



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

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.09

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission date

Thursday, July 31, 2014 14:01:28

Submission number

1406811689869-3555



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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 Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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1.1 Contact

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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 most dairy herds, which are routinely blood sampled on a biennial basis (with associated monthly bulk milk ELISA testing). At present the Serum Agglutination Test is used in accordance with Annex C of Directive 64/432/EEC as a screening test for low risk tests with the Complement Fixation Test (CFT) and ELISA Test used for confirmation (if any SAT reading >30 iu is detected at this test). Parallel testing with SAT and ELISA is carried out in all high risk tests: if any SAT results are greater than or equal to 30iu or any i-ELISA results are non negative, CFT testing be carried out. Any animal giving an SAT test result of >30iu of agglutination per ml or any CFT reading of <20iu is classified as an inconclusive reactor and is required to be isolated and retested. A risk analysis is carried out to determine whether significant risk factors exist. 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. A sample of older cattle being slaughtered at 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 = 37,157 bulk milk samples tested during 2013). Premovement testing of BR eligible cattle was introduced in December 2004. In 2013, there were 191,180 tests carried out under the premovement regulations, yielding one reactor animal (unconfirmed by culture). Further disease statistics on brucellosis are available from the

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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 2013, 2,388 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 was a steady decline in confirmed annual herd incidence (0.27% to 0.06% in November 2009) but a slight rise occurred during 2010 (0.13%). This was reversed in 2011 and the last confirmed BR herd breakdown occurred in February 2012. The current BR

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herd and animal incidence based on serological testing are 0.13% and 0.003%, respectively (December 2013).

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). It is anticipated that if OBF status is attained during 2015, then all herds will move to biennial testing, although programme changes will be subject to many factors including public consultation and policy agreement. Breeding and potential breeding cattle (female and bull cattle greater than 12 months of age) are subjected to serological testing on farm. When OBF status is obtained, the age of testing will be increased to 24 months. 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 prior to attaining OBF status to extend the application period of the test (to 60 days) and increase the age threshold (to 24 months), however these changes are subject to legislative change and thus cannot be guaranteed at this stage. On achievement of OBF status, the requirement for pre-movement testing is likely to be removed.
- (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. Economic considerations should be secondary to veterinary aspects in decision making.
- (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. Bulk tank samples are 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.

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(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 : 2015

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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.

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

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(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, subject to possible change when OBF recognition is gained
- 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 dairy herds
- Compulsory Pre-movement testing of all female and bull cattle greater than 12 months of age*

* Pre-movement testing is currently under review and changes may be made prior to attaining OBF status 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. On achievement of OBF status, the requirement for pre-movement testing is likely to be removed.

- 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. The age of testing may change to 24 months when NI is recognised as having OBF status.

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There are approximately 20,800 farm businesses with cattle in NI with some 1.6 million cattle in total. Of these cattle, approximately 925,000 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 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

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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 carcass 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. The presence of Brucella abortus is confirmed by culture of tissue samples taken at point of slaughter.

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) :

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 admissible 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

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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 treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars):

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, however economic considerations should be secondary to veterinary aspects in decision making. 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

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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 of the programme on the economical and animal and public health points of view.

(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.

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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.

For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence, and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

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

yes

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2013**

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	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
Northern Ireland	Bovines	24 098	22 339	22 489	28	26	0		100,671	0,125	0,116	X
Total		24 098	22 339	22 489	28	26	0		100,671	0,125	0,116	

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6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2013**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
Northern Ireland	Bovines	1 587 766	923 179	926 166	848 811	32	32	35	100,324	0	X
Total		1 587 766	923 179	926 166	848 811	32	32	35	100,32	0	
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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2013

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Northern Ireland	Bovine	serological test	blood - serum agglutination	952 955	143	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	other test	milk - enzyme linked immun	37 157	19	X
Northern Ireland	Bovine	microbiological or virological test	culture of lymph nodes and	522	0	X
Total				990 634		
				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 : 2013

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
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Northern Ireland	Bovines	0	0	X
Total		0	0	
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 : 2013

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 Ireland	Bovines	22 339	923 179	0	0	3	140	10	187	203	8 223	0	0	22 113	914 629	X
Total		22 339	923 179	0	0	3	140	10	187	203	8 223	0	0	22 113	914 629	

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Status of herds and animals under the programme	
	Add a new row

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6.5 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes*

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

6.6 *Data on wildlife*

Data on Wildlife is: *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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7. Targets

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

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Northern Ireland	SAT/CFT/ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	870 000	X
Northern Ireland	ELISA	Bovines	milk	surveillance	38 000	X
Northern Ireland	SAT/CFT/ELISA	Bovines	blood	premovement test	88 000	X
Northern Ireland	Bacteriological	Bovines	tissue	surveillance	300	X
Total					996 300	
Add a new row						

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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 : **2015**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 000	25 000	18 000	15	15	0	0	72	0,08	0,08	X
Total		25 000	25 000	18 000	15	15	0	0	72	0,08	0,08	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

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Region	Animal species	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected not free or not free from disease						Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
		Herds	Animals	Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
Northern Ireland	Bovines	25 000	940 000	0	0	2	400	5	500	125	6 000	0	0	24 868	933 100	X
Total		25 000	940 000	0	0	2	400	5	500	125	6 000	0	0	24 868	933 100	
												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...

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2015

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	867 588	0.93	806 856,84	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Complement fixation test	Individual animal sample/test	23 869	0.93	22198,17	yes	X
Cost of analysis	ELISA	Individual animal sample/test	104 543	0.93	97224,99	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture	Individual animal sample/test	300	127	38100	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	770 000	2.97	2 286 900	yes	X
					Add a new row		
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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				Add a new row			
3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Bovines	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	25	1050	26250	yes	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. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row			
6. Other costs							
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	Blood sampling kits	870 000	0.3	261,000	yes	X
Salvage receipts	Salvage Receipts	Animal	25	-200	-5000	yes	X
				Add a new row			
Total					3 533 530,00 €		

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8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
- Not applicable

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)

The brucellosis programme is funded by the Northern Ireland Government who ultimately gain their funding from central United Kingdom government.

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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
	3555_3051.pdf	3555_3051.pdf	364 kb
		Total size of attachments :	364 kb