as necessary.

158. The Welsh Government is committed to revisiting the targets on an annual basis and will revise based on up to date, relevant information.

Northern Ireland

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159. The main benefits of the TB programme are indicated below. The overall benefit to the NI farming and processing sectors is that the TB programme has been successful in reducing TB in cattle and in supporting trade in live cattle and products. The export trade in cattle, beef, milk and by-products, worth £1,552.4m for 2011, is dependent on the effective implementation of the programme.

This figure is made up as follows:

- Live cattle exports - £23.8m (including to GB)
- Animal by-products - £21.5m (including to GB) cannot separate cattle data from other animals
- Beef and sheep meat - £802.7m (including to GB) cannot separate data
- Milk and milk products - £699.9m (including to GB)

160. The vast majority of herds in NI are able to participate fully in export trade because of the programme. In the absence of an effective programme, access to export markets would not be possible. Maintenance of a programme continues to be essential to provide the guarantees necessary to enable NI cattle and their products to access EU and third country markets.

161. Trade in live animals is governed by Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended). Bovine animals for export to another MS must originate from an OTF herd and have been submitted to a pre-movement test for TB.

162. Trade in milk is governed by Council Directive 2004/41/EC and by Regulation (EC) No. 2004/853 which establish that milk originating from herds that do not have OTF status must be heat-treated and that milk from animals showing a positive reaction must not be used for human consumption.

163. Trade in animal products for human consumption is governed by Directive 2004/41/EC and Regulation (EC) No.s 2004/853 and 2004/854. Meat from animals with generalized TB must not be declared fit for human consumption. In cases where lesions are confined to the lymph nodes or only one organ or only one part of the carcass, only the affected part need be declared unfit for human consumption. Maintaining access to third country markets depends on NI continuing to comply with the relevant requirements of the OIE and such conditions as may be imposed bilaterally by our trading partners.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

no

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2012**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
England	Bovines	53 563	53 563	63 457	6 916	3 931	2	0,029	118,472	10,899	6,195	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	12 720	22 209	1 933	1 121	2	0,103	174,599	8,704	5,048	X

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Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 776	25 776	23 918	2 073	1 695	17	0,82	92,792	8,667	7,087	X
Total		92 059	92 059	109 584	10 922	6 747	21	0,192	119,037	9,967	6,157	
									Add a new row			

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2011**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
England	Bovines	54 295	54 295	54 118	6 364	3 763	1	0,016	99,674	11,759	6,953	X
Wales	Bovines	12 821	12 821	19 113	1 766	1 043	4	0,227	149,076	9,24	5,457	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 677	25 677	23 917	1 655	1 386	7	0,423	93,146	6,92	5,795	X
Total		92 793	92 793	97 148	9 785	6 192	12	0,123	104,693	10,072	6,374	
									Add a new row			

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2010**

										Indicators		
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Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
England	Bovines	56 867	56 867	52 957	6 119	3 634	1	0,016	93,124	11,555	6,862	X
Wales	Bovines	13 034	13 034	17 937	1 773	1 039	3	0,169	137,617	9,885	5,792	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 933	25 933	23 595	1 484	1 150	16	1,078	90,984	6,289	4,874	X
Total		95 834	95 834	94 489	9 376	5 823	20	0,213	98,597	9,923	6,163	
									Add a new row			

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2009**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators		
										% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
England	Bovines	57 495	57 495	50 140	6 193	3 362	1	0,016	87,208	12,351	6,705	X
Wales	Bovines	13 249	13 249	18 424	2 116	1 186	4	0,189	139,06	11,485	6,437	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	26 287	26 287	24 023	1 608	1 293	12	0,746	91,387	6,694	5,382	X
Total		97 031	97 031	92 587	9 917	5 841	17	0,171	95,42	10,711	6,309	
									Add a new row			

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6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2008**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators		
										% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
England	Bovines	58 465	58 465	47 419	5 970	3 765	1	0,017	81,107	12,59	7,94	X
Wales	Bovines	13 667	13 667	14 646	1 894	1 198	4	0,211	107,163	12,932	8,18	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	26 780	26 780	23 922	1 598	1 273	10	0,626	89,328	6,68	5,321	X
Total		98 912	98 912	85 987	9 462	6 236	15	0,159	86,933	11,004	7,252	
									Add a new row			

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2012**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
England	Bovines	5 295 893	5 295 893	5 850 210	5 850 210	27 740	27 740	28 284	110,467	0,47	X

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Wales	Bovines	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 948 441	19 482 441	8 900	8 900	9 287	112,557	0,46	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 625 446	1 568 191	1 643 511	1 643 511	10 896	10 896	12 290	104,803	0,66	X
Total		8 652 409	8 595 154	9 442 162	26 976 162	47 536	47 536	49 861	109,85	0,5	
									ADD A NEW ROW		

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2011**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
England	Bovines	5 267 474	5 267 474	5 493 311	5 493 311	25 879	25 879	26 480	104,287	0,47	X
Wales	Bovines	1 101 673	1 101 673	1 862 103	1 862 103	7 460	7 460	8 068	169,025	0,4	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 590 452	1 565 646	1 607 358	1 607 358	8 136	8 136	8 620	102,664	0,51	X
Total		7 959 599	7 934 793	8 962 772	8 962 772	41 475	41 475	43 168	112,96	0,46	
									ADD A NEW ROW		

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6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2010**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators			
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence		
England	Bovines	5 649 802	5 649 802	5 367 432	5 367 432	23 895	23 895	24 601	95,002	0,45	X	
Wales	Bovines	1 165 041	1 165 041	1 848 225	1 848 225	7 237	7 237	7 619	158,64	0,39	X	
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 604 356	1 583 229	1 582 878	1 582 878	6 404	6 404	7 144	99,978	0,4	X	
Total		8 419 199	8 398 072	8 798 535	8 798 535	37 536	37 536	39 364	104,77	0,43		
								ADD A NEW ROW				

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2009**

							Slaughtering	Indicators	
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Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
England	Bovines	5 465 000	5 465 000	4 829 190	4 829 190	25 539	25 539	26 669	88,366	0,53	X
Wales	Bovines	1 117 000	1 117 000	1 793 641	1 793 641	10 872	10 872	11 671	160,577	0,61	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 612 813	1 599 025	1 601 500	1 601 500	8 198	8 198	8 905	100,155	0,51	X
Total		8 194 813	8 181 025	8 224 331	8 224 331	44 609	44 609	47 245	100,53	0,54	
ADD A NEW ROW											

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2 008**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
England	Bovines	5 429 987	5 429 987	4 540 731	4 540 731	26 392	26 392	27 816	83,623	0,58	X
Wales	Bovines	1 140 060	1 140 060	1 380 278	1 380 278	10 149	10 149	11 401	121,071	0,74	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 622 541	1 647 300	1 592 213	1 592 213	8 390	8 390	9 001	96,656	0,53	X

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Total		8 192 588	8 217 347	7 513 222	7 513 222	44 931	44 931	48 218	91,43	0,6	
									ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
England	Bovine	serological test	In-vitro (IFN-gamma or BVD)	26 209	860	X
England	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Bacteriological culture	9 632	5 202	X
Wales	Bovine	serological test	In-vitro (Bovigam)	15 922	1 200	X
Wales	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Bacteriological culture	3 643	936	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	serological test	Gamma interferon assay	16 162	980	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Lowenstein - Jensen and	3 584	728	X

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Total				75 152		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
England	Bovine	serological test	In-vitro (IFN-gamma or Bg)	16 197	567	X
England	Bovine	microbiological or virological te	Bacteriological culture	9 606	4 955	X
Wales	Bovine	serological test	In-vitro (Bovigam)	7 413	627	X
Wales	Bovine	microbiological or virological te	Bacteriological culture	3 004	830	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	serological test	Gamma interferon assay	17 123	854	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	microbiological or virological te	Lowenstein - Jensen and	2 700	642	X
Total				56 043		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

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Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
England	Bovine	serological test	n-vitro (IFN-gamma or Bovigam)	16 269	509	X
England	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Bacteriological culture	8 632	4 398	X
Wales	Bovine	serological test	In-vitro (Bovigam)	7 757	548	X
Wales	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Bacteriological culture	2 515	842	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	serological test	Gamma interferon assay	13 520	661	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Lowenstein - Jensen and s	3 887	751	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	other test	VNTR	781	742	X
Total				53 361		
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
England	Bovine	serological test	n-vitro (IFN-gamma or Bovigam)	18 384	1 856	X
England	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Bacteriological culture	9 503	4 118	X
Wales	Bovine	serological test	In-vitro (Bovigam)	7 063	1 217	X
Wales	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Bacteriological culture	4 007	1 001	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	serological test	Gamma interferon assay	14 657	1 279	X

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Northern Ireland	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Lowenstein - Jensen and	6 234	992	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	other test	VNTR	922	977	X
Total				60 770		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
England	Bovine	serological test	n-vitro (IFN-gamma or Bov	14 913	2 714	X
England	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Bacteriological culture	13 951	4 850	X
Wales	Bovine	serological test	In-vitro (Bovigam)	4 086	1 142	X
Wales	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Bacteriological culture	5 076	1 103	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	serological test	Gamma interferon assay	13 956	805	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	Lowenstein - Jensen and	3 286	928	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	other test	VNTR	2 780	2 752	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	other test	Histology	3 132	2 635	X
Total				61 180		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2012

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
England	Bovines	3 931	27 740	X
Wales	Bovines	1 121	8 900	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 738	5 434	X
Total		6 790	42 074	
Add a new row				

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2011

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
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England	Bovines	3 754	25 809	X
Wales	Bovines	1 043	7 460	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 390	4 425	X
Total		6 187	37 694	
Add a new row				

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
England	Bovines	3 634	23 897	X
Wales	Bovines	1 039	7 237	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 229	3 393	X
Total		5 902	34 527	
Add a new row				

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
England	Bovines	3 350	24 500	X

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Wales	Bovines	1 186	10 872	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 346	3 972	X
Total		5 882	39 344	
		Add a new row		

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2008

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
England	Bovines	3 765	26 070	X
Wales	Bovines	1 198	10 149	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 866	3 936	X
Total		6 829	40 155	
		Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds : Not applicable Applicable...

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : **2012**

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
Region	Animal Species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Not Free or not officially free from disease				Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
						Last check positive		Last check negative		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals							
England - HRA	Bovines	24 792	0	2	0	2 486	0	0	0	362	0	0	0	21 942	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 722	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	7 642	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	21 071	0	1	0	37	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	21 015	0	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	1 731 070	0	0	568	77 299	0	0	331	45 046	737	100 299	11 084	1 508 426	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 776	1 568 191	0	0	521	85 854	904	103 186	1 739	145 706	0	0	22 612	1 233 455	X

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Status of herds and animals under the programme														
Total	92 081	3 299 261	3	0	3 710	163 153	904	103 186	2 482	190 752	737	100 299	84 295	2 741 881
Total	92 081	3 299 261	3	0	3 710	163 153	904	103 186	2 482	190 752	737	100 299	84 295	2 741 881
														Add a new row

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : 2011

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Not Free or not officially free from disease														
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	25 203	0	4	0	2 346	0	0	0	379	0	0	0	22 474	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 974	0	1	0	89	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	7 846	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	21 147	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	21 106	0	X
Wales	Bovines	12 821	1 101 673	0	0	496	42 620	0	0	254	21 826	1 341	115 228	10 730	921 999	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 677	1 565 646	0	0	509	88 022	838	89 656	1 573	133 706	0	0	22 757	1 254 262	X
Total		92 822	2 667 319	5	0	3 463	130 642	838	89 656	2 262	155 532	1 341	115 228	84 913	2 176 261	
														Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : 2010

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Not Free or not officially free from disease														
Region	Animal Species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	25 965	0	0	0	2 080	0	0	0	320	0	0	0	23 565	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	8 443	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	8 334	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	22 107	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	22 054	0	X
Wales	Bovines	13 034	1 165 041	0	0	505	45 139	0	0	207	18 503	769	68 737	11 553	1 032 662	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 933	1 583 229	0	0	245	59 274	741	90 811	1 872	148 740	0	0	23 075	1 284 404	X
Total		95 482	2 748 270	0	0	2 922	104 413	741	90 811	2 469	167 243	769	68 737	88 581	2 317 066	
										Add a new row						

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : 2009

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
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Status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Not Free or not officially free from disease								Free or officially free from disease status suspended						
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	26 660	0	1	0	2 030	0	0	0	291	0	0	0	24 338	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	8 353	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	8 254	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	22 364	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	22 324	0	X
Wales	Bovines	13 249	1 117 000	0	0	543	45 779	0	0	193	16 271	644	54 295	11 869	1 000 655	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	26 287	1 599 025	0	0	412	78 238	673	76 759	1 985	174 685	0	0	23 201	1 269 343	X
Total		96 913	2 716 025	1	0	3 065	124 017	673	76 759	2 528	190 956	644	54 295	89 986	2 269 998	
Total		96 913	2 716 025	1	0	3 065	124 017	673	76 759	2 528	190 956	644	54 295	89 986	2 269 998	
										Add a new row						

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : **2008**

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Not Free or not officially free from disease								Free or officially free from disease status suspended						
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	

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Status of herds and animals under the programme																
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	27 167	0	0	0	2 169	0	0	0	524	0	0	0	24 474	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	8 505	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	8 400	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	22 708	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	22 673	0	X
Wales	Bovines	13 667	1 140 060	0	0	642	53 554	0	0	273	22 773	1 167	97 348	11 585	966 386	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	26 780	1 647 300	0	0	344	60 193	771	86 570	2 087	167 387	0	0	23 578	1 333 150	X
Total		98 827	2 787 360	0	0	3 225	113 747	771	86 570	2 954	190 160	1 167	97 348	90 710	2 299 536	
Total		98 827	2 787 360	0	0	3 225	113 747	771	86 570	2 954	190 160	1 167	97 348	90 710	2 299 536	
										Add a new row						

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is Not applicable Applicable...

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is : Not applicable Applicable...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2012**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
England	badger	National survey 1994-1997	234 000	X
Wales	badger)National survey 1994-1997	42 000	X
Northern Ireland	badger	Scientific field survey and analysis 2007-2008	33 500	X
UK	Deer (Red)	National survey 2007 reported in UK Parliamentary Office of Science a	350 000	X

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UK	Deer (Fallow)	As above	200 000	X
UK	Deer (Sika)	As above	35 000	X
UK	Deer (Roe)	As above	800 000	X
UK	Deer (Muntjac)	As above	150 000	X
UK	Deer (Chinese water deer)	As above	10 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2011**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
England	badger	National survey 1994-1997	234 000	X
Wales	badger	National survey 1994-1997	42 000	X
Northern Ireland	badger	Scientific field survey and analysis 2007-2008	33 500	X
UK	Deer (total population see 2012 f	National survey 2007 reported in UK Parliamentary Office of Science a	1 545 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2010**

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Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
England	badger	National survey 1994-1997	234 000	X
Wales	badger	National survey 1994-1997	42 000	X
Northern Ireland	badger	Scientific field survey and analysis 2007-2008	33 500	X
UK	Deer (total population see 2012 f	National survey 2007 reported in UK Parliamentary Office of Science a	1 545 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2009**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
England	badger	National survey 1994-1997	234 000	X
Wales	badger	National survey 1994-1997	42 000	X
Northern Ireland	badger	Scientific field survey and analysis 2007-2008	33 500	X
UK	Deer (total population see 2012 f	National survey 2007 reported in UK Parliamentary Office of Science a	1 545 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

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6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2008**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
England	badger	National survey 1994-1997	234 000	X
Wales	badger	National survey 1994-1997	42 000	X
Northern Ireland	badger	Scientific field survey and analysis 2007-2008	33 500	X
UK	National survey 2007 reported in	National survey 2007 reported in UK Parliamentary Office of Science a	1 545 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year : **2012**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Northern Ireland	badger	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M ⁺	1 207	78	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Histology	68	12	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Post mortem	237	35	X
Northern Ireland	wild deer	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M ⁺	11	1	X
Northern Ireland	wild deer	other test	Histology	1	1	X

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Northern Ireland	wild deer	other test	Spoligotyping	1	1	X
Northern Ireland	otter	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M	23	0	X
Wales	badger	other test	PME and culture - badger found dead	26	6	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2011

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Northern Ireland	badger	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M	728	44	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Histology	41	11	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Post mortem	148	19	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2010

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Wales (West)	wild deer	other test	Wild deer surveillance project (2009-10)	4	1	X
Wales (North)	feral goats	other test	Feral goat surveillance project (2009-10)	20	0	X

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Northern Ireland	badger	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M ⁺	501	19	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Histology	17	0	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Spoligotyping	35	19	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Post mortem	101	10	X
Northern Ireland	wild deer	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M ⁺	2	0	X
Northern Ireland	otter	other test	VNTR	2	0	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2009

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Northern Ireland	badger	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M ⁺	530	13	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Histology	11	0	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Spoligotyping	13	11	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Post mortem	102	0	X
Northern Ireland	wild deer	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M ⁺	451	5	X
Northern Ireland	wild deer	other test	Histology	5	3	X
Northern Ireland	wild deer	other test	Spoligotyping	5	4	X

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			ADD A NEW ROW	
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6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2008

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Wales	badger	other test	Badger Found Dead survey (2005-06)	457	61	X
Wales	wild deer	other test	Wild ear TB surveillance project (2007-08)	128	4	X
Northern Ireland	badger	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M	540	31	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Histology	4	2	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Spoligotyping	31	31	X
Northern Ireland	badger	other test	Post mortem	100	14	X
Northern Ireland	otter	microbiological test	Lowenstein - Jenseculture media and Bactec M	4	2	X
Northern Ireland	otter	other test	VNTR	2	2	X
			ADD A NEW ROW			

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

2012

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
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England	100	998	1	998	X
Wales	288	1 424	1	1 424	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2011**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
England	100	625	1	625	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2010**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
England	100	186	1	186	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2009**

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Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2008**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
England - HRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	4 700 000	X
England - Edge	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	930 000	X
England - LRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	570 000	X
Wales	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 950 000	X
Northern Ireland	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	2 365 000	X
England - HRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	3 800	X
England - Edge	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	19 000	X

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England - LRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	15 200	X
Wales	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	16 400	X
Northern Ireland	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	20 000	X
England - HRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	11 250	X
England - Edge	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	1 000	X
England - LRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	250	X
Wales	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	4 000	X
Northern Ireland	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	3 800	X
Northern Ireland	Histopathology	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	2 535	X
Total					10 612 235	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
England - HRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	4 700 000	X
England - Edge	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	930 000	X

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England - LRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	570 000	X
Wales	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 950 000	X
Northern Ireland	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	2 186 734	X
England - HRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	3 800	X
England - Edge	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	19 000	X
England - LRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	15 200	X
Wales	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	16 400	X
Northern Ireland	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	20 000	X
England - HRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	11 250	X
England - Edge	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	1 000	X
England - LRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	250	X
Wales	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	4 000	X
Northern Ireland	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	3 514	X
Northern Ireland	Histopathology	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	2 344	X
Total					10 433 492	
Add a new row						

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2016**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
England - HRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	4 653 000	X
England - Edge	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	920 700	X
England - LRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	564 300	X
Wales	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 950 000	X
Northern Ireland	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	2 008 467	X
England - HRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	3 762	X
England - Edge	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	18 810	X
England - LRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	15 048	X
Wales	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	16 400	X
Northern Ireland	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	20 000	X
England - HRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	11 137	X
England - Edge	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	990	X
England - LRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	247	X

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Wales	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	4 000	X
Northern Ireland	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	3 227	X
Northern Ireland	Histopathology	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	2 153	X
Total					10 192 241	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2017**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
England - HRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	4 606 470	X
England - Edge	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	911 493	X
England - LRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	558 657	X
Wales	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 950 000	X
Northern Ireland	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 980 737	X
England - HRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	3 724	X
England - Edge	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	18 622	X
England - LRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	14 898	X

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Wales	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	16 400	X
Northern Ireland	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	20 000	X
England - HRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	11 026	X
England - Edge	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	980	X
England - LRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	245	X
Wales	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	4 000	X
Northern Ireland	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	3 183	X
Northern Ireland	Histopathology	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	2 123	X
Total					10 102 558	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 *Targets on diagnostic tests for year :* **2018**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
England- HRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	4 514 341	X
England - Edge	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	893 263	X
England - LRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	547 484	X

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Wales	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 950 000	X
Northern Ireland	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 941 122	X
England - HRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	3 650	X
England - Edge	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	18 249	X
England - LRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	14 600	X
Wales	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	16 400	X
Northern Ireland	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	20 000	X
England - HRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	10 806	X
England - Edge	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	960	X
England - LRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	240	X
Wales	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	4 000	X
Northern Ireland	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	3 119	X
Northern Ireland	Histopathology	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	2 081	X
Total					9 940 315	
Add a new row						

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2019**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
England - HRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	4 424 054	X
England - Edge	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	875 398	X
England - LRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	536 534	X
Wales	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 950 000	X
Northern Ireland	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 901 508	X
England - HRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	3 577	X
England - Edge	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	17 884	X
England - LRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	14 308	X
Wales	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	16 400	X
Northern Ireland	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	20 000	X
England - HRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	10 589	X
England - Edge	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	941	X
England - LRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	235	X

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Wales	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	4 000	X
Northern Ireland	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	3 055	X
Northern Ireland	Histopathology	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	2 038	X
Total					9 780 521	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2020**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
England - HRA	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	4 291 332	X
England - Edge	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	849 136	X
England - LRa	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	520 438	X
Wales	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 950 000	X
Northern Ireland	Tuberculin skin test	Bovines	skin test	surveillance	1 861 893	X
England - HRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	3 505	X
England - Edge	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	17 527	X
England - LRA	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	14 021	X

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Wales	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	16 400	X
Northern Ireland	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	blood	surveillance	20 000	X
England - HRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	10 272	X
England - Edge	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	913	X
England - LRA	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	228	X
Wales	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	4 000	X
Northern Ireland	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	2 992	X
Northern Ireland	Histopathology	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	1 996	X
Total					9 564 653	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

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7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2014**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	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	
England - HRA	Bovines	24 700	24 700	24 700	6 835	3 759	7	0,1	100	27,67	15,22	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 850	7 850	7 850	300	165	5	1,67	100	3,82	2,1	X
England - LRA	Bovines	21 000	21 000	6 300	65	36	3	4,62	30	1,03	0,57	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	12 720	12 720	1 779	887	3	0,17	100	13,99	6,97	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 263	25 263	24 000	1 697	1 386	15	0,88	95	7,07	5,78	X
Total		91 533	91 533	75 570	10 676	6 233	33	0	82,56	14,13	8,25	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2015**

									Target indicators			
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Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
England - HRA	Bovines	24 453	24 453	24 453	6 835	3 759	7	0,1	100	27,95	15,37	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 772	7 772	7 772	300	165	5	1,67	100	3,86	2,12	X
England - LRA	Bovines	20 790	20 790	6 237	59	32	3	5,08	30	0,95	0,51	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	12 720	12 720	1 682	849	3	0,18	100	13,22	6,67	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 010	25 010	23 760	1 553	1 269	15	0,97	95	6,54	5,34	X
Total		90 745	90 745	74 942	10 429	6 074	33	0	82,59	13,92	8,1	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2016**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	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	
England - HRA	Bovines	24 208	24 208	24 208	6 767	3 722	7	0,1	100	27,95	15,38	X

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England - Edge	Bovines	7 694	7 694	7 694	297	163	5	1,68	100	3,86	2,12	X
England - LRA	Bovines	20 582	20 582	6 175	47	26	3	6,38	30	0,76	0,42	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	12 720	12 720	1 601	810	3	0,19	100	12,59	6,37	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 760	24 760	23 522	1 412	1 154	15	1,06	95	6	4,91	X
Total		89 964	89 964	74 319	10 124	5 875	33	0	82,61	13,62	7,91	
										Add a new row		

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2017**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	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	
England - HRA	Bovines	23 966	23 966	23 966	6 699	3 684	7	0,1	100	27,95	15,37	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 617	7 617	7 617	294	162	5	1,7	100	3,86	2,13	X
England - LRA	Bovines	20 376	20 376	6 113	37	21	3	8,11	30	0,61	0,34	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	12 720	12 720	1 526	772	3	0,2	100	12	6,07	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 513	24 513	23 287	1 379	1 127	15	1,09	95	5,92	4,84	X

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Total	89 192	89 192	73 703	9 935	5 766	33	0	82,63	13,48	7,82	
								Add a new row			

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2018**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	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	
England - HRA	Bovines	23 727	23 727	23 727	6 565	3 611	7	0,11	100	27,67	15,22	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 541	7 541	7 541	288	158	5	1,74	100	3,82	2,1	X
England - LRA	Bovines	20 173	20 173	6 052	30	16	3	10	30	0,5	0,26	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	12 720	12 720	1 453	734	3	0,21	100	11,42	5,77	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 268	24 268	23 054	1 338	1 093	15	1,12	95	5,8	4,74	X
Total		88 429	88 429	73 094	9 674	5 612	33	0	82,66	13,24	7,68	
									Add a new row			

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7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2019**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	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	
England - HRA	Bovines	23 489	23 489	23 489	6 434	3 539	6	0,09	100	27,39	15,07	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 465	7 465	7 465	282	155	5	1,77	100	3,78	2,08	X
England - LRA	Bovines	19 971	19 971	5 991	24	13	3	12,5	30	0,4	0,22	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	12 720	12 720	1 379	696	3	0,22	100	10,84	5,47	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 025	24 025	22 824	1 298	1 060	15	1,16	95	5,69	4,64	X
Total		87 670	87 670	72 489	9 417	5 463	32	0	82,68	12,99	7,54	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2020**

									Target indicators			
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Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
England - HRA	Bovines	23 255	23 255	23 255	6 241	3 432	6	0,1	100	26,84	14,76	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 391	7 391	7 391	274	151	4	1,46	100	3,71	2,04	X
England - LRA	Bovines	19 771	19 771	5 931	23	13	3	13,04	30	0,39	0,22	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	12 720	12 720	1 307	658	3	0,23	100	10,28	5,17	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	23 785	23 785	22 595	1 258	1 028	15	1,19	95	5,57	4,55	X
Total		86 922	86 922	71 892	9 103	5 282	31	0	82,71	12,66	7,35	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2014**

									Slaughtering	Target indicators	
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Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
England - HRA	Bovine	2 650 000	2 650 000	4 700 000	4 700 000	28 500	28 500	29 070	177,36	0,61	X
England - Edge	Bovine	725 000	725 000	930 000	930 000	1 200	1 200	1 224	128,28	0,13	X
England - LRA	Bovine	1 935 000	1 935 000	570 000	570 000	300	300	306	29,46	0,05	X
Wales	Bovine	1 731 000	1 731 000	1 731 000	1 731 000	6 031	6 031	6 155	100	0,35	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	1 625 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	8 279	8 279	9 055	100	0,52	X
Total		8 666 000	8 625 000	9 515 000	9 515 000	44 310	44 310	45 810	110,32	0,47	
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2015**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	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	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
England - HRA	Bovine	2 650 000	2 650 000	4 700 000	4 700 000	28 500	28 500	29 070	177,36	0,61	X
England - Edge	Bovine	725 000	725 000	930 000	930 000	1 200	1 200	1 224	128,28	0,13	X

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England - LRA	Bovine	1 935 000	1 935 000	570 000	570 000	300	300	306	29,46	0,05	X
Wales	Bovine	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	5 701	5 701	5 818	100	0,33	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	1 625 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	7 655	7 655	8 372	100	0,48	X
Total		8 666 070	8 625 070	9 515 070	9 515 070	43 356	43 356	44 790	110,32	0,46	
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2016**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	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	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
England - HRA	Bovine	2 650 000	2 650 000	4 653 000	4 653 000	28 215	28 215	28 779	175,58	0,61	X
England - Edge	Bovine	725 000	725 000	920 070	920 070	1 188	1 188	1 212	126,91	0,13	X
England - LRA	Bovine	1 935 000	1 935 000	564 300	564 300	297	297	303	29,16	0,05	X
Wales	Bovine	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	5 429	5 429	5 540	100	0,31	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	1 625 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	7 031	7 031	7 690	100	0,44	X
Total		8 666 070	8 625 070	9 452 440	9 452 440	42 160	42 160	43 524	109,59	0,45	
Add a new row											

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2017**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	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	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)		
England - HRA	Bovine	2 650 000	2 650 000	4 606 470	4 606 470	27 933	27 933	28 492	173,83	0,61	X	
England - Edge	Bovine	725 000	725 000	911 493	911 493	1 176	1 176	1 200	125,72	0,13	X	
England - LRA	Bovine	1 935 000	1 935 000	558 657	558 657	294	294	300	28,87	0,05	X	
Wales	Bovine	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	5 174	5 174	5 280	100	0,3	X	
Northern Ireland	Bovine	1 625 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	6 934	6 934	7 583	100	0,44	X	
Total		8 666 070	8 625 070	9 391 690	9 391 690	41 511	41 511	42 855	108,89	0,44		
								Add a new row				

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2018**

							Slaughtering	Target indicators	
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Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
England - HRA	Bovine	2 650 000	2 650 000	4 514 341	4 514 341	27 374	27 374	27 922	170,35	0,61	X
England - Edge	Bovine	725 000	725 000	893 263	893 263	1 153	1 153	1 176	123,21	0,13	X
England - LRA	Bovine	1 935 000	1 935 000	547 484	547 484	288	288	294	28,29	0,05	X
Wales	Bovine	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	4 925	4 925	5 026	100	0,28	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	1 625 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	6 795	6 795	7 432	100	0,43	X
Total		8 666 070	8 625 070	9 270 158	9 270 158	40 535	40 535	41 850	107,48	0,44	
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : 2019

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	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	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
England - HRA	Bovine	2 650 000	2 650 000	4 424 054	4 424 054	26 827	26 827	27 363	166,95	0,61	X
England - Edge	Bovine	725 000	725 000	875 398	875 398	1 130	1 130	1 152	120,74	0,13	X

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England - LRA	Bovine	1 935 000	1 935 000	536 534	536 534	282	282	288	27,73	0,05	X
Wales	Bovine	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	4 677	4 677	4 773	100	0,27	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	1 625 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	6 656	6 656	7 280	100	0,42	X
Total		8 666 070	8 625 070	9 151 056	9 151 056	39 572	39 572	40 856	106,1	0,43	
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2020**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	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	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
England - HRA	Bovine	2 650 000	2 650 000	4 291 332	4 291 332	26 022	26 022	26 542	161,94	0,61	X
England - Edge	Bovine	725 000	725 000	849 136	849 136	1 096	1 096	1 118	117,12	0,13	X
England - LRA	Bovine	1 935 000	1 935 000	520 438	520 438	274	274	279	26,9	0,05	X
Wales	Bovine	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	1 731 070	4 430	4 430	4 520	100	0,26	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	1 625 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	1 584 000	6 518	6 518	7 128	100	0,41	X
Total		8 666 070	8 625 070	8 975 976	8 975 976	38 340	38 340	39 587	104,07	0,43	
Add a new row											

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7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable Applicable...

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : **2014**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme														
		Expected not free or not free from disease														
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	24 700	2 650 000	0	0	2 550	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	21 750	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 850	725 000	0	0	110	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	7 700	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	21 000	1 935 000	0	0	40	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20 940	0	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	1 731 000	0	0	526	71 623	526	71 651	307	41 738	0	0	11 290	1 536 466	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 263	1 625 000	0	0	425	70 020	737	84 156	1 418	118 834	0	0	22 683	1 351 990	X

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Total	91 533	8 666 000	0	0	3 651	141 643	1 263	155 807	2 185	160 572	0	0	84 363	2 888 456	
													Add a new row		

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : **2015**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Expected not free or not free from disease		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	24 453	2 650 000	0	0	2 550	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	21 503	0			X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 772	725 000	0	0	110	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	7 622	0			X
England - LRA	Bovines	20 790	1 935 000	0	0	40	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20 730	0			X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	1 731 070	0	0	500	68 001	489	66 548	291	39 627	0	0	11 392	1 550 324			X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 010	1 625 000	0	0	393	64 742	682	77 812	1 311	109 877	0	0	22 624	1 372 569			X
Total		90 745	8 666 070	0	0	3 593	132 743	1 171	144 360	2 062	149 504	0	0	83 871	2 922 893			
														Add a new row				

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7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : **2016**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme														
		Expected not free or not free from disease														
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	24 208	2 650 000	0	0	2 525	0	0	0	396	0	0	0	21 288	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 694	725 000	0	0	109	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	7 545	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	20 582	1 935 000	0	0	40	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20 523	0	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	1 731 070	0	0	476	64 821	456	62 003	278	37 774	0	0	11 483	1 562 668	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 760	1 625 000	0	0	361	59 464	626	71 469	1 204	100 919	0	0	22 569	1 393 147	X
Total		89 964	8 666 070	0	0	3 511	124 285	1 082	133 472	1 938	138 693	0	0	83 408	2 955 815	
														Add a new row		

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : **2017**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme														
		Expected not free or not free from disease														

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Region	Animal species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	23 966	2 650 000	0	0	2 499	0	0	0	392	0	0	0	21 075	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 617	725 000	0	0	108	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	7 470	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	20 376	1 935 000	0	0	39	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20 317	0	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	1 731 070	0	0	454	61 776	425	57 806	265	36 000	0	0	11 566	1 574 069	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 513	1 625 000	0	0	356	58 643	617	70 482	1 188	99 526	0	0	22 352	1 396 348	X
Total		89 192	8 666 070	0	0	3 456	120 419	1 042	128 288	1 904	135 526	0	0	82 780	2 970 417	
												Add a new row				

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : **2018**

Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme																
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	23 727	2 650 000	0	0	2 449	0	0	0	384	0	0	0	20 893	0	X

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England - Edge	Bovines	7 451	725 000	0	0	106	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	7 397	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	20 173	1 935 000	0	0	38	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	20 115	0	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	1 731 070	0	0	432	58 771	396	53 874	252	34 249	0	0	11 645	1 584 747	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 268	1 625 000	0	0	349	57 471	605	69 073	1 164	97 535	0	0	22 150	1 400 921	X
Total		88 339	8 666 070	0	0	3 374	116 242	1 001	122 947	1 857	131 784	0	0	82 200	2 985 668	
														Add a new row		

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : **2019**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme														
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	23 489	2 650 000	0	0	2 400	0	0	0	377	0	0	0	20 713	0	X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 465	725 000	0	0	104	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	7 324	0	X
England - LRA	Bovines	19 971	1 935 000	0	0	38	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19 914	0	X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	1 731 070	0	0	410	55 779	369	50 168	239	32 505	0	0	11 719	1 594 814	X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 025	1 625 000	0	0	342	56 298	539	67 663	1 140	95 545	0	0	21 950	1 405 494	X

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Total	87 670	8 666 070	0	0	3 294	112 077	908	117 831	1 813	128 050	0	0	81 620	3 000 308	
													Add a new row		

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : **2020**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Expected not free or not free from disease		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
England - HRA	Bovines	23 255	2 650 000	0	0	2 328	0	0	0	365	0	0	0	20 561	0			X
England - Edge	Bovines	7 391	725 000	0	0	100	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	7 254	0			X
England - LRA	Bovines	19 771	1 935 000	0	0	37	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	19 716	0			X
Wales	Bovines	12 720	1 731 070	0	0	388	52 790	343	46 660	226	30 763	0	0	11 789	1 604 341			X
Northern Ireland	Bovines	23 785	1 625 000	0	0	335	55 125	580	66 253	1 117	93 554	0	0	21 753	14 100 670			X
Total		86 922	8 666 070	0	0	3 188	107 915	923	112 913	1 763	124 317	0	0	81 073	15 705 011			
														Add a new row				

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7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is Not applicable Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is Not applicable Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2014**

Region	Square km	Targets on 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	
England	100	1 000	1	1 000	X
Wales	288	1 700	1	1 700	X

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Northern Ireland	100	270	1	270	X
Total		2 970		2 970	
			Add a new row		

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2015**

Region	Square km	Targets on 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	
England	100	1 000	1	1 000	X
Wales	288	1 700	1	1 700	X
Northern Ireland	100	270	1	270	X
Total		2 970		2 970	
			Add a new row		

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7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2016**

Region	Square km	Targets on 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	
England	100	1 000	1	1 000	X
Wales	288	1 700	1	1 700	X
Northern Ireland	100	270	1	270	X
Total		2 970		2 970	
Add a new row					

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2017**

Region	Square km	Targets on 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	

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England	100	1 000	1	1 000	X
Wales	288	1 700	1	1 700	X
Northern Ireland	100	375	1	375	X
Total		3 075		3 075	
			Add a new row		

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2018**

Region	Square km	Targets on 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	
England	100	1 000	1	1 000	X
Wales	288	1 700	1	1 700	X
Northern Ireland	100	375	1	375	X
Total		3 075		3 075	
			Add a new row		

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7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2019**

Region	Square km	Targets on 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	
England	100	1 000	1	1 000	X
Wales	288	1 700	1	1 700	X
Northern Ireland	100	375	1	375	X
Total		3 075		3 075	
Add a new row					

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2020**

Region	Square km	Targets on 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	

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England	100	1 000	1	1 000	X
Wales	288	1 700	1	1 700	X
Northern Ireland	100	375	1	375	X
Total		3 075		3 075	
			Add a new row		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - England	Individual animal sample/test	6 200 000	3.71	23 002 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	1 794 000	3.71	6 655 740	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	2 365 000	3.81	9 010 650	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - England	Individual animal sample/test	38 000	15.85	602 300	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	16 400	13.8	226 320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	20 000	20.96	419 200	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - England	Individual animal sample/test	12 500	100.9	1 261 250	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	4 000	130	520 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	3 800	91.44	347 472	yes	X

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

							Add a new row		
2. Vaccination or treatment									
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested			
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no			X
							Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction									
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested			
Compensation of animals - England	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	30 600	1429.33	43,737,498	yes			X
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	30 600	-387.68	-11,863,008	yes			X
Compensation of animals - Wales	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	6 155	1913.9	11,780,054.5	yes			X
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	9 000	-385.27	-3,467,430	yes			X
Compensation of animals - Northern Ireland	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	9 055	1632.71	14,784,189.05	yes			X
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	9 055	-315.9	-2,860,474.5	yes			X
							Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection									
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested			
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no			X
							Add a new row		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries - England	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	34	64061.77	2,178,100.18	no	X
Salaries - Wales	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	21	47557.32	998,703.72	no	X
Salaries - Northern Ireland	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	98	61545.39	6,031,448.22	no	X
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Tuberculin - England	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	6 200 000	0.19	1,178,000	yes	X
Tuberculin - Wales	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 950 000	0.19	370,500	yes	X
Tuberculin - Northern Ireland	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	2 365 000	0.19	449,350	yes	X
					Add a new row		
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X
					Add a new row		
Total					53 251 034,12		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2015

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - England	Individual animal sample/test	6 200 000	3.71	23 002 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	1 794 000	3.71	6 655 740	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	2 186 734	3.81	8 331 456,54	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - England	Individual animal sample/test	38 000	15.85	602 300	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	16 400	13.8	226 320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	20 000	20.96	419 200	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - England	Individual animal sample/test	12 500	100.9	1 261 250	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	4 000	130	520 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	3 514	91.44	321 320,16	yes	X

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

							Add a new row	
2. Vaccination or treatment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Compensation of animals - England	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	30 600	1429.33	43,737,498	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	30 600	-387.68	-11,863,008	yes	X	
Compensation of animals	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	5 818	1913.9	11,135,070.2	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	5 818	-385.27	-2,241,500.86	yes	X	
Compensation of animals	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	8 372	1632.71	13,669,048.12	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	8 372	-315.86	-2,644,379.92	yes	X	
							Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries - England	Numbers of staff contracted to the programme only	Numbers of staff	34	64061.77	2,178,100.18	no	X
Salaries - Wales	Numbers of staff contracted to the programme only	Numbers of staff	21	47557.32	998,703.72	no	X
Salaries - Northern Ireland	Numbers of staff contracted to the programme only	Numbers of staff	98	61545.39	6,031,448.22	no	X
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X
					Add a new row		
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Tuberculin - England	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	6 200 000	0.19	1,178,000	yes	X
Tuberculin - Wales	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 794 000	0.19	340,860	yes	X
Tuberculin - Northern Ireland	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	2 186 734	0.19	415,479.46	yes	X
					Add a new row		
Total					52 482 178,28		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2016**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - England	Individual animal sample/test	6 138 000	3.71	22 771 980	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	1 794 000	3.71	6 655 740	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	2 008 467	3.81	7 652 259,27	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - England	Individual animal sample/test	37 620	15.85	596 277	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	16 400	13.8	226 320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	20 000	20.96	419 200	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - England	Individual animal sample/test	12 500	100.9	1 261 250	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	4 000	130	520 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	3 227	91.44	295 076,88	yes	X

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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							Add a new row	
2. Vaccination or treatment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Compensation of animals	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	30 294	1429.33	43,300,123.02	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	30 294	-387.68	-11,744,377.92	yes	X	
Compensation of animals	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	5 540	1913.9	10,603,006	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	5 540	-385.27	-2,134,395.8	yes	X	
Compensation of animals	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 690	1632.71	12,555,539.9	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 690	-315.86	-2,428,963.4	yes	X	
							Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries - England	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	34	64061.77	2,178,100.18	no	X
Salaries - Wales	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	21	47557.32	998,703.72	no	X
Salaries - Northern Ireland	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	98	61545.39	6,031,448.22	no	X
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Tuberculin - England	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	6 138 000	0.19	1,166,220	yes	X
Tuberculin - Wales	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 794 000	0.19	340,860	yes	X
Tuberculin - Northern Ireland	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	2 008 467	0.19	381,608.73	yes	X
					Add a new row		
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X
					Add a new row		
Total					51 495 044		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2017

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

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2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - England	Individual animal sample/test	6 076 620	3.71	22 544 260,2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	1 794 000	3.71	6 655 740	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	1 980 737	3.81	7 546 607,97	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - England	Individual animal sample/test	37 244	15.85	590 317,4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	16 400	13.8	226 320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	20 000	20.96	419 200	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - England	Individual animal sample/test	12 251	100.9	1 236 125,9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	4 000	130	520 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	3 183	91.44	291 053,52	yes	X

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							Add a new row	
2. Vaccination or treatment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Compensation of animals - England	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	29 991	1429.33	42,867,036.03	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	29 991	-387.68	-11,626,910.88	yes	X	
Compensation of animals - Wales	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	5 280	1913.9	10,105,392	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	5 280	-385.27	-2,034,225.6	yes	X	
Compensation of animals - Northern Ireland	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 583	1632.71	12,380,839.93	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 583	-315.86	-2,395,166.38	yes	X	
							Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries - England	Numbers of staff contracted to the programme only	Numbers of staff	34	64061.77	2,178,100.18	no	X
Salaries - Wales	Numbers of staff contracted to the programme only	Numbers of staff	21	47557.32	998,703.72	no	X
Salaries - Northern Ireland	Numbers of staff contracted to the programme only	Numbers of staff	98	61545.39	6,031,448.22	no	X
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Tuberculin - England	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	6 076 620	0.19	1,154,557.8	yes	X
Tuberculin - Wales	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 794 000	0.19	340,860	yes	X
Tuberculin - Northern Ireland	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 980 737	0.19	376,340.03	yes	X
					Add a new row		
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	yes	X
					Add a new row		
Total					51 109 634,94		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2018

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - England	Individual animal sample/test	5 955 088	3.71	22 093 376,48	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	1 794 000	3.71	6 655 740	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	1 941 122	3.81	7 395 674,82	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - England	Individual animal sample/test	36 499	15.85	578 509,15	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	16 400	13.8	226 320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	20 000	20.96	419 200	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - England	Individual animal sample/test	12 006	100.9	1 211 405,4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	4 000	130	520 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	3 119	91.44	285 201,36	yes	X

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

							Add a new row		
2. Vaccination or treatment									
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested			
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no			X
							Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction									
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested			
Compensation of animals - England	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	29 391	1429.33	42,009,438.03	yes			X
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	29 391	-387.68	-11,394,302.88	yes			X
Compensation of animals - Wales	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	5 026	1913.9	9,619,261.4	yes			X
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	5 026	-385.27	-1,936,367.02	yes			X
Compensation of animals - Northern Ireland	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 432	1632.71	12,134,300.72	yes			X
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 432	-315.86	-2,347,471.52	yes			X
							Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection									
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested			
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no			X
							Add a new row		

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5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries - England	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	34	64061.77	2,178,100.18	no	X
Salaries - Wales	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	21	47557.32	998,703.72	no	X
Salaries - Northern Ireland	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	98	61545.39	6,031,448.22	no	X
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Tuberculin - England	Tuberculin used for administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	5 955 088	0.19	1,131,466.72	yes	X
Tuberculin - Wales	Tuberculin used for administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 794 000	0.19	340,860	yes	X
Tuberculin - Northern Ireland	Tuberculin used for administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 941 122	0.19	368,813.18	yes	X
					Add a new row		
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X
					Add a new row		
Total					50 434 819,23		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2019

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - England	Individual animal sample/test	5 835 986	3.71	21 651 508,06	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	1 794 000	3.71	6 655 740	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	1 901 508	3.81	7 244 745,48	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - England	Individual animal sample/test	35 769	15.85	566 938,65	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	16 400	13.8	226 320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	20 000	20.96	419 200	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - England	Individual animal sample/test	11 766	100.9	1 187 189,4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	4 000	130	520 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	3 055	91.44	279 349,2	yes	X

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							Add a new row	
2. Vaccination or treatment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Compensation of animals - England	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	28 803	1429.33	41,168,991.99	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	28 803	-387.68	-11,166,347.04	yes	X	
Compensation of animals - Wales	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	4 773	1913.9	9,135,044.7	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	4 773	-385.27	-1,838,893.71	yes	X	
Compensation of animals - Northern Ireland	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 280	1632.71	11,886,128.8	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 280	-315.86	-2,299,460.8	yes	X	
							Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	

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5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries - England	Number of staff contracted for the programme only	Number of staff	38	64061.77	2,434,347.26	no	X
Salaries - Wales	Number of staff contracted for the programme only	Number of staff	21	47557.32	998,703.72	no	X
Salaries - Northern Ireland	Number of staff contracted for the programme only	Number of staff	98	61545.39	6,031,448.22	no	X
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Tuberculin - England	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	5 835 986	0.19	1,108,837.34	yes	X
Tuberculin - Wales	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 794 000	0.19	340,860	yes	X
Tuberculin - Northern Ireland	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 901 508	0.19	361,286.52	yes	X
					Add a new row		
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	yes	X
					Add a new row		
Total					50 026 473,85		

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version : 2.23

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2020

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

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3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - England	Individual animal sample/test	5 660 906	3.71	21 001 961,26	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	1 794 000	3.71	6 655 740	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	1 861 893	3.81	7 093 812,33	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - England	Individual animal sample/test	35 054	15.85	555 605,9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	16 400	13.8	226 320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	20 000	20.96	419 200	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - England	Individual animal sample/test	11 413	100.9	1 151 571,7	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Wales	Individual animal sample/test	4 000	130	520 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture - Northern Ireland	Individual animal sample/test	2 992	91.44	273 588,48	yes	X

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							Add a new row	
2. Vaccination or treatment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Compensation of animals - England	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	27 939	1429.33	39,934,050.87	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	27 939	-38768	-1,083,139,152	yes	X	
Compensation of animals - Wales	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	4 520	1913.9	8,650,828	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	4 520	-385.27	-1,741,420.4	yes	X	
Compensation of animals - Northern Ireland	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 128	1632.71	11,637,956.88	yes	X	
Salvage receipts	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	7 128	-315.86	-2,251,450.08	yes	X	
							Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X	
							Add a new row	

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5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries - England	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	27 939	64061.77	1,789,821,792.03	no	X
Salaries - Wales	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	4 520	47557.32	214,959,086.4	no	X
Salaries - Northern Ireland	Numbers of staff contracted for the programme only	Numbers of staff	7 128	61545.39	438,695,539.92	no	X
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Tuberculin - England	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	5 660 906	0.19	1,075,572.14	yes	X
Tuberculin - Wales	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 794 000	0.19	340,860	yes	X
Tuberculin - Northern Ireland	Tuberculin used for the administration of the TB skin tests	Number of doses	1 861 893	0.19	353,759.67	yes	X
					Add a new row		
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	no	X
					Add a new row		
Total					2 483 144 409,83		

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!