



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3767/2008

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

## **Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue**

**Approved\* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC**

**Denmark**

\* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



European Commission  
D1 - Animal Health and Standing Committees  
Rue Froissart 101  
B-1049 Bruxelles  
Belgium

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**SENT BY E-MAIL** to:  
SANCO-VET-PROG  
@ec.europa.eu

**Plan for implementation of vaccination and surveillance programmes for bluetongue to be carried out in Denmark in 2009 and application for financial contribution with reference to article 24 of Council Decision 90/424/EEC**

1. **Identification of the programme**

Member State: **Denmark**

Disease(s)<sup>1</sup>: **Bluetongue**

Request of Community co-financing for<sup>2</sup>: **2009**

Reference of this document: **File no. 2008-20-221-02998/TM**

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): **Tina Mørk, Veterinary officer;**

**phone: +45 3395 6042; fax: +45 39 67 52 48; e-mail: [tm@fvst.dk](mailto:tm@fvst.dk)**

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<sup>1</sup> One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, control and eradication of different diseases.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested.

## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)<sup>3</sup>:

Denmark has experienced one outbreak of bluetongue serotype 8 (BTV8). The outbreak was confirmed in October 2007 in a sheep. Restriction zones are established due to the Danish outbreak and due to outbreaks of bluetongue in Germany close to the Danish border.

## 3. Description of the submitted programme<sup>4</sup>:

### Vaccination:

The objective with the plan for vaccination against BTV8 in Denmark in 2009 is to avoid further introduction of the disease into Denmark and at the same time prevent the disease to spread further north in Europe.

The vaccination in 2009 will be the second year of vaccination against BTV8 in Denmark. As in 2008 it is the plan to vaccinate farmed susceptible animals in the protection zone.

All cattle, sheep and goats over 3 months of age are included in the vaccination programme. Cattle not vaccinated in 2008 will be vaccinated two times. Cattle vaccinated in 2008, sheep and goats will be vaccinated one time.

It is the intention to vaccinate the animals in the spring, before they are moved to pasture.

The vaccination will be made compulsory, as it is in 2008, laid down in an order. For 2008 the order is no. 732 of 4 July 2008.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration will make guidelines for veterinarians and eventually other people authorized to carry out the vaccination.

The veterinary practitioners are responsible for planning and performing vaccination among their own clients. Holding owners have the possibility to use special authorised technicians for the vaccination. These technicians will be educated and authorised by DVFA. All

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<sup>3</sup> 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, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, 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, graphs or maps.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

vaccination will be supervised and certified by an authorised person. The regions have the responsibility for control and follow up of the programme.

Vaccinated herds will be registered in the Central Husbandry Register.

#### Surveillance:

##### *Inside the restriction zone:*

- Serological surveillance of sentinel herds aimed at detecting a monthly incidence of seroconversion of 2 % with a 95 % confidence in each grid in surveillance zone.
- Entomological surveillance in 14 geographical grids.

##### *Outside the restriction zone:*

- An annual programme of serological surveillance aimed at detecting a prevalence of 0.5 % with 95 % confidence in the bovine population.
- Entomological surveillance will be performed as a research project aimed at gathering information on the proven and potential vector species in Denmark.

##### *Details of the programme:*

#### **Serological surveillance in the surveillance zone**

The surveillance will be performed by monthly sampling of milk from the milk collection tank of 20 herds of dairy cattle in each geographical grid. In this way we overcome the problems with monthly blood samples from each animal selected as sentinel and get a higher sensitivity of the sentinel surveillance than required in regulation 1266/2007, as all milk producing animals in the herd are tested. To maintain a high sensitivity of the test, the size of the herds will be restricted to a number of lactating cows between 30 and 75.

The extent of the surveillance will be as follows:

- Number of geographical grids in the surveillance zone: 4,5
- Number of sentinel herds in each grid: 20
- Number of month with surveillance each year: 9
- Size of the sentinel herds in order to maintain a reasonable sensitivity of the test:  
30-75 lactating cows

The cost of the surveillance is estimated to the following:

- Surveillance of sentinel herds, costs for each grid:
  - Laboratory cost of each milk sample: 55 DKK

- Cost of sampling and shipment: 15 DKK
- Total cost:  $20 * (55 + 15) =$  **1,400 DKK**
- Follow-up testing, costs for each grid:
  - Cost of 55 serological tests for each follow-up test:  $99 \text{ DKK} * 55 =$  5445 DKK
  - Cost of 10 PCR test for each follow-up test:  $445 \text{ DKK} * 10 =$  4450 DKK
  - Cost of sampling for each follow-up test including shipment: 2,500 DKK
  - Total cost: **12,395 DKK**
- Total cost for each grid, including follow-up testing:
  - $1,400 + 12,395 \text{ DKK} =$  **13,795 DKK**
- Total cost for the surveillance of sentinel herds in 2008:
  - 4,5 grids in 9 months of 13,795 DKK = **558,697,50 DKK**

#### **Entomological surveillance in the restriction zone**

According to Regulation 1266/2007 a minimum of at least one aspiration trap with UV light must be placed in each grid and operated one night each week. This shall at least be done during the period of the year necessary to determine the end and the start of the vector-free period. An adequate proportion of the midges must be sent to a specialised laboratory capable of identifying and counting Culicoides species on a routine basis.

The costs of this surveillance will be as follows in 2008:

- Operation of the laboratory: 1.120.000 DKK
- Period of trapping: 10 weeks around the end of the vector free period and 10 weeks around the start of the vector free period, in total 20 weeks each year.
- Identification and counting of Culicoides, cost for one trap and one catch: 456 DKK
- Number of grids in the restriction zone: 14
- Meteorological data, 2 quarter each year (end and start of the vector free period): 14.598 DKK for each quarter
- Total cost for the entomological surveillance:
  - $1.120.000 + (456 * 14 \text{ grids} * 20 \text{ weeks}) + (14.598 * 2) \text{ DKK} =$  **1.276.876 DKK**

#### **Serological surveillance in the free area**

The surveillance will be performed as an annual programme of serological testing of milk samples from the milk collection tank of 75 herds outside the restricted zone. Positive or inconclusive test will be found in approximately 5 % of the herds which means that follow-up testing is required in approximately 4 herds.

The cost of the surveillance will be:

- Testing of milk samples from 75 herds:  $64 * 75 =$  4.800 DKK
- Follow-up testing of 4 herds:  $12.395 * 4 =$  49.580 DKK
- Total costs of the surveillance outside the restriction zone = **54.380 DKK**

#### **Total cost of serological and entomological surveillance**

Total cost of all bluetongue surveillance:

558.697,50 DKK + 1.276.876 DKK + 54.380 DKK = **1.889.953,50 DKK**  
 ~ **253.685 EURO**

The planned programme for vaccination and surveillance can be adjusted, if the epidemiological situation changes.

#### **4. Measures of the submitted programme**

##### *4.1. Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme: 2009

First year: 2008

Last year: ?

Control

Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

- Eradication, control or monitoring.       Other measures (*specify*):

**4.2. Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders<sup>5</sup> involved in the programme:**

**Vaccination:**

- The Animal Health Division, which is a part of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, is in charge of preparing the vaccination plan, ordering vaccine, economy and to make applications and reports to the EU Commission.
- The Danish Cattle Association is in charge of the practical performance of the vaccination and reporting to the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration.
- Veterinary practitioners and special authorized persons are responsible for the vaccination of the animals and registration of vaccinated animals.
- The Regional Veterinary and Food Control Authority are responsible for follow-up on holdings in the protection zone, which has not been vaccinated.

**Surveillance:**

- Superior coordination and supervision of the serological and entomological surveillance and reporting of serological results to Bluetongue-Net is performed by The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration
- Coordination of milk sampling is performed by The Danish Cattle Association
- Milk samples are tested at the Danish national laboratory for bluetongue, The National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark, Lindholm.
- Maintenance of traps for Culicoides is performed by farmers on a voluntary basis under the supervision of veterinary officers from the Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations.
- Counting and identification of Culicoides species, including reporting of entomological results to Bluetongue-Net is performed by The National Veterinary Institute, Technical University of Denmark, Frederiksberg.

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<sup>5</sup> Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved



**4.3. Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented<sup>6</sup>:**

The restriction zone covers the protection and the surveillance zone. On the map the green area is the protection zone and the blue area is the surveillance zone. The free area is white.

The protection zone covers the following municipalities: Albertslund, Allerød, Assens, Ballerup, Brøndby, Dragør, Egedal, Esbjerg, Fanø, Fakse, Fredensborg, Fredericia, Frederiksberg, Frederikssund, Furesø, Faaborg-Midfyn, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Greve, Gribskov, Guldborgsund, Haderslev, Halsnæs, Helsingør, Herlev, Hillerød, Holbæk, Hvidovre, Høje-Taastrup, Hørsholm, Ishøj, Kalundborg, Kerteminde, Kolding, København, Køge, Langeland, Lejre, Lolland, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Middelfart, Nordfyns, Nyborg, Næstved, Odense, Odsherred, Ringsted, Roskilde, Rudersdal, Rødovre, Slagelse, Solrød, Sorø, Stevns, Svendborg, Sønderborg, Tønder, Tårnby, Vallensbæk, Vejen, Vordingborg, Ærø og Aabenraa.

The surveillance zone covers the following municipalities: Billund, Hedensted, Herning, Horsens, Ikast-Brandø, Odder, Ringkøbing-Skjern, Samsø, Silkeborg, Skanderborg, Varde, Vejle og Århus.



Vaccination will be performed in the protection zone (green).

Active serological surveillance of cattle will be performed in the surveillance zone (blue).

Entomological surveillance will be performed in the whole restriction zone (blue and green).

<sup>6</sup> 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.

In addition one yearly survey will be performed in the free area (white).

#### **4.4. Description of the measures of the programme<sup>7</sup>:**

##### **4.4.1. Notification of the disease:**

In accordance with the Animal Health Act and Order no. 97 of 22 February 2002 on combating bluetongue, a farmer is obliged to immediately call a veterinarian if the farmer suspects bluetongue. The veterinarian shall immediately notify the Regional Veterinary and Food Control Authority (RVFCA) if the veterinarian suspects bluetongue. A veterinary officer from the RVFCA will inspect the farm and inform the Veterinary Department about the suspicion. If the veterinary officer cannot rule out the suspicion of bluetongue the farm is placed under official surveillance and test material is collected and dispatched to the National Veterinary Institute.

##### **4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:**

Farmed cattle, sheep and goats are target animals. The target population in respect of vaccination is holdings with cattle, sheep and goats situated within the protection zone.

##### **4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:**

Will be identified and registered in the Danish Central Husbandry Register.

##### **4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds<sup>8</sup>:**

##### **4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:**

Rules for movement of animals are laid down in Commission Regulation 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.

##### **4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:**

Test used in surveillance:

- Milk samples: ID-VET Blue Tongue Milk Indirect
- Serological test: ID-VET Blue Tongue Competition

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<sup>7</sup> 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  
<sup>8</sup> To mention only if applicable

- PCR for virus identification: Modified method described by Shaw et al.

Sampling scheme:

- Bulk milk samples are taken once every month from herds selected as sentinel herds, in the vector period.

#### 4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Inactivated, monovalent, bluetongue serotype 8. Vaccination scheme will be in accordance with the recommendation from the vaccine producer. Cattle not vaccinated in 2008 will be vaccinated two times. Cattle vaccinated in 2008, sheep and goats will be vaccinated one time.

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

#### 4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result<sup>9</sup>:

Movement restrictions will be placed on the affected holding. The protection and surveillance zones will be adapted to the location of the outbreak.

#### 4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

Rules for compensation to owners of slaughtered and killed animals are laid down in Order no. 239 of 12 April 1991 concerning expenses and compensation related to eradication and prevention of animal diseases.

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

Control of the vaccination programme is done by use of the Central Husbandry Register.

### 5. Benefits of the programme<sup>10</sup>:

Outbreaks of bluetongue have caused serious production losses in affected herds. In addition mortality among affect animals can in sheep holdings be very high.

<sup>9</sup> A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around the infected holding.).

<sup>10</sup> A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

Denmark plans to vaccinate against BTV8 to avoid an epidemic of bluetongue in Denmark and the corresponding losses for herd owners.

In addition the disease will be stopped from spreading further north within Europe.

The surveillance is used to document that bluetongue is not spread out of the protection zone and freedom for disease.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years<sup>11</sup> Not relevant

6.1. Evolution of the disease<sup>12</sup>

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

Year:

Situation on date:

Disease<sup>(b)</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive herds <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of new positive herds <sup>(g)</sup>	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 -- (7/5)x100	9 -- (4/3)x100	10 -- (5/4)x100	11 -- (6/4)x100
Total										

(a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>11</sup> The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.

<sup>12</sup> No data to provide in case of rabies.

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species) Not relevant

Year:

Situation on date:

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of animals <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> to be tested under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> tested	Number of animals tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered <sup>(f)</sup>	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Total									

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

## 6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests tests described under 4.4.6

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

Year:

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species/category:

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(c)</sup>
Total						

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Number of samples tested.

(d) Number of positive samples.









**6.6. Data on wildlife<sup>15</sup> Not relevant**

**6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population**

Year:

Method of estimation<sup>(a)</sup>:

Regions <sup>(b)</sup>	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species		
	Species:	Species:	Species:
Total			

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

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

<sup>15</sup> Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease.



6.6.3. Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife Not relevant

Year:

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species:

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

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

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

## 7. Targets

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

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_ Animal species: Cattle

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests
Surveillance zone	ID-VET Bluetongue Milk Indirect	Lactating cows	Milk	Surveillance	90 herds, one test per herd in 9 months. Total: 810 tests
Surveillance zone	ID-VET Bluetongue Competition PCR	Lactating cows	Blood	Lab. suspected cases (surveillance)	2.255 serological tests 410 PCR (see point 3)
Free zone	ID-VET Bluetongue Milk Indirect	Lactating cows	Milk	Surveillance	75 tests
Free zone	ID-VET Bluetongue Competition PCR	Lactating cows	Blood	Lab. suspected cases (surveillance)	220 serological tests 40 PCR
Total					885 milk tests 2.475 serological tests 450 PCR

- (a) Disease and species if necessary  
 (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State  
 (c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)  
 (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...)  
 (e) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk, ...)  
 (f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals<sup>16</sup>

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds<sup>16a)</sup>

Disease<sup>(b)</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>(a)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of expected positive herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of expected new positive herds <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds expected herd incidence
1	2	1	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5) x 100	9 = (4/3) x 100	10 = (5/4) x 100	11 = (6/4) x 100
Total										

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

<sup>16</sup> Data not to provide in case of rabies.





7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals<sup>17</sup> (one table for each year of implementation) Not relevant

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species:

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

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

<sup>17</sup> Data to provide only for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease

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

7.3.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment<sup>18</sup>

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: bluetongue

Animal species: cattle, sheep and goats

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults <sup>(e)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of young <sup>(d)</sup> animals expected to be vaccinated
<b>Region East</b> All municipalities (45) See point 4.3	6 700	170 000	6 700	6 700	170 000	170 000		
<b>Region South</b> 18 municipalities See point 4.3	8 800	510 000	8 800	8 800	510 000	510 000		
<b>Total</b>	15 500	680 000	15 500	15 500	680 000	680 000		

- (a) Disease and species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate
- (d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine, Caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis) as defined in the programme

<sup>18</sup> Data to provide only if appropriate.

7.3.2. *Targets on vaccination or treatment<sup>19</sup> of wildlife* **Not included**

Disease<sup>20</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>21</sup>	Square km	Targets on the vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
Total				

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

<sup>19</sup> Data to provide only if appropriate.

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

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specifications</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in €</i>	<i>Total amount in €</i>	<i>Community funding requested (Yes/no)</i>
<b>1. Testing (see point 3)</b>					
<b>1.1. Cost of the analysis</b>	<b>Surveillance of animals in surveillance zone:</b>				
	<i>Bulk milk tests</i>	810	7,38	5,977,80	Yes
	<i>Serology test on blood</i>	2255	13,29	29,968,95	Yes
	<i>PCR test on blood</i>	410	59,73	24,489,30	Yes
	<b>Surveillance of animals in free area:</b>				
	<i>Bulk milk tests</i>	75	7,38	553,50	Yes
	<i>Serology test on blood</i>	220	13,29	2,923,80	Yes
	<i>PCR test on blood</i>	40	59,73	2,389,20	Yes
	<b>Entomological surveillance</b>				
	<b>Animals in surveillance zone:</b>				
	<i>Bulk milk tests</i>	810	2	1,620,00	Yes
	<b>Blood tests (serology and PCR)</b>	4510	3,05	13,755,50	Yes
	<b>Animals in free area:</b>				
	<i>Bulk milk tests</i>	75	2	150,00	Yes

	Blood tests (serology and PCR)	440	3,05	1342,00	Yes
1.3. Other costs	Administration			201.500,00	Yes
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment	Inactivated, serotype 8	680,000	0,0	408.000,00	Yes
	Handling			91.275,00	Yes
	Salaries of veterinarians			1.340.000,00	Yes
2.2. Distribution costs	Transport, utensils etc			950.000,00	Yes

3. Administering costs						325,000,00	Yes
2.4. Control costs							
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>							
3.1. Compensation of animals							
3.2. Transport costs							
3.3. Destruction costs							
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering							
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)							
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							

5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)								
6. Consumables and specific equipment								
7. Other costs								
<b>TOTAL</b>							3.570.338,05	yes

Yours sincerely

*Birgit Hendriksen*

Birgit Hendriksen

Head of division, Animal Health Division  
 Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer

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