



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3926/2008

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

Eradication programme of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis

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

Malta

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC

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1. Identification of the programme

Member State:	Malta
Disease:	Enzootic Bovine Leukosis
Year of implementation	2009
Reference of this document	MT-EBL-09
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Date sent to Commission:	30 th April 2008

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

In 2002, an EU funded epidemiological survey on Enzootic Bovine Leukosis was carried out in the bovine population of Malta and Gozo in accordance with the EU veterinary *acquis*. Serological tests were carried out in EU National Reference laboratory over a one-year period (VLA, Weybridge - UK). Bovines over 2 years of age were tested once during the year 2002.

A relatively small percentage of bovines resulted EBL positive (9.2%); however nearly a quarter of the dairy farms are EBL positive.

The regional distribution of EBL positive herds cannot be taken into consideration due to the close proximity of the farms and the limited overall surface area of the Maltese territory.

After 2002 no more testing for EBL was undertaken. During this time no EBL positive were slaughtered in view of eradicating the disease. The only provision taken at the time was to prohibit the transfer of animals from positive holdings to negative ones.

Testing recommenced in July 2007. It was immediately noticed from the new data available that there has been an increase in the prevalence of the disease.

Bovine population of Malta and Gozo (National herd database 31-12-07)

MDP (Milk dairy producers)

Cows over 2 years	Heifers </=1 year	Heifers 1 to 2 years	Calves < 3 months	Breeding Bulls	Fattening Bulls
7999	2740	2552	1881	463	3552

NON-Malta Dairy Products

Bovine animals
2040

Milk Survey in 2007

In July 2007 two surveys on bulk milk samples from all milking farms was undertaken. In the first survey 121 farms were tested using bulk milk samples by ELISA. Out of the 121 bulk milk samples tested, 62 tested positive. In October 2007 all the farms that had tested negative in July were re tested again using bulk milk samples. All the 59 negative farms retested negative.

Tests on bulk milk samples in July 2007

Number of farms tested	Number of Farms Positive	Number of Farms Negative
121	62	59

Tests on bulk milk samples in October 2007

Number of farms tested	Number of Farms Positive	Number of Farms Negative
59	0	59

In December 2007 individual cow testing by ELISA using serum samples commenced. To date 54 farms have been tested. In all 2878 individual animals have been tested, out of which, 530 have tested positive while 2348 have tested negative

Individual cow tests

Number of farms tested	Number of animals tested	Number of animals positive	Number of animals negative
54	2878	530	2348

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objective of the programme is to control and eradicate EBL from bovine herds in Malta and Gozo, in accordance to Directive 77/391 and Council Directive 64/432. As EBL affects the immune system of cattle, its impact on herd health and agricultural economy are far reaching as infected animals more susceptible to a number of diseases.

Animals which result positive to one serological test will be slaughtered and repopulated with EBL free animals. A herd in which EBL positive animals are found will be classified as EBL positive until all animals tested twice yearly for two years give negative results. Calves of EBL- positive cows will not be slaughtered.

If all animals in a herd test negative to two consecutive tests in the space of 6 months, the herd will be classified as EBL negative. The measures taken in the programme will be testing and slaughter of all cattle found positive to EBL through an ELISA test carried out at the National Veterinary Laboratory. The sampling regime will follow that laid down in EU legislation.

The target animal population will include all bovine animals over 2 years while for control of EBL positive farms, all bovine animals over a year will be tested.

The programme will cover the islands of Malta and Gozo which for the purpose of this programme will be considered as one region.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2009

First year:

Control

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Eradication

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Extended slaughter or killing

Disposal of products

4.2. Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders¹ involved in the programme:

The Veterinary Regulation, Fisheries Conservation and Control is the Central authority based in Malta is responsible for the administration, sampling, laboratory testing, slaughtering, collection and reporting of all data pertaining to this control and eradication programme. The Ministry of Gozo (Veterinary Division) is only responsible for sampling in Gozo.

The National Veterinary Laboratory:

- (i) Senior veterinary officer will be responsible for:
- ensure that samples are analysed in accordance to time frame and methodology as laid down in the programme
 - reporting results to the animal health section and CVO
 - collecting/ filing all relevant data.

Animal Health Department:

- (ii) Veterinary support officer in charge of the bovine section will be responsible for:
- co-ordinating sampling team
 - making appointments with the farmers and preparing daily sampling schedules
 - collaborating with the senior veterinary officer i/c lab
 - • organizing on farm investigation in cases of suspect/confirmed positive results
 - collaborate in census, movement restriction, eradication and disinfection measures
 - collaborate in farm investigations in view of repopulation of farms.

(iii) Assistant Veterinary Support Officers will be responsible for:

- Ensuring to follow appropriate training
- collecting and transporting samples appropriately
- deliver samples within 24hours from collection to the laboratory
- ensure that accompanying documents are filled appropriately

(iv) Veterinary Officer responsible for by –products:

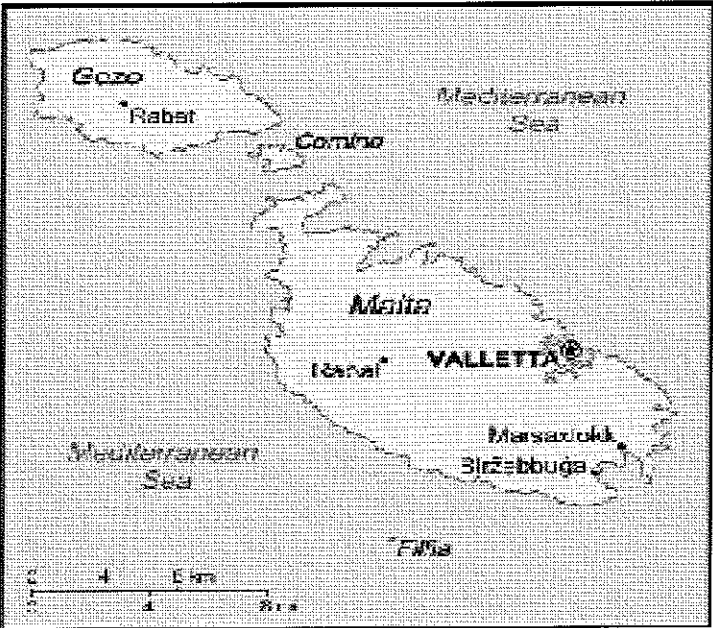
- is responsible of ensuring that biosecurity measures and provisions in Council Regulation 1174/2002 are adhered to during disposal of carcasses and products.

(v) Chief Veterinary Officer

Following recommendations from senior veterinary officer i/c lab and veterinary officer i/c of bovine section the CVO be responsible for:

- Issuing an EBL free status document for the farm.
 - Responsible of issuing restriction movement documents
 - Issuing document for lifting restriction measures on a farm and /or permitting repopulation.
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4.3. The Islands of Malta and Gozo are covered by this programme and are considered as one region. The Veterinary regulation Fisheries Conservation and Control Division administers the whole region.



4.4. Description of the measures of the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

Veterinary Services Act, Chapter 437 of the laws of Malta, sections 5 and 6

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act, "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

Prevention of Disease Ordinance, Chapter 36 of the laws of Malta, section 68

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

All bovine animals over 24 months for surveillance purposes and all animals over 12 months for control purposes.

Bovine population of Malta and Gozo (National herd database 31-12-07)

MDP (Milk dairy producers)

Cows over 2 years	Heifers <=1 year	Heifers 1 to 2 years	Calves < 3 months	Breeding Bulls	Fattening Bulls
7999	2740	2552	1881	463	3552

NON-Malta Dairy Products

Bovine animals
2040

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Veterinary Services Act, section 7

Milking Animals Regulation S.L. 36.32 section 3

All livestock holdings are registered with the Veterinary Regulation, Fisheries Conservation and Control. Milk producing herds are allotted a unique herd number (churn number), while non milk producing herds are allotted a unique premises number. All the information pertinent to each farm is also kept on the National Herd database. This system covers bovine, ovine and caprine holdings.

European Union Act, Chapter 460 of the laws of Malta, section 3-4

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council regulation (EC) No 820/97

Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals (amended by OJ L 005 09.01.2004 p.8)

Control of marking of animals regulation S.L. 36.17 sections 2-3

Undulant fever (prevention) regulation S.L. 36.04 section 4

All bovine, caprine and ovine animals are tagged and all the information is stored in the National Herd database. The transfer or movement of animals from one holding to another can only be done with the authorisation of the competent authority.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds

Qualification of animal herds is in accordance with Council Directive 64/432.

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act, "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

Prevention of Disease among animals S.L. 36.20 sections 16-17

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act, "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

Foot and Mouth Disease regulation S.L. 36.05, section 4

Control of Foot and Mouth disease regulation S.L. 36.27 section 2

Undulant fever (prevention) regulation S.L. 36.04 section 7

No movement of animals shall be allowed from positive farms, animals from such farms will only be allowed movement if destined for slaughter.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

Testing will be carried out by the National Veterinary Laboratory using ELISA. Sampling will be coordinated by the animal health section and will cover all animals over 2 years for surveillance purposes and animals over 1 year for control purposes. Testing will be carried out in accordance to the provisions laid down in Council Directive 64/432.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Not applicable.

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

Detailed guidelines for good husbandry practices and biosecurity measures on bovine farms have not yet been compiled. However general guidelines are covered in the Code of Good Agriculture Practice (Cogap).

It covers certain practices such as:

- the guidelines for storage of feed
- the quality of building material
- need for a vehicle disinfection pits
- necessity of a manure clamp

All farms producing manure have to store solid manure in an enclosed place known as the manure clamp, for six months a year (from the 15th October to 15th March). All farms are to have a leak proof cesspit, to collect foul water arising from cleaning etc. The manure clamp is to be connected to the cesspit. The water is kept for 15 days then collected by a bowser. These regulations serve to reduce the environmental pollution and the nitrate level in fields fertilised with manure. However, they also provide a tool to permit biosecurity measures to limit spread of disease.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result

Once a positive animal or herd is identified an order of stop movement is issued by the CVO. This is followed by an on farm inspection where a complete census is carried out and the animals on farm are cross checked with data held in the National Livestock Database. Animals which test positive to the ELISA test shall be sent for slaughter and may be passed for human consumption if deemed fit by the official Veterinarian at the slaughter house.

If the percentage of positive animals within a herd is over 80% the CVO may decide to allow the slaughter of all animals on the farm including those animals that do not react positive to the ELISA test.

A manual of guidelines detailing procedures to limit contamination and the spread of EBL is being compiled. Re stocking with EBL-free animals will be allowed only after an inspection of the holding is carried out to confirm that all identified animals have been slaughtered and all recommended measures for hygiene and proper management have been observed.

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

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act, "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

Foot and Mouth Disease regulation S.L. 36.05, section 4

Cattle plague regulations S.L. 36.14 section 7

Compensation for slaughtered animals regulation S.L. 36.18 sections 3-6, schedule regulation 4 sections 2, 3, 5.

Beef Herds	Male	Female
0 to 3 months	419.29	232.94
3 to 6 months	559.00	372.70
6 months to 12 months	745.40	559.05
12 months to 18 months	885.16	698.81
Dairy Herds	Male	Female
0 to 3 months	232.94	232.94
6 months to 12 months	465.87	465.87
12 months to 18 months	978.24	931.75
Pregnant cow		2096.44
Milking cow		2329.37

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

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act, "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

5. Benefits of the programme

As EBL affects the immune system of cattle, its impact on herd health and agricultural economy are far reaching as infected animals more susceptible to a number of diseases. Therefore it is in the interest of the producer to eliminate this disease from the national herd as not only will there be no trade barrier but due to the improved health status of the animals there will be an increase in production. With the growing concern for safer food by the consumer an improved animal health status will result in a better perception of dairy products by consumers.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years²

6.1. Evolution of the disease³

6.1.1. Data on herds

Year: 2002

Situation on date: 31-12-02

Disease^(b): EBL

Animal species: Bovine

Region ^(a)	Total number of herds ^(a)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked ^(a)	Number of positive herds ^(d)	Number of new positive herds ^(a)	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
Malta and Gozo	398	152	140	40	na	0	0	100%	28.56%	
Total	398	152	140	40	na	0	0	100%	28.56%	

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31-12-07

Disease^(b): EBL (bulk milk)

Animal species: Bovine

Region ^(c)	Total number of herds ^(d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked ^(e)	Number of positive herds ^(f)	Number of new positive herds ^(g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$
Malta and Gozo	421	144	121	62		0	0	84%	51%	
Total	421	144	121	62		0	0	84%	51%	

(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.

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

Year: 2002

Situation on date: 31-12-02

Disease^(a): EBL

Animal species: Bovine

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) tested	Number of animals tested individually ^(e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered ^(f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{7}{8} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{8} \times 100$
Malta and Gozo	17315	7678	6525	6525	602	0	0	85%	9.2%
Total	17315	7678	6525	6525	602	0	0	85%	9.2%

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31-12-07

Disease^(a): EBL

Animal species: Bovine

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals ^(e) tested	Number of animals tested individually ^(e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered ^(f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{53}{100}$	$10 = \frac{64}{100}$
Malta and Gozo	19383	9047	*	2878	530	0	0	32%	18%
Total	19383	9047		2878	530	0	0	32%	18%

*number of animals tested under "bulk level scheme" is not known

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

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2002

Disease^(a): EBL

Animal species/category: Bovine

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Not Applicable

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(b)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)
Malta and Gozo	7678	602	na	na	na	na
Total	7678	602	na	na	na	na

Year: 2007

Disease^(a): EBL

Animal species/category: Bvine

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: NA

Description of the other used tests: NA

Region ^(b)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)
Malta and Gozo (Bulk milk test)	121	62	na	na	na	na
Malta and Gozo (Individual animals)	2878	530				
Total	2999	592	na	na	na	na

(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..

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2002

Disease^(a): EBL

Animal species: Bovine

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Malta and Gozo	40	602
Total	40	602

Year: 2007

Disease^(b): EBL

Animal species: Bovine:

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Malta and Gozo	37	530
Total		

Note that 32% of the animals were tested in 2007

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year⁴

Year:

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Data is incomplete for 2002 and 2007

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

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) At the end of the year

(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available

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

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

(g) Suspended as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease at the end of the reporting period.

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

6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes⁵

Year:

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Not applicable

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

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

6.6. Data on wildlife⁶

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year: _____ **Method of estimation^(a):** _____

Not applicable

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

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

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

⁶ _____
 Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease.

6.6.2. *Monitoring of wildlife (one table per year and per disease/species)*

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

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Not applicable

Region ^(b)	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological 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
Total						

(a) Disease and species, if necessary

6.6.3. *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife*

Year: _____ **Disease^(a):** _____ **Animal species:** _____
Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Not applicable

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

(a) Disease and species if necessary

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease^(b): EBL

Animal species: Bovine

Region^(a)	Type of the test^(c)	Target population^(b)	Type of sample^(d)	Objective^(e)	Number of planned tests
Malta and Gozo	Elisa	All bovine animals over 2 years	blood	Monitoring, Control and eradication	18094
Total					18094

(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 animals⁷

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

Disease^(b):

Animal species:

Region ^(c)	Total number of herds ^(d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked ^(e)	Number of expected positive herds ^(f)	Number of expected new positive herds ^(g)	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$
Malta and Gozo	421	144*	144	72	unknown	Unknown**	unknown	100%	50%	
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.

*277 farms have only fattening bulls under 2 years of age

** not enough data is available at the moment.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Disease^(a): EBL

Animal species: Bovine

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Malta and Gozo	19383	9047	9047	9047	2261	2261	3000	100%	25%
Total	19383	9047	9047	9047	2261	2261	3000	100%	25%

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals⁸ (one table for each year of implementation)

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)											
	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Expected unknown ^(d)		Expected not free or not officially free from disease		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended ^(e)		Expected free from disease ^(f)		Expected officially free from disease ^(g)			
			Herds	Animals ^(d)	Last check positive ^(e)	Last check negative ^(f)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Malta and Gozo	144	9047	unknown	72	Unknown	72	72	unknown						
Total	144	9047			72		72							

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) At the end of the year

(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available

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

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

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

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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 treatment⁹

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

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

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

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

⁹ Data to provide only if appropriate.

7.3.2. Targets on vaccination or treatment¹⁰ of wildlife

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

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

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in €</u>	<u>Total amount in €</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<u>1. Testing</u>					
<u>1.1. Cost of the analysis</u>	<u>Test: ELISA</u>	18094	2	36188	yes
	<u>Test:</u>				
	<u>Test:</u>				
<u>1.2. Cost of sampling</u>		18094	.11	1990	yes
<u>1.3. Other costs</u>					
<u>2. Vaccination or treatment</u>					
<u>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment</u>					
<u>2.2. Distribution costs</u>					

<u>2.3. Administering costs</u>								
<u>2.4. Control costs</u>								
<u>3. Slaughter and destruction</u>								
<u>3.1. Compensation of animals</u>		3000	2,329.37	6,988,110			yes	
<u>3.2. Transport costs</u>								
<u>3.3. Destruction costs</u>								
<u>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</u>								
<u>3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)</u>								
<u>4. Cleaning and disinfection</u>		72	500	36000			yes	

<u>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only).</u>									
<u>6. Consumables and specific equipment</u>					20,000	23/1000	2300		yes
<u>7. Other costs</u>									
<i>TOTAL</i>							7,064,578		