



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

**SANCO/12883/2010**

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

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

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

**Ireland**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

## ANNEX I of Commission Decision 2008/425

### **Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of the animal diseases or zoonoses referred to in Article 1(a)<sup>1</sup>**

#### **1. Identification of the programme**

Member State: Ireland

Disease(s)<sup>2</sup>: Bluetongue

Request of Community co-financing for<sup>3</sup>: Virological, serological and entomological surveillance for Bluetongue in 2011. (Request for co-financing may have to be revised if BTV is introduced in 2010).

Reference of this document: Co-financing for Bluetongue Monitoring and Surveillance Programme 2011 in accordance with format in Annex I of Commission Decision 2008/425 and deadline in Article 27.2 of Council Decision 2009/470.

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Date sent to the Commission: 30 April 2010

#### **2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)<sup>4</sup>:**

Ireland is Bluetongue free as at April 2010 but in view of the evolving epidemiological situation is at risk of BTV incursion during 2010. In that event, and providing vaccines of the relevant serotype are available, Ireland will carry out emergency vaccination. Ireland commenced serological and virological surveillance in 2006. Entomological surveillance has been carried out over three consecutive vector seasons between 2007 and 2010.

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<sup>1</sup> In the case of the second and subsequent years of a multi-annual programme that has already been approved by a Commission Decision, only section 1, section 7 and section 8 need to be completed.

<sup>2</sup> One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, control and eradication of different diseases.

<sup>3</sup> Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested

<sup>4</sup> A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

Entomological surveillance will only recommence in the event of BTV introduction.

3. **Description of the submitted programme<sup>5</sup>**:

**IRELAND'S PROGRAMME FOR BLUETONGUE IN 2009**

**BLUETONGUE MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE PLAN**

**1. RANDOM SEROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN CATTLE**

1.1 Random serological surveillance has been carried out in cattle in Ireland since 2007.

1.2 The random surveillance programme is based on the requirements for Bluetongue surveillance in Annex I, Section 2 of Commission Regulation 1266/2007.

1.3 The samples used are those submitted under the annual Brucellosis Testing Scheme (i.e. females and male breeding animals over 2 years).

1.4 The following test is used: cELISA (VMRD, USA).

1.5 The sample size was estimated based on the following criteria:

- Test sensitivity of 83.9%
- Test specificity of 99%
- Minimal prevalence of 2%
- Confidence level of 95%
- Cattle population of 5 million

The sensitivity and specificity have been based on French performance evaluation of the VMRD test (Ref: Biteau-Coroller et al. Veterinary Microbiology 118 (2006) 57-66.)

1.5 The estimated sample size was **607** animals. This was increased to 2000 to account for samples that might be missed for various reasons e.g. herds not tested at appropriate time or insufficient animals in the herd.

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<sup>5</sup> A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

- 1.6 The **2000** samples are randomly selected from 400 herds stratified in 57 geographical units (45 x 45 km grids) - see grid map in **Annex 1**. The number of animals tested per herd is 5. Sampling is carried out between January and April if possible, in order to detect animals that may have been exposed in the previous vector season.

## 2. **RANDOM SEROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN SHEEP**

- 2.1 Random surveillance in sheep commenced in 2009. The samples used were samples collected in 2008 under the *Brucella melitensis* surveillance programme (for cost and logistical reasons). No random survey was carried out in sheep in 2010, due to the unsuitability of the samples for testing for bluetongue (due to a change in sample preparation with the change to a new test for *Brucella melitensis*). However, sampling will be carried out in 2010 and 2011.

- 2.2 The sample size is estimated based on the following criteria:

- Test sensitivity of 83.9%
- Test specificity of 99%
- Minimal prevalence of 20%
- Confidence level of 95%
- Sheep population of 4 million
- Geographical unit being the whole country

- 2.3 The estimated sample size is 103. The sample of 103 flocks will be weighted according to the proportion of the sheep population in each county. Five samples will be taken from each flock, giving a total of 515 samples.

- 2.4 The following test is used: cELISA (VMRD, USA).

## 3. **POST-IMPORT SEROLOGICAL AND VIROLOGICAL TESTING**

- 3.1 Ireland has been post-import testing all ruminants imported from BT affected regions and destined for breeding or further production since August 2006.

- 3.2 The following tests are used: cELISA (VMRD, USA) and RT-PCR.

- 3.3 The number of animals imported each year from the different Member States has been affected by the disease status e.g. BSE, FMD. It is estimated that 10-20,000 cattle and 300,000 sheep will be imported in 2010.

- 3.4 The estimated number of post-import tests on breeding and production animals from BTV restricted regions is **5,000** (with each animal receiving a serological and a virological test = **10,000 tests**).

#### 4. PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE FOR BLUETONGUE INFECTED ANIMALS

- 4.1 It is estimated that Ireland will carry out upto **1,000 serological and 500 virological** tests for BT in clinical samples submitted under passive surveillance for screening at the CVRL. The numbers are expected to increase if the disease spreads closer to Ireland.
- 4.2 The following tests are used: cELISA (VMRD, USA) and RT-PCR.

#### 5. VECTOR MONITORING PROGRAMME

- 5.1 A 3-year national BTV vector surveillance programme was carried out in Ireland between April 2007 and April 2010. The programme was designed in accordance with Commission guidelines for Bluetongue monitoring and surveillance (SANCO/10581/2006 Rev 4) and Annex I, Section 2 of Commission Regulation 1266/2007. Entomological sampling protocols were similar to those adopted in other EU Member States. The objective was to provide better knowledge of the Irish *Culicoides* species (especially BTV vector forms), to establish their geographical distribution in the country and to record their seasonal and between year population dynamics.
- 5.2 A series of 34 randomly distributed farmland sites were sampled between April 2007 and December 2008, using specially designed Underspoort-type UV light traps (see locations in **Annex II**). These were monitored on a weekly basis, 52 weeks per year, by DAFF staff from the local District Veterinary Offices. Environmental data, logged during sampling, and preserved samples of the insects captured are sent to a dedicated Vector Ecology Unit at the National University of Ireland, Galway, for analysis.
- 5.3 The number of *Culicoides* caught at the 34 sites in 2007 and 2008 was 500,000 and 433,357 respectively. Of these, over 91,453 and 39,649 respectively were identified to species or species complex level. A series of 10 randomly designated Index Sites were examined in greatest detail, and the samples from these sites were subjected to full taxonomic analysis, with all their *Culicoides* being identified to species/species complex level. Selected samples from all other sites were similarly examined. Other samples were analysed in less detail, with total numbers of *Culicoides* per site being recorded on a weekly basis to provide a better national perspective on questions relating to seasonality of midge activity and for defining vector free periods.
- 5.4 Samples were counted and species identified using microscopy.
- 5.5 At the end of 2008 the monitoring programme was reviewed in light of the results of the 2 previous years. From January 2009, sampling at 24 of the sites ceased. The monitoring from January 2009 until the end of the 3-year programme in April 2010 continued at 10 index sites only. These sites were

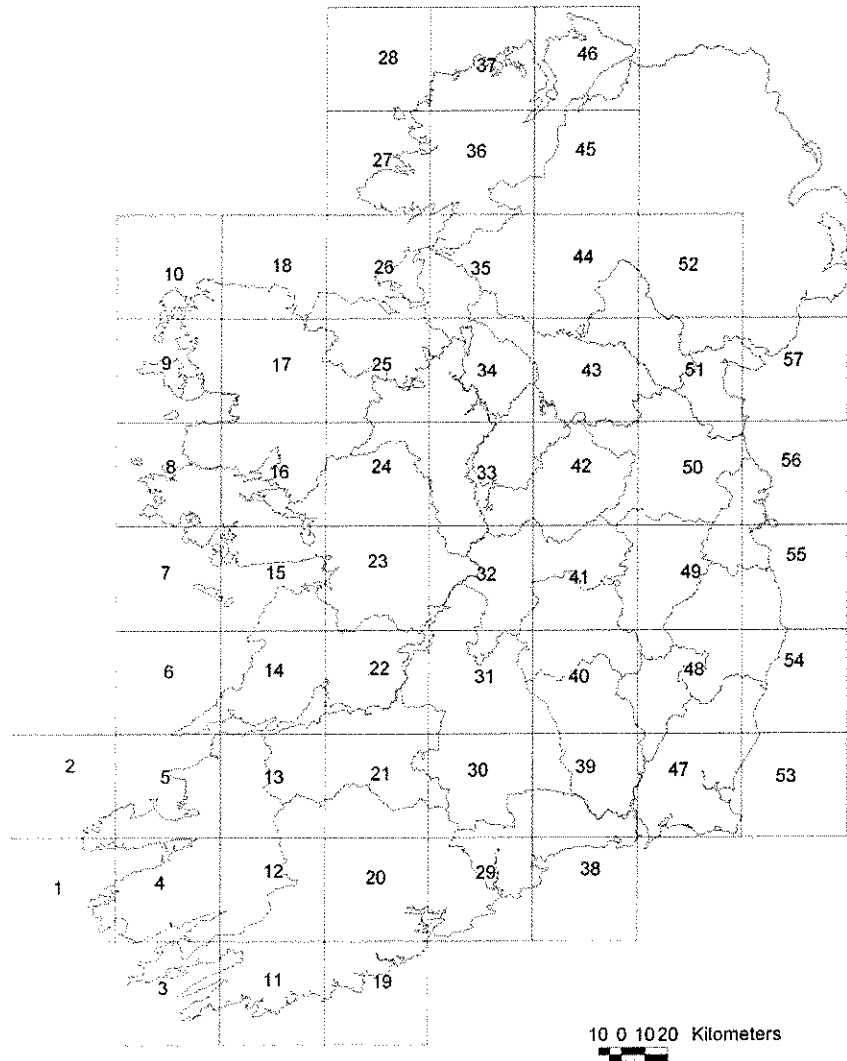
selected based on the historic results (being representative of those from the 34 sites) and giving a good spread nationally.

- 5.6 The results of the monitoring to date show that the vector-free season:
- 2007/2008 = week 49 (03/12/07) to week 14 (31/03/08) Total 17 weeks
  - 2008/2009 = week 51 (15/12/08) to week 17 (20/04/09) Total 18 weeks
  - 2009/2010 = week 51 (13/12/09) to week 17 (26/04/10) Total 18 weeks
- 5.7 A final report on the vector monitoring programme is awaited.
- 5.8 In the event that BTV is confirmed in Ireland in 2010 or 2011, vector monitoring will be required in the Restricted Zone (Annex 1, Section 1.2 of Commission Regulation 1266/2007):
- Traps would be operated at the 10 key sites used in 2009/2010 (these are representative of the epidemiologically relevant area i.e. the whole country)
  - Traps would be operated 1 night per week from mid March until the start of the vector season and 1 night per week from the start of November until the end of the vector season (up to 6 weeks at the start and 6 weeks at the end of the season).
  - Traps would be operated 1 night per month during the vector season (7-8 months).

This would total approximately 200 samples (Upto 150,000 midges).

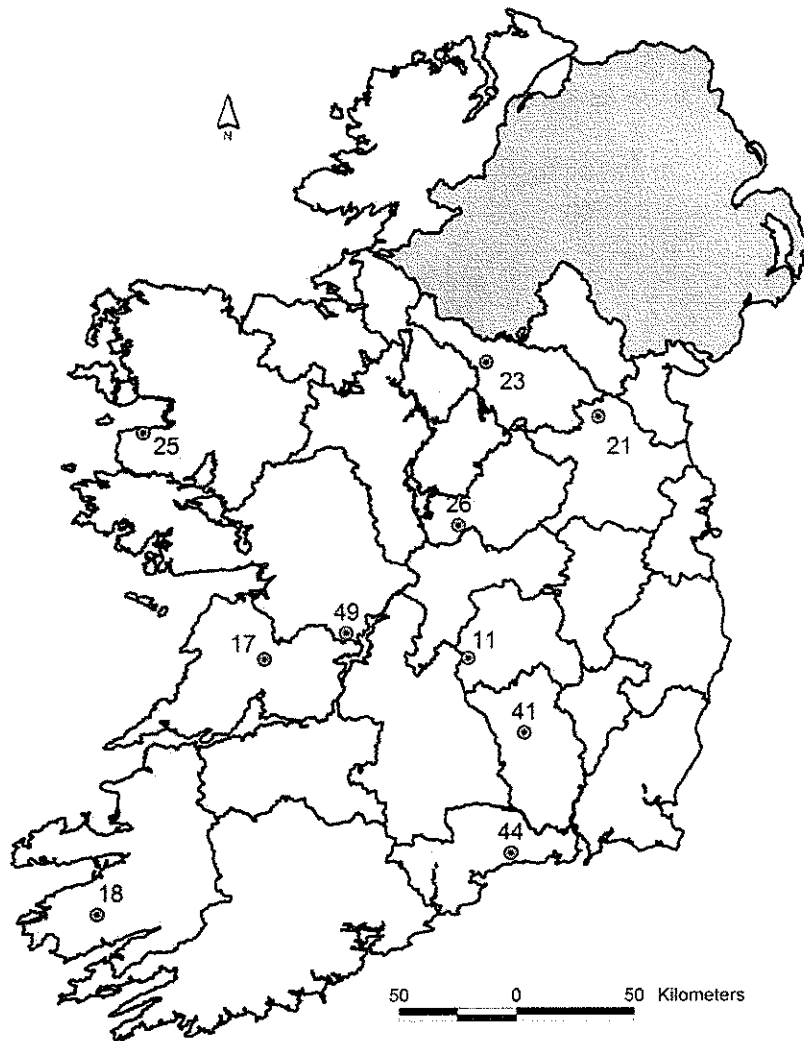
ANNEX I

Geographical units (45x 45 km grids) used in the Bluetongue random serological surveillance programme



*ANNEX II*

Locations of the 10 vector monitoring sites used in 2009/2010





## BLUETONGUE VACCINATION PLAN

1. Ireland will only carry out vaccination for BT in 2011 in the event that BTV is introduced in 2010. In this case, an emergency vaccination plan would be submitted in 2010, under Article 3 of Council Decision 2009/470/EC.
2. The full details of the vaccination plan would be included in the emergency vaccination plan that will be drafted and submitted in the event of BT being confirmed in Ireland. In the event that BTV8 is introduced, the plan will include the following elements:
  - Vaccination within 20 km will be carried out using Ireland's contingency supply of 1 million doses of BTV8 vaccine
  - Vaccination in the 20 km zone will be carried out by DAFF staff and private veterinary practitioners
  - Vaccination outside the 20 km zone will be carried out by farmers
3. If vaccination commences in 2010, then Ireland will plan to re-vaccinate all cattle and sheep in the country in 2011 and 2012. This will be carried out by farmers.
4. Vaccination carried out by farmers is not eligible for funding.

#### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2010

Last year: 2012

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Control                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Eradication                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Testing                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Testing                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive   | <input type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Extended slaughter or killing        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products                 |   |

✓ Monitoring. ✓ Other measures (*specify*): Surveillance, (Revaccination in the event of emergency vaccination being introduced in 2010)

##### 4.2. *Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders<sup>6</sup> involved in the programme:*

###### (1.) Entomological Surveillance:

In the event of bluetongue introduction in 2010 or 2011, entomological traps will be set by DAFF staff at 10 randomly selected sites. The entomological samples will be submitted to the Vector Monitoring Unit at National University of Ireland, Galway for identification, counting and speciation.

###### (2.) Serological Surveillance:

(a) All ruminant imports from BT affected regions are post-import tested by DAFF staff and samples submitted to the DAFF Central Veterinary Regional Laboratory (CVRL)

(b) Random samples are selected from the blood samples taken from cattle over 2 years of age for Brucellosis testing (by private veterinary practitioners) and tested in the CVRL. In addition samples from sheep are selected from samples taken by DAFF staff under the sheep surveillance programme.

###### (3.) Virological Surveillance:

All imported ruminants from BT affected regions and suspect animals are sampled by DAFF staff and samples submitted to the CVRL for testing.

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<sup>6</sup> Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

Additional diagnostic samples for bluetongue screening are submitted by private veterinary practitioners.

*4.3. Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented<sup>7</sup>:*

The programme is implemented in all areas of the country. The country is divided into 57 geographical units (45 x 45 km grids). The grids are shown in the map in **Annex I** above. Random surveillance is carried out throughout the country.

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<sup>7</sup> Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

- 4.4. *Description of the measures of the programme*<sup>8</sup>: See Information provided at 4.2
- 4.4.1. Notification of the disease: Compulsory notifiable disease under Regulation 3 of the European Communities (Bluetongue) Regulations, 2008 (S.I. No. 133 of 2008).
- 4.4.2. Target animals and animal population: Cattle: 7 million. Sheep 4 million
- 4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings: Cattle are individually tagged and the herds and individual tag numbers are registered on the Animal Health Computer System (AHCS). Sheep flocks are registered on AHCS. Sheep tag numbers are recorded in the farm's flock register.
- 4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds<sup>9</sup>: N/A
- 4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals: N/A
- 4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes: Antibody ELISA and RT-PCR.
- 4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes: In the event that BTV is introduced into Ireland in 2010, inactivated BTV vaccines will be used if available for the relevant serotype. Doses will be as specified by the manufacturer.
- 4.4.8. Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure) in place in the holdings involved: Advice will be given regarding vector protection and treatment of vector sites where applicable
- 4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result<sup>10</sup>: In the event of animals being found positive on post-import testing or on random sampling, follow-up testing in the herd/flock (and if necessary in other herds/flocks in the surrounding area) will be carried out.
- 4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals: N/A
- 4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting: The NDCC and Veterinary International Division of DAFF is responsible for the implementation of the programme and reporting results.

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<sup>8</sup> A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

<sup>9</sup> To mention only if applicable.

<sup>10</sup> A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around the infected holding,).

5. **Benefits of the programme**<sup>11</sup>:

Serological and virological surveillance is carried out to ensure early detection of infected animals.

Entomological surveillance is carried out to determine the presence of competent vectors and collect data for relevant analysis (e.g. for determination of the vector-free period).

(Vaccination will be carried out in order to control and eradicate BTV in the event of BTV introduction).

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<sup>11</sup> A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years<sup>12</sup> (N/A IRELAND IS CURRENTLY FREE OF BLUE TONGUE (April 2010))

6.1. Evolution of the disease<sup>13</sup>

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

Year:

Situation on date:

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

Animal species:

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive herds <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of new positive herds <sup>(g)</sup>	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)×100	9 = (4/3)×100	10 = (5/4)×100	11 = (6/4)×100
Total										

(a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup>

The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.

<sup>13</sup>

No data to provide in case of rabies.

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

**Year:**

**Situation on date:**

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

**Animal species:**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of animals <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> to be tested under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> tested	Number of animals tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered <sup>(f)</sup>	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (7/8) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Total									

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

**6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests**

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

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

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

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



- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Number of samples tested..
- (d) Number of positive samples..







**6.6. Data on wildlife<sup>16</sup>**

**6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population**

**Year:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Method of estimation<sup>(a)</sup>:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

- (a) The hunting bag is considered to be the standard method of estimation. If other method is used, explain
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

<sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease. .

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

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

**Description of the used serological tests:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of the other used tests:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

(a) Disease and species, if necessary

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



## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation) 2011

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

##### **Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Bluetongue**      **Animal species: Cattle and sheep**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests
Whole territory	Antibody ELISA	Imported ruminants	Blood	Targeted post-import testing of ruminants from BT infected areas	5,000
Whole territory	RT-PCR	Imported ruminants	Blood	Targeted post-import testing of ruminants from BT infected areas	5,000
Whole territory	Antibody ELISA	Cattle sampled under Brucellosis testing scheme	Blood	Random surveillance	4000
Whole territory	Antibody ELISA	Sheep sampled under the Brucella melitensis programme	Blood	Random surveillance	515
Whole territory	Antibody ELISA	Diagnostic samples in ruminants	Blood	Diagnosis	1,000
Whole territory	RT-PCR	Diagnostic samples in ruminants	Blood	Diagnosis	500
Whole territory	Speciation, counting & identification	<i>Citricoides</i> midges	Insects	Vector monitoring (10 sites from Mar to Dec) in the event of BTV being introduced in 2010 or 2011	200 samples (150,000 midges)
<b>Total</b>					

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...).

(e) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk, ...)

(f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)



7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals<sup>17</sup>

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

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

Animal species:

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

(a) Herds or flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>17</sup>

Data not to provide in case of rabies.



7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals<sup>18</sup> (one table for each year of implementation)

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<sup>18</sup> Data to provide only for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease



**7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment (one table for each year of implementation) (IRELAND WILL ONLY BE VACCINATING FOR BT IN THE EVENT THAT BTV IS INTRODUCED IN 2009. IN THIS CASE AN EMERGENCY VACCINATION PROGRAMME WILL BE SUBMITTED IN 2010 AND REVACCINATION BY FARMERS WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN 2011 AND 2012).**

**7.3.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment<sup>19</sup> 2011**

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

**Animal species: Cattle and sheep**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults <sup>(d)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of young <sup>(d)</sup> animals expected to be vaccinated		
Whole territory	150,000	11 m	150,000	150,000	11m	11m				
<b>Total</b>										

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

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

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



8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation) 2011

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
<b>1. Testing</b>					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Antibody ELISA	10,515	€2.50	€26,287.50	Yes
	Test: RT-PCR	5,500	€10	€55,000	Yes
	Test: Speciation, counting & identification of Culicoides midges	200 samples 150,000 midges	Total amount is for expertise in counting & identification	€50,000	Yes (in the event of BTV being introduced in 2010 or 2011)
1.2. Cost of sampling					
1.3. Other costs					
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment	BT inactivated vaccine DAFF to purchase	11 m	€0.6	€6.6 m	No In the event of emergency vaccination commencing in





