



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10472/2013

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

Eradication programme for Bovine Tuberculosis

Ireland

Approved* for 2013 by Commission Decision 2012/761/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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version : 2.2

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : IRELAND

Disease : Bovine tuberculosis

Species : Bovines and buffalo

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing for
year :

2013

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1.1 Contact

Name : Richard Healy

Phone : 00 353 1 5058738

Fax. : 00 353 1 6012783

Email : richard.healy@agriculture.gov.ie

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

A bovine tuberculosis eradication scheme commenced in Ireland in 1954, when an estimated 80% of cattle herds were infected. It was decided at that time that an individual herd represented a single epidemiological unit i.e. all the animals in the herd regardless of ownership. Individual herd registration and a herd numbering system commenced in the mid-1950s to facilitate the administration and management of all disease eradication programmes including bovine TB. The TB eradication scheme rapidly reduced the animal disease incidence from 17% overall to less than 0.5% in 1965. By 1965 all herds had individually at some stage over the previous 11 years achieved Officially Tuberculosis Free (OTF) status in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC and no herds of unknown status remained in Ireland.

In April 1988 a specialised agency, ERAD, was established to implement a vigorous four-year TB eradication programme. The measures implemented included: pre-movement testing, a comprehensive testing programme using a more potent tuberculin and a more severe interpretation than that required by Directive 64/432/EEC. The ERAD programme involved additional and more frequent testing of administrative/local 'black spot' geographic areas with perceived higher disease prevalence, known high-risk herds, contiguous herds, herds that were linked epidemiologically and also extended herd-restriction. However, these measures failed to have any appreciable impact on the incidence of the disease and, in 1992, authority for determining policy and strategy and for managing the disease programme reverted to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine where it is managed by ERAD Division. One of the significant conclusions of the ERAD period was that one of the main factors

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affecting the disease levels was an endemic disease reservoir in a wildlife host (badgers) sharing the pasturage area.

The Table below outlines the cattle population trend over the past four decades and a comparison of the disease incidence during that period. It describes (i) the considerable progress made in the early years of the Tuberculosis eradication programmes, (ii) the stagnation in efforts to reduce the incidence of the disease in the period 1965 to 1999 and (iii) the progressive reduction, with some annual variations, in the level of the disease since 1999 particularly regarding reactor numbers which fell from c.45,000 to 18,531 in 2011, the lowest level since the programme started in the 1950's.

Main measures 1992 – 2012

The measures implemented included an annual round screening test of all herds, controls on movement of animals, restriction of holdings, removal and slaughter of reactors and specific targeted testing, including the use of blood tests as an adjunct to the skin test, with appropriate follow-up testing, compensation for farmers whose herds are affected by disease, a focused badger population control where they have been implicated as a probable cause of TB and a research programme that includes continued work towards the development and introduction of a badger vaccine to prevent the spread of TB. A more detailed description of the programme measures is set out in Section 4.

Main results

The Table below outlines the cattle population trend and compares the disease incidence during that period.

Year	Cattle Population Tested	Number of Animal Tests	NO. OF REACTORS	Percentage animal Disease Incidence	APT**	RPT***
1960	4,683,700	*	139,881	2.99	-	29.9
1980	6,908,900	8,878,924	29,827	0.43	3.6	4.3
1985	6,907,200	11,180,602	32,608	0.47	2.9	4.7
1995	7,174,016	10,112,939	33,180	0.46	3.3	4.6
1996	7,412,933	10,073,859	30,400	0.41	3.0	4.1
1997	7,725,634	9,910,074	28,647	0.37	2.9	3.7
1998	7,946,989	10,677,291	44,498	0.56	4.2	5.6
1999	7,569,735	10,749,580	44,903	0.59	4.2	5.9
2000	7,032,407	10,304,162	39,847	0.57	3.9	5.7
2001	7,097,430	9,402,196	33,702	0.48	3.5	4.8
2002	7,025,096	9,400,065	28,930	0.41	3.1	4.1
2003	6,936,820	9,168,722	27,978	0.40	3.1	4.0
2004	6,992,264	8,825,720	22,967	0.33	2.6	3.3
2005	6,407,456	9,060,044	25,884	0.40	2.9	4.0
2006	6,260,133	9,000,519	24,173	0.39	2.7	3.9
2007	6,084,037	9,143,719	27,711	0.45	3.03	4.5
2008	6,150,163	9,211,058	29,901	0.49	3.25	4.9
2009	6,025,656	8,963,097	23,805	0.40	2.66	4.0
2010	5,751,564	8,390,750	20,211	0.35	2.41	3.5
2011	5,819,281	8,332,285	18,531	0.32	2.22	3.2

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- * Accurate figures for the total number of animal tests per year were not available until 1978.
- ** The APT is used as a measure of the incidence of disease compared to the level of testing being carried out. The APT figures represent the number of reactor animals disclosed per 1,000 animal level tests
- *** The RPT is used as a measure of the incidence of disease compared to the total population of animals. The RPT figures represent the number of reactor animals disclosed per 1,000 animals in population.

Note on Epidemiological unit classification

As stated above, each single unique epidemiologically distinct herd is allocated a herdnumber for the purpose of disease control. An 'epidemiological unit' or herd is considered to be any number of animals that are held, kept or handled in such a manner that they share the same likelihood of exposure to infectious disease and that the control of the spread of an infectious disease from the unit can be facilitated. The animals comprising the herd may be owned solely or jointly with others and the herd occupies parcels of land used solely or jointly with others which may comprise parcels of land that are separated by some distance but, because of general proximity and/or management practices, are considered to be one epidemiological unit. Where the parcels of land used by the farmer are located in more than one administrative division or are sufficiently far distant to warrant being treated as two (or more) epidemiological units or where disease management controls dictate that it is prudent to regard them as two (or more) epidemiological units, a herdnumber will be issued to each such unit (herd). Each herd is tuberculin tested at a minimum once annually and full disease and movement control measures apply to each such herd and such herds are considered to be epidemiologically related with mandatory tracing and checking in the event of suspicion of disease. All parts of a herd which belong to the same epidemiological unit are subject to control if and when disease is identified i.e. the movement restriction applies to all the fragments used by the herd and the legislation empowers the Veterinary Inspector to confine animals to particular fragments if disease control so warrants.

Background to Wildlife Policy

Results from a number of small scale local reactor-removal trials in the 1980s identified a link between tuberculosis in badgers and tuberculosis in cattle in the same local areas. Formal studies i.e. the East Offaly Study (EOP), and the follow-up the Four Area Project (FAP), have shown that reducing the density of badgers over a wide area and maintaining these lower densities over a number of years resulted in significantly lower levels of tuberculosis in cattle locally than had been observed prior to the commencement of the trials and a reduction in risk of a herd restriction as a consequence of bovine TB.

Following on from these findings, the Department developed (i) an interim wildlife strategy which involves the capture and removal of badgers associated with bovine tuberculosis breakdowns and (ii) a Government funded, Wildlife Research Programme to establish the efficacy and to quantify the effects of vaccinating badgers, in support of the eradication of TB from the bovine population. It is the view of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine that the implementation of the wildlife programme has contributed significantly to the reduction in the incidence of TB in Ireland in recent years.

Future research on wildlife

A number of field vaccination trials have commenced involving the introduction of a TB vaccine into badger populations over a number of areas for a period of at least 3 years. The objective of one trial is primarily to provide information as to the efficacy of an oral vaccine in reducing the level of TB infection in the wild badger population under field study. It is anticipated that the outcome of this research project will be reported on by 2015. Other projects underway or in prospect are designed to assess the

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impact of badger vaccination on the incidence of TB in cattle when compared to continued badger culling.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Main Objective

The objective of the programme is the eradication of TB from the cattle herd, based on a range of conventional test, slaughter and movement control methodologies; the programme also includes measures designed to deal with TB in the wildlife population by reducing the badger population in areas where they are seen to be contributing to bovine TB prevalence while a vaccine for TB in badgers is in development and under trial. Section 4 provides details on the measures. The 2013 TB Programme is the third year of a new 5-year eradication programme covering the period 2011-2015. All herds in Ireland are included in the programme.

There has been a significant improvement in the incidence of the disease since 1999. For example, reactor numbers have fallen from approximately 45,000 animals in 1999 to 18,531 in 2011. The herd incidence continues to fall and has declined from 7.7% in 1999 to 4.18% in 2011. As referred to previously in this section, Ireland complies fully with EU Directive 64/432/EEC.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2013 _____

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products

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Eradication, control or monitoring

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Section 4 details the measures of the programme which are summarised below:

- Epidemiological investigation of disease outbreaks including trace-back and trace-onward of infected/potentially infected animals, and of movement of animals into and out of restricted herds,
- The national herd is tested at a minimum once annually (round test screening), together with any consequential testing necessary arising,
- Early removal of reactors and the provision of compensation to farmers,
- Mandatory 30-day pre-movement test on animals exported,
- Targeted blood testing as an adjunct to the skin test in certain herds,
- Computerised system for recording and follow-up of tests and animal movements, traceback and trace forward of epidemiologically linked animals,
- Implementation of various badger based research projects, i.e. Badger vaccination trial and badger removal project.

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4.2.1. Programme and Policy

The initiation and drafting of the TB Eradication Programme and policy is the responsibility of the ERAD (Eradication of Animal Disease) Administrative and Veterinary HQ Divisions of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine under the responsibility of an Assistant Secretary and Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer. The programme is implemented through the Department's regional local offices which are operated and managed by Area Management teams whose main function is to ensure delivery of the programme and verification of the effectiveness of controls.

4.2.2. Veterinary Laboratory Services

The Veterinary Laboratory Services (VLS) comprises the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRL) and the Regional Veterinary Laboratory at Backweston in Co. Kildare, the Brucellosis Laboratory, Cork, and five Regional Veterinary Laboratories located in Athlone, Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick and Sligo. The Bacteriology/Parasitology Division of the VLS provides a number of services to the BTEP, including:

- Culture and histopathological examination of diagnostic samples;
- Potency assays on the tuberculin protein purified derivative used in the TB test in conjunction with staff from ERAD division;
- DNA 'fingerprinting' of *M. bovis* isolates;
- Evaluation of new methods for the identification and typing of *M. bovis*;
- Serological tests to aid diagnosis in problem herds.

4.2.3. Veterinary Public Health Inspection Service

The Veterinary Public Health Inspection Service (VPHIS) of the Department in conjunction with the Food Safety Authority of Ireland is responsible for ensuring food safety in slaughtering premises, cutting premises, cold stores, meat and meat products premises, and poultry slaughtering establishments. VPHIS has a permanent staff complement of c. 300 veterinary inspectors and technical staff and engages some 700 private veterinarians on a part-time basis. All cattle presented for slaughter in the State undergo a post-mortem inspection under the control and supervision of VPHIS staff in one of some 30 plants in which cattle are slaughtered, or, in the case of abattoirs, under the control and supervision of the veterinary staff of the various Local Authorities.

4.2.4. Keepers

Individual keepers are responsible for the testing of their herds so as to maximise herd health protection and certification status of herds. In particular, they are responsible for arranging annual herd tests, within timescales prescribed for them by the Department, with their veterinary practitioners, and for payment of fees directly to practitioners in respect of, in general, one test/annum. Farmers also contribute towards the cost of the eradication programme via a levy system.

4.2.5. Private Veterinary Practitioners

TB testing is, in general, carried out by authorised private veterinary practitioners (PVPs), who are contracted to comply with the terms and conditions set out by the Department for tuberculin testing. The Department ordinarily pays for herd level TB tests additional to the legal yearly test requirement and where a herd is restricted following an outbreak of TB. PVPs are subject to supervision by the Department and furthermore herds experiencing an outbreak of TB are visited by Department personnel. At these visits, quality control checks are carried out on, testing facilities, the reactor animals with regard to the appearance, location and regression of reactions. Random selections of samples are taken for gIFN correlation.

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4.2.6. Milk Processors

Trade in milk is governed by Regulation 2004/853/EC of the European Parliament which establishes that milk originating from herds that do not have OTF status must be heat-treated and that milk from animals showing a positive or inconclusive reactor result to the tuberculin test must not be used for human consumption. Milk from the healthy animals in the herd can be used in the manufacture of milk products but must first undergo a heat treatment equivalent to pasteurisation provided authorisation has been granted. The Department is legally obliged to inform persons to whom milk is supplied of the restriction or de-restriction of a herd. During the visits to the reactor herds, as mentioned above, checks are carried out to ensure that reactors are isolated, that milk from reactor animals is not being supplied to the food business operator (FBO) and that it is being properly disposed of. It is intended that, from mid 2012, notices informing the FBO that a supplier herd is experiencing a breakdown and the number of cows involved will, be automatically generated by the Department's Animal Health Computer System.

4.2.7. Valuers

In general, valuations of reactor animals are carried out by suitably qualified valuers, who are authorised by the Department, on the basis of current market values and by reference to guidelines drawn up by Department staff. The work of valuers is closely supervised by the Department. Department personnel visiting reactor herds will also report any visible defects of the reactors that might downgrade valuation to the section responsible for overseeing the valuers, for cross referencing against the relevant valuation reports. In the case of small breakdowns, values may be attributed on the basis of average values attributed by valuers to similar quality animals in the bigger breakdowns.

4.2.8. Reactor Collection Service

Reactors are, in general, transported free of charge from the holding to designated factories for slaughter. This service is operated by the Department on the basis of contracts awarded to private hauliers following a tender procedure. Hauliers are subject to supervision by the Department.

4.2.9. Factories tendering to receive reactors

Reactor animals (apart from exceptional cases where no compensation is payable to the farmer) are slaughtered by factories selected by the Department on the basis of a weekly tendering arrangement. Prices paid by the factories for reactors are monitored by the Department on a regular basis.

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

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is operational throughout the 26 counties of Ireland and is implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine through regional District Veterinary Offices (DVOs). These offices underwent a rationalisation programme which was completed in 2011 and involved reducing the number of DVOs from 28 to 16. Each DVO has a team of administrative staff, Technical Agricultural Officers and Veterinary Inspectors. A Superintending Veterinary Inspector (SVI) who reports to supervisory veterinary inspectorate oversees the veterinary aspects of the programme. The administrative staff in the DVO report to a Higher Executive Officer in the DVO, who in turn reports to a

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Regional Assistant Principal Officer (R/AP). Implementation of the work of the DVOs is managed by two Area Management Teams, each consisting of a Senior Supervisory Veterinary Inspector (SSVI), an SVI, a R/AP and an Area Superintendent, covering the North and South of the country. These management teams report to ERAD (Admin) and ERAD (Veterinary) in relation to implementation of the TB eradication programme. See attachment a_1335452197881

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

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

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

In full compliance with Directive 64/432/EEC, Bovine Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease under the Diseases of Animals Act 1966. Under legislation, veterinary surgeons are required to notify the Superintending Veterinary Inspector at the District Veterinary Office of details where, on clinical grounds, tuberculosis is suspected. Keepers who have reason to suspect that the disease may be present in their herds are also obliged to notify the District Veterinary Office.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

All bovine animals in Ireland are included in the programme. There is no category of herd, or individual animal greater than 6 weeks old or animals involved in cultural or sporting events excluded or exempted from tuberculin testing. For trade within Ireland, the current legal requirement is that each animal moving to the open market must have been tested within the previous 12 months and the holding is not under restriction.

With regard to fattening/feedlot herds, a 'Feedlot' herd is a herd that comprises a 'non-breeding' unit which disposes of all cattle direct for slaughter and fulfils at least one of the following three criteria: (i) the cattle are permanently housed (never on pasture) or (ii) there are no contiguous holdings/lands with cattle or (iii) the boundaries are walled, double fenced or equivalent so as to prevent any direct contact with cattle on contiguous lands/premises/holdings. Herds on the Feedlot register may or may not have stock throughout the year i.e. a number of feedlots on the register may operate on a seasonal basis only e.g. from October to April for winter-finishing. In common with all other herds in Ireland, herds included on DAFM's 'Feedlot' register are required to be tested at least once yearly. Further, Feedlot herds that finish female cattle may find that an occasional female will have been pregnant when acquired and will give birth. Such herds must have the capability of rearing any calves for life or until tests to restore OTF status have been completed in the event of being restricted as a consequence of TB.

In the event that TB is diagnosed in Feedlot herds, they pose a minimal risk of infecting other cattle because of their effective isolation from other herds. If a 'Feedlot' herd is restricted under the TB Order,

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either by virtue of test reactors or detection of *M. bovis* in a slaughtered animal, a special official supervisory protocol is established to allow the enterprise function as a commercial entity while complying with animal health legislation and practice. This includes a requirement that a herd test must be completed prior to any animals being put out on grass and further tests conducted as determined by the epidemiological profile of the outbreak. Feedlot herds that continue to acquire and finish cattle while restricted are ineligible for compensatory payments for test reactors acquired while restricted. When TB is diagnosed, the restriction notice (ER22) specifies conditions with respect to disinfection of premises and equipment and also storage and spreading of manure/slurry. Test reactors must be removed within the timeframe specified (ER30) by the DVO. OTF status will only be restored to a restricted feedlot herd in full compliance with Directive 64/432/EEC.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All herds are registered as the epidemiological units in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC. Holdings are registered in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 73 of 2009. Ireland has operated a system of herd (epidemiological unit) registration and individual bovine tagging since the 1950s. The current national system (S.I. No. 77 of 2009 refers) is in accordance with Regulation 1760/2000. Ireland currently continues to maintain an individual animal passport on which the details of the animal's tuberculin tests are recorded as part of the disease control measures in operation. This system is enhanced by the linkage of the Animal Health Computer System (AHCS) with the Animal Identification and Movement system (AIM) at markets and slaughter premises. The most recent test dates for individual animals in the herd are also available to the keeper who has access to his herd profile electronically.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The eradication programme is conducted under the Bovine Tuberculosis (Attestation of the State and General Provisions) Order, 1989 and amendments thereto under the Diseases of Animals Act 1966. The attribution, maintenance, suspension and withdrawal of qualifications are in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC as amended.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.4.5.1 General rule on movement of animals: Bovine animals may not be moved into a herd or from a herd to the open market, excepting direct to slaughter, unless the animal has been tested within the previous 12 months. An animal may only be moved out of or into a herd or accepted for routine slaughter at a registered abattoir if the individual animal is accompanied by its passport or a movement permit issued by an authorised officer of DAFM. Where an animal is presented for slaughter and the previous test on that animal is between 12-18 months the animal will be slaughtered but the status of the herd will be assessed. Herds where more than 20% of individual animals are tested in excess of 12-months will be restricted. Where an animal is presented for slaughter and the previous test on that

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animal is in excess of 18 months, the animal will be slaughtered and the herd of origin will be restricted. All animals moved for slaughter purposes receive an examination in accordance with Regulation 854/2004/EC. Ireland complies fully with EU Directive 64/432/EEC in that it carries out 30-day pre-movement TB testing on all eligible bovines exported to the EU.

Regulation (EC) no 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption provides that animals that are presented to a slaughterhouse for slaughter must as a general rule be slaughtered there. Accordingly, where an animal not tested within the previous 12 months leaves a holding and is presented for slaughter, the animal will be slaughtered. However, appropriate action must be taken at herd level in order to ensure compliance with TB testing rules and to minimise the risk of onward spread of disease to other herds.

4.4.5.2 Movement of animals FROM a 'restricted' holding

Controlled trading rules apply to herds with restricted status (OTF suspended/withdrawn). The Department has reviewed the implementation of the programme and has concluded that, having regard to the additional computer controls on animal movements which have been introduced in recent years, a number of existing controls on the movement of animals out of restricted herds no longer serve any purpose. These are: (i) the requirement that, when disease is disclosed, the testing veterinarian takes up the passports from the herdowner (these passports are retained by the DVO during the period of restriction and are only returned to the herdowner following de-restriction of the herd) and (ii) animals are not permitted to move from a restricted holding except under and in accordance with the terms of a movement permit issued by the DVO. The position is that the Department can effectively manage and restrict the movement of cattle from restricted herds through the existing computer controls on the movement of animals provided for under the Animal Identification and Movement (AIM) computer system. Accordingly, the intention is that the movement of animals out of a restricted holding will, in future, be controlled by the AIM system. This system is programmed to prohibit all movement of animals from restricted herds, other than to slaughter and, if deemed necessary, movement even to slaughter can be prohibited. Restricted herds are identified as such by the AIM system and the controls by the system are such that it is not possible for cattle to move from a restricted herd to another farm, or mart or for export. For example, if a herdowner attempts to move an animal from a restricted herd to a mart, the AIM system (which is linked to the mart) will "flag" the animal as coming from a restricted herd and will "reject" the animal at the mart, making it impossible for the animal to be sold at the mart. With regard to farm to farm movements, the AIM system requires all such movements to be subject to the issue of a "Compliance Cert" issued by the system and, if the animal is located in a restricted herd, the system will not generate the "Compliance Cert", thereby preventing the movement. The Department believes that these changes do not involve any diminution of Competent Authority controls on the movement of animals from restricted herds because what is proposed is, in effect, the replacement of one type of control for another. In addition, in introducing these changes, the Department will make it clear to farmers that any attempt to move cattle from a restricted holding, other than to slaughter, (or in exceptional, mainly welfare, related cases, with specific DAFM authorisation to a feedlot) would result in a reduction in compensation payments and the application of penalties, under Cross Compliance, to payments made under the Single Payment Scheme and Rural Development Schemes.

4.4.5.3 Movement of animals INTO a 'restricted' herd:

The general rule is that, animals may not be moved into a restricted holding. However, the following categories of exceptions are provided for:

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- Assembly of newly established herds
- Introduction of a replacement stock bull(s). Emergency replacement suckler calf (where a calf to a suckler cow dies)
- Where the SVI/VI-in-charge of the herd is satisfied, following the completion of a clear reactor retest, that the risk of exposure to the moved-in animals is minimal or where the movement is onto a geographically discrete fragment with separate testing facilities, which the SVI/VI has established is not associated with any current infection on the holding and where the SVI/VI-in-charge of the herd is satisfied that the risk of exposure to the moved-in animals is minimal. The original resident animals must be confined by Order onto the infected fragment(s) of the holding.

4.4.5.4 Movement of animals from herds contiguous to a high risk breakdown and movements of animals disclosing an inconclusive test result

In accordance with changes introduced in 2012, following disclosure of a reactor, Department personnel visit the herd concerned to assess, among other issues, the relevant contiguous herds, following which a special contiguous testing programme for relevant herds adjoining high risk infected herds is implemented. Those herds relevant to the breakdown and not tested within the previous 4 months, are temporarily trade suspended, other than to slaughter, pending the completion of herd test with a negative result. DVOs may authorise permission for inward movement of stock under permit for a period not exceeding 30 days from the date of restriction. Free-trading status will be immediately restored once the herd reacts negatively to the test.

In the case of those herds relevant to the breakdown and tested within the previous four months of the breakdown, herdowners will still be required to carry out a TB test as normal 4-months after their last test. These herds will be free to trade until the 4-month anniversary of their previous test.

A further change is that any animal that discloses an inconclusive reactor response will be prevented from moving for the duration of its lifetime, except to slaughter or exceptionally to a registered feedlot from where it shall move within a reasonable timeframe direct to slaughter.

4.4.5.5 Pre-movement tests

Ireland complies fully with EU Directive 64/432/EEC in that it carries out 30-day pre-movement TB testing on all eligible bovines exported to the EU.

Ireland avails of the derogation provided for under point 1.1 (c) of Annex A to the Directive, which does not require pre-movement testing on all domestic movements. Ireland does not operate a network system as referred to in Article 14 of the Directive. For normal trade between herds within Ireland, S.I. No. 32 of 2003 provides the current legal basis. Each animal must have been tested within the previous 12 months and the holding not restricted. Keepers are encouraged to acquire pre-movement tested animals as a key husbandry practice to assist herd health protection decided with their veterinary practitioners. It is a legal requirement that the date of the most recent tuberculin test is displayed on an electronic screen when an animal is presented for sale at market. Markets and slaughter premises have access to an on-line system so that the latest test-data available on the Animal Health Computer System (AHCS) is available for electronic display. The date of tuberculin test must, currently, also be entered onto the animal's passport by the testing veterinary practitioner, although this may change if it is decided not to take up the passports of animals in restricted herds. In any event, the person acquiring an animal is informed of the interval since the last tuberculin test via the electronic display. In 2011, 237,951 animals were specifically pre-movement tested (private test) for TB at individual animal level

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and many others would have been tested during a herd level test immediately prior to movement. Research has indicated that the benefits of a nation-wide compulsory pre-movement test do not indicate that this is the most appropriate manner to expend resources.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.4.6.1 Types of tests used

The principal test used in the programme is the Single Intradermal Comparative Test (SICTT) as specified in Council Directive 64/432/EEC (as amended).

The Interferon Gamma assay is used under practical field conditions as an adjunct to the tuberculin test in infected herds. The use of the interferon-gamma assay is targeted towards herds classified as high risk where the assay is of particular use if tuberculin testing has failed to speedily resolve the problem or where complete depopulation of the herd would be the only alternative. In all herds experiencing a high risk breakdown classified as a 'H' breakdown, following disclosure of reactors to the tuberculin test, consideration is given to having the remaining animals, particularly breeding animals, blood tested so that further infected animals will be removed. This test makes available a mechanism to remove infection from the herd earlier than on foot of the follow-up tuberculin retest set at a mandatory minimum of 60 days from the removal of the last positive reactor.

Experimentally, the use of Gamma Interferon assay was also assessed in these potentially exposed herds. However, while it continues to be used as an adjunct to the skin test in high risk herds, it did not prove suitable to use as an additional screening test in contiguous herds. Gamma Interferon assay is also used for quality control and correlation purposes on a random sample of SICTT reactors.

4.4.6.2 Annual "Round" screening test

Ireland requires each herd, including herds on the 'Feedlot' register, to be tested at least once every 12 months. The Department issues lists of herds for test to private veterinary practitioners throughout the year. Reminders are sent out as appropriate to ensure testing is carried out by the prescribed dates. Where necessary, holdings are restricted for non-compliance with the instruction to test under the Round test regime. Failure to comply with the instruction to test will also result in the reduction or forfeiture of any compensation due in the event of a breakdown. Furthermore farmers failing to comply with the requirements may be penalized under cross compliance measures provided for in the Direct Payments and Rural Development Programme schemes. Prosecution may also be initiated. Farmers, under cost-sharing agreements, pay the private veterinary practitioners directly to carry out the test, except where reactors are disclosed and reactor re-tests, not including the clearance test. In general, they pay for one test per annum.

4.4.6.3 Consequential/Supplementary testing

In accordance with Article 5 of Annex B of Directive 64/432, supplementary testing is part of the Irish TB programme. Animals in restricted herds are risk-categorised on the basis of infection levels and are subject to a customised testing (interpretation and test frequency) regime. The epidemiological investigation indicates the focus of risk and thus forms the basis for requiring testing (termed special check testing) outside the normal frequency of testing in Officially Free Status herds as proscribed by the Directive. The title of the test (test type) also determines the prioritisation for completion e.g. a round test is the annual test issued in conformity with the Directive for those herds with risk category D

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(default) – this is the lowest risk category – and, while it must be completed within the prescribed time frame (i.e. yearly), it has the lowest priority. Thus, more frequent testing is conducted in higher risk areas and on higher risk herds e.g.:

- following restoration of status after a high-risk breakdown, herds are placed on a 6-monthly herd-testing regime for the succeeding one and a half years (Post-de-restriction/ special check test).
- check testing of herds in problem areas (special check test);
- following disclosure of a reactor, a special testing programme for herds assessed as at risk by virtue of being contiguous to infection (contiguous tests);

tests are additionally conducted on herds with epidemiological links, including traceback and trace-onward indicating a risk of infection (special check test).

The effect of the first two tests mentioned above is to ensure that higher risk herds are subject to herd tests at six-monthly intervals for a two year period. Notifications to test are sent out in advance to ensure testing is carried out by the prescribed dates. Failure to test on time will lead to restriction of the herd, payment of testing fees which would otherwise be paid for by the Department, a reduction in/forfeiture of compensation payments in the event of a breakdown, possible penalties on any payments due under the Direct and Rural Development Programme Schemes and possible prosecution.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

As previously detailed there is no TB-vaccine approved and licensed for use in either bovine animals or affected wildlife species. Over the last 10-years Ireland has been involved in a research project to develop such a vaccine for use in badgers; efficacy of a candidate vaccine has been confirmed at laboratory level and a 3-4 year duration field trial commenced in 2009 (Aznar et al. 2010 Vet Micro) to evaluate efficacy in badgers in a natural environment. If the trial demonstrates sufficient efficacy it is Ireland's intention to progress to a situation where badger vaccination will be incorporated into the programme as a matter of routine.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Advice on appropriate bio-security measures is provided by the Department to herdowners via direct advice from the local DVO in the event of a breakdown, leaflets, publicity etc. In addition, payment of compensation is conditional on the disinfection of the holding following a breakdown. Further, the legislation empowers the veterinary inspector to confine animals to or exclude them from particular areas of the holding if the disease epidemiological situation so warrants. Compliance checks are carried out on herds on a risk and random basis.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Under legislation, veterinary surgeons are required to notify the Superintending Veterinary Inspector at the District Veterinary Office of details of all positive and inconclusive test results. Some 98% of test results are communicated electronically from the office of the testing Veterinary Practitioner and the regional District Veterinary Office (DVO) of the Department of Agriculture, Food and The Marine via a link to AHCS. In general, where bovine TB reactors are identified and/or suspect lesions detected at slaughter, the holding of origin is restricted, the status of the herd is suspended (or withdrawn), and reactor animals are removed for slaughter. Where reactors are eligible for compensation they will be generally removed via the reactor collection service, which is organised by the Department. A formal restriction notice is issued in respect of the holding and the restriction can only be lifted by issue of a formal derestriction notice. A quality control procedure is carried out, where possible within 5 working days of the receipt of a notification of a breakdown, with regard to testing, reactors identified and disinfection as well as an assessment of contiguous herds, animal welfare and testing facilities. Controls on the movement of animals into and out of a restricted holding are described at Pars 4.4.5.2 and 4.4.5.3 above. Slurry and manure storage and premises disinfection requirements are specified on the restriction notice. Further procedures are notified directly to the farmer and appropriate follow-up re-testing takes place until the final clearance test shows the herd to be clear and the status is then restored in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC. In addition, as described above, a special contiguous testing programme is conducted for herds adjoining the infected herd with a high risk breakdown and some such herds will have movement restrictions imposed. Tests are additionally conducted on herds with epidemiological links indicating a risk of infection. Following restoration of status after a high risk breakdown (within herd spread evident), herds are placed on a 6-monthly herd-testing regime for the succeeding one and a half years. Notwithstanding the above, in certain circumstances, as provided for in Directive 64/432/EEC Annex A I 3A(b), where herds disclose a single tuberculin reactor and the herd is classified as low-risk as determined by the epidemiological criteria set down below, the disease status of herds is 'suspended' rather than 'withdrawn' and the holding is restricted. Criteria for consideration under "singleton" measure are as follows:

- 1) one reactor disclosed at the index test
- 2) the bovine minus avian increase differential must be less than 12 millimetres
- 3) no oedema present at the bovine site
- 4) the herd must not have had its trading status withdrawn during the 3 years prior to this reactor and
- 5) none of the contiguous herds concurrently undergoing a High risk breakdown

The holding will be de-restricted where the criteria for eligibility continue to be met: TB is not confirmed at post mortem, laboratory examination is negative, the herd has been subjected to SICTT conducted at least 42 days after the removal of the reactor animal and the results of the herd level SICTT are negative. Where a suspect TB lesion is detected at a slaughterhouse in a carcase from an animal originating in a clear herd, the holding is immediately restricted, the suspect lesion is subjected to laboratory examination and the herd is then subjected to the appropriate testing regime as defined in Council Directive 64/432/EEC, as amended. Serious consideration is given to herd depopulation, full or partial, where the level of infection in the herd is such that, despite standard and repeated tuberculin testing, the application of the Interferon assay, epidemiological assessment and strategic removal of individual animals within the herd, disease continues to spread. The herd or infected group must be subjected to

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the Interferon assay where it has not already been used, and then the suitability for removal of the entire infected group (partial depopulation or in-contact removal) must be assessed. When the assay and/or in-contact removal has failed to resolve the problem, depopulation of the herd must be considered. As a more general rule, cases where more than 30% of the herd has tested positive may lead to depopulation being considered, whereas if 50% of the herd are reactors then depopulation must be considered. Depopulation must also be considered where the epidemiological assessment determines that control of TB in the herd or area will be otherwise compromised such as by an inability to implement satisfactory controls in the herd. Where herd depopulation has been deemed necessary, the SVI determines an appropriate rest period for the land usually of about four months during which the keeper may not restock. Further, unless badgers have been excluded as a cause of the outbreak a badger capture programme will be conducted and a programme of testing undertaken in contiguous herds.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.4.10.1 Compensation of market value of animals removed as reactors

It is recognised that where reactors are removed and a herd is restricted for a prolonged period because of disease, a keeper can suffer significant income loss. The programme continues to take account of this income loss and compensation in line with market values is provided for under the On-Farm Market Valuation Scheme, which, prior to their removal, provides for the valuation of reactor animals/herds on the basis of current market prices, together with a right of appeal for the keeper. The keeper is paid the carcase-salvage value directly by the slaughter plant and the differential between this salvage value and the market valuation is paid by the Department. Compensation reflects individual animal market value but is subject to ceilings.

4.4.10.2 Other compensation arrangements

In addition to compensation for the slaughter of individual animals, the Department also provides compensation to farmers for other losses, subject to conditions such as co-operation and timely compliance with tests, under the following schemes:

Depopulation scheme: In certain circumstances a monthly Depopulation Grant is paid for each animal removed under the depopulation measure while the holding remains under restriction preventing return to normal farming practice. The objective of this payment is to compensate the herdowner for the loss of income during the rest period.

Income Supplement: This grant is payable in cases where disease breakdown results in the removal of more than 10% of animals in a herd and where depopulation is not deemed appropriate. The objective is to compensate the herdowner for the loss of income arising from the removal of cattle as reactors.

Hardship Grant: This grant is designed to alleviate the additional feeding costs of some owner/keepers whose holdings are restricted on foot of a herd re test during the period November to March.

Eligibility for compensation is conditional on compliance with various legislative provisions relating to the eradication programme. A penalty system, which varies with the degree of non-conformance, is in place.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Control and implementation of the programme rests with the Competent Authority at headquarters and the Area Management Teams at regional level. The implementation of the programme takes place in regional District Veterinary Offices. Controls on implementation include scheduling of tests, checks on testing returns, removal of infected animals, epidemiological investigations and all aspects of the programme including evaluation of results, delivery and quality control aspects. To facilitate control and implementation, considerable use is made of computerised systems developed by the Competent Authority specifically for the task, such as the Animal Health Computer System (AHCS) and Herdfinder and, where appropriate, availing of synergies between national and/or EU requirements such as the Animal Identification and Movement system (AIM):

- The AIM (Animal Identification and Movement) is live at markets, export points and slaughterhouses. This system provides information in real time before sale/slaughter on animal status, TB test data and movement/export eligibility, information including an animal's compliance with identification, Animal Health requirements and eligibility for sale/slaughter. Linkage of Veterinary Practitioners electronically to AHCS is designed to facilitate herd profile production (download) immediately preceding testing and prompt upload of test results to the Department of Agriculture, Food and The Marine local District Veterinary Offices.
- The AHCS and the AIM are interlinked and thus more closely monitor the testing of the national herd, ensure that animals cannot evade the annual or any herd-level test, allow greater analysis of data, trace-onward/back and epidemiological investigation tracking. The Geographic Information System based 'Herd Finder' programme is used to rapidly locate and identify herds that may be, or may have been, at risk of exposure. Additionally, resources have been allocated to continue to provide intensive laboratory analysis, including culturing and strain typing at the Department's Central Veterinary Laboratory.

Implementation of the programme is monitored on an on-going basis via the above systems as well as through regular reports on the delivery of the programme, trends in the incidence of the disease, quality control of testing veterinarians etc. These reports are examined in the context of regular meetings of the ERAD Management Committee.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The agriculture, fisheries and food sector continues to make a significant contribution to the Irish economy and the most recent figures available suggests it accounts for 7% of GVA at factor cost, 7.5% of employment and 10% of exports. Within agriculture, over 70% of all farmers in Ireland are specifically involved in the production of beef and milk. Given the predominant position of the dairy and beef sector in Irish agriculture and as a generator of very substantial foreign earnings from the export of livestock and livestock products, the projected expenditure of approx. €70m (including staffing costs) will yield significant benefits, in terms of improving (i) the overall health of the national herd population and (ii) the ability of Irish farmers and exporters to trade in livestock and livestock products. For maximum efficiency in utilisation of limited national resources, Bovine Tuberculosis testing is

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predominantly carried out in conjunction with Brucellosis testing of herds.

The programme is aimed at the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in Ireland. The existence of Bovine Tuberculosis in the country results in significant income losses to farmers in terms of (i) reduced productivity, restrictions on trade and (ii) testing costs. In addition, the existence of the disease involves considerable public expenditure on disease eradication measures, thereby imposing a heavy burden on the Irish taxpayer. A successful eradication policy – or a significant reduction in the incidence of the disease – would reduce the financial burden arising from these losses/costs to farmers and taxpayers. In fact, the cost of the programme has fallen from €87m in 2008 to €70m in 2011, mainly as a result of the significant reduction in the incidence of the disease during that period. The number of herds restricted due to TB has also been reduced by over 50% during the past 10 years, thereby ameliorating the economic impact of this disease on cattle farmers. A value for money review of the TB eradication scheme which was completed in 2008 concluded that the public expenditure on the programme has enabled the Irish Livestock industry to maintain and develop exports markets for cattle and beef. In addition, it found that the net impact of the Programme has been to facilitate the growth of the Irish cattle industry by creating and enhancing export opportunities and by improving the productivity of cattle rearing. The export trade in cattle and beef, which was worth €1.8 billion in 2006, is dependent on the effective implementation of the eradication programme. The benefit of improved market access accrues to the farmer producer and to the processing sector in the first instance, while the benefits of improved animal productivity and public health accrue primarily to the farmer producer. Society at large also benefits from the Programme's impacts in these three areas to the extent that the improved economic performance of the farming industry spills over into the wider economy and to the extent that the Programme contributes to enhanced public health. In addition, any improvement in the disease situation will reduce the burden on the national exchequer and, accordingly, the taxpayer.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010:

yes

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease :

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : 2011

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators		
										% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence	
Ireland	Bovines	116 061	116 061	114 333	5 002	4 780	7	0,14	98,511	4,375	4,181	X
Total		116 061	116 061	114 333	5 002	4 780	7	0,14	98,511	4,375	4,181	

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Add a new row

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

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
Ireland	Bovines	5 819 281	5 819 281	5 732 558	5 732 558	18 531	18 531	18 926	98,51	0,32	X
Total		5 819 281	5 819 281	5 732 558	5 732 558	18 531	18 531	18 926	98,51	0,32	
ADD A NEW ROW											

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Ireland	Bovine	serological test	Gamma Interferon	6 344	2 150
Ireland	Bovine	serological test	Elisa	4 418	679
Ireland	Bovine	microbiological or virological te:	-	5 182	2 289
Ireland	Deer	microbiological or virological te:	-	38	20
Ireland	Badger	microbiological or virological te:	-	2 076	245
Ireland	Sheep	microbiological or virological te:	-	6	1
Ireland	Goats	microbiological or virological te:	-	11	0
Ireland	goats	other test	goats SICCT	1 100	0
Total				19 175	
ADD A NEW ROW					

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6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2011

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Ireland	Bovines	3 055	7 747
Total		3 055	7 747
			Add a new row

6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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

Status of herds and animals under the programme																	
Region	Animal Species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Not Free or not officially free from disease				Free or officially free from disease status suspended				Free from disease		Officially free from disease			
		Herds	Animals	Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
				Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals								
Ireland	Bovines	116 061	5 819 281	0	0	1 383	176 510	1 195	131 131	277	31 248	0	0	113 206	5 480 392		X
Total		116 061	5 819 281	0	0	1 383	176 510	1 195	131 131	277	31 248	0	0	113 206	5 480 392		
Add a new row																	

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

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

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is: Not applicable Applicable...

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

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
Ireland	badger	hunting bag	100 000
Total			100 000
ADD A NEW ROW			

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6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2011

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Ireland	badger	microbiological test	-	1 978	228
Total				1 978	228
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

2011

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Ireland	70 000	0	2	0
Total	70 000	0	2	0
ADD A NEW ROW				

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7. Targets

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

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Ireland	Tuberculin Skin Test	Bovines	SICCT	Programme Implementation	8 200 000
Ireland	Gamma Interferon Assay	Bovines	Heparinised Blood	Programme Implementation and research	12 000
Ireland	ELISA and Anamnestic Elisa	Bovines	Clotted Blood	Programme and Research - focus to detection	5 000
Total					8 217 000
Add a new row					

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

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7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds Not applicable Applicable...

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year: **2013**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators		
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
Ireland	Bovines	115 300	115 300	113 600	4 550	4 315	11	0,24	98,53	4,01	3,8
Total		115 300	115 300	113 600	4 550	4 315	11	0	98,53	4,01	3,8
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals Not applicable Applicable...

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2013**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
Ireland	Bovine	6 000 000	6 000 000	5 910 000	5 910 000	17 750	17 750	19 500	98,5	0,3	X
Total		6 000 000	6 000 000	5 910 000	5 910 000	17 750	17 750	19 500	98,5	0,3	
									Add a new row		

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

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

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : **2013**

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		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme														
		Expected not free or not free from disease				Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended				Expected free from disease						
		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected unknown		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease				
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals			
Ireland	Bovines	115 300	6 000 000	0	0	1 460	171 000	1 160	116 000	230	23 000	0	0	112 450	5 200 000	X
	Total	115 300	6 000 000	0	0	1 460	171 000	1 160	116 000	230	23 000	0	0	112 450	5 200 000	
														Add a new row		

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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

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

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2013

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:

Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
Ireland	70 000	300	1	300
Total		300		300
Add a new row				

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2013

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

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test	-	8 200 000	0.33	2 706 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Department Paid Testing	-	2 300 000	4.15	9 545 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Gamma-Interferon test	-	12 000	21.68	260 160	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa Lab Analysis	-	2 000	5	10000	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Gamma Interferon Assay Fees	-	12 000	2.54	30480	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Elisa Fees	-	2 000	2.54	5080	no	X
Add a new row							
2. Vaccination or treatment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Add a new row							

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3. Slaughter and destruction							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Compensation of animals	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	19 500	700	13 650,000	yes	X
Compensation of animals	Depopulation/Income Supplement	-	1	2 500,000	2 500,000	no	X
Transport costs	Reactor collection Service	-	19 500	43.08	840,060	no	X
					Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
					Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Staff Salaries	-	1	25 000,000	25 000,000	no	X
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		

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Wildlife Measures Salaries (contractors)	FRS Contract Employees	-	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	no	X
Wildlife Salaries (DAFM)	DAFM Staff	-	1	1,200,000	1,200,000	no	X
Supplies	-	-	1	600,000	600,000	no	X
Badger vaccination Trial	-	-	1	700,000	700,000	no	X
Wildlife Unit Travel (DAFM Staff)	-	-	1	350,000	350,000	no	X
Travel and subsistence, computerisation, print	-	-	1	3,638,000	3,638,000	no	X
Add a new row							
Total						63 034 780	

Attachments

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