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

Annex I.d : Programme for the control and eradication of Bluetongue submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version** 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
   If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
5) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes.**
8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date	Submission Number
Monday, January 11, 2016 16:45:00	**1452530702611-7171**

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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : PORTUGAL

Disease Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species : Bovines, ovine and caprine animals

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of : 2016

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

1.1 Contact

Name : Sofia Quintans

Phone : +351 213239772

Your job type within the CA : Official veterinarian

Email : secdspa@dgav.pt

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, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence). 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) :

2.1. Introduction

Bluetongue (BTV4) first appeared in Portugal in November 2004.
Several measures were implemented, including the adjustment of the restricted area , the imposition of restrictions on animal movement, the implementation of a clinical, serological and entomological surveillance program, together with the implementation of a vaccination program. These measures, ensured the control of the spread of BTV and its maintenance within the restricted area, avoiding the emergence of new disease outbreaks in sheep and preventing the spread of the virus, keeping a zone free of the disease. The last outbreak of BTV4 occurred in March 2008 and two years after the last evidence of viral circulation, Portugal declared itself free of BTV 4 in March 2010, according to the rules of the terrestrial code of the OIE.

On 21/09/2007, BTV 1 was confirmed for the first time in Portuguese territory, in Barrancos municipality, in the Alentejo region, which determined the implementation of control measures.

The first restriction area had some enlargements and the 31st October 2008, through a clinical suspicion that was confirmed in the North region, in Chaves municipality, the whole country was considered restricted area for BTV 1.

In November 2013, BTV4 reoccurred in the Algarve region, in a total of 10 outbreaks in several municipalities.
No outbreaks were reported in 2014.

In September 2015, BTV 1 circulation was detected in the Alentejo region, with a total of 22 outbreaks reported till the 7th of december 2015.

2.2. Census of the restricted area

See Attachment _ Census.pdf

2.3 Map of the restricted area

See Attachment_ Map of restricted zones.pdf

2.4. Epidemiological situation

2.4.1. Outbreak evolution
The presence of BTV4 was confirmed for the first time in Portugal the 24th November 2004 and 11 outbreaks were notified in 2004.
After a period of almost two years without any clinical signs and no outbreaks , a BTV4 outbreak was confirmed the 14th November 2006 in the municipality of Alenquer, which determined the enlargement of the restriction area to all the geographical area of Direção de Serviços de Alimentação e Veterinária da Região de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo.
The first outbreak of BTV1 occurred in Spain (Tarifa, province of Cádiz, autonomous community of Andalusia) in 26/07/2007. Accordingly , Portugal implemented a clinical serological and entomological plan in all Portuguese territory and reinforced the vector protection measures in contiguous border areas.
In Portugal the first BTV1 outbreak was confirmed in 21/09/2007. It was a clinical suspicion, in Barrancos municipality, in the Alentejo region.
The restricted zones were defined and adapted according to the evolution of the disease.
In 2007, a total of 158 outbreaks were reported.
In 31/10/2008 the first outbreak of BTV1 was confirmed in the north of the country, in Chaves municipality, which determined the enlargement of the restriction zone to the rest of the country and BTV1 vaccination has been extended to the entire national territory (mainland).
In 2009, a total of 129 outbreaks were confirmed, mostly in young animals that were not vaccinated
In 2010, 6 BTV1 outbreaks were reported.
In 2011 one BTV1 outbreak was reported on a positive RT-PCR bovine, without any clinical symptoms, in the scope of the Monitoring Plan in slaughterhouses.
In 2012, a total of 3 BTV1outbreaks were reported : one positive bovine to RT-PCR test in the scope of the Monitoring Plan in slaughterhouses, without any clinical symptoms, and two cases in unvaccinated young sheep (clinically suspicion) in the risk area.

During 2013 there were no BTV1 outbreaks.

In November 2013, following the investigation of a clinical suspicion, BTV4 was again confirmed in several municipalities of the Algarve Region, with a total of 10 outbreaks, which led to the adaptation of the control measures in place.

In 2014, no outbreaks were reported.
In 2015, 22 outbreaks were reported till 7th december 2015 in several municipalities of the Alentejo region.

See Attahment _ Bluetongue outbreaks.pdf
See Attachment_Surveillance plan results.pdf

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case taking into account the provisions of Commission Regulation 1266/2007

(max. 32000 chars) :

The structure of this plan took into account the guidelines set out in the Commission Decision No 2008/425 / EC of 25 April 2008 defining the minimum requirements for the monitoring and surveillance bluetongue programs.

The program presents several areas of implementation in order to allow early detection of any new outbreak of BTV1 or BTV4 and also to early detect any incursion of new serotypes.

Through clinical inspections in sheep, serological and virological screenings and an active virological surveillance using sentinel animals, it is possible to early detect any new outbreak of bluetongue in Portugal. In case any outbreak of disease is detected, the necessary control and eradication measures are implemented immediately.

In case of detection of positive PCR results in an holding within the restricted area, restriction of movement of the animals in the holding are implemented during the period defined by Chapter 2.2.13. of OIE Terrestrial Code, in order to prevent and decrease the viral circulation. The vaccination program is adapted according to the epidemiological evolution of the disease, consisting in the implementation of mandatory vaccination in a limited number of municipalities with an increased risk of vector activity and consequently viral circulation. The compliance with Directive 2000/75 / EC of 20 November 2000, Regulation 1266/2007 of the Commission of 26 October 2007 and the requirements of Chapter 2.1.9. the OIE Terrestrial Code, will allow that Portugal to obtain a free status for Bluetongue.

3.1. SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The surveillance program is based on three main aspects:

- Clinical surveillance
- Serological and virological surveillance based on sentinel animals
- Entomological surveillance

3.1.1 CLINICAL SURVEILLANCE

3.1.1.1 Passive clinical surveillance

Considering the importance of early detection of any case of bluetongue, Nacional Veterinary Authority DGAV (Food and Veterinary General Directorate) publicized extensive information to farmers and veterinarians on the clinical signs of the disease in sheep. At the moment veterinarians and farmers are fully aware of the disease and are able to identify and early report any suspicion to the Veterinary

Services. All the outbreaks reported in 2013 were detected under clinical suspicion. There were no outbreaks in 2014.

3.1.1.2. Active clinical surveillance

At the moment the disease is well known by official and private veterinarians (including veterinarians of Farmer's Organizations (OPP) .

During farm visits, included in the screening procedures for brucellosis in small ruminants, executed by veterinarians of the OPP, animals are subjected to clinical examination.

The awareness of veterinarians and farmers to the disease allowed the detection and reporting of several clinical suspicions over the years.

3.1.2 ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM, SEROLOGICAL AND VIRILOGICAL

In Portugal, it is important to monitor the viral circulation of BTV1 and BTV4 and its evolution, as well as to identify any early incursion of viral circulation of new serotypes.

It is also important to early detect any extension of BTV 4 to new areas, considering the reemergence of this serotype in 2013 in Algarve region and in the south of Spain.

The active surveillance component of the Plan was changed in 2014 , it is now based on the surveillance of seronegative sentinell animals.

See Attachment_ Map of restricted zones.pdf

3.1.2.1 DEFINITION OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UNITS AND AREAS

For surveillance purposes, it is considered as one epidemiological unit the area at least equivalent to the area of the district, lying the following areas are defined as follows:

BTV1 restricted area: Portugal mainland;

BTV1 Increased risk area : the municipalities of Idanha-a-Nova, Castelo Branco and Vila Velha de Rodão (DSAVR Centro);

BTV1 and BTV4 restricted area: all the municipalities of DSAVR Algarve.

BTV4 surveillance area : reinforced viral circulation surveillance in four municipalities of the district of Beja: Odemira, Ourique, Almodovar and Mértola (neighboring municipalities of BTV4 restricted area);

See map in Attachment_ Map of restricted zones.pdf

3.1.2.2 SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

The program is based on the selecion and sampling of sentinel animals of susceptible species in each of the epidemiological units, which allow to detect any evidence of viral circulation.
The purpose of this serological surveillance is the detection of at least 5% prevalence with 95%

confidence interval. which implies testing a minimum of 59 animals per epidemiological unit, with a spatial distribution that ensures coverage of the the area. A minimum of 6 herds are selected for each epidemiological unit, and maintained throughout the evaluation period. Herds will be selected in areas with high density of ruminants and with confirmed presence or edafoclimatic characteristics favorable to vector development.

The sampling should focus on sentinel animals of the ovine, bovine or caprine species, serologically negative, unvaccinated, aged more than 6 months. Bovine animals should be selected whenever possible.

The animals selected for sentinels will be submitted to blood collection (whole blood and serum). Samples are sent to INIAV and submitted to ELISA tests for detection of antibodies. In case of positive results, samples are submitted to PCR tests to identify the serotype. All animals that show seroconversion are removed from the sample and replaced by others that meet the same criteria.
Also in any case when a sentinel animal cannot be kept on the herd uring the period of surveillance, it is replaced by other that meet the same criteria.

See Table I from Attachment_surveillance Plan _Sentinels 2016.pdf

3.1.2.2.1. SURVEILLANCE IN RISK AREAS:

-BTV 1 surveillance area: municipalities of Idanha-a-Nova, Castelo Branco and Vila Velha de Rodão (DSAVR Centro).

-BTV 4 surveillance area: municipalities of Odemira, Ourique, Almodovar and Mértola (DSAVR Alentejo).

The monitoring calendar consists in blood sampling of sentinel animals, in the period where there is vector circulation, every two months, between May and November, corresponding to 4 annual blood collections in the months of May, July, September and November.

Total samples:
In the municipalities of each risk area identified (that correspond to 2 districts) , 4-6 herds are selected, each with 10-15 animals in the risk zone of DSAVRC guaranteeing a minimum sample of 60 animals. In the risk area of DSAVRALT, 4-6 herds with 10-15 animals each are selected in the risk zone, ensuring a minimum sample of 60 animals.
These animals are sampled every two months during the months of May, July, September and November, ensuring 60 samples in each sampling round in each epidemiological unit (district), therefore 120 animals, , in a total of 480 samples a year, plus 50% for replacement , in a global total of 720 samples.

3.1.2.2.1.1 SURVEILLANCE IN NON RISK AREA

Considering the district as epidemiological unit, a minimum of 59 animals per district are selected over 4-6 herds. In the specific case of DSAVR Centro and Alentejo, in view of the distribution in Table I, the districts of Castelo Branco and Beja are already included in the sample.

A minimum of 59 animals distributed in 6 herds must be selected in each district.
Each animal will be sampled the first time at the beginning of the vector season (in the month of May), with negative result in order to be selected as sentinel. A second sample should be collected in December, in order to detect any evidence of seroconversion.

Total samples:
In each of the 16 districts 4-6 herds with 10-15 animals will be selected, in a total of 60 animals per district, therefore 960 animals.
For the two sampling rounds, a total of 1920 samples a year is foreseen, plus approximately 30% for replacement , for a global total of 2500 samples.

See table II from Attachment_surveillance Plan _Sentinels 2016 REV.pdf

3.1.3. ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

Considering studies available since 2005 by the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (FMV) of the Technical University of Lisbon, there is detailed information about the geographic distribution, abundance and persistence of potential vectors of species of Culicoides sp, in different periods of the year in Portugal. Therefore it is possible to know the seasonal patterns of the presence of Culicoides in the territory and define, based on historical data, the periods of activity and inactivity of the vector.

According to those conclusions, it is consider that the seasonally vector period is usually between late April and mid-January of the following year and the free seasonally vector period is usually between mid-January and late April, adapted according with the evaluation of the metheorological conditions of the year.

3.2. DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES

The measures implemented ensured the control of the spread of the bluetongue virus, and will be maintained in 2016.
The control measures are based on the monitoring of clinical, serological and virological surveillance plans, on a compulsory sheep vaccination program on BTV1 and BTV4 identified risk areas and on voluntary vaccination outside these areas. It is also allowed cattle voluntary vaccination in mainland. As a control measure, It is also considered the application of insecticides to animals and to transports.

Movement restrictions are also applied on the herds where positive RT-PCR animals are detected.

In those herds, the following measures are implemented:

-Quarantine for the period necessary to the withdrawal of viremia (60 days).
-Treatments and management measures for vector control to reduce virus circulation.
-Treatment of the animals in the herd, with insecticides.
-Epidemiological evaluation and vaccination with inactivated vaccine.
-Registration in individual bovine passport and PISA.NET database of the vaccination (inoculations).

3.3. OTHER CONTROL MEASURES

3.3.1. VACCINATION PROGRAMS

3.3.1.1. BTV1 VACCINATION

The evolution of BTV1 in Portugal has been favorable in 2014 (no outbreaks reported). A good vaccination coverage rate in the recent years (see Attachment_ mandatory vaccination campaigns.pdf),

is the main aspect for this evolution and allowed the redefinition of the vaccination strategy implemented since 2012, that will be maintained in 2016.
Considering that Spain notified in 2014 evidence of viral circulation, risk analysis indicates to maintain the strategy defined in 2012, which consists in compulsory vaccination of ovine in the area considered at risk of BTV1 viral circulation, in the municipalities of Idanha-a-Nova, Castelo Branco and Vila Velha de Ródão.

In those municipalities, adults previously vaccinated will be vaccinated with one inoculation, and young breeders will be vaccinated with two inoculations.

It is planned to vaccinate 37155 young animals with two inoculations and 86695 adult animals with one inoculation, which makes a total of 161005 vaccine doses to be administered, requiring about 165000 doses of vaccine for this risk area.

Following the recent reemergence of BTV 1 in several municipalities of the Alentejo region, it was decided to implement compulsory vaccination of ovine intended for breding in the area of Alentejo and Algarve region. In this area we intend to vaccinate 1006555 ovine with two inoculations of vacine, wich makes a total of 2013110 doses of vaccine for this area.

In addition to the compulsory vaccination campaign in the above mentioned municipalities, voluntary BTV1 vaccination can be done in sheep of the remaining municipalities of Portugal mainland and in cattle of Portugal mainland, it is estimated that about 2000 sheep and 100 cattle are likely to be vaccinated, on a voluntary base.

3.3.1.2. BTV4 VACCINATION
With the reappearance of BTV4 in November 2013, vaccination of ovine in the DSAVR Algarve became mandatory. Optional vaccination is authorized on bovine of DSAVR Algarve and on bovine and sheep of DSAVR Alentejo.
It is previewed for 2016 to maintain this vaccination scheme with one Inoculation of the adults, previously vaccinated and a primary vaccination with two inoculations of the young (replacement animals).
Under the mandatory vaccination in DSAVR Algarve, 12803 young animals are expected to be vaccinated with two inoculations and 29874 animal with one inoculation, for a total number of 55480 vaccine doses to be administered, requiring about 57 000 doses of vaccine to be purchased.
For voluntary vaccination, approximately 2000 sheep and 100 cattle are estimated to be vaccinated in 2016.

See vaccination data:
Mandatory Vacination : Attachment_ mandatory vaccination campaigns.pdf
Bovine vaccination: Attachment_ Bovine vaccination.pdf

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2016

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

First year :

- ☒ Control
- ☒ Testing
- ☐ Slaughter of animals tested positive
- ☐ Killing of animals tested positive
- ☒ Vaccination
- ☒ 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) :

4.2.1 CENTRAL COORDINATION
General Directorate Food and Veterinary (DGAV) is the veterinary authority at central level, that is responsible for the preparation, coordination and monitoring of the program.

4.2.2 REGIONAL COORDINATION

Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorate (DSAVR), represent the regional authority, that control the execution of the measures of the program in their region, and also perform some of the actions, such as the issue of movement restriction and the execution of the monitoring plan.

The Regional Food and Veterinary Services Directorates are identified by the following acronyms:
DSAVRN: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Norte

DSAVRC: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Centro
DSAVRLVT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
DSAVRALT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Alentejo
DSAVRALG: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Algarve

4.2.3. FARMER'S ORGANIZATIONS
Some measures of the program are performed by the OPP (Farmer's Organizations) that are formally delegated to those organizations, by Order No. 7337/2009 of 17 February.
This delegation includes: vaccination of sheep and cattle, blood sampling, clinical examinations, issue of disinfecting certificates and other accompanying documents, as well as updating the animal health database PISA.Net.

4.2.4. LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS AND LABORATORY ANALYSIS METHODS

4.2.4.1. DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY
The National Institute for Agricultural and Veterinary Research, IP (hereinafter referred as INIAV), and private laboratories accredited by INIAV with which contracts are established, perform the ELISA tests.

4.2.4.2. VIROLOGICAL ANALYSIS LABORATORY
The Department of Virology of INIAV is responsible for the execution of RT-PCR virological analysis under the virological surveillance plan in animals.

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 program will continue to be implemented in all Portugal mainland. - see Section 4.2.2. .

See DGAV and DSAVR map in Attachment - Map _ DGAV.pdf

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures implemented taking into account the provisions of Directive 2000/75/EC and Regulation 1266/2007. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bluetongue is a notifiable disease since 1956, if according to national legislation Portaria 15959 of 4th September 1956, included in the annex nosological table of Decree-Law No. 39209, of the 14th May1953. This obligation is reinforced by Decree-Law Nº146/2002 of 21st May 2002.
All outbreaks are notified to the Commission through the ADNS system and to the OIE through the

WAHIS system.
The evolution of bluetongue is periodically updated on the meetings of the Standing Veterinary Committee (PAFF).

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Attachment _ Census.pdf

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures for the identification, registration and movement of bovine, sheep and goats are described in Decree-Law N.o 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 with its the amendments, setting up the National System for the Identification and Registration of Animals (SNIRA). This sets out the rules for the identification, registration and movement of animals, the legal arrangements for assembly centres, traders and transporters, the regulations for the functioning of the Carcass Collection System for Fallen Stock on Holdings (SIRCA).

4.4.3.1. Ovine and caprine

Keepers of ovine and caprine must supply the competent authority, upon request, with all information concerning the origin, identification and the destination of animals which they have owned, kept, transported, marketed or slaughtered.

Registration of sheep and goat holdings is mandatory, and the Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorates (DSAVR) are exclusively responsible for assigning the mark to each holding whose registration has been authorized.

The holding mark is a code which consists of a unique combination of letters and numbers, preceded by the country code (PT) and followed by a dash and a capital letter identifying the animal group. The first two characters are letters which identify the region and the municipality where the holding is situated, followed by the holding registration for the municipality concerned, which comprises three digits.
The system for the identification and registration of sheep and goats comprises the following elements:
a) an ear tag and/or means of electronic identification;
b) movement documents;
c) a national database which monitors the issue of the movement documents according to the health status of the holdings concerned.
Animals must be identified within six months of birth and, in any case, before leaving the holding of birth.
In the case of sheep and goats reared in extensive farming or free range, the time limit referred to in the preceding paragraph is 9 months.

Animals up to the age of 12 months which are sent directly to slaughter or to a collection center which also sends them for slaughter on national territory may be identified by means of an ear tag bearing the code of the holding of birth, which is acquired by the keeper and applied to the left ear.
Keepers of small ruminants are required to electronically identify animals born on their holdings after 1 January 2010 (Regulation EC 21/2004 of 17 December 2003). The identification material consists of a kit with a conventional ear tag and a ruminal bolus both bearing the same code. The male part of the conventional ear tag is salmon pink or green (for animals vaccinated with Rev-1) and the female part is yellow.
For small animals or those under six months of age that are being shipped to a foreign destination, yellow kits are used, with a tag and an electronic tag. This eletronic tag is applied to the left ear. Kits used for early-vaccinated animals are green tags in combination with an electronic tag, which avoids a second visit to holdings, mainly in areas where access is difficult.
Provisional identification with individual code in Portugal occur when there is movement or sanitary actions in young animals still with no corpulence to application bolus of 70 grams, which are used as a rule in our country (kit: earring + bolus). These measures are implemented to animals between 3 and 6 months of age, and always before 6 months of age.
It is mandatory for the producer to carry out annual declaration of existences of their small ruminants and it is also mandatory to keeper register and the holding register at the Central Holding Register and Animal Movement database (SNIRA).
For the purposes of any movements, in addition to the mandatory identification, sheep and goats must be accompanied by the documentation provided for in the above-mentioned Decree-Law. The documents are issued by IDigital/SNIRA by request of the producer of origin, according to the health status of the holdings concerned, and it is then up to the destination to confirm the arrival of the animals within 7 days.
The animal health database (PISA.Net which contains information on implementation of animal sanitary health measures also contains information on a holding's health status and communicates this information to SNIRA. This database records information concerning:
- identification of ruminants holdings;
- identification of small ruminants subject to checks;
- all checks carried out on holdings and animals, and their respective results;
- the health classifications of all existing holdings;
- all compulsory sanitary slaughter.

4.4.3.2. Bovine

SNIRA for bovine animals consists of three essential elements, namely:
- Ear tags for individual identification of animals;
- Individual passport;
- National Data Base (SNIRA) – registration of holdings, cattle holders, animals and each animal movement

Bovine holdings are identified with an official holding code (MOE) and are recorded in SNIRA database. This thus contains all cattle holders, holdings and animals.
All the bovine are identified with an unique number of identification affixed to the animal in two ear tags, one in each ear. Ear tags are attributed to official authorized holdings and the respective holder is responsible for this identification and to communicate to SNIRA the birth of any animal within 7 days from the date of identification. Identification is mandatory up to 20 days old. Following the identification and birth registration, the competent authority (DGAV) issues through the database SNIRA bovine individual passport within 14 days.
Bovine must always have the bovine individual passport (PB) in all their movements, including if

destined for slaughter, and the holder is responsible for having all the PB of the cattle of their holdings. The PB has the registration of the identity of the animal, the current holding, the holdings where the cattle went by and the health status of the herd.
It is the responsibility of the owner to keep a register (RED) of the animals and their movements with the identification and the number of animals on the holding, registration of inputs and outputs and respective animal identification.

4.4.4 Rules for the movement of animals

A description is provided taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation on bluetongue

(max. 32000 chars) :

In addition to the rules previewed in Decree-Law No. 142/2006 of 27 July, amended by Decree-Law nº 214/2008 of 10 November and Decree-Law Nº316/2009 of 29 October, the movement of animals within mainland is subject to the conditions determined by Edit (EDITAL).
Edits are changed and measures are adapted whenever necessary, depending on the outcome of the risk analysis based on data of the sero-surveillance plan, entomological plan and weather conditions.
Movement of animals to and from other Member State are based on Regulation 1266/2007 of 26 October, and its amendments.

4.4.5 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Tests used for Serological control: ELISA competition test
Tests used for Virological control : detection of viral genoma throught Pan BTV RT-PCR to detect BTV1, BTV4 and BTV8.
In case of positive result to Pan BTV RT-PCR individul RT-PCR tests are done:
Test BTV1 RT-PCR
Test BTV4 RT-PCR
Test BTV8 RT-PCR

4.4.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Considering the vaccines currently available on the market, inactivated vaccines will be used, taking account of the procurement rules in force in the Public Administration.
The vaccination scheme are in accordance with the recommendations of their respective manufacturers, as weel as vaccination conditions, periods of efficacy and the target species.

4.4.7 Information on bio-security measures implemented in the holdings and their assessment by official services.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Biosecurity measures on herds related to bluetongue consist in strengthening desinsectisation.

It is also mandatory to apply desinsectizants in animals and in the vehicles, whenever necessary, in order to protect animals that are moved during the seasonnaly period of activity of the vector , evidenced by the issuance of the document itself.

4.4.8 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive herds taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The suspicion or the confirmation of BTV circulation are notifiable and should be immediately notified to DGAV.

4.4.8.1. MEASURES IN CASE OF A SUSPICION

Acording with Decree-Law No. 146/2002 of 21 May, a suspicion of bluetongue is considered in the case of appearance of clinical signs sugesting bluetongue in a susceptible species, together with a set of epidemiological data that suports the eventuality of virus circulation on the herd.

The disease is confirmed by a positive RT-PCR result associated with an epidemiological context of virus circulation on the herd.

The herd where suspected BTV animals are detected is submitted to immediate official measures of investigation by DGAV, in order to confirm or exclude the presence of the disease.

After the notification of the suspicion, DGAV immediately determines the following measures:

a) the suspect herd(s) is placed under official surveillance;

b) The following shall proceed to:
i) a census of the animals, indicating for each species, the number of dead animals, infected or likely to be infected, and an updating of that census to take account of animals born or dyed during the period of suspicion. This information must be presented whenever requested and may be checked at each visit;
ii) The register of places that facilitate the survival and/or the reproduction of the vector;
iii) an epidemiological inquiry

c) carries out regular visits to the herd(s) and, on each occasion, conduct a detailed clinical examination or an autopsy on the suspect or dead animals and confirm the disease, if necessary, through laboratory tests;

d) take the necessary measures to ensure:

i) the restriction of movements;
ii) the confinement of animals during the period of vector activity, if possible;
iii) application of authorized pesticides regularly in animals, their accommodation and vicinity, especially in locals that are favorable to develop local populations of Culicoides, with the frequency of treatment fixed by the competent authority given the characteristics of the insecticide used and the climatic conditions in order to avoid as much as possible vectors attack;

iv) dead animals at the holding are destroyed, eliminated, incinerated or buried in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 of 21 October and 142/2012 of 25 February.

DGAV can still apply the same measures to other herds if their location, geographical situation or contacts with the suspected herd could suspect possible contamination.

In addition to the provisions laid down, special rules may be prepared for nature reserves in which animals live freely.

The measures are lifted by DGAV if the suspicion of Bluetongue is not confirmed.

4.4.8.2. MEASURES IN CASE OF BTV CONFIRMATION

4.4.8.2. MEASURES IN CASE OF BTV CONFIRMATION

According with Decree-Law No. 146/2002 of 21 May, a confirmation of bluetongue is considered when DGAV declares BTV circulation in a given area based on clinical symptoms and epidemiological data that suports the eventuality of virus circulation on the herd.

Under Decree-Law No. 146/2002 of 21 May, it is considered as confirmation of the disease the declaration by the competent authority of BTV circulation in a given area based on clinical symptoms, on epidemiological analysis and on laboratory results.

When the presence of bluetongue is officially confirmed, DGAV determines:

a) The slaughter of the necessary animals to prevent extension of the epidemic;
b) The destruction, disposal, burning or burial of the carcases of animals in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 of 21 October and Regulation (EC)142/2012 of 25 February.
c) To extend the measures provided for in Article 4 of the Decree-Law No. 146/2002 of 21 May to risk herds, based on risk analysis;
d) The implementation of the measures adopted, in particular the implementation of a vaccination program or other alternative measure. If necessary, the veterinary authority DGAV decides to start a vaccination program;
e) To carry out an epidemiological survey and eventually, in derogation of paragraph c), provisions for the movement of animals in the area may be adopted.

4.4.9 Control of the implementation of the programme by the Competent Authority - Documentation of the official controls

(max. 32000 chars) :

Program evaluation is based on the continuous monitoring of the results and if any epidemiologically relevant elements arise in the course of ongoing actions, the program is consequently adapted.
Decree-Law No. 146/2002, of 21 May is the legal base for the action taken, procedures are described in section 3.
All outbreaks are notified to European Commission through the ADNS system and to OIE.
The health situation of bluetongue is periodically updated on the meetings of the Standing Veterinary Committee (PAFF).

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The persistence of bluetongue in ruminants constitutes an obstacle to animal trade, particularly with regard to movements for the autonomous regions of Portugal, to intra-Community trade of these species and for export of ruminants to third countries. Considering an increasingly demanding and informed society, the existence of a disease like bluetongue, which has had an important forecast in the media, although is not a zoonosis, has a negative impact on the consumer.

In a definition of cost / benefit, it is necessary to take into account several factors:

- Direct losses, include the cost of the disease (mortality, morbidity and decreased production), and the cost of control measures (blood sampling, serological and virological testing, vaccination and vaccines). The effectiveness of control contributes to increase productivity and consequently the living standards of farmers.

- Indirect losses, considering the obstacles to the movement of animals and to free trade, the presence of the disease is a major obstacle to the free movement of animals.

The losses avoided by the application of the program are also one of the benefits of the program to be analyzed, after deduction of related costs defined in the program itself.

The avoided losses can be seen as the benefits from the application of this proposed program. As an indirect benefit, we should take into account consumer confidence and society in general.

The amounts specified in paragraph 8 were based on the prices prevailing in 2015 that can be subject to changes in 2016.

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 : **2016**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Mainland	ELISA	Bovine or caprine	blood	Surveillance - Sentinels - Seroconversion	3 220	X
Mainland	PCR	Bovine or caprine	blood	Surveillance - Sentinels - Confirmation of E	600	X
Nacional	PCR	Bovine, ovine or caprine	blood	Surveillance - confimration of clinical suspi	250	X
				Add a new row		

7.1.2 Targets on sampling

7.1.2.1 Targets on sampling animals

Targets on sampling for year : **2016**

							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)	
Portugal mainland - Risk area	Bovine and capri	720	720	720	720	20	0	0	100	2,78	X
Portugal mainland - Non risk are	Bovine and capri	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500	40	0	0	100	1,6	X
Portugal mainland - Clinical susp	Ovine	250	250	250	250	25	0	0	100	10	X
								Add a new row			

7.1.2.2 Targets on sampling herds

Targets on the sampling of herds for year : **2016**

									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	
									Add a new row			

7.2 Targets on vaccination

Targets on vaccination for year : 2016

				Targets on vaccination						
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
Centro - Mandatory BTV1 vac	ovines	860	123 850	860	860	123 850	161 005	86 695	37 155	X
Algarve - Mandatory BTV4 va	ovines	765	42 677	765	765	42 677	55 480	29 874	12 803	X
Norte, Centro, LVT - Voluntary	ovines	0	0	0	100	2 000	5 000	3 000	1 000	X
Mainland - Voluntary BTV1 va	bovines	0	0	0	20	100	200	100	0	X
Alentejo - Voluntary BTV4 vac	ovines	0	0	0	1 000	2 000	5 000	3 000	1 000	X
Alentejo and Algarve - Volunta	bovines	0	0	0	20	100	200	100	0	X

Alentejo and Algarve - Manda	ovines	7 857	1 006 555	7 857	7 857	1 006 555	2 013 110	706 555	300 000	X
							Add a new row			

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2016

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	ELISA	Individual animal sample/test	3 220	1.69	5441,8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	850	25.08	21318	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sampled	3 470	0.55	1908,5	yes	X

2. Vaccines

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccine doses	Inactivated BTV-1 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	Vaccine dose	2 179 115	1	2,179,115	yes	X
Vaccine doses	Inactivated BTV-1 vaccine (bovines)	Vaccine dose	200	1	200	yes	X

Vaccine doses	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	Vaccine dose	60 480	1	60480	yes	X
Vaccine doses	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (bovines)	Vaccine dose	200	1	200	yes	X
Others	Administering costs - mandatory BTV1 vaccination	Animal vaccinated	1 130 405	0.5	565,202.5	yes	X
Others	Administering costs - mandatory BT4 vaccination	Animal vaccinated	42 677	0.5	21338.5	yes	X
					Add a new row		
				Grand Total	2 855 204,30 €		

8.2. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursment/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.
Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars) :

Oficial Sampling is performed by the official veterinarians from DSAVR. There are no specific costs associated with this measure, that are included in the

regular payment to official veterinarians(state budget)
Sampling equipment is provided by the oficial veterinary services (state budget)

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official samples are tested in nacional reference laboratory (INIAV) and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Suport documents for compensation are prepared by DSAVR, the payment is ensured by IFAP trought state budget

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Mandatory vaccination: Vaccine is paid by DGAV (state abudget) and suplied without any cost, to the farmers through their organizations (OPP). The vaccination is executed by private veterinarians from those organisations. The cost of vaccination is paid to OPP by DGAV based in a national order (Despacho nº 7337/2009, from 11/03/2009, altered by Despacho 21384/2009 from 17/09/2009) that establishes the amount to be paid.

Voluntary vaccination: Vaccine is paid by DGAV and provided, without any cost, to the farmers through their organizations (OPP). The vaccination is performed by private veterinarians and paid by the farmers.

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/ service? Who pays?

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other measures include clinical exam of animals, issuing of certification and movement documents, desinsectization and issuing of the respective certifing documents. These measures are executed by private veterinarians, most of them from the OPP, paid by the farmers.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

☒ Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

☐ Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursment will be claimed are financed by public funds.

☒ *yes*

☐ *no*

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, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, 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.
4) IT CAN TAKE ***SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD*** *ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!*
5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

		Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_) :	File size
		7171_4486.pdf	7171_4486.pdf	296 kb
		7171_4487.pdf	7171_4487.pdf	157 kb
		7171_4488.pdf	7171_4488.pdf	277 kb
		7171_4489.png	7171_4489.png	48 kb
		7171_4490.pdf	7171_4490.pdf	185 kb
		7171_4491.pdf	7171_4491.pdf	321 kb
		7171_4492.pdf	7171_4492.pdf	184 kb

		7171_4493.pdf	7171_4493.pdf	268 kb
			Total size of attachments :	1737 kb