



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12879/2010

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

Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Czech Republic

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC



Bluetongue - Control and vaccination programme Czech Republic, 2011

I. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Czech Republic**
Disease: **Bluetongue serotype virus 8**
Request of co-finance for: **2011**

Reference of this document:

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Date sent to the Commission: 30. 4. 2010



2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease:

The eight outbreak of bluetongue, serotype 8 was confirmed in Germany (Saxony) on 14-th December 2007 and restricted zone of 150 km encroached on further part of the territory of the Czech Republic - Region Liberec, Central-Bohemian Region, Region Hradec Králové.

Due to new epidemiological situation, monitoring program for Bluetongue was established in November 2007.

In the period from 1-st October 2007 until 31-st December 2009 14 outbreaks of bluetongue were detected in the Czech Republic (see Map 1).

1-st outbreak

The first outbreak occurred in a cattle holding in the west part of the Czech Republic, in Starý Rybník, Skalná 351 34, district Cheb, region of Karlovy Vary, GPS position - N50°9'30", E12°21'17".

The outbreak was confirmed based on antibody ELISA test and by PCR on 26-th November 2007. State Veterinary Institute in Prague tested the samples and the National Reference Laboratory in State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava confirmed positive result. Only one of tested animals in the affected herd (young bull – 9 months of age) was confirmed as positive for bluetongue serotype 8 without showing clinical signs.

In accordance with Council Directive 2000/75/EC a restriction zone has been established and measures have been taken according to Commission Regulation (EC) 1266/2007. The 150 km restriction zone also has covered part of the territory of Germany.

2-nd outbreak

The second outbreak of bluetongue was confirmed on 19-th March 2008 in a cattle holding in the west part of the Czech Republic (holding AGRO-IGM s.r.o., reg. No CZ 41000151, farm Ůbočí u Dolního Žandova, 350 02 Dolní Žandov, GPS: N50°1'53.25", E12°33'55.22"), district Cheb, Region of Karlovy Vary, at 14 years old pregnant cow without showing clinical signs. The sample for testing has been taken in the framework of routine surveillance programme.

The outbreak was detected by ELISA test for antibodies against BTV by the State Veterinary Institute (SVI) in Prague and confirmed on 19-th March 2008 in the National Reference Laboratory (NRI) for bluetongue at the SVI Jihlava by RT-PCR (BTV) method.

In accordance with Council Directive 2000/75/EC a restriction zone has been established and measures have been taken according to Commission Regulation (EC) 1266/2007. Since second outbreak has been found 21.7 km southeast from the last outbreak, didn't get to move restricted zone.



3-rd outbreak

The third outbreak of bluetongue was confirmed on 22-nd August 2008 in the west part of the Czech Republic (cattle holding, Farm Hůrka, Ing. Jiří Vaček, Klest 19, 350 02 Cheb, reg. number CZ 41001084, GPS: N 50°7'14.454'', E12°15'5.808'', district Cheb, Region of Karlovy Vary) at 6 month old bull without showing clinical signs. The sample for testing at young bull has been taken in the framework of routine surveillance programme.

The sample was tested by ELISA for antibodies against BTV at the State Veterinary Institute in Prague and confirmed by RT-PCR (BTV) method on 22-nd August 2008 in the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for bluetongue at the SVI Jihlava.

4 –th outbreak

The fourth outbreak occurred in the cattle holding in the west part of the Czech Republic, in Střížov, district Plzeň - Jih, Plzeňský region, GPS position - N 49°34'57.917'', E12°13'21.48.999''. The affected bull showed clinical signs (fever, inflammation) and the virus was confirmed by SVI Jihlava on 25 – th September 2008.

The measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC and restricted zone was changed.

The 150 km restriction zone also covered part of the territory of Germany and Austria.

5- th outbreak

The fifth outbreak was confirmed on 20 – th October 2008 on farm Zámělič (district Domažlice, Plzeňský region, N49°30,44.616", E12°50,4.359"). The samples were taken before movement of fattening bulls. 6 animals were PCR positive.

The measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC, restriction zone also covered part of the territory of Germany and Austria.

The whole territory of the Czech Republic became restricted zone (since 7-th October 2008).

6 – th outbreak

On 24 – th October 2008 in the farm Rybník, district Domažlice, Plzeňský region (N49°30'40.195", E12°40'29.732") sixth outbreak of BT was confirmed in one cow, investigated before movement. The cow didn't show any clinical signs.

The measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC, restriction zone didn't change.

7 – th outbreak

The seventh outbreak of BT was confirmed 29 -th October 2008 in one bull before movement. The animal was without clinical signs. The outbreak occurred in district Domažlice, Plzeňský region (farm Poběžovice, N49°31'9,1'', E12°48'21,303'').

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.



8 – th outbreak

In the district Karlovy Vary, region of Karlovy Vary (farm Protivec, N50°5'55,927'', E13°12'50,253'') the eighth outbreak of BT occurred in one bull, before movement. The bull showed no clinical signs. The PCR positive result was confirmed on 31 – the October 2008.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

9 – th outbreak

By serological monitoring of sentinel animals one positive animals was found on 13 - th November 2008, on farm Ivančice, district Brno – venkov, Southmoravian region (N 49°6'49,29'', E 16°22'44,183''). The animal was without clinical signs and PCR negative.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

The 150 km restriction zone covered part of the territory of Austria, Slovak Republic, Poland and Hungary.

10 – th outbreak

By serological monitoring of sentinel animals one positive animal was found on 21 - st November 2008, on farm Horní Kamenice, district Kladno, Central Bohemian region (N 50°19'21.927", E 14°3'23.403"). The animal was without clinical signs and PCR negative.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

The 150 km restriction zone covered part of the territory of Poland.

11-th outbreak

By serological monitoring of sentinel animals one positive animal was found in holding CZ61021011 - Metánov, district Pelhřimov, region of Vysočina, GPS position N49°17'49", E15°10'36". The animal was without clinical signs and PCR negative. The outbreak was confirmed on 27 – th April 2009.

The restricted zone covered the part of the territory of Austria, Slovak Republic and Poland.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

12-th outbreak

By serological monitoring of sentinel animals one positive animal was found in holding CZ41002984 - Bočov, district Karlovy Vary, Karlovarsky Region, GPS position - N50°8'53", E13°2'20". The animal was without clinical signs and PCR negative. The outbreak was confirmed on 28 – th April 2009.

The restricted zone covered the part of the territory of Germany.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

13-th outbreak



By serological monitoring of sentinel animals one positive animal was found in a holding CZ32022076 - Nynice, district Plzeň - sever, Plzeňský Region, GPS position -- N49°50'33", E13°30'30". The animal was without clinical signs and PCR negative. The outbreak was confirmed on 19 – th September 2009.

The restricted zone covered the part of the territory of Germany and Austria.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

14-th outbreak

By serological monitoring of sentinel animals one positive animal was found in a holding CZ62080185 - VKK Násedlovice, district Hodonín, Southmoravian Region, GPS position – N49°0'32", E16°57'36". The animal was without clinical signs and PCR negative. The outbreak was confirmed on 25 – th September 2009.

The restricted zone covered the part of the territory of Austria, Slovak Republic, Poland and Hungary.

The measures were taken in accordance to Council Directive 2000/75/EC.

Epidemiological situation

The epidemiological situation in the Czech Republic - see map below (blue points – all outbreaks in the Czech Republic – non-active). All outbreaks (14) were lifted after the measures taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/EC were fulfilled.

Map.1 Occurrence of bluetongue outbreaks



Map 2 Restricted zone in the CR since 17/10/2008



The whole territory of the Czech Republic is considered to be restricted zone since 17/10/08.

Monitoring

1. Serological monitoring

a) The serological monitoring from 10-th October 2007 until 31-st August 2008 consisted of serological testing of susceptible animals:

- ✚ **in restricted zone** has had to be investigated 150 heads of bovine per month, the animals didn't need to be suspected on bluetongue and were from several type of categories and stabling (Table 1)
- ✚ **in non-restricted zone** has had to be investigated 600 heads of bovine per year from several type of categories and stabling (Table 2)
- ✚ **sheep and goats** - investigation before movement

Table 1 Monitoring in restricted zone (10/10/2007-31/8/2008)

| Bovines | | | | Sheep and goats | | | |
|------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|
| ELISA Ab | | PCR | | ELISA Ab | | PCR | |
| No samples | Pos | No samples | Pos | No samples | Pos | No samples | Pos |
| 25 677 | 42 | 34 | 8 | 336 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

**Table 2 Monitoring in non-restricted zone (10/10/2007-31/8/2008)**

| Bovines | | | | Sheep and goats | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------|-----|
| ELISA Ab | | PCR | | ELISA Ab | | PCR | |
| No samples | Pos | No samples | Pos | No samples | Pos | No samples | Pos |
| 10 397 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

b) The serological monitoring from 1-st September 2008 until 1 – st December 2008 consisted of serological testing of sentinel animals. The whole territory of the Czech Republic was divided into 33 grids.

✚ 50 sentinel animals (bovine) were sampled for 1 grid per month (see Table 3)

Table 3 Monitoring in restricted zone (sentinel animals 1/9/2008-1/12/2008)

| Number of samples | Number of positive samples |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 837 | 2 |

2 sentinel animals were found serological positive during the monitoring form September – December 2008. The results of PCR tests were negative. The outbreaks (9 - th and 10 - th) were reported and measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/ES.

c) The serological monitoring from 1-st March 2009 until 21 – st December 2009 consisted of serological testing of sentinel animals. The whole territory of the Czech Republic was divided into 33 grids.

✚ 50 sentinel animals (bovine) were sampled for 1 grid per month (see Table 4)

Table 4 Monitoring in restricted zone (sentinel animals 1/3/2009-21/12/2009)

| Number of samples | Number of positive samples |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 15 070 | 4 |

4 sentinel animals were found serological positive during the monitoring form March – December 2009. The results of PCR tests were negative. The outbreaks (11 – th and 14 – th) were reported and measures were taken according to Council Directive 2000/75/ES.

2. Entomological monitoring



On the whole territory of the Czech Republic has been placed 22 traps (33 traps since 1 - st September 2008) for catching the vectors, aimed at gathering information on the proven and potential vectors species in the Czech Republic, their distribution and seasonal profiles (see results below – Fig.1, Fig.2). The entomological monitoring was carried out until 1 - st December 2008, since the Czech Republic notify the vector free period on the whole territory of the Czech Republic.

Entomological monitoring in 2008

Fig. 1

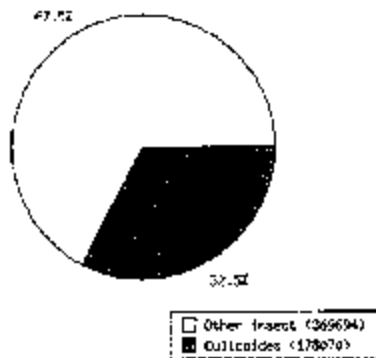
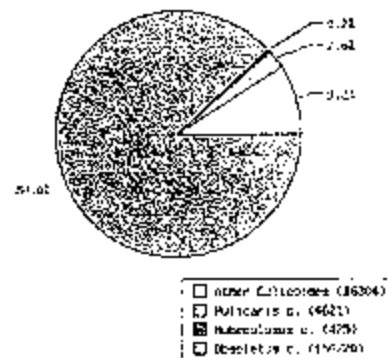


Fig. 2



In 2009 vector free period was finished on 14- th of April 2009 til 21 - st of December 2009 (star of new vector free period). On the whole territory of the Czech Republic has been placed 33 traps for catching the vectors, aimed at gathering information on the proven and potential vectors species in the Czech Republic, their distribution and seasonal profiles (see results below – Fig.3, Fig.4).

Entomological monitoring in 2009

Fig. 3

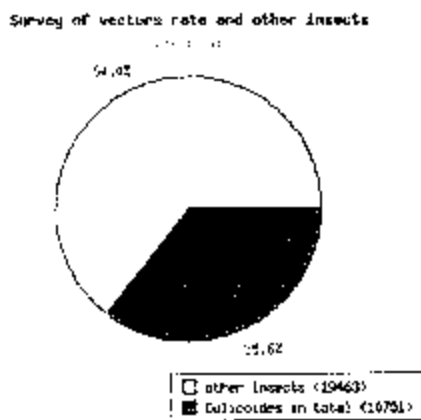
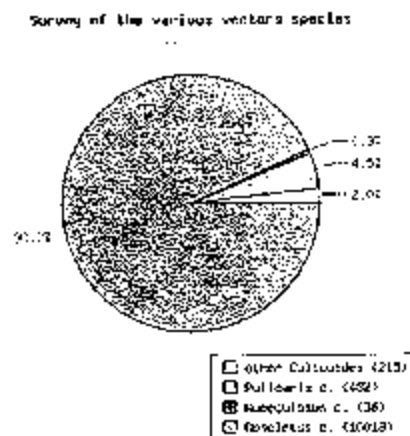


Fig. 4



3. Vaccination and vaccines used



The emergency vaccination against bluetongue in the Czech Republic has started on **20-th August 2008**.

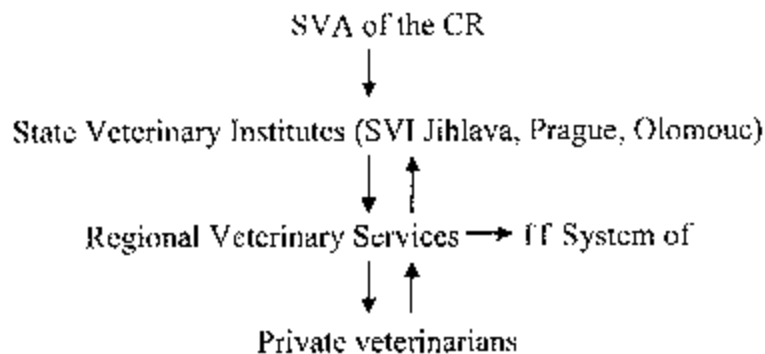
The vaccination has been introduced as compulsory for all bovine, ovine and caprine over 3 months of age.

The Czech Republic used inactivated vaccine against bluetongue virus serotype 8 from company Fort Dodge:

- ✦ **Zulvac 8 bovis** for all bovines
- ✦ **Zulvac 8 ovis** for sheep and goats

The vaccines were distributed to SVI's, from which were distributed to RVA. The private veterinarians (PV) were using vaccines for vaccinations of animals based on contract with RVS. PV, RVA and SVI recorded the delivered, used and returned vaccines and figures were sent back to SVA for evaluation of emergency vaccination. RVA controlled the process of vaccination (see scheme below).

Distribution of vaccines



The scheme of emergency vaccination has been supplemented according to directions of vaccine producer.

Totally 2 656 513 doses of Zulvac 8 Bovis were used by the vaccination of bovine and 435 267 doses of Zulvac 8 Ovis were used by vaccination of ovine and caprine.

In 2009, preventive vaccination started on 13- th of March 2009 under the same scenario as in 2008.



Totally 1 854 620 doses of Zulvac 8 Bovis were used by the vaccination of bovine and 281 883 doses of Zulvac 8 Ovis were used by vaccination of ovine and caprine.

3. Description of the submitted programme:

The programme for vaccination and surveillance involve all herds of animals' sensitive to infection by Bluetongue virus serotype 8 (bovines, sheep, goats and other farm ruminants).

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Czech Republic in accordance of emergency veterinary measures issued in 2008 and 2009 by SVA of the CR.

The main objective of the programme is vaccination to prevent spreading of Bluetongue disease in farm animals and monitor epidemiological and entomological situation for appropriate risk assessment.

Rules for monitoring and surveillance programme are set up in accordance with Annex 1 Regulation (EC) 1266/2007/EEC.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme:

Duration of the programme: **3 years**

First year: **2009**

Last year: **2011**

□ Control

- Testing
- Monitoring
- Vaccination
- Other measures (specify): Entomological monitoring

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

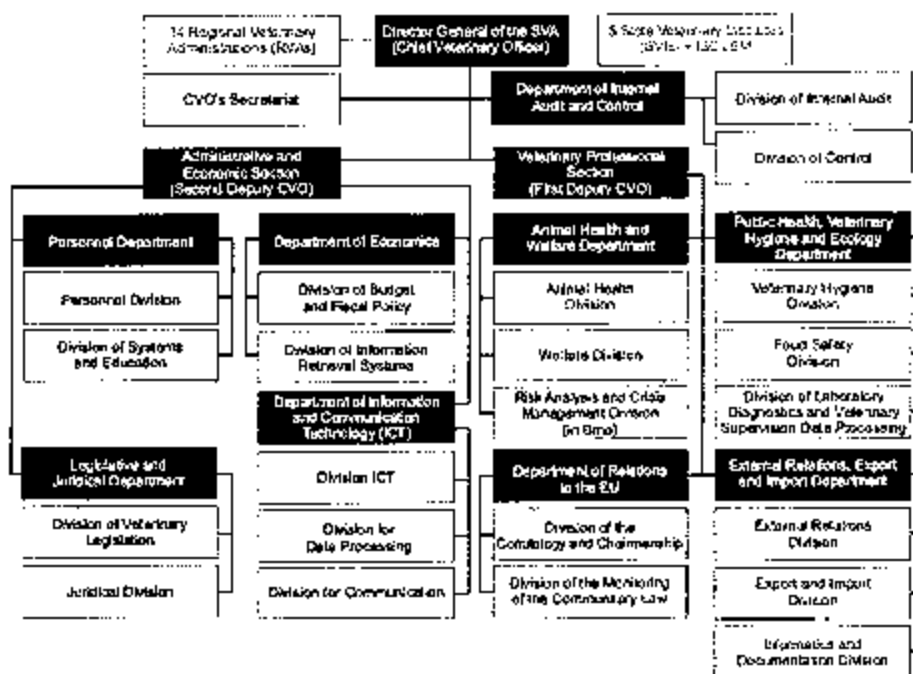
The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The ministry of Agriculture species obligatory preventive and diagnostic campaigns in accordance with the Veterinary Act, Article 44, Point 1d, based on the epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Prophylaxis" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act 166/1999), the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing of the vaccination plan in all territory of the Czech Republic and actions ordered by the "Methodology". Regional Veterinary Administrations (hereinafter referred to as the "RVAs")



execute the legal power as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the “Methodology”.

The competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic

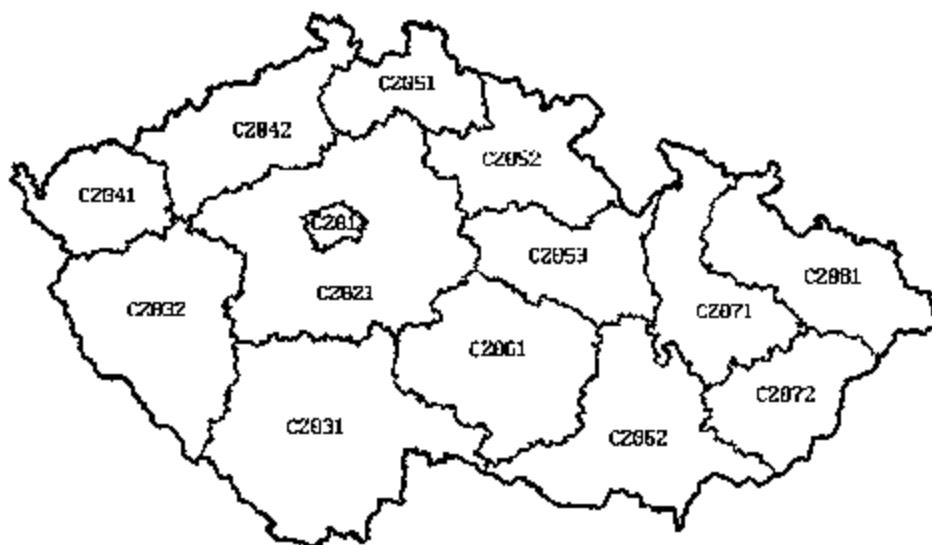


4.3. Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented:

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Czech Republic and will be modify during performing of the programme with respect to present epidemiological situation.

Regions in the Czech Republic NUTS 3

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE | CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE |
| CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION | CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE |
| CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION | CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA |
| CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN | CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION |
| CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY | CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC |
| CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM | CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN |
| CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREČ | CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION |



Regions are divided into districts.

Districts in the Czech Republic NUTS 4:



| Region | District | Area in km ² |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| South Bohemian | CB České Budějovice | 1626,00 |
| | CK Český Krumlov | 1616,00 |
| | JH Jindřichův Hradec | 1944,00 |



| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | PI Písek | 1162,00 |
| | PT Prachovice | 1337,00 |
| | ST Strakonice | 1030,00 |
| | TA Tábor | 1296,00 |
| Total | | 10011,00 |
| South Moravia | BK Blansko | 940,00 |
| | BM Brno - město | 181,00 |
| | BO Brno - venkov | 1143,00 |
| | BV Břeclav | 1189,00 |
| | HO Hodonín | 1087,00 |
| | VY Vyskov | 810,00 |
| | ZN Znojmo | 1636,00 |
| Total | | 6986,00 |
| Karlovy Vary | CH Cheb | 1686,00 |
| | KV Karlovy Vary | 1629,00 |
| | SO Sokolov | 752,00 |
| Total | | 4067,00 |
| Vysočina | HB Havlíčkův Brod | 1287,00 |
| | JL Jihlava | 1181,00 |
| | PE Pelhřimov | 1293,00 |
| | TR Třebíč | 1519,00 |
| | ZR Žďár nad Sázavou | 1672,00 |
| Total | | 6952,00 |
| Hradec Králové | HK Hradec Králové | 875,00 |
| | JC Jičín | 886,00 |
| | NA Náchod | 861,00 |
| | RK Rychnov nad Kněžnou | 997,00 |
| | TU Trutnov | 1137,00 |
| Total | | 4756,00 |
| Liberec | CL Česká Lípa | 1149,00 |
| | JN Jablonec nad Nisou | 402,00 |
| | LB Liberec | 1325,00 |
| | SM Semily | 700,00 |
| Total | | 3576,00 |
| Moravia - Silesian | BR Brno - město | 1745,00 |
| | FM Frýdek-Místek | 1298,00 |
| | KI Karviná | 347,00 |
| | NJ Nový Jičín | 935,00 |
| | OP Opava | 1172,00 |
| | OS Ostrava - město | 142,00 |
| Total | | 5639,00 |
| Olomouc | JE Jeseník | 0,00 |
| | OL Olomouc | 1449,00 |
| | PV Prostějov | 848,00 |
| | PR Přerov | 883,00 |
| | SU Šumperk | 1952,00 |
| Total | | 5132,00 |
| Parďubice | CR Chrudim | 1030,00 |
| | PU Pardubice | 890,00 |
| | SY Svitavy | 1335,00 |
| | UO Ústí nad Orlicí | 1265,00 |



| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Total | | 4520,00 |
| Pízeň | DO Domažlice | 1140,00 |
| | KT Klatovy | 1936,00 |
| | PJ Pízeň - jih | 1104,00 |
| | PM Pízeň - město | 187,00 |
| | PS Pízeň - sever | 1339,00 |
| | RO Rokycany | 575,00 |
| | TC Tachov | 1379,00 |
| Total | | 7660,00 |
| Prague | AB Prague Capital | 496,20 |
| Total | | 496,20 |
| Central Bohemian | BN Benešov | 1464,00 |
| | BE Beroun | 687,00 |
| | KL Kladno | 715,00 |
| | KO Kolín | 819,00 |
| | KH Kutná Hora | 943,00 |
| | ME Mělník | 712,00 |
| | MB Mladá Boleslav | 1069,00 |
| | NB Nymburk | 880,00 |
| | PY Praha - východ | 706,00 |
| | PZ Praha - západ | 580,00 |
| | PB Příbram | 1684,00 |
| | RA Rakovník | 930,00 |
| Total | | 11189,00 |
| Ústí nad Labem | DC Děčín | 909,00 |
| | CH Chomutov | 936,00 |
| | LT Litoměřice | 1032,00 |
| | LN Louny | 1118,00 |
| | MO Most | 467,00 |
| | TP Teplice | 469,00 |
| | UL Ústí nad Labem | 404,00 |
| Total | | 5335,00 |
| Zlín | KM Kroměříž | 799,00 |
| | UH Uherské Hradiště | 996,00 |
| | VS Vsetín | 1143,00 |
| | ZL Zlín | 1028,00 |
| Total | | 3966,00 |

4.4. Description of the measures of the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

Bluetongue is notifiable disease according to the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended. State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic ensure the immediate, compulsory notification to the European competent authority if circulation of the bluetongue virus is suspected or confirmed and also confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on action and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when request by the European Commission.



4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

The programme involves all herds of sensitive animals (bovines, sheep and goats) in all territory of the Czech Republic.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No. 154/2000, "Breeding Act" and Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act. All animals on the farm are identified by self-registering ear-marks with a numbers of animal and holding.

The Data on performed vaccination of animals shall be recorded in farmer's stable register. The Data on performed vaccination of bovine animals shall be recorded in accompanying documents of bovine animals.

Sentinel animals shall be identified by an additional ear-mark issued by the SVA CR.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds:

The animals on the farm are identified by self-registering ear-marks with a numbers of animal and holding.

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

In relation to Bluetongue, the movement of animals is according to EU legislation mainly Regulation (EC) 1266/2007/EC.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

Requirements for bluetongue monitoring to be implemented in restricted zones

Bluetongue monitoring programme in restricted zones shall be aimed at providing information on the dynamics of bluetongue in a zone already subjected to restrictions.

Region is defined as the geographical unit of reference. There are 14 regions in the whole territory of the Czech Republic.

1.1. Virological monitoring of susceptible animals:

Virological monitoring of susceptible animals consists of an active annual programme of testing bovine, ovine and caprine animals aimed at assessing the circulation of bluetongue virus within the restricted zones. The number of animals per geographical unit is representative and sufficient in order to detect an incidence of seroconversion of 20 % with a 95 % confidence in each geographical unit. Susceptible animals are tested every month in regions with occurrence of BT cases (5) in years 2007-2009 and in each quarter year in the rest during the period of activity of the vector in SVI to monitor virus circulation in the territory of the CR.



1.2. Entomological monitoring

Entomological monitoring consists of an active programme of vector catching by means of permanently sited traps intended to determine the population dynamics and overwintering features of the *Culicoides* species in the sampled site in order to determine the seasonally vector-free period in the bluetongue seasonally-free zone. In the CR 33 traps in 33 grids, overall territory of the CR will be used. The aspiration traps equipped with ultraviolet light is used in accordance with pre-established protocols. The traps are operated throughout the night and operate at a rate of at least one night per week during outside of vector free period. An adequate proportion of the midges collected in the insect traps are sent to a specialised laboratory capable of counting and identifying *Culicoides* species on a routine basis by SVI Jihlava and external entomologists to monitor the presence of all *Culicoides* and *Cullicoides* species in the territory of the CR.

The following State Veterinary Institutes (SVI) shall carry out laboratory testing:

- SVI Jihlava – National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for bluetongue
- SVI Prague
- SVI Olomouc

Concerning laboratory methods and testing NRL collaborate with CRI, and testing in SVIs Prague and Olomouc are under NRL supervision.

Tests to be used: Virological test - RT- PCR

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Only inactivated vaccine against bluetongue virus serotype 8 will be used. Vaccination scheme will be supplemented according to directions of vaccine producer.

Vaccination will be carry out in animals older than 3 months and suppose vaccination and revaccination in bovine animals and small ruminants. Vaccination is obligatory for all keepers with bovine, ovine and caprine animals over 3 months of age. Costs of vaccine and its application are covered by the state.

Generally, the vaccination scheme will be according to producer recommendation in insert package.

4.4.8. Measures in case of a positive result:

All measures taken in case of positive results will be in compliance to EU legislation, mainly to **Council Directive 2000/75/EC** laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue and to **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007** on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.



4.4.9. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

The farmers will be compensated by Ministry of Agriculture for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with § 67 of the Act No. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act).

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

The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

5. Benefits of the programme:

- ✦ Prevention of Bluetongue infection spreading in the Czech Republic
- ✦ Reduction of economical losses caused by the disease
- ✦ Reduction of economical losses caused by restriction of trade
- ✦ Receiving of new knowledge's about epidemiology and aetiology of the disease



Annex I Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

| Region(b) | Total number of herds | Total number of herds under the programme | Number of herds checked (vaccinated) | Number of positive herds | Number of new positive herds | Number of herds depopulated | % positive herds depopulated | Indicators | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | % herds coverage | % positive herds | % new positive herds |
| | | | | | | | | Period herd prevalence | Herd incidence | |
| Capital city Prague | 21 | 21 | Not available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Central Bohemia | 2 259 | 2 259 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| South Bohemia | 3 098 | 3 098 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Píseň | 1 971 | 1 971 | | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Karlovy Vary | 402 | 402 | | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Ústí nad Labem | 834 | 834 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Liberec | 1 012 | 1 012 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Hradec Králové | 1 670 | 1 670 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Pardubice | 1 930 | 1 930 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Vysočina | 2 721 | 2 721 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| South Moravia | 828 | 828 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Olomouc | 1 151 | 1 151 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Zlín | 1 332 | 1 332 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Moravii - Silesian | 2 063 | 2 063 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | 21 292 | 21 292 | | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |



Bluetongue – Vaccination and control programme – Czech Republic 2011

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region(s) | Total number of herds | Total number of herds under the programme | Number of herds checked (vaccinated) | Number of positive herds | Number of new positive herds | Number of herds depopulated | % positive herds depopulated | Indicators | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | % herds coverage | % positive herds | % new positive herds |
| | | | | | | | | Period herd prevalence | Herd incidence | |
| Capital city Prague | 57 | 57 | Not available | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Central Bohemia | 1 778 | 1 778 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| South Bohemia | 1 296 | 1 296 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Pilsen | 1 136 | 1 136 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Karlovy Vary | 355 | 355 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Ústí nad Labem | 706 | 706 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Liberec | 1 058 | 1 058 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Hradec Králové | 1 001 | 1 001 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Pardubice | 1 069 | 1 069 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Vysočina | 900 | 900 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| South Moravia | 1 620 | 1 620 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Olomouc | 1 054 | 1 054 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Zlín | 791 | 791 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Moravia - Silesian | 822 | 822 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | 13 653 | 13 653 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |



Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

| Region(s) | 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 | % new positive herds |
| | | | | | | | | Period herd prevalence | Herd incidence | |
| Capital city Prague | 17 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,88 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Central Bohemia | 2 160 | 2 160 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,55 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| South Bohemia | 2 902 | 2 902 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,62 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Plzeň | 1 866 | 1 866 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2,04 | 0,06 | 0,06 |
| Karlovy Vary | 390 | 390 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4,87 | 0,31 | 0,31 |
| Čstá and Labeo | 765 | 765 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,92 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Liberec | 950 | 950 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,89 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Hradec Králové | 1 518 | 1 518 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,65 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Pardubice | 1 724 | 1 724 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,51 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Vysočina | 2 491 | 2 491 | 57 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1,49 | 0,04 | 0,04 |
| South Moravia | 749 | 749 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4,01 | 0,16 | 0,16 |
| Olomouc | 1 024 | 1 024 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,25 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Zlín | 1 171 | 1 171 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,79 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Moravia - Silesian | 1 873 | 1 873 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,17 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Total | 19 600 | 19 600 | 392 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2,00 | 0,02 | 0,02 |

*Sentinel animals



Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region(b) | 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 | % new positive herds |
| | | | | | | | | Period herd prevalence | Herd incidence | |
| Capital city Prague | 74 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Central Bohemia | 2 011 | 2 011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| South Bohemia | 1 735 | 1 735 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Pilsen | 1 316 | 1 316 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Karlovy Vary | 428 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Ústí nad Labem | 816 | 816 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Liberec | 1 000 | 1 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Hradec Králové | 1 249 | 1 249 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Pardubice | 1 173 | 1 173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Vysočina | 1 163 | 1 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| South Moravia | 904 | 904 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Olomouc | 920 | 920 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Zlín | 1 101 | 1 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Moravia - Silesian | 1 272 | 1 272 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |
| Total | 15 162 | 15 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00% | 0,00% | 0,00% |



Annex II Data on surveillance and laboratory tests (just paid by state)

Year: 2008

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

| Region | Serological tests | | Microbiological or virological tests | | Other tests | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
| Czech Republic | 41 911 | 44 | 35 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Year: 2008

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region | Serological tests | | Microbiological or virological tests | | Other tests | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
| Czech Republic | 334 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



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Year: 2009

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

| Region | Serological tests | | Microbiological or virological tests | | Other tests | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
| Czech Republic | 16 918 | 44 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Year: 2009

Disease: Bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region | Serological tests | | Microbiological or virological tests | | Other tests | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Annex III Data on infection

Year: 2008

Disease: bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

| Region(s) | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Capital city Prague | 0 | 0 |
| Central Bohemia | 1 | 1 |
| South Bohemia | 0 | 0 |
| Píseň | 4 | 9 |
| Karlovy Vary | 4 | 10 |
| Ústí nad Labem | 0 | 0 |
| Liberec | 0 | 0 |
| Hradec Králové | 0 | 0 |
| Pardubice | 0 | 0 |
| Vysočina | 0 | 0 |
| South Moravia | 1 | 1 |
| Olomouc | 0 | 0 |
| Zlín | 0 | 0 |
| Moravia - Silesian | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 10 | 10 |

Year: 2008

Disease: bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region(s) | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Capital city Prague | 0 | 0 |
| Central Bohemia | 0 | 0 |
| South Bohemia | 0 | 0 |
| Píseň | 0 | 0 |
| Karlovy Vary | 0 | 0 |
| Ústí nad Labem | 0 | 0 |
| Liberec | 0 | 0 |
| Hradec Králové | 0 | 0 |
| Pardubice | 0 | 0 |
| Vysočina | 0 | 0 |
| South Moravia | 0 | 0 |
| Olomouc | 0 | 0 |
| Zlín | 0 | 0 |
| Moravia - Silesian | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 |



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Year: 2009

Disease: bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

| Region(s) | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Capital city Prague | 0 | 0 |
| Central Bohemia | 0 | 0 |
| South Bohemia | 0 | 0 |
| Píseň | 1 | 1 |
| Karlovy Vary | 1 | 1 |
| Ústí nad Labem | 0 | 0 |
| Liberec | 0 | 0 |
| Hradec Králové | 0 | 0 |
| Pardubice | 0 | 0 |
| Vysočina | 1 | 1 |
| South Moravia | 1 | 1 |
| Olomouc | 0 | 0 |
| Zlín | 0 | 0 |
| Moravia - Silesian | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 4 |

Year: 2009

Disease: bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region(s) | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Capital city Prague | 0 | 0 |
| Central Bohemia | 0 | 0 |
| South Bohemia | 0 | 0 |
| Plzeň | 0 | 0 |
| Karlovy Vary | 0 | 0 |
| Ústí nad Labem | 0 | 0 |
| Liberec | 0 | 0 |
| Hradec Králové | 0 | 0 |
| Pardubice | 0 | 0 |
| Vysočina | 0 | 0 |
| South Moravia | 0 | 0 |
| Olomouc | 0 | 0 |
| Zlín | 0 | 0 |
| Moravia - Silesian | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 |



Bluetongue – Vaccination and control programme – Czech Republic 2011

Annex IV Data on vaccination programme

Year: 2008

Disease: bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

| Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Information on vaccination programme | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Number of herds in vaccination programme | Number of herds vaccinated | Number of animals vaccinated | Number of doses administered | Number of adults vaccinated | Number of young animals vaccinated |
| Capital city/Prague | 21 | 775 | 21 | 19 | 655 | 1 307 | | |
| Central Bohemia | 2 259 | 152 453 | 2 259 | 1 964 | 146 208 | 288 083 | | |
| South Bohemia | 3 098 | 200 086 | 3 098 | 2 783 | 200 086 | 397 267 | | |
| Pilsen | 1 971 | 169 189 | 1 971 | 1 745 | 155 128 | 307 727 | | |
| Karlovy Vary | 402 | 44 275 | 402 | 322 | 36 458 | 72 361 | | |
| Ústí nad Labem | 834 | 16 550 | 834 | 638 | 39 183 | 76 915 | | |
| Liberec | 1 012 | 47 874 | 1 012 | 896 | 45 271 | 90 174 | | |
| Hradec Králové | 1 670 | 109 904 | 1 670 | 1 519 | 106 235 | 210 866 | | |
| Pardubice | 1 930 | 125 116 | 1 930 | 1 493 | 113 354 | 225 749 | | |
| Vysočina | 2 721 | 213 290 | 2 721 | 2 546 | 205 093 | 402 599 | | |
| South Moravia | 828 | 70 958 | 828 | 656 | 67 842 | 133 051 | | |
| Olomouc | 1 151 | 92 795 | 1 151 | 971 | 89 816 | 178 192 | | |
| Zlín | 1 332 | 61 585 | 1 332 | 1 080 | 57 408 | 114 451 | | |
| Moravia - Silesian | 2 063 | 87 582 | 2 063 | 1 664 | 79 453 | 157 771 | | |
| Total | 21 292 | 1 443 640 | 21 292 | 18 296 | 1 342 190 | 2 656 513 | | |



Bluetongue – Vaccination and control programme – Czech Republic 2011

Year: 2008

Disease: bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Information on vaccination programme | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Number of herds in vaccination programme | Number of herds vaccinated | Number of animals vaccinated | Number of doses administered | Number of adults vaccinated | Number of young animals vaccinated |
| Capital city Prague | 57 | 500 | 57 | 57 | 500 | 995 | | |
| Central Bohemia | 1 778 | 24 243 | 1 778 | 1 778 | 25 243 | 50 344 | | |
| South Bohemia | 1 296 | 26 011 | 1 296 | 1 296 | 26 011 | 51 302 | | |
| Plzeň | 1 136 | 23 213 | 1 136 | 1 136 | 23 213 | 46 027 | | |
| Karlovy Vary | 355 | 11 456 | 355 | 355 | 11 456 | 22 835 | | |
| Ústí nad Labem | 706 | 13 336 | 706 | 706 | 13 336 | 26 305 | | |
| Liberec | 1 058 | 17 114 | 1 058 | 1 058 | 17 114 | 33 533 | | |
| Hradec Králové | 1 001 | 16 969 | 1 001 | 1 001 | 16 969 | 32 964 | | |
| Pardubice | 1 069 | 15 759 | 1 069 | 1 069 | 15 759 | 31 050 | | |
| Vysočina | 900 | 25 727 | 900 | 900 | 12 727 | 24 577 | | |
| South Moravia | 1 620 | 31 378 | 1 620 | 1 620 | 11 378 | 22 384 | | |
| Olomouc | 1 064 | 10 352 | 1 064 | 1 064 | 10 352 | 20 448 | | |
| Zlín | 791 | 21 146 | 791 | 791 | 21 146 | 41 016 | | |
| Moravia - Silesian | 822 | 16 078 | 822 | 822 | 16 078 | 31 497 | | |
| Total | 13 653 | 221 282 | 13 653 | 13 653 | 221 282 | 435 267 | | |



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Year: 2009

Disease: bluetongue

Animal species: bovine

| Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Information on vaccination programme | | | | | Number of young animals vaccinated |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Number of herds in vaccination programme | Number of herds vaccinated | Number of animals vaccinated | Number of doses administered | Number of adults vaccinated | |
| Capital city Prague | 17 | 633 | 17 | 17 | 742 | 1 025 | | |
| Central Bohemia | 2 160 | 150 222 | 2 160 | 2 160 | 148 342 | 191 357 | | |
| South Bohemia | 2 902 | 211 717 | 2 902 | 2 902 | 229 594 | 296 544 | | |
| Píseň | 1 866 | 159 547 | 1 866 | 1 866 | 173 234 | 218 375 | | |
| Karlovy Vary | 390 | 37 122 | 390 | 390 | 39 011 | 51 433 | | |
| Ústí nad Labem | 765 | 40 968 | 765 | 765 | 44 581 | 56 005 | | |
| Liberec | 950 | 47 304 | 950 | 950 | 51 192 | 62 633 | | |
| Hradec Králové | 1 518 | 103 167 | 1 518 | 1 518 | 111 753 | 137 499 | | |
| Pardubice | 1 724 | 117 529 | 1 724 | 1 724 | 121 427 | 152 091 | | |
| Vysočina | 2 491 | 209 128 | 2 491 | 2 491 | 220 808 | 276 673 | | |
| South Moravia | 749 | 65 603 | 749 | 749 | 68 791 | 90 250 | | |
| Olomouc | 1 024 | 87 913 | 1 024 | 1 024 | 99 513 | 124 930 | | |
| Zlín | 1 171 | 59 056 | 1 171 | 1 171 | 62 060 | 79 388 | | |
| Moravia - Silesian | 1 573 | 84 439 | 1 573 | 1 573 | 91 605 | 116 619 | | |
| Total | 19 600 | 1 374 328 | 19 600 | 19 600 | 1 462 063 | 1 854 620 | | |



Bluetongue – Vaccination and control programme ... Czech Republic 2011

Year: 2009

Disease: bluetongue

Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Information on vaccination programme | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Number of herds in vaccination programme | Number of herds vaccinated | Number of animals vaccinated | Number of doses administered | Number of adults vaccinated | Number of young animals vaccinated |
| Capital city Prague | 74 | 468 | 74 | 66 | 546 | 709 | | |
| Central Bohemia* | 2 011 | 26 570 | 2 011 | 1 688 | 25 619 | 32 497 | | |
| South Bohemia | 1 735 | 29 955 | 1 735 | 1 476 | 27 393 | 33 312 | | |
| Písek | 1 316 | 22 508 | 1 316 | 1 168 | 23 403 | 28 585 | | |
| Karlovy Vary | 428 | 12 917 | 428 | 308 | 11 507 | 15 660 | | |
| Ústí nad Labem | 816 | 15 729 | 816 | 748 | 13 762 | 16 372 | | |
| Liberec | 1 000 | 17 056 | 1 000 | 965 | 18 056 | 21 715 | | |
| Hradec Králové | 1 249 | 17 465 | 1 249 | 998 | 17 262 | 21 458 | | |
| Pardubice | 1 173 | 16 030 | 1 173 | 968 | 15 687 | 19 923 | | |
| Vysočina | 1 163 | 14 658 | 1 163 | 979 | 13 250 | 16 713 | | |
| South Moravia | 904 | 10 407 | 904 | 717 | 10 397 | 13 416 | | |
| Olomouc | 920 | 10 045 | 920 | 1 012 | 10 260 | 12 569 | | |
| Zlín | 1 103 | 21 384 | 1 101 | 784 | 22 703 | 29 809 | | |
| Moravia - Silesian | 1 272 | 17 653 | 1 272 | 760 | 15 294 | 19 145 | | |
| Total | 15 162 | 232 845 | 15 162 | 12 637 | 225 139 | 281 883 | | |



Annex V

Targets

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

Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease (a): Bluetongue, virus serotype 8

Animal species: bovine, ovine

| Region | Type of the test | Target population | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests |
|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| CR | RT-PCR test | Cattle, sheep | Blood | Monitoring, confirmation | 1 900 |
| CR | Entomological monitoring | Insects - Culicoides | Animal | Monitoring | 1 200 |



Targets on vaccination or treatment (one table for each year of implementation)

| Targets on vaccination | | Disease: BTV - 8 | | Animal species: bovine | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Region | Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of herds expected to be vaccinated | Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered | Number of adults expected to be vaccinated | Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated |
| Zlín | 1 171 | 59 036 | 1 171 | 1 171 | 59 036 | 79 388 |
| Moravia - Silesian | 1 873 | 84 439 | 1 873 | 1 873 | 84 439 | 116 649 |
| Total | 3 044 | 143 475 | 3 044 | 3 044 | 143 475 | 1 854 620 |
| Capital city Prague | 17 | 633 | 17 | 17 | 633 | 1 025 |
| Central Bohemia | 2 160 | 150 222 | 2 160 | 2 160 | 150 222 | 191 157 |
| South Bohemia | 2 902 | 211 717 | 2 902 | 2 902 | 211 717 | 296 544 |
| Píseň | 1 866 | 159 547 | 1 866 | 1 866 | 159 547 | 218 373 |
| Karlovy Vary | 390 | 37 122 | 390 | 390 | 37 122 | 51 433 |
| Ústí nad Labem | 765 | 40 968 | 765 | 765 | 40 968 | 56 005 |
| Liberec | 950 | 47 304 | 950 | 950 | 47 304 | 62 633 |
| Brádec Králové | 1 518 | 103 167 | 1 518 | 1 518 | 103 167 | 137 499 |
| Pařubice | 1 724 | 117 529 | 1 724 | 1 724 | 117 529 | 152 091 |
| Vysočina | 2 491 | 209 128 | 2 491 | 2 491 | 209 128 | 276 673 |
| South Moravia | 749 | 65 603 | 749 | 749 | 65 603 | 90 250 |
| Olomouc | 1 024 | 87 913 | 1 024 | 1 024 | 87 913 | 124 910 |



Bluetongue – Vaccination and control programme – Czech Republic 2011

Disease: BTV - 8 Animal species: ovine, caprine

| Region | Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme | Targets on vaccination or treatment programme | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of herds expected to be vaccinated | Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered | Number of adults expected to be vaccinated | Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated |
| Capital city Prague | 74 | 468 | 74 | 74 | 468 | 709 | | |
| Central Bohemia | 2 011 | 26 570 | 2 011 | 2 011 | 26 570 | 32 497 | | |
| South Bohemia | 1 735 | 29 955 | 1 735 | 1 735 | 29 955 | 33 312 | | |
| Přezbít | 1 316 | 22 508 | 1 316 | 1 316 | 22 508 | 28 585 | | |
| Karlovy Vary | 428 | 12 917 | 428 | 428 | 12 917 | 15 660 | | |
| Ústí nad Labem | 816 | 15 729 | 816 | 816 | 15 729 | 16 372 | | |
| Liberec | 1 000 | 17 056 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 17 056 | 21 715 | | |
| Hradec Králové | 1 249 | 17 465 | 1 249 | 1 249 | 17 465 | 21 458 | | |
| Pardubice | 1 173 | 16 030 | 1 173 | 1 173 | 16 030 | 19 923 | | |
| Vysočina | 1 163 | 14 658 | 1 163 | 1 163 | 14 658 | 16 713 | | |
| South Moravia | 904 | 10 407 | 904 | 904 | 10 407 | 13 416 | | |
| Olomouc | 920 | 10 045 | 920 | 920 | 10 045 | 12 569 | | |
| Zlín | 1 101 | 21 384 | 1 101 | 1 101 | 21 384 | 29 809 | | |
| Moravia - Silesian | 1 272 | 17 653 | 1 272 | 1 272 | 17 653 | 19 145 | | |
| Total | 15 162 | 232 845 | 15 162 | 15 162 | 232 845 | 281 883 | | |



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

| Costs related to | Specification | Number of units | Unitary cost in € | Total amount in € | Community funding requested (yes/no) |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I. Testing | | | | | |
| 1.1. Cost of the analysis | Test RT – PCR – virological test | 1 900 | 40 | 76 000 | Yes |
| | Test Entomological monitoring | 1 200 | 47,5 | 57 000 | Yes |
| 2. Vaccination or treatment | | | | | |
| 2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment | bovine | 1 854 620 | 0,47 | 871 671,4 | Yes |
| | Ovine, caprine | 281 883 | 0,47 | 132 485,01 | Yes |
| 2.3. Administering costs | Application of the vaccine | 2 136 503 | 0,99 | 2 115 137,87 | Yes |
| 6. Cost of consumables and specific equipment used | | | | | |
| 6.1 Purchase of trips | Trips for entomological monitoring | 10 | 400 | 4 000 | Yes |
| TOTAL | | | | 3 256 294,28 | Yes |

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

Exchange rate 1€ = 24,75 CZK



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

| Costs related to | Specification | Number of units | Unitary cost in € | Total amount in € | Community funding requested (yes/no) |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Testing | | | | | |
| 1.1. Cost of the analysis | Test: RT – PCR – virological test | 1 900 | 40 | 76 000 | Yes |
| | Test: Entomological monitoring | 1 200 | 47,5 | 57 000 | Yes |
| 2. Vaccination or treatment | | | | | |
| 2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment | bovine | 1 854 620 | 0,47 | 871 671,4 | Yes |
| | Ovine, caprine | 281 883 | 0,47 | 132 485,01 | Yes |
| 2.2. Administering costs | Application of the vaccine | | | 2 115 137,9 | Yes |
| | bovine | 480 292 | 1,98 | 950 978,16 | Yes |
| | bovine | 894 036 | 0,99 | 885 095,64 | Yes |
| | Ovine, caprine | 49 028 | 1,98 | 97 095,24 | Yes |
| | Ovine, caprine | 183 807 | 0,99 | 181 968,93 | Yes |
| 6. Cost of consumables and specific equipment used | | | | | |
| 6.1 Purchase of trips | Trips for entomological monitoring | 10 | 400 | 4 000 | Yes |



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| | | |
|-------|-------------|-----|
| TOTAL | 3 256 294,3 | Yes |
|-------|-------------|-----|

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.