



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10830/2012

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

Survey programme for Bluetongue

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Netherlands

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version 2.1



PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community 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.

If encountering difficulties, please contact
SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have at least the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is : 8.1

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible. If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT:** Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

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

Annex 1.1

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: NEDERLAND

Disease: **Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas**

Species: **Bovines and sheep and goats**

This program is multi annual:

no

Request of Community co-financing for
year:

2012

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

Version 2.1

1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, 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, graphs or maps

(max. 32000 chars) :

In august 2006, the first cases of bluetongue virus serotype 8 (BTV 8) were found in the Netherlands. Until the end of 2007, a substantial number of cattle on Dutch farms had become infected. Since May 2008 farmers were given the possibility to vaccinate against BTV 8. Natural immunity in combination with vaccination on a large scale lead to an effective reduction of new outbreaks in 2008 (24 infected cattle holdings/27 infected sheep holdings). No cases of BTV 8 were confirmed in the Netherlands in 2009 and in 2010 (see Figure 1).

The target population for the passive surveillance is the entire cattle and sheep population in the Netherlands. The active surveillance monitoring focuses on the milk cattle population (see Table 1).

Main measures

In spring 2007, a cross sectional study indicated the evolution of the disease in the susceptible animal population. Later that same year, a sentinel monitoring programme was conducted. In the fall of 2008 and subsequently in the fall of 2009 (November/December), a virological survey was conducted to determine at least 20% prevalence.

In view of the promising monitoring results 2009 (no positives), the Netherlands confirmed these results in a study conducted in summer 2010 on 3308 non vaccinated heifers born in the vector free period 2008/2009, older than 9 months of age. None of these animals were tested positive. In addition another 1949 heifers were tested in the vector-free period 2010/2011.

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

reference 2.1

None of these animals were tested positive.

At the end of 2006 vector monitoring started with specialized traps in every compartment. In the subsequent year, vector monitoring continued with the weekly analysis of on average 21 traps. Since 2008, vector monitoring has been reduced to activities in fall and spring in order to determine the vector-free period.

Attachments:

Figure I: Description of the disease situation 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010

Table I: Target population

3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Dutch bluetongue virus surveillance and control programme is conform the requirements laid down in Council Directive 2000/75/EC, Commission regulations 1266/2007 and 789/2009.

Objectives

- Surveillance of the absence of bluetongue virus in Dutch livestock.
- Ensuring early detection of reoccurrence or new introduction of bluetongue virus.
- Determination of the seasonally vector free period.

Measures

Passive clinical monitoring:

Bluetongue is a notifiable disease in the Netherlands. Passive clinical monitoring is based on the reporting of clinical signs suggesting BTV by farmers and veterinary practitioners to the veterinary authorities. After reporting suspected cases of BTV, a veterinarian of the Food and Consumer Authority (VWA) and a veterinarian of the Animal Health Service visit the suspected animal for investigation and blood sampling. The blood is sent to the Central Veterinary Institute for serological (ELISA) and PCR-testing on a broad spectrum. In case of positives the serotype is defined. Special attention is given to whether animals are vaccinated against BTV 8.

Active monitoring with laboratory research:

In the fall of 2012 (September/December), a virological survey according to a risk-based approach will be held to determine 2% prevalence with 95% certainty.

- In all 21 compartments, on 10 cattle holdings 15 non vaccinated or previously infected animals will be sampled (at least 150 animals per compartment).
- This leads to a total of at least 3150 animals tested from at least 210 holdings.

Cattle that is most likely to be infected will be chosen for sampling (risk-based approach), in order to prevent false positive results due to interference with antibodies from natural infection in previous years.

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

version: 3.1

or from vaccination or maternal immunity.

All blood samples will be serologically tested by the Dutch Animal Health Service. Positive tested animals will be sampled again and re-tested at the Central Veterinary Institute of the Netherlands with additional bluetongue ELISA. In case of a positive results a virus neutralisation Tests (VNT) will follow.

The target population for the passive monitoring is the entire cattle and sheep population in the Netherlands. The active monitoring focuses on the dairy cattle population (please consult Table I).

Entomological surveillance

The entomological surveillance is intended to determine the seasonally vector free period.

Entomological surveillance is based on "vector catching". For this purpose aspiration traps equipped with ultraviolet light will be used (South African "Onderstepoort-model"). In 2011, 13 traps will be set out spread out over the Netherlands, to catch midges (Figure II). Starting one month before the expected start of the vector free period (15 November) to the start of the vector free period the traps will operate once per week and the midges are retrieved from each trap on the day following its operation. From the start of the vector free period to one month before the expected end of the vector free period (1 March) the traps will operate one night per month and the midges are retrieved from each trap on the day following its operation.

Midges collected in the insect traps will be sent to the Centre for Vector Monitoring of the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. Here, trained personnel will count and identify the collected species of *Culicoides* and if necessary, select pools of *Culicoides* to send it to the Dutch reference lab (CVI) for virus detection.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2012

First year :

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

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

Annex 1.1

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):

The central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating and the department responsible for implementing the programme: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, Department of Food, Animal Health and Welfare and Consumer Policy.

Operators Involved:

The Dutch Animal Health Service: Execution of the active surveillance programme

The Central Veterinary Institute: Re-Testing of positive results and suspected cases.

Food and Consumer Authority (VWA): Investigation of suspected cases and placing of vector traps.

The Dutch Centre for Vector Monitoring: Analysis of vectors.

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

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(max. 32000 chars):

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):

Geographical unit

- The epidemiological unit of concern for BT is neither the single animal nor the herd, but a geographical unit that has to be defined taking into account mainly environmental characteristics. The Netherlands can be regarded as one geographical unit with identical climatic and environmental conditions over the whole territory.
- For the purpose of the active bluetongue monitoring programme, compartments of approximately 45 by 45 km (apprx. 2.000 km²) are defined (see Figure III)

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 community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Bluetongue is a notifiable disease in the Netherlands. Passive clinical monitoring is based on notification of clinical signs suggesting BTV by farmers and veterinary practitioners to the veterinary authorities. The Food and Consumer Authority (VWA) and a veterinarian of the Animal Health Service visit the suspected herd for investigation and blood sampling. The blood is sent to the Central Veterinary Institute for serological (ELISA) and subsequent PCR-testing. All positive samples are tested for as well BTV 8 as BTV1. Special attention is given to whether the animals are vaccinated against BTV 8.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

The target population for the passive monitoring is the entire cattle, sheep and goat population in the Netherlands. The passive monitoring focuses on the milk cattle population (please consult Table I). Cattle is considered the preferred host of the virus.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

All holdings are registered with an unique UBN number. Individual animals are identified in the I&R system.

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

Article 2.17

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars):

n.a.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Rules of movement are implemented according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC and Commission Regulation 1266/2007.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

- In all 21 compartments, on 10 cattle holdings 15 animals will be sampled (at least 150 animals per compartment).
- This leads to a total of at least 3150 animals tested from at least 210 holdings.

Sampling will be conducted according to a risk-based approach, in order to prevent false positive results due to interference with antibodies from natural infection in previous years, or from vaccination or maternal immunity. Animal will be chosen under the following preconditions:

- Calves must be born in the vector free period.
- Calves must be older than 9 month to rule out maternal immunity.
- Selected farms have not vaccinated in the previous years.

All blood samples will be serologically (ELISA) tested by the Dutch Animal Health Service . Positive tested animals will be sampled again and re-tested at the Central Veterinary Institute of the Netherlands with additional bluetongue ELISA and in the following with Virus Neutralization (VNT).

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

n.a.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

(max. 32000 chars):

n.a.

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):

In case of a new outbreak of bluetongue virus measures will be implemented according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC and Commission Regulation 1266/2007.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

n.a.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars):

The execution of the programme will be under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. Activities are audited on a regular basis by the Food and Consumer Authority.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The absence of BTV 8 and other bluetongue types in the Netherlands is under careful surveillance.

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

Annex 3.1

Moreover, the seasonally vector free period is determined.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2006 - 2009 :

6.1 *Evolution of the disease*

Evolution of the disease :

Not applicable Applicable...

6.2 *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

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

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
The Netherlands	Bovine	serological test	Antibody-ELISA	5 501	0
	Total			5 501	X

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection Not applicable Applicable...

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6.4 *Data on the status of herds*

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

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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...*

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7. Targets

The targets 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 regions.

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year: **2012**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
The Netherlands	ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	4 000 X
The Netherlands	ELISA confirmation	Bovines	blood	surveillance	25 X
The Netherlands	Virus neutralisation tests	Bovines	serum	surveillance	25 X
The Netherlands	ELISA	Bovines, sheep, goats	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	300 X
The Netherlands	PCR	Bovines, sheep, goats	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	300 X
Total					4 650

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- 7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals
 - 7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds Not applicable Applicable...
 - 7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals Not applicable Applicable...
- 7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals
 - Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable Applicable...

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

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...*

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2012

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

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost of analysis	Elisa (serum antibody detection)	Individual animal sample/test	4 000	6.5	26000 yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (serum antibody detection)	Individual animal sample/test	25	11	275 yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus neutralisation test	Individual animal sample/test	25	68	1700 yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (serum antibody detection)	Individual animal sample/test	300	11	3300 yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR (animal samples)	Individual animal sample/test	300	35	10500 yes	X
Cost of analysis	Vector identification	Individual animal sample/test	150	200	30000 yes	X
Cost of sampling	Vector identification	Individual animal sample/test	150	200	30000 yes	X

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

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested

Table I: number of cattle in the Netherlands 2008/2009

Onderwerpen	Perioden	2008 1 december	2009 1 december
Rundvee, totaal	× 1 000	3996	3998
Melk- en fokvee	Melk- en fokvee, totaal	2770	2810
	Jongvee, < 1 jr, vrouwelijk	541	572
	Jongvee, < 1 jr, mannelijk	34	33
	Jongvee, 1-2 jr, vrouwelijk	500	532
	Jongvee, 1-2 jr, mannelijk	15	14
	Jongvee, >= 2 jr, vrouwelijk	84	87
	Melk- en kalfkoeien (>= 2 jr)	1542	1521
	Vlees- en weidekoeien (>= 2 jr)	45	41
	Stieren voor de fokkerij (>= 2 jr)	9	10
Vlees- en weidevee	Vlees- en weidevee, totaal	1227	1188
	Vleeskalveren		
	Vleeskalveren, totaal	912	886
	Vleeskalveren voor witvlees (< 1 jr)	636	619
	Vleeskalveren voor rosé-vlees (< 1 jr)	276	267
	Jongvee vleesprod., < 1 jr, vrouwelijk	43	41
	Jongvee vleesprod., < 1 jr, mannelijk	55	52
	Jongvee vleesprod., 1-2 jr, vrouwelijk	43	46
	Jongvee vleesprod., 1-2 jr, mannelijk	54	48
	Jongvee vleesprod., >= 2 jr, vrouwelijk	20	20
	Zoogkoeien (>= 2 jr)	88	85
	Stieren voor vleesproductie (>= 2 jr)	11	10