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HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12899/2010

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

Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue

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

Sweden

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : ANNEX 1

Submission Date	Submission Number
29/04/2010	1272647901492-298

1. Identification of the programme

Member State	Disease	Species	Request of Community co-financing from beginning of	To end of
Sweden	Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas	Bovines and sheep and goats	2011	2011

1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

In 2007, bluetongue serotype 8 was spread to the near vicinity of Sweden, in north of Germany and in Denmark. Due to the Danish case in October 2007, all 662 dairy herds in the most southern county (Skåne) were tested with bulk milk ELISA in November 2007. All tested herds were negative. Enhanced surveillance was again initiated in the most southern parts of Sweden (Skåne, Blekinge, Halland) by monthly bulk milk ELISA testing of all dairy farms from July 2008. One such test was found positive in September and after the first PCR positive animal was found, a total of 30 herds in south of Sweden were found to have encountered the BTV-8 virus (20090414). The positive herds found in September and October 2008 were spread across an area of approximately a 100-150 km radius. In addition to the testing within the national surveillance programme, animals were individually tested in order to assess regional prevalence and in-herd prevalence. Over 100 clinical suspicions were investigated all across in 2007, bluetongue serotype 8 was spread to the near vicinity of Sweden, in north of Germany and in Denmark. Due to the Danish case in October 2007, all dairy herds in the most southern county (Skåne) were tested with bulk milk ELISA in November 2007. All tested herds were negative. Enhanced surveillance was again initiated in the most southern parts of Sweden by monthly bulk milk ELISA testing of all dairy farms from July 2008. One such test was found positive in September and after the first PCR positive animal was found, a total of 30 herds in south of Sweden were found to have encountered the BTV-8 virus (20090414). The positive herds found in September and October 2008 were spread across an area of approximately a 100-150 km radius. In addition to the testing within the national surveillance programme, animals were individually tested in order to assess regional prevalence and in-herd prevalence. One clinical case was seen during vaccination in a herd. The animal was PCR positive for bluetongue serotype 8. 785 wild ruminants were tested for bluetongue. One seropositive moose was found. During the vector free period surveillance with bulk milk ELISA was done in the area outside the vaccination. Two additional PCR positive animals were found that resulted in an extension of the restriction zone and the vaccination area. One of the PCR positive animals was a calf born in December, well into the vector free season, and was most likely a transplacentally infected calf. 2 more transplacentally infected calves were found out of 215 tests in approx. 10 herds both in the same herd. Herds where positive animals had been found were selected for testing calves. Two days after the first case vaccination was initiated in the county of Halland in a radius of 100 km from the first case. As cases were soon found in a wider area, a decision was taken to vaccinate a larger area. Vaccination of the whole area was completed in April 2009 and during summer vaccination of calves and vaccination of lambs including revaccination of sheep was done. In autumn 2009 revaccination begun in september and has proceeded throughout winter (2nd year vaccination). All imports have been investigated and no apparent link can be found to the bluetongue cases. There is a correlation with strong winds from Denmark/Germany during a period before the cases were found that may have transferred infective vectors. Since the vaccination campaign has been very successful there is high probability that the disease will be eradicated from Sweden. Because there were no apparent clinical cases and only a few animals tested positive the infection was most likely discovered in a very early stage. The vaccination campaign was launched immediately and the spread of the disease was stopped by the vector free period in November. Prevalence in 2008 was 0.8 %. No virus circulation was found in 2009.

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objective of the programme is monitoring and eradication. The definition of a case is a virus positive animal where no other explanation for infection other than virus circulation exists. Targets for surveillance are bovines, at least minimum level as specified in regulation 1266/2007/EC. No culling of positive animals, only vaccination. The vaccination programme is mandatory and has run for 2 years. Targets are bovines and ovines, 80% of the population. The programme has been successful in that no new cases have been found in 2009. At the end of 2010, 2 years will have passed since the first case. If no virus circulation is present, Sweden will lift the restriction zones and declare free from BTV-8. In that case only minimum surveillance for free areas will be implemented in 2011. If however there is a need to continue the eradication program, a third year of mandatory vaccination will be implemented as in 2008-2010. The most likely scenario in that case is that the current restriction area is maintained.

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4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme
beginning of 2011 to end of 2011

First Year :	
Control	
Testing	X
Slaughter and animals tested positive	
Killing of animals tested positive	X
Vaccination	X
Treatment	
Disposal of products	
Eradication, control or monitoring	X

Last Year :
Eradication
Testing

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

Slaughter of positive animals
Killing of animals tested positive
Extended slaughter of killing
Disposal of products
Other

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

The Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) has, according to the Swedish regulation on epizootic diseases (1999:65 2§), the responsibility for preventive measures and for combating all diseases listed in the Swedish epizootic legislation which include bluetongue.

The National Veterinary Institute (SVA) is designated according to the governmental ordinance on instructions for the SVA (1999:341 §3) to execute diagnostic investigations and other tasks ordered by the SBA, such as epidemiological investigations.

The County Administrative Board (CAB) is the authority responsible for control of compliance with restrictive measures.

Vaccination is compulsive in the vaccination area. Vaccinations have in 2008 and 2009 been organized and administered by the Board of Agriculture. The District Veterinary Organisation (DVO) within the SBA, private veterinarians as well as other recruited personnel has been used for the vaccination in 2008. In 2009 the vaccination was offered on tenders to cut costs. Two organizations, the DVO and the vaccinationscentralen AB received different areas for vaccination. If vaccination will be done in 2011, the vaccination will again be offered for tenders. Their responsibilities are to administer, register and perform all vaccinations.

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

The smallest possible administrative areas are the counties. County administration is responsible for control functions, such as control of movements of live animals and animals for slaughter. Administration and control of the vaccination program, the legislation and testing of animals is carried out centrally at the SBA for the entire restriction area. The vaccination and restriction areas do not follow the borders of whole counties or municipalities, therefore in order to simplify the administrative processing, reporting on vaccinations and testing will be done as a merged area and not by counties as stated in previous applications.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

According to Commission regulation 1266/2007 and Council Directive 2000/75

According to the Swedish law on epizootic diseases suspected or confirmed cases of bluetongue are immediately notifiable to the SBA. (Föreskrifter om ändring i statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2008:42 om åtgärder med anledning av fall av blåtunga. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter om provtagning av idisslare för att kartlägga förekomst av blåtunga och om obligatorisk vaccination.)

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

Bovines milk and beef herds are targets for vaccination and surveillance
Sheep are targets for vaccination.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

All holdings are registered at SBA. CDB (bovine data base) has information and localization of every bovine in Sweden. CDB is currently used to register bovines that have been vaccinated for bluetongue. The vaccinated bovines are recorded in this database, and the CDB can be used to supervise the movement of animals out of the restriction zone. The CDB register also includes vaccination information on an individual level. An register at SBA is used for the registration of vaccination of sheep on an individual level.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

N/A

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

According to Commission Regulation 1266/2007.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes: According to Commission Regulation 1266/2007. Tests and sampling methods are adapted to the situation in Sweden.

A real time PCR system specific for BTv-B (the Hoffman rRT-PCR) is used for the detection of viral RNA in whole blood or internal organs. A pan-PCR is now used for national surveillance. Commercial ELISA tests from ID-VET are used for the detection of antibodies in milk and serum (ID Screen® Blue Tongue Competition and ID Screen® Blue Tongue Milk, respectively).

Sampling: Three different schemes for 2009-2010 for the present restriction area. Designed to detect at least a prevalence of 0,5% with 95% confidence.

National sampling outside the risk area: Approximately 7100 beef herds and 2800 dairy herds are included in the selection of samples. 800 of the beef herds will be tested with serology with 1-3 test/herd. 400 dairy herds will be tested with bulk milk ELISA.

Sampling in the risk area outside the vaccination area will be made with monthly bulk milk ELISA during vector active season, in total 5000 tests

Sampling in the vaccination/uninfected area: modified sentinels in form of testing of 200 non-vaccinated calves.

Testing of clinical suspicions with ELISA and PCR tests.

Extended testing will be performed if a case is found outside the current restriction zone.

If the restriction zone is lifted in 2010 a national surveillance program will be ongoing in all of Sweden with parts concentrated to risk areas.

Table explanations:

Bulk milk was used extensively and in the tables only the number of tests are written on herd level and on animal/individual level. The total number of individuals tested are up to 50/bulk milk test.

In table 6.1.2. 2008 the testing of 5935 individuals was every 50th animals that was vaccinated. 9 sheep were found to be positive. It is not possible to know how many of each that were tested. In 6.3 the animals found positive in 2009 were infected in 2008 and have been placed in 2008.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Meril BTVPUR AISap inactivated vaccine. Compulsive vaccination of all bovine and ovine herds with more than 10 animals. The total number of animals in herds with 10 or less animals are relatively few and vaccinating those animals will be unnecessary. Additional vaccination of beefcalves and lambs is performed during spring and summer. Goal: to keep 80% of the ruminant population vaccinated for 3 years in order to eradicate the disease. The first 2 vaccination years (winter 2008-spring 2010) have been successfully performed. Vaccination has been outsourced in order to cut costs.

In table 6.5 2008 the register laht was counting herds were

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

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4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

N/A

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

No culling of positive animals. PCR positive animals are not allowed to be moved for 60 days. Vaccination of all animals if not vaccinated in that area. Implementation of movement restrictions if the case involves a new area.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

A few animals were culled in 2008. Owners were compensated according to national regulations. Since then no animals are culled.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

Lists of farms and animals that are in the program are obtained from the central databases and brought to the farms. All animals that are vaccinated at those farms are reported back by the vaccinator to the central registers for cattle and sheep. All vaccinated animals are controlled via this register. A system with separate reports and invoices directly from the vaccination centers serves as a control that the vaccination quota for that specific area are met. CAB is responsible for control of animal movements from the restriction zone.

5. Benefits of the programme

The programme is designed to eradicate the disease, the primary benefit is direct in terms of not having a new disease in the herds with unknown consequences. The second goal is to lift the restriction zones. Both these goals are highly dependent on the policy of the rest of the EU in terms of vaccinating and stopping spread of other circulating serotypes.

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	% positive herd prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
	Restriction zone (outside vaccinated area) as of 2009-04-28	5,695	1,000	1,000	2	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
2009	Vaccinated areas of 2009-04-28	8,989	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Free areas of 2009-04-28	9,237	400	450	0	0	0	0%	113%	0%	0%
	Sum:	23,921	1,400	1,450	2	0	0				
	restriction zone	14,967	1,048	3,845	27	27	0	0%	367%	1%	1%
	restriction zone	6,349	0	0	3	3	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
2008	free area	9,237	9,237	580	0	0	0	0%	6%	0%	0%
	free area	6,395	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	38,948	10,285	4,425	30	30	0				
	Surveillance zone from 2007-10-13 (Skane county)	3,099	0	662	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	3,099	0	662	0	0	0				

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators		
										% positive herds prevalence	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
2006	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	
2005	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	Total :	65,968	11,685	6,537	32	30	0					

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
	Restricted zone including vaccinated area	0	800	1,512	1,283	0	0	189%	0%	

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6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
2009	Restriction zone (outside vaccinated area) as of 2009-04-28	263,426	5,000	7,239	0	0	0	0	145%	0%
	Vaccinated area as of 2009-04-28	716,239	400	823	818	4	0	0	206%	0%
2008	Whole Sweden including restricted areas	0	300	35	35	0	0	0	12%	10%
	Sum:	1,527,039	8,500	10,822	2,899	4	0	0		
2007	Free area	186,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Free area	594,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	10%
2006	Restriction zone	1,207,371	0	192,935	5,935	70	30	0	0%	0%
	Sum:	1,988,811	0	192,935	5,935	70	30	0		
2005	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2006	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2005	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10%	10%
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total:		3,515,850.00	8,500.00	203,757.00	8,834.00	74.00	30.00	0.00		

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests					
6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :					
Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	Free area	serological test	bulk milk ELISA	450	0
	Free area	serological test	serum ELISA	763	0
	Restriction zone including vaccinated area	microbiological or virological test	BTV-8 PCR	256	0
	Restriction zone including vaccinated area	serological test	serum ELISA	1,027	0
	Restriction zone including vaccinated area	serological test	single milk ELISA	229	0
	Restriction zone (outside vaccinated area) as of 2009-04-28	serological test	bulk milk ELISA	7,239	2
	Vaccinated area as of 2009-04-28	microbiological or virological test	BTV-8 PCR	218	4
	Vaccinated area as of 2009-04-28	serological test	serum ELISA	605	4
	Whole Sweden including restricted areas	microbiological or virological test	BTV-8 PCR or pan PCR	35	0
	Whole Sweden including restricted areas	serological test	serum ELISA	34	0

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009			Sum:	10,856	10
2009	Clinical suspicions whole country	microbiological or virological test	BTV-8 PCR	162	0
	Clinical suspicions whole country	serological test	serum ELISA	141	0
	In non-restricted area whole year	serological test	bulk milk and serum ELISA	1,301	0
2008	In restriction zone after 1st case	microbiological or virological test	BTV-8 PCR	5,167	70
	In restriction zone after 1st case	serological test	bulk milk ELISA	7,806	17
	In restriction zone after 1st case	serological test	serum ELISA	9,452	51
2007	Monthly bulk milk ELISA in risk areas before 1st case	serological test	bulk milk ELISA	1,534	1
			Sum:	25,563	139
	Surveillance zone, skåne county	serological test	Bulk milk ELISA	662	0
2006	N/A	other test	0	0	0
2005			Sum:	0	0
	N/A	other test	0	0	0
			Sum:	0	0

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2005			Total:	37,081	149

6.3 Data on infection for year :

Year	Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animal infected
2009	all areas	0	0
	Sum:	0	0
2008	vaccination zone	3	9
	vaccination zone	27	65
	Sum:	30	74
2007	N/A	0	0
	Sum:	0	0
2006	N/A	0	0
	Sum:	0	0
2005	N/A	0	0
	Sum:	0	0
	Total:	30	74

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

Not Free or not officially free from disease

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

Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown		Not Free or not officially free from disease		Free or officially free from disease		Free from disease		Officially free from disease	
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Total:													

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Information on vaccination or treatment programme						Number of young animals vaccinated
		Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Total:								

6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
2008		fallow deer	hunting bag	186,000

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6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year :

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
2008	Free area (hunting bag)	moose	hunting bag	80,974
	Free area (hunting bag)	red deer	hunting bag	3,400
	Free area (hunting bag)	roe deer	hunting bag	119,300
	In restriction zone (hunting bag)	fallow deer	hunting bag	135,000
	In restriction zone (hunting bag)	moose	hunting bag	14,451
	In restriction zone (hunting bag)	red deer	hunting bag	1,700
	In restriction zone (hunting bag)	roe deer	hunting bag	71,400
	Sum:			612,225
	Total:			612,225

6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2008	In restricted zone	moose, deer	microbiological test	BTV-8 PCR	792	0
2008	In restricted zone	moose, deer	serological test	serum ELISA	792	1

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:

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6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered
Total:					

7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2011	free area	bulk milk ELISA	Bovines	milk	surveillance	1,134
	free area	pan-PCR	Bovines	blood	surveillance	50
	restinction zone	bulk milk ELISA	Bovines	milk	surveillance	5,000
	Vaccinated area	PCR	Bovines	blood	surveillance	200
Total:						6,384

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year :

Year	Region	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	Target Indicators		
							% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence
									% new positive herds Expected herd incidence

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year :

Year	Region	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
2,011.00	free area	9,237	1,134	1,134	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Restriction zone (outside vaccinated area)	5,695	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Sum:	14,932	2,134	2,134	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Total:	14,932	2,134	2,134	0	0	0				

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Year	Region	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	Target indicators		
									Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	% positive animals expected to be slaughtered
2011	free area	547,372	547,372	50	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
	restriction zone	263,428	263,428	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
	vaccinated area	716,239	716,239	200	200	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	1,527,039	1,527,039	250	200	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
	Total:	1,527,039	1,527,039	250	200	0	0	0			

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7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year :

Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme
Expected not free or not free from disease

Year	Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease	
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Sum:															
Total:															

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme		Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated		Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated		Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered		Number of adults expected to be vaccinated		Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
		vaccination or treatment programme	herds in vaccination or treatment programme	herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	expected to be administered	to be vaccinated	to be vaccinated	expected to be vaccinated	expected to be vaccinated	
	vaccinated area	5,677	139,221	2,162	0	210,000	210,000	210,000	0	0	0	0	0
	vaccinated area	8,990	735,790	6,590	0	500,000	900,000	900,000	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Sum:	14,667	875,011	8,752	0	710,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Total:	14,667	875,011	8,752	0	710,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	0	0	0	0	0

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme

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7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Year	NUTS Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
			Sum:		
			Total:		

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

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2011	1. Testing	PCR	Cost of analysis	250	31.58	7,895.00	yes
		serology	Cost of analysis	6,134	13.16	80,723.44	yes
			Sum:	6,384		88,618.44	
	2. Vaccination or treatment	vaccine	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	1 110,000	64	710,400.00	yes
			Sum:	1,110,000		710,400.00	
	3. Slaughter and destruction	N/A		0	0	0.00	no
			Sum:	0		0.00	
	4. Cleaning and disinfection	N/A		0	0	0.00	no
			Sum:	0		0.00	
		5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	salaries vaccinators bovines	salaries including equipment	900,000	5.81	5,229,000.00
		salaries vaccinators sheep	Salaries including equipment	210,000	5.81	1,220,100.00	yes
		vector surveillance personnel	Salaries and equipment	1	52600	52,600.00	yes
		Sum:	1,110,001		6,501,700.00		

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

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2,011,00			Sum:	2,226,385	Sum:	7,300,718.44	
		Total:		2,226,385	Sum:	7,300,718.44	