EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10337/2014

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

Eradication programme for Bovine Brucellosis

United Kingdom

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.22

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION :
ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vescicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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Instructions to complete the form:

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

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Tuesday, July 30, 2013 13:02:54

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state : UNITED KINGDOM

Disease Bovine brucellosis

Species : Bovines

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing for year : 2014

1.1 Contact

Name : STEPHEN MARTIN

Phone : 02890524826

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Email : STEPHEN.MARTIN@DARDNI.GOV.UK

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) :

Surveillance system:
The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland (DARD) carries out a programme of blood and milk testing of all herds containing stock (n is in the region of 19,810). Routine brucellosis (BR) blood sampling is carried out on cattle herds in Northern Ireland on an annual basis, with the exception of some dairy herds (n= 553), which are routinely blood sampled on a biennial basis (with associated monthly bulk milk ELISA testing). The blood samples are tested by means of a serum agglutination (SAT) in accordance with Annex C of Directive 64/432/EEC. For low risk tests, if any SAT reading >25iu is detected at this test, the sample is again tested by means of an SAT test, complement fixation test (CFT) and ELISA test. Any animal giving an SAT test result of >25iu of agglutination per ml or any CFT reading of <20iu is classified as an inconclusive reactor and is required to be isolated and retested. Derestriction of the animal's movements within the MS may occur if the iELISA and CFT results are negative and SAT remains less than 102iu. Animals with SAT readings of greater than or equal to 102iu may be taken as reactors, as may animals with CFT readings of greater than or equal to 20iu. Those with iELISA positive results may be removed, again depending on significant risk factors. High risk tests are tested in parallel with the SAT and ELISA tests, with repeat testing (including CFT testing) being carried out, depending on the outcome. A sample of cattle going through slaughter plants are routinely blood sampled. In addition, monthly bulk samples, which are collected by the dairies, are tested at the Veterinary Sciences Division (Stormont) laboratory using an ELISA kit (n = 37,565 bulk milk samples tested during 2012). Premovement testing of BR eligible cattle was introduced in December 2004. In 2012, there were 363,950 tests carried out under the premovement regulations, yielding one reactor

animal (unconfirmed by culture). Further disease statistics on brucellosis are available from the DARD web site on a monthly and quarterly basis (http://www.dardni.gov.uk/index/dard-statistics/animal-disease-statistics.htm).

Notification of Abortions:
Herd keepers and veterinary surgeons are required under the Brucellosis Control Order (Northern Ireland) 2004 to notify a Divisional Veterinary Office if any bovine animal has had an abortion (this 2004 Control Order replaced the 1972 Control Order on 1st October, 2004). A restriction notice is issued for these animals, prohibiting their movement off the premises and requiring them to be isolated. The animals are tested by the DARD Veterinary Service using both SAT and ELISA, with potential CFT follow up testing. During 2012, 2,805 cattle were blood sampled following the reporting of an abortion.

Vaccination policy:
Vaccination of animals is not allowed.

Measures in case of positive findings:
Herd restrictions, which stop the movement of animals onto and off the premises, except under the authority of a licence issued by DARD, are imposed once a reactor is identified. The reactor is required to be kept in isolation until slaughtered.
When the presence of Brucella abortus is confirmed by culture of tissue samples taken at point of slaughter either:
• all breeding and potential breeding animals (reactors, infected and contact) are valued and slaughtered; or
• the breeding animals in the herd are subject to further testing.

The OBF status of the herd is not restored until at least two clear herd tests have been completed, the last completed test being at least 21 days after any animals pregnant at the time of the outbreak have calved. In practice, this may mean the restriction and testing of all breeding cattle in a herd through an entire calving cycle.

Investigations into contact with contiguous herds are undertaken to assess the risk of spread of infection. Herds of origin, transit herds or other herds considered to be at risk are tested. Forward tracing is carried out and animals which have left the infected herd since the last negative herd test, are tested. All contiguous herds are tested as well as herds with cattle movements to and from the affected herd. Before restrictions can be lifted, the premises have to be cleansed and disinfected with an approved disinfectant and subjected to veterinary inspection.

Bovine brucellosis was largely eradicated from Northern Ireland by the 1980s but three primary outbreaks in the late 1990s, associated with cross-border activity, resulted in significant recrudescence. Herd and animal incidences increased until 2002 before declining (Figure 2). There was an apparent reduction in incidence in 2001 but this arose from significant reductions in testing that year, associated with a foot and mouth disease epidemic. In 2005, herd incidence increased due to a significant cluster of breakdowns associated with an outbreak in County Armagh, and to increased use of parallel testing and severe interpretation of serological tests.

The annual herd incidence where BR infection is confirmed by bacteriological culture remained similar from October 2006 to June 2008 (Figure 3). There has been a steady decline in confirmed annual herd

incidence (0.27% to 0.06% in November 2009) but there has been a slight rise during 2010 (0.13%). This was reversed in 2011 and the current confirmed annual herd incidence is 0.005% (December 2012).

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) :

(a) Routine annual herd tests are carried out in accordance with Council Directive 64/432. Routine Brucellosis blood sampling is carried out on cattle herds in NI on an annual basis, with the exception of most dairy herds, which are routinely blood sampled on a biennial basis (with associated monthly bulk milk ELISA testing). Breeding and potential breeding cattle (female and bull cattle greater than 12 months of age) are subjected to serological testing on farm. An exception to test is made for bull beef cattle provided that the herdkeeper signs an undertaking to send these cattle directly to slaughter and that the OBF status in the herd is maintained at the routine herd test (i.e. the status of the herd is not withdrawn).
(b) Compulsory Premovement testing of all female and bull cattle greater than 12 months of age. The requirement for cattle to have been premovement tested was introduced on 1st December 2004. *Pre-movement testing is currently under review and changes may be made in 2014 to extend the application period of the test and increase the age threshold, however these changes are subject to legislative change and thus cannot be guaranteed at this stage.
(c) Brucellin Skin Testing remains an option as a diagnostic tool in high risk circumstances.
(d) Cases of disease identified in the course of testing or notified to the Department result in the slaughter of affected and, in most cases where culture confirmation is obtained, all in-contact animals, the imposition of immediate movement restrictions on the holding and surrounding farms, tracing of cattle movements and an epidemiological investigation.
(e) Tests are carried out for non-routine reasons - restricted herds which are not depopulated, backward and forward traced animals or herds and herds considered to be at risk and animals of uncertain disease status. In the case of at-risk herds, these are restricted until appropriate check testing has been carried out. In the case of herds immediately contiguous to the Brucellosis breakdown herd the restriction is maintained during the initial period following restriction until the at-risk herd has shown two negative herd tests at an interval of at least three months.
(f) Monthly bulk milk sampling is carried out in conjunction with the milk processing industry. A sample from the bulk tank is collected by the industry and submitted to the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) Veterinary Sciences Division (VSD) for ELISA testing.
(g) DARD continues to undertake a publicity campaign programme promoting the prevention, detection and reporting of the disease. Activities have included a programme of direct mail shots, posters, leaflets, fliers, press articles, newspaper and journal advertisements.
(h) The use of EC approved Brucellosis vaccine is prohibited in the NI cattle population currently. Thus all herds are OBF status or have the OBF status suspended or withdrawn.
(i) Thick Lime Milk treatment of slurry of Brucellosis breakdown herds where there is a significant risk of spread of infection by slurry.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014

First year :

- ☐ Control
- ☒ Testing
- ☒ Slaughter and animals tested positive
- ☐ Killing of animals tested positive
- ☐ Vaccination
- ☐ Treatment
- ☐ Disposal of products
- ☒ 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. Descrive the responsabilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary Service of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) is the designated Competent Authority for the control of Brucellosis in NI under Council Directive 64/432/EC. Policy responsibility in DARD lies with the Animal Health and Welfare Policy Division which is part of the Central Policy Group. Delivery responsibility belongs to Veterinary Service, with Veterinary Service Headquarters managing compensation payments and contract management.
A Brucellosis Programme Management team, established in October 2008, has a range of functions including monitoring of the programme, project management, change management and the provision of veterinary advice. Veterinary Service Field side consists of 10 areas (see Section 4.3), divided into patches. Field staff involved in Brucellosis control are: administrative staff, Veterinary Officers, Animal Health and Welfare Inspectors (blood samplers) and Valuation Officers.
Private Veterinary Practitioners (PVPs) and private lay testers (working under the supervision of a PVP) may be approved by DARD to carry out blood sampling for pre-movement testing.
Laboratory testing for Brucellosis is currently carried out at Veterinary Sciences Division, part of the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI), NI.

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) :

For veterinary administrative purposes, NI is currently divided into 10 regions, each with a Divisional Veterinary Office (Figure 4). The regions are sub-divided into "patches", each managed by a veterinary officer (VO) and team of technical officers. A centralised animal health database (“APHIS”), incorporating an animal movement and test management system is used for all aspects of Brucellosis testing. This is used to administer between-herd movement of cattle, captured using a licensing system and available access to relevant parts of the database by market and abattoir operators. This facilitates management of herd-level and animal-level tests, with results recorded at animal level. Please see Figure 6.

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 1982, Northern Ireland cattle herds were recognised as Officially Brucellosis Free (OBF) by the EEC. Since that date a monitoring programme has been carried out, in accordance with Annex B of 64/432/EC and is dependent on the percentage of herds which can be considered to be free from the disease over a given supervisory period.
Monitoring consists of:
• Annual testing of all herds
• Biennial testing in most pure dairy herds (supplemented by Bulk Milk testing)
• Checks on aborted animals following notifications by farmers and veterinary surgeons
• Testing of diagnostic sample material submitted to the laboratory
• Re-test of inconclusive reactors
• Testing of animals forward traced from outbreaks of the disease
• Testing of herds identified by backward traces from outbreaks of disease
• Testing of herds inner and outer ring to a breakdown herd
• Monthly Brucellosis Bulk Milk ELISA testing in all dairy herds
• Compulsory Pre-movement testing of all female and bull cattle greater than 12 months of age*
• Testing of older cattle in abattoirs. This work area is currently under review due to changes to batching protocols in Food Business Operators due to TSE testing changes.
• Testing in Temporary Control Areas if necessary.
Other programme measures implemented include:
• Undertaking a publicity campaign programme promoting the prevention, detection and reporting of the disease
• Thick Lime Milk treatment of slurry of Brucellosis breakdown herds where there is a significant risk of spread of infection by slurry
• Regular staff training and communication updates
• On occasion, where circumstances warrant it, blood samples may be taken from other species for monitoring purposes
• Brucellin Skin Testing remains an option as a diagnostic tool in high risk circumstances.
• Liaison meetings with stakeholders

Notification of Abortions:
Herd keepers and veterinary surgeons are required under the Brucellosis Control Order (Northern Ireland) 2004 to notify a Divisional Veterinary Office if any bovine animal has had an abortion. A restriction notice is issued for these animals, prohibiting their movement off the premises and requiring them to be isolated. The animals are tested by DARD Veterinary Service until a negative test at 21 days post-calving is obtained.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

All breeding cattle one year old and over are required to be presented for all classes of test.
There are approximately 20,500 farm businesses with cattle in NI with some 1.6 million cattle in total. Of these cattle, approximately 960,000 are eligible for testing under the Brucellosis Control Programme.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All cattle herds in NI are registered with the competent authority and each has been allocated a unique herd number to facilitate tracing of animal movements. All registered premises are recorded on a central computer database. Full details of the testing programme are maintained on the database. Under Council Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 cattle are identified by means of a unique identification number authorised by the Department. All cattle born after 1 January 1998 are identified with an ear tag in each ear bearing the same unique identification number, which will remain with the animal throughout its life. All cattle born after 1 January 2000 must be tagged using the new all numeric tags. Each animal's test results and movement details are held and are readily accessed on a computer database. Epidemiological investigation and full tracing procedures in compliance with Council Regulation 1760/2000 are instigated following the detection of a diseased animal.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

Current legislation (Brucellosis (Examination and Testing) Scheme Order (Northern Ireland) 2004) permits the use of vaccination with Department approval. The Policy currently is to prohibit the use of vaccine (Vaccination has been prohibited since 1963). Thus herds can be OBF or have their status suspended or withdrawn. Please note tables at Figure 5 which detail suspension or withdrawal of OBF status for either suspicion of disease or risk management in cases where there is no suspicion of disease (that is, for programme movement control). Associated herds (14%) to herds with reactors are excluded as there are various non-disease reasons for association of herds. The qualification of holdings is fully in line with the provisions of Annex A, II, of 64/432/EEC.
For the purposes of accuracy, associated herds are also removed from the calculation of herds under surveillance.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Council Regulation EC No 1760/2000 all calves born after 1 January 1998 must be identified with an ear tag in each ear within 20 days from the birth of the animal. All cattle identification numbers are authorised by DARD and recorded on the computer database so that no duplication should be possible. The birth of a calf must be notified to the Department within 27 days and in any case before the animal leaves the holding of birth. All herd keepers must maintain a register of cattle born or moved into the herd. The register must show the identification number of the animal and details of

replacement/retags. Herd keepers must also record in their register the colour, breed, type, sex, date of birth and the dam's identification number (for animals born in their herd). Their register must also show the date and means of acquisition of stock, the date of movement off holding, the address of premises to which the animal moved, or if died, the date and manner of disposal. These records must be retained for 10 years. From 1 January 2000 the movement permit system was replaced by movement control documents requiring a producer to notify the Department on the same day that an animal either leaves or arrives on his/her farm. However, in the case of a restricted animal the producer is required to obtain a movement licence from the Department in advance of moving the animal out of his/her herd. All movements are recorded and can be traced on the computer database. Stock on farms are checked against official records at cattle identification inspections/and herd tests, which occur at least annually, and when presented at markets or slaughterhouses. Discrepancies between the description of the animal and the details recorded on APHIS are investigated. If the discrepancy is not satisfactorily resolved a status is placed against the animal on APHIS which restricts its movement. Where the identification and traceability of an animal cannot be established at point of slaughter, the carcase will be removed from the human food chain. In the field where the disease status of an animal cannot be clearly established from the database the animal will be isolated and tested.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Surveillance testing is carried out for early detection and confirmation of disease outbreaks and to identify possible sources of infection. Targeted and parallel (high risk) testing of contiguous herds is carried out for the early warning of disease spread.
At present the Serum Agglutination Test is used as a screening test for low risk tests with the Complement Fixation Test (CFT) and ELISA Test used for confirmation. Parallel testing with SAT and ELISA is carried out in all high risk tests including contiguous herds in high incidence areas, reactor herd tests, forward and backward tracing herd tests and individual risk tests, with repeat testing (including CFT testing) being carried out depending on the outcome. Test results are electronically transmitted from the laboratory to the Divisional Veterinary Offices. Bulk Milk samples are also subjected to an ELISA test.
Culture of Brucella is carried out at Veterinary Sciences Division, AFBI.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All herd owners in NI have been issued with the DARD publication "Biosecurity Code for Northern Ireland farmers and guidance for official visitors to farm properties and recreational users of farmland." This book describes the reasons for having a code, legal requirements, notifiable disease and reducing risks of allowing disease on to premises.
The Diseases of Animals Act (NI) 2010 provides DARD with powers to introduce biosecurity guidance for specified diseases, which is binding on all herdkeepers.
After consultation DARD, in March 2013, issued to all herd keepers in NI a copy of Statutory Biosecurity Guidance for Brucellosis. This statutory biosecurity guidance brings together in one short document the statutory requirements for herdkeepers specifically in relation to brucellosis and the recommended key actions that they should take to protect their herd from the risk of the disease. It sets out the existing legal requirements that herdkeepers must meet in respect of brucellosis, as well as the key actions that herdkeepers should take to ensure good biosecurity. Failure to comply with the statutory guidance would be admissable in any civil or criminal proceedings and a court may take account of any failure to act in accordance with it in deciding any questions in all such proceedings.
Veterinary Service officials advise on movements and segregation of cattle in breakdown premises, particularly in relation to preventing spread of disease to contiguous herds. Movements of personnel and equipment that have the potential to carry disease are investigated and appropriate biosecurity advice given. Herds contiguous to breakdowns also receive biosecurity advice.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatmen t 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) :

All breeding and potential breeding stock may be slaughtered depending on the epidemiological disease assessment carried out in any breakdown herd. While almost all confirmed herds are depopulated, DARD reserves the right to undertake a programme of testing where it believes it is uneconomic to do otherwise. Factors that may be taken into account are possible previous breakdowns, the herd size, previous depopulations or the presence of high value animals. Adjoining farmers are alerted and their herds are restricted. These herds are restricted and tested immediately and at least every 3 months until all infected contiguous herds have been cleared. In inner ring herds, restrictions are lifted once there have been 2 negative herd tests. In outer ring herds restrictions are lifted following 1 clear herd test. Animals which have left a herd prior to infection being found are traced, placed under movement restriction and tested until calved or slaughtered. Where relevant, herds of origin are tested.
A notice requiring cleansing and disinfection is served when the herd is restricted, and on completion, an inspection of the premises is carried out by an approved officer. Progeny of reactor cattle are traced and removed to slaughter as appropriate. In the case of total herd depopulations the herdkeeper is prohibited from restocking the herd with cattle until a period of six months has elapsed from the date of depopulation. The competent authority has the power to require slurry on breakdown premises to be treated using Thick Lime Milk.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Reactor animals and any relevant in- contact animals are valued on farm prior to slaughter.
Compensation is paid to a limit of 75% of the valuation or 75% of the average market value whichever is less. Salvage value is paid to the competent authority. If that salvage is higher than compensation paid by the authority to the farmer, then the balance is paid to the farmer.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

The implementation of the Brucellosis Control Programme in NI is currently overseen by a Brucellosis Programme Management Team. This team is led by a Senior Principal Veterinary Officer and is made up of both field and policy veterinarians. One of the roles of the team is to conduct remote auditing of work carried out, to assess the work completed with expected delivery targets and compliance with procedures. Much of the monitoring may be done using the Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS), for example in checking completion of test cycles.
Further reporting is achieved through a traffic light Key Performance Indicator system that monitors, on a monthly basis, progress against targets in the Veterinary Service Business Plan.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation is paid at the lesser of either 75% of the animal's market value or 75% of an average price calculated from market returns from a 4-week period (plus £300 for a pedigree animal).
Payment to hauliers to transport cattle to abattoirs for slaughter.
Cost of laboratory analysis of blood and milk samples.
General staff costs relating to the programme.
Payments to abattoirs in relation to slaughter of cattle.
Disposal of sharps and clinical waste.
Use of thick lime milk in slurry.
Monies received from the abattoir contracted to the Department for slaughter of cattle born after 31 July 96 – meat goes into food chain.
Possible cost of Brucellin and testing equipment

Other Costs and Benefits
Note:- The following has been extracted from the 2002 Control of Bovine Brucellosis Policy Review
The 1993 NIAO report identifies the following potential benefits from the Department's disease control programme objectives, which have, in essence, not changed:
i) protecting a valuable live animal trade;

ii) maintaining an important "health status" for exports;
iii) avoiding trade restrictions prohibiting export of animals or meat from infected herds;
iv) avoiding the economic losses associated with the disease;
v) reducing risk to human health; and
vi) producing animal welfare benefits.
For illustrative purposes, the following details the level of impact required by the brucellosis eradication programme to achieve a breakeven (in terms of economic costs and benefits) in relation to human health and cattle output.
Human Health
The United Kingdom's Department of Environment, Transport and the regions (1997) provided a cost of a 'slight' casualty to a human (representing loss of earnings, welfare costs etc.) When this is adjusted to reflect 2000/01 prices it equates to approximately £8,000. If the 2000/01 cost of the brucellosis eradication programme were measured solely against this indicator, the programme would have to prevent over 1,340 people from becoming infected by brucellosis through contact with cattle (i.e. 4% of the number of those working on farms) to be judged cost effective in purely economic terms.
Output – Cattle
The DARD Statistical Review of NI Agriculture (2001) identifies the total value of output of finished cattle and calves and milk in 2001 as £683.7 million. The 2000/01 cost of the brucellosis eradication programme represents 1.6 percent of this level of this output. Therefore, for the brucellosis eradication programme to be cost effective, it should protect its equivalent amount in cattle output.
Although the above broad-brush analysis has its limitations, it demonstrates that the brucellosis programme requires a relatively low level of economic benefit (1.6 per cent of the sector's output) to justify its existence. However, this level of benefit produced by the programme cannot be accurately quantified, as it is difficult to predict the value of costs that would occur in the absence of such a programme.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 : no

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : ○ *Not applicable* ◉ *Applicable...*

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2012**

									Indicators			
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	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	25 776	25 776	22 691	23	23	1	4,348	88,032	0,101	0,101	X
Total		25 776	25 776	22 691	23	23	1	4,348	88,032	0,101	0,101	

Add a new row

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2011**

									Indicators			
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	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	25 677	25 677	22 978	25	21	7	28	89,489	0,109	0,091	X
Total		25 677	25 677	22 978	25	21	7	28	89,489	0,109	0,091	

Add a new row

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2010**

									Indicators			
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	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	25 933	25 933	22 531	77	74	30	38,961	86,882	0,342	0,328	X
Total		25 933	25 933	22 531	77	74	30	38,961	86,882	0,342	0,328	

Add a new row

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2009**

									Indicators			
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	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	26 287	26 287	23 135	76	71	20	26,316	88,009	0,329	0,307	x
Total		26 287	26 287	23 135	76	71	20	26,316	88,009	0,329	0,307	

Add a new row

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2008**

									Indicators			
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	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	26 780	26 780	23 396	192	177	44	22,917	87,364	0,821	0,757	x
Total		26 780	26 780	23 396	192	177	44	22,917	87,364	0,821	0,757	

Add a new row

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2 012**

							Slaughtering		Indicators		
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	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	1 625 446	919 770	938 678	879 831	64	64	277	102,056	0,01	X
Total		1 625 446	919 770	938 678	879 831	64	64	277	102,06	0,01	
								ADD A NEW ROW			

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2 011**

							Slaughtering		Indicators		
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	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	1 590 452	918 821	945 598	890 263	247	247	672	102,914	0,03	X

Total		1 590 452	918 821	945 598	890 263	247	247	672	102,91	0,03

ADD A NEW ROW

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2 010**

							Slaughtering		Indicators		
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	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	1 604 356	928 756	925 361	867 402	184	184	2 304	99,634	0,02	X
Total		1 604 356	928 756	925 361	867 402	184	184	2 304	99,63	0,02	

ADD A NEW ROW

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2 009**

							Slaughtering		Indicators		

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	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	1 612 813	946 438	936 672	888 898	116	116	2 227	98,968	0,01	X
Total		1 612 813	946 438	936 672	888 898	116	116	2 227	98,97	0,01	
								ADD A NEW ROW			

6.1.2 *Data on animals for year :* **2 008**

							Slaughtering		Indicators		
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	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	1 622 541	960 549	961 894	908 811	384	384	5 372	100,14	0,04	X
Total		1 622 541	960 549	961 894	908 811	384	384	5 372	100,14	0,04	
								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 : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**blood - serum agglutinatio**	1 137 550	134	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**milk - enzyme linked immu**	37 565	19	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	microbiological or virological tes	**culture of lymph nodes a**	614	10	X
Total				1 175 729		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**blood - serum agglutinatic**	1 119 450	501	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**milk - enzyme linked imm**	37 741	11	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	microbiological or virological tes	**culture of lymph nodes ar**	412	85	X
Total				1 157 603		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**blood - serum agglutinatic**	1 196 260	438	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**milk - enzyme linked imm**	38 318	27	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	microbiological or virological tes	**culture of lymph nodes ar**	537	56	X
Total				1 235 115		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**blood - serum agglutinatic**	1 240 887	247	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**milk - enzyme linked imm**	38 945	17	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	microbiological or virological te	**culture of lymph nodes a**	267	28	X
Total				1 280 099		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
NORHTERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**blood - serum agglutinatic**	1 368 860	783	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	serological test	**milk - enzyme linked imm**	31 664	20	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovine	microbiological or virological te	**culture of lymph nodes a**	403	81	X
Total				1 400 927		

				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection ○ *Not applicable* ◉ *Applicable...*

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : 2012

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	1	8	X
Total		1	8	
			Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : 2011

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	6	70	X
Total		6	70	

		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : 2010

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	24	50	X
Total		24	50	
			Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : 2009

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	13	24	X
Total		13	24	
			Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : 2008

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	

NORTHERN IRELAND	Bovines	36	72	X
Total		36	72	
			Add a new row	

6.4 Data on the status of herds

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

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : **2012**

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
						Not Free or not officially free from disease										
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
NORTHERN IRELAN	Bovines	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	X
Total		25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	

Status of herds and animals under the programme															
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	
Total	25 776	919 770	0	0	7	1 539	15	919	333	12 644	0	0	25 399	904 668	

Add a new row

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

Status of herds and animals under the programme

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
				Not Free or not officially free from disease												
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
NORTHERN IRELAN	Bovines	25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	X
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	
Total		25 677	918 821	0	0	0	0	18	1 294	304	13 521	0	0	25 377	904 006	

Add a new row

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : **2010**

Status of herds and animals under the programme

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
						Not Free or not officially free from disease										
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
NORTHERN IRELAN	Bovines	25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	X
Total		25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	
Total		25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	
Total		25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	
Total		25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	
Total		25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	
Total		25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	
Total		25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	
Total		25 933	928 756	0	0	14	1 377	43	3 010	725	43 169	0	0	25 094	881 200	
												Add a new row				

6.4 *Data on the status of herds at the end of year :* **2009**

Status of herds and animals under the programme		
	Not Free or not officially free from disease	

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
NORTHERN IRELAN	Bovines	26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	X
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	
Total		26 287	946 438	0	0	10	1 196	63	3 218	841	36 358	0	0	25 373	905 666	

Add a new row

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : **2008**

Status of herds and animals under the programme																	
						Not Free or not officially free from disease											
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
NORTHERN IRELAN	Bovines	26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	X
Total		26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	
Total		26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	
Total		26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	
Total		26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	
Total		26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	
Total		26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	
Total		26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	
Total		26 780	960 549	0	0	14	968	92	6 520	808	32 303	0	0	25 866	920 758	
										Add a new row						

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...*

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 : **2014**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
NORTHERN IRELAND	SAT/CFT/ELISA	Breeding cattle greater th	blood	surveillance	1 200 000	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	ELISA	Dairy herds/ herds with a	milk	surveillance	38 000	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	SAT/CFT/ELISA	Breeding cattle (>12 mon	blood	premovement test	170 000	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	SAT/CFT/ELISA	Older cattle	blood	surveillance	15 000	X
NORTHERN IRELAND	Bacteriological	Reactor Cattle	tissue	surveillance	400	X
				Total	1 423 400	
				Add a new row		

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds ○ *Not applicable* ◉ *Applicable...*

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2014**

									Target indicators			
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	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 000	25 000	25 000	22	22	0	0	100	0,09	0,09	X
Total		25 000	25 000	25 000	22	22	0	0	100	0,09	0,09	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals ○ *Not applicable* ◉ *Applicable...*

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year :

							Slaughtering		Target indicators		
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	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)	
Northern Ireland	Bovine	1 600 000	940 000	940 000	880 000	35	35	35	100	0	X
Total		1 600 000	940 000	940 000	880 000	35	35	35	100	0	
								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 : **2014**

				Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme												
						Expected not free or not free from disease										
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officialy 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	Herds	Animals	
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 000	940 000	0	0	2	400	5	500	200	9 000	0	0	24 793	930 100	X
Total		25 000	940 000	0	0	2	400	5	500	200	9 000	0	0	24 793	930 100	
												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...*

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

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

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. *Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH*
2. *Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.*
3. *If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.*

1. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	SAT test	Individual animal sample/test	1 233 000	0.51	628 830	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Complement fixation test	Individual animal sample/test	40 000	0.51	20400	yes	X
Cost of analysis	ELISA	Individual animal sample/test	150 000	0.51	76500	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture	Individual animal sample/test	400	177	70800	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	880 000	0.51	448 800	yes	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		

3. Slaughter and destruction

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Loss in case of slaughtering	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	35	-231	-8085	yes	X
Compensation of animals	Slaughter of animals	Animal slaughtered	35	-944	-33040	yes	X
Transport costs	Killing and disposal of animals	Animal slaughtered	35	28	980	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 contracted for the programme only	staff contracted for the programme	143	36644	5,240,092	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	
Blood sampling kits	Blood sampling kits used to collect blood from animals f	Blood sampling kits	1 215 000	0.29	352,350	yes	X
					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	
Total				6 797 627,00 €		

Attachments

IMPORTANT :
1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna, pdf.
3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
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