EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10410/2009

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

Eradication programme of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Malta

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

1. Identification of the programme

Member State:	Malta
Disease:	Enzootic Bovine Leukosis
Year of implementation	2010
Reference of this document	MT-EBL-10
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Date sent to Commission:	30th April 2009

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

In 2002, an EU funded epidemiological survey on Enzootic Bovine Leukosis was carried out in the bovine population of Malta and Gozo in accordance with the EU veterinary *acquis*. Serological tests were carried out in EU National Reference laboratory over a one-year period (VLA, Weybridge - UK). Bovines over 2 years of age were tested once during the year 2002.

A relatively small percentage of bovines resulted EBL positive (9.2%): however nearly a quarter of the dairy farms are EBL positive.

The regional distribution of EBL positive herds cannot be taken into consideration due to the close proximity of the farms and the limited overall surface area of the Maltese territory.

After 2002 no more testing for EBL was undertaken. During this time no EBL positive were slaughtered in view of eradicating the disease. The only provision taken at the time was to prohibit the transfer of animals from positive holdings to negative ones.

Testing recommenced in July 2007. It was immediately noticed from the new data available that there has been an increase in the prevalence of the disease.

Bovine population of Malta and Gozo (National herd database 31-12-08)

MDP (Milk dairy producers) – 150 farms

Cows over 2 years	Heifers < / =1 year	Heifers 1 to 2 years	Breeding Bulls	Fattening Bulls
7699	2280	2526	361	2738

NON-MDP (Not Milk Dairy Producers)– 202 farms

The bovine animals on these farms are mainly bulls kept for fattening. .

Bovine animals over 1 year	Total Bovine animals
1191	1844

Milk Survey in 2007

In July 2007 two surveys on bulk milk samples from all milking farms was undertaken. In the first survey 121 farms were tested using bulk milk samples by ELISA. Out of the 121 bulk milk samples tested, 62 tested positive. In October 2007 all the farms that had tested negative in July were re tested again using bulk milk samples. All the 59 negative farms retested negative.

Tests on bulk milk samples in July 2007

Number of farms tested	Number of Farms Positive	Number of Farms Negative
121	62	59

Tests on bulk milk samples in October 2007

Number of farms tested	Number of Farms Positive	Number of Farms Negative
59	0	59

In December 2007 individual cow testing by ELISA using serum samples commenced. To date 54 farms have been tested. In all 2878 individual animals

have been tested, out of which, 530 have tested positive while 2348 have tested negative

Individual cow tests

Number of farms tested	Number of animals tested	Number of animals positive	Number of animals negative
54	2878	530	2348

In 2008

140 herds were checked , out of which 66 resulted infected with a total of 1,748 positive animals.

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objective of the programme is to control and eradicate EBL from bovine herds in Malta and Gozo, in accordance to Directive 77/391 and Council Directive 64/432. As EBL affects the immune system of cattle, its impact on herd health and agricultural economy are far reaching as infected animals are more susceptible to a number of diseases.

Animals which result positive to one serological test will be slaughtered and repopulated with EBL free animals. A herd in which EBL positive animals are found will be classified as EBL positive until all animals tested twice yearly for two years give negative results. Calves of EBL - positive cows will not be slaughtered.

If all animals in a herd test negative to two consecutive tests in the space of 6 months, the herd will be classified as EBL negative. The measures taken in the programme will be testing and slaughter of all cattle found positive to EBL through an ELISA test carried out at the National Veterinary Laboratory. The sampling regime will follow that laid down in EU legislation.

The target animal population will include all bovine animals over 2 years while for control of EBL positive farms, all bovine animals over a year will be tested.

The programme will cover the islands of Malta and Gozo which for the purpose of this programme will be considered as one region.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2010

First year:

- Control
  - Testing
  - Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Eradication
  - Testing
  - Slaughter of animals tested positive
    - Killing of animals tested positive
    - Extended slaughter or killing
    - Disposal of products

4.2. Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders[1] involved in the programme:

The Veterinary Regulation, Fisheries Conservation and Control is the Central authority based in Malta is responsible for the administration, sampling, laboratory testing, slaughtering, collection and reporting of all data pertaining to this control and eradication programme. The Ministry of Gozo (Veterinary Division) is only responsible for sampling in Gozo.

The National Veterinary Laboratory:

(i) Senior veterinary officer will be responsible for:

- ensure that samples are analysed in accordance to time frame and methodology as laid down in the programme
- reporting results to the animal health section and CVO
- collecting/ filing all relevant data.

Animal Health Department:

(ii) Veterinary support officer in charge of the bovine section will be responsible for:

- co-ordinating sampling team
- making appointments with the farmers and preparing daily sampling schedules
- collaborating with the senior veterinary officer i/c lab
- • organizing on farm investigation in cases of suspect/confirmed positive results
- collaborate in census, movement restriction, eradication and disinfection measures
- collaborate in farm investigations in view of repopulation of farms.

(iii) Assistant Veterinary Support Officers will be responsible for:

- Ensuring to follow appropriate training
- collecting and transporting samples appropriately
- deliver samples within 24hours from collection to the laboratory
- ensure that accompanying documents are filled appropriately

(iv) Veterinary Officer responsible for by –products:

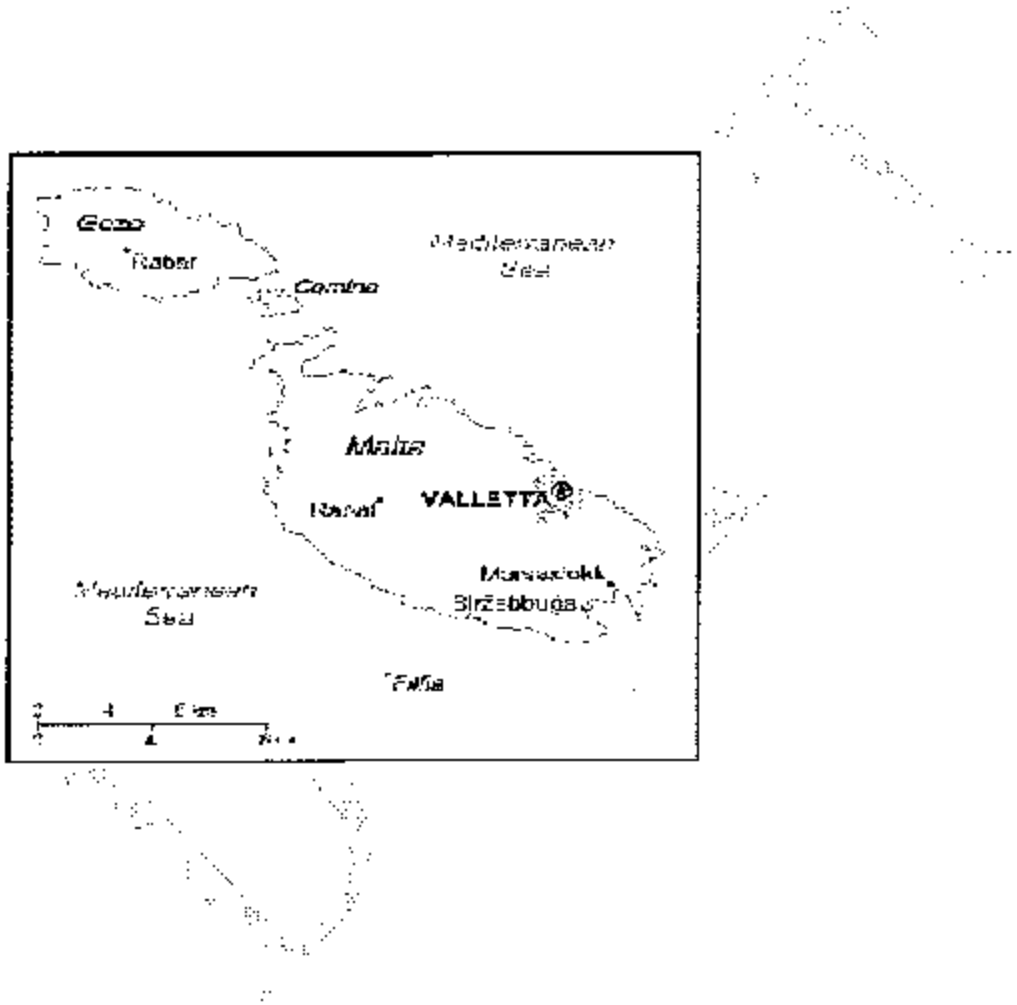
- is responsible of ensuring that biosecurity measures and provisions in Council Regulation 1174/2002 are adhered to during disposal of carcasses and products.

(v) Chief Veterinary Officer

Following recommendations from senior veterinary officer i/c lab and veterinary officer i/c of bovine section the CVO be responsible for:

- Issuing an EBL free status document for the farm.
- Responsible of issuing restriction movement documents
- Issuing document for lifting restriction measures on a farm and /or permitting repopulation.

4.3. The Islands of Malta and Gozo are covered by this programme and are considered as one region. The Veterinary regulation Fisheries Conservation and Control Division administers the whole region.



4.4. Description of the measures of the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

Veterinary Services Act, Chapter 437 of the laws of Malta, sections 5 and 6

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act, "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

Legal Notice, still to be issued; "Measures for the eradication of brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leukosis (Amendment) Rules 2009".

Prevention of Disease Ordinance, Chapter 36 of the laws of Malta, section 68

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

All bovine animals over 24 months for surveillance purposes and all animals over 12 months for control purposes.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Veterinary Services Act, section 7

Milking Animals Regulation S.L. 36.32 section 3

All livestock holdings are registered with the Veterinary Regulation, Fisheries Conservation and Control. Milk producing herds are allotted a unique herd number (churn number), while non milk producing herds are allotted a unique premises number. All the information pertinent to each farm is also kept on the National Herd database. This system covers bovine, ovine and caprine holdings.

European Union Act, Chapter 460 of the laws of Malta, section 3-4

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council regulation (EC) No 820/97

Council Directive 92/102/EEC of 27 November 1992 on the identification and registration of animals (amended by OJ L 005 09.01.2004 p.8)

Control of marking of animals regulation S.L. 36.17 sections 2-3

Undulant fever (prevention) regulation S.L. 36.04 section 4

All bovine, caprine and ovine animals are tagged and all the information is stored in the National Herd database. The transfer or movement of animals from one holding to another can only be done with the authorisation of the competent authority.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds

Qualification of animal herds is in accordance with Council Directive 64/432.

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act. "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

Legal Notice, still to be published ; "Measures for the eradication of brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leukosis (Ammendment) Rules 2009".

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

Prevention of Disease among animals S.L. 36.20 sections 16-17

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act, "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

Legal Notice, still to be published; "Measures for the eradication of brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leukosis (Ammendment) Rules 2009".

Foot and Mouth Disease regulation S.L. 36.05, section 4

Control of Foot and Mouth disease regulation S.L. 36.27 section 2

Undulant fever (prevention) regulation S.L. 36.04 section 7

No movement of animals shall be allowed from positive farms, animals from such farms will only be allowed movement if destined for slaughter.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

Testing will be carried out by the National Veterinary Laboratory using ELISA. Sampling will be coordinated by the animal health section and will cover all animals over 2 years for surveillance purposes and animals over 1 year for control purposes. Testing will be carried out in accordance to the provisions laid down in Council Directive 64/432.

The laboratory is participating in a ring test organised by the VLA of U.K. Four rounds of samples will be sent per year. The first ring test was carried out in March of 2009 and the laboratory was successful in this trial.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Not applicable.

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

Detailed guidelines for good husbandry practices and biosecurity measures on bovine farms have not yet been compiled. However general guidelines are covered in the Code of Good Agriculture Practice (Cogap).

It covers certain practices such as:

- the guidelines for storage of feed
- the quality of building material
- need for a vehicle disinfection pits
- necessity of a manure clamp

All farms producing manure have to store solid manure in an enclosed place known as the manure clamp, for six months a year (from the 15th October to 15th March). All farms are to have a leak proof cesspit, to collect foul water arising from cleaning etc. The manure clamp is to be connected to the cesspit. The water is kept for 15 days then collected by a bowser. These regulations serve to reduce the environmental pollution and the nitrate level in fields fertilised with manure. However, they also provide a tool to permit biosecurity measures to limit spread of disease.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result

Once a positive animal or herd is identified an order of stop movement is issued by the CVO. This is followed by an on farm inspection where a complete census is carried out and the animals on farm are cross checked with data held in the National Livestock Database. Animals which test positive to the ELISA test shall be sent for slaughter and may be passed for human consumption if deemed fit by the official Veterinarian at the slaughter house.

If the percentage of positive animals within a herd is over 80% the CVO may decide to allow the slaughter of all animals on the farm including those animals that do not react positive to the ELISA test.

A manual of guidelines detailing procedures to limit contamination and the spread of EBL is being compiled. Re stocking with EBL-free animals will be allowed only after an inspection of the holding is carried out to confirm that all identified animals have been slaughtered and all recommended measures for hygiene and proper management have been observed.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

A legal Notice is about to be issued under the Veterinary Services Acy (CAP. 437)- Measures for the eradication of brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leukosis (Ammendment) rules 2009. This new legal notice has set down rules and conditions tied up to the financial compensation scheme,: -

ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION UNDER THE EBL SCHEME

1. Farmers Eligible for Compensation under the EBL Scheme

In order for a farmer to be eligible for compensation for slaughtered cattle under this scheme, all the following conditions shall be satisfied:

a. The farmer shall have been licensed by the department responsible for Veterinary Services as a cattle farm; either as a dairy producer (D) or a non-dairy ruminant farmer (R), at the time of slaughter;

b. The farmer shall own a licensed cattle farm which was 'approved' or 'conditionally approved' by the department responsible for Veterinary Services in its most recent inspections, at the time of slaughter;

c. The farmer shall allow free access to VRFCC personnel to his, her farm holding for blood sampling and disease testing.

d. The farmer shall follow, to the best of his abilities, all advice given by the MRRA or VRFCC regarding management of EBL and EBL-infected cattle.

e. The farmer shall have a good record of conduct with the VRFCC as far back as September 2007; having never, in this period, attempted to disrupt or impede the disease surveillance and control activities of the VRFCC.

f. The farmer shall obey the following rules below regarding the control of movement of animals:

Rules Regarding the Control of Movement of Animals

a. Outward movements from D farms found free of EBL (EBL -ve) will be allowed.

b. Inward movement of animals to EBL -ve D farms will not be allowed unless incoming animals are from EBL -ve farms.

c. No movement of male animals will be allowed from R farms to D farms irrespective of disease status.

d. No movements, inward or outward, will be allowed from any cattle farm found to harbour EBL (EBL +ve) except in the case of movement of male animals from EBL +ve D farms to R farms of either status, on the condition that no female animals are present on the R farm.

2. Status Required of Animals for Farmers to be Eligible for Compensation

In order for a farmer to be eligible for compensation under this scheme, all the following conditions regarding the status of the animal for which compensation is claimed shall be satisfied:

a. At the time of slaughter the animal shall have been a female or a breeding male from a farm which was licensed as a D farm, or a female animal from a farm which was licensed as an R farm.

b. At the time of slaughter the animal shall have come from a farm which was 'approved' or 'conditionally approved' for hygiene standards by the VRFCC in its most recent inspections.

c. The animal shall be slaughtered at the National Abattoir before the end of December 2012.

d. The animal shall be traceable back to birth on the National Livestock Database.

e. The animal shall fit into one of the following categories:

Category A Animals:

Animals selected specifically for slaughter by the VRFCC based on testing of samples taken between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009 and delivered to the abattoir for slaughter as and when instructed by the VRFCC, between 1st October 2008 and 31st December 2012.

Category A1: Animals found EBL +ve based on testing of samples taken between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009, which were older than 1 year when sampled in this period.

Category A2: The proven offspring of the abovementioned animals which were aged less than 1 year when sampled between September 2007 and 1st March 2009.

Category B Animals:

Animals selected specifically for slaughter by the VRFCC based on testing of samples taken between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009 and delivered to the abattoir for slaughter as and when instructed by the VRFCC, between 1st October 2008 and 31st December 2012.

Category B1: Non-infected 'cohort' animals from farms found to have farm infection rates above 80% based on testing of samples taken between September 2007 and 1st March 2009.

Category B2: Dubitably infected 'cohort' animals less than 1 year of age at the time of sampling which may have been born of infected cows or may have suckled colostrum or milk from infected cows.

Category B3: Animals infected after 'initial sampling' which are found EBL +ve in tests performed on samples taken subsequent to 'initial sampling' but within

the period of 1st September 2007 to 31st December 2010, limited to 10% of the total cow population on that farm at the time of 'initial sampling'.

Category C Animals:

Animals classified as eligible for compensation based on testing of samples taken between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009 which are delivered to the abattoir for slaughter for the farmer's own reasons and on a date of the farmer's choosing, between 1st October 2008 and 31st December 2012.

Category C1: Animals found EBL +ve based on testing of samples taken between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009, which were older than 1 year when sampled in this period.

Category C2: The proven offspring of the abovementioned animals which were aged less than 1 year when sampled between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009.

Category C3: Animals infected after 'initial sampling' which are found EBL +ve in tests performed on samples taken subsequent to 'initial sampling' but within the period of 1st September 2007 to 31st December 2010, limited to 10% of the total cow population on that farm at the time of 'initial sampling'.

Category D Animals:

Animals from farms classified as EBL +ve based on testing of samples taken between

1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009 which are delivered to the abattoir for slaughter for the farmer's own reasons and on a date of the farmer's choosing, between 1st October 2008 and 31st December 2012.

Category D1: Non-infected 'cohort' animals from farms found to have farm infection rates above 80% based on testing of samples taken between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009.

Category E Animals:

Animals classified as dubitably eligible for compensation. Eligibility for compensation will be decided by the ad hoc EBL Compensation Committee, hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee'.

Category E1: Animals selected specifically for slaughter by the VRFCC based on testing of samples collected between 1st June 2007 and 1st September 2007.

Category E2: Animals selected specifically for slaughter by the VRFCC based on testing of samples collected after 1st March 2009 in the case that 'initial sampling' was carried out after this date.

Category E3: Animals selected specifically for slaughter by the VRFCC based on testing of samples taken between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009 and delivered to the abattoir for slaughter as and when instructed by the VRFCC, before 1st October 2008.

Category E4: Animals selected specifically for slaughter by the VRFCC based on testing of samples taken between 1st September 2007 and 1st March 2009 and delivered to the abattoir for slaughter as and when instructed by the VRFCC, after 31st December 2012.

PROCEDURE FOR CONTROLLING SLAUGHTER AND COMPENSATION

1. Blood sampling and testing performed on individual animals over 2 years of age on farms of unknown disease status and all individual animals over 1 year of age on farms known to harbour EBL.

2. Meetings held with individual farmers and their Herd Book reviewed to determine which animals under one year of age should be suspected as EBL-infected and recommended for slaughter.

3. The farmer shall be informed of changes or improvements which shall take place on his, her farm before re-stocking will be allowed.

4. At least 1 week prior to the date of slaughter, farmers will be given a list of animals specified by Ear Tag Number to bring to the Abattoir, and a date on which to bring them. Abattoir officials will also be provided with this same list at least one week prior to the date of slaughter.

5. On arrival at the abattoir, abattoir officials shall ensure that all the listed animals have been brought and that no more unlisted animals have been brought than can be slaughtered that day.

6. Should a greater number of unlisted animals be brought by a farmer than is possible to slaughter that day, listed animals will be given priority while unlisted animals may be kept in lairage at the farmer's expense until the next slaughter day.

7. Farmers shall submit a request for compensation, giving details of animal identity registration, age and date of slaughter. It will be ascertained from abattoir records whether listed animals have been duly slaughtered as claimed.

8. The farmer shall be informed in writing regarding compensation to which he is entitled. This will be in the form of an itemized list showing compensation owed per animal slaughtered according to categorization under this scheme.

9. The farm shall be inspected to ascertain that the changes or improvements to the farm holding recommended following the previous VRFCC inspection have been duly made, ensuring an acceptable level of bio-security.

10. Compensation payments are made and written permission to re-stock shall then be given by the VRFCC.

D. Calculation of Compensation

Age Category	Market Price (2008)	Category A 60% MP (X)	Category B X – 20 %	Category C X – 40 %	Category D Zero	Category E Case Dependant
> 24 Mo	€ 2096.44	€ 1258	€ 1006	€ 755	€ 0	€ 1258 755
12 23 mo	€ 931.75	€ 559	€ 447	€ 335	€ 0	€ 559 – 335
4 – 12 mo	€ 465.87	€ 279	€ 223	€ 167	€ 0	€ 279 – 167
0 – 3 mo	€ 232.94	€ 140	€ 112	€ 84	€ 0	€ 140 - 84

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Legal Notice 314/2005 Chapter 437 of the Veterinary Services Act, "Measures for the Eradication of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Leucosis in cattle rules"

5. Benefits of the programme

As EBL affects the immune system of cattle, its impact on herd health and agricultural economy are far reaching as infected animals more susceptible to a number of diseases. Therefore it is in the interest of the producer to eliminate this disease from the national herd as not only will there be no trade barrier but due to the improved health status of the animals there will be an increase in production. With the growing concern for safer food by the consumer an improved animal health status will result in a better perception of dairy products by consumers.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years[2]

6.1. Evolution of the disease[3]

6.1.1. Data on herds

Year: 2002 **Situation on date: 31-12-02**

Disease[b]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[c]	Total number of herds[d]	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked[e]	Number of positive herds[f]	Number of new positive herds[g]	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds : Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)x100	9 = (4/3)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
Malta and Gozo	398	152	140	40	na	0	0	100%	28.56%	
Total	398	152	140	40	na	0	0	100%	28.56%	

Year: 2007 **Situation on date:31-12-07**

Disease[b]: EBL (bulk milk) **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[c]	Total number of herds[d]	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked[e]	Number of positive herds[f]	Number of new positive herds[g]	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (7/5)x100	9 (4/3)x100	10 (5/4)x100	11 (6/4)x100
Malta and Gozo	421	144	121	62		0	0	84%	51%	
Total	421	144	121	62		0	0	84%	51%	

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 2008 **Situation on date:31-12-08**

Disease[b]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[c]	Total number of herds[d]	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked[e]	Number of positive herds[f]	Number of new positive herds[g]	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (7:5)x100	9 (4/3)x100	10 (5:4)x100	11 = (6:4)x100
Malta and Gozo	352	150	140	66	4	0	0	93%	47.1%	2.8%
Total	352	150	140	66	4	0	0	93%	47.1%	2.8%

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 2002 **Situation on date:31-12-02**

Disease[a]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[b]	Total number of animals[c]	Number of animals[d] to be tested under the programme	Number of animals[e] tested	Number of animals tested individually[e]	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered[f]	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (4/3)x100	10 (6/4)x100
Malta and Gozo	17315	7678	6525	6525	602	0	0	85%	9.2%
Total	17315	7678	6525	6525	602	0	0	85%	9.2%

Year: 2007 **Situation on date:31-12-07**

Disease[a]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[b]	Total number of animals[c]	Number of animals[c] to be tested under the programme	Number of animals[d] tested	Number of animals tested individually[e]	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered[f]	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(5/3)x100	10 (6/4)x100
Malta and Gozo	19383	9047	*	2878	530	0	0	32%	18%
Total	19383	9047		2878	530	0	0	32%	18%

***number of animals tested under "bulk level scheme" is not known**

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

Year: 2008 **Situation on date:31-12-08**

Disease[a]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[b]	Total number of animals[c]	Number of animals[d] to be tested under the programme	Number of animals[d] tested	Number of animals tested individually[e]	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered[f]	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (5/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Malta and Gozo	17,448	8556	11,745*	11,745	1,748	26	0	92 % of animals over 24 mths 91% for animals over 12 mths	14.9%
Total	17,448	8556	11,745	11,745	1,748	26	0	32%	14.9%

***This includes 1 year-olds sampled from positive herds. Total number of animals over 1 year on Milk producing farms is 11,845**

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

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year:2002 **Disease[a]: EBL** **Animal species/category:Bovine**

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Not Applicable

Description of the other used tests:

Region[b]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]
Malta and Gozo	7678	602	na	na	na	na
Total	7678	602	na	na	na	na

Year: 2007 **Disease[a]:EBL** **Animal species/category:Bvine**

Description of the used serological tests:ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: NA

Description of the other used tests:NA

Region[b]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]
Malta and Gozo (Bulk milk test)	121	62	na	na	na	na
Malta and Gozo (Individual animals)	2878	530				
Total	2999	592	na	na	na	na

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

Year: 2008 **Disease[a]: EBL** **Animal species/category: Bvine**

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: NA

Description of the other used tests: NA

Region[b]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]	Number of samples tested[c]	Number of positive samples[d]
Malta and Gozo (Individual animals)	11,745	1,748				
Total	11,745	1,748	na	na	na	na

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

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2002 **Disease[a]: EBL** **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[b]	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Malta and Gozo	40	602
Total	40	602

Year: 2007 **Disease[10]:EBL** **Animal species:Bovine:**

Region[6]	Number of herds infected[6]	Number of animals infected
Malta and Gozo	37	530
Total	37	530

Note that 32% of the animals were tested in 2007

Year: 2008 **Disease[a]: EBL** **Animal species: Bovine:**

Region[b]	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Malta and Gozo	66	1,748
Total	66	1,748

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year[4]

Year: **Disease[a]: EBL** **Animal species: Bovine**

Data is incomplete for 2002 and 2007

Region[b]	Status of herds and animals under the programme[c]													
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown[d]		Not free or not officially free from disease				Free or officially free from disease status suspended[g]		Free from disease[h]		Officially free from disease[i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]
Total														

(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
(c) At the end of the year
(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available
(e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check
(f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being *Free* or *Officially Free*
(g) Suspended as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease at the end of the reporting period.

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4 Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujesky's disease

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year[5]

Year: 2008 **Disease[a]: EBL** **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[b]	Status of herds and animals under the programme[c]													
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown[d]		Not free or not officially free from disease				Free or officially free from disease status suspended[g]		Free from disease[h]		Officially free from disease [i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]
Malta/Gozo	150	8,556*	10	340	63	1,457	77	6,759	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	150	8,556	10	340	63	1,457	77	6,759	/	/	/	/	/	/

* animals over 24 months

(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
(c) At the end of the year
(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available.
(e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check
(f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being *Free* or *Officially Free*
(g) Suspended as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease at the end of the reporting period.

[5] Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujesky's disease

6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes[6] - NOT APPLICABLE

Year: **Disease[(a)]: EBL** **Animal species:**

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Region[(b)]	Total number of herds[(c)]	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
			Number of herds[(c)] in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds[(c)] vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults[(d)] vaccinated	Number of young[(e)] animals vaccinated
Total								

(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

[6] Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

6.6. Data on wildlife[7] - NOT APPLICABLE

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year: **Method of estimation[(a)]:**

Regions[(b)]	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species			
	Species:	Species:	Species:	Species:
Total				

(a) The hunting bag is considered to be the standard method of estimation. If other method is used, explain

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

[7] Data only to provide in case the programme comprises measures as regards wildlife or if the data are epidemiologically relevant for the disease. .

6.6.2. Monitoring of wildlife (one table per year and per disease/species) - **NOT APPLICABLE**

Year: **Disease[a]:** **Animal species:**

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region[b]	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Total						

(a) Disease and species, if necessary

6.6.3. Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife - **NOT APPLICABLE**

Year: **Disease[a]:** **Animal species:**

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Region[a]	Square km	Vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Total				

(a) Disease and species if necessary

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing - 2010

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease[a]:EBL **Animal species:Bovine**

Region[b]	*Type of the test[c]*	*Target population[d]*	*Type of sample[e]*	*Objective[f]*	*Number of planned tests*
Malta and Gozo	Elisa	All bovine animals over 2 years	blood	Monitoring, Control and eradication	22,000*
			Total		22,000

* Accounting for repeats and testing of 1 year olds in positive herds

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.2. *Targets on testing herds and animals*[8]

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds[(a)]

Disease[(b)]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[(c)]	Total number of herds[(d)]	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked[(e)]	Number of expected positive herds[(f)]	Number of expected new positive herds[(g)]	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (7/5)x100	9 = (4/3)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 (6/4)x100
Malta and Gozo	352	150	150	72	6	7*	9.7%	100%	20%**	4%
Total	352	150	150	72	6	7	9.7%	100	20%	4%

* farms having a high infectivity of more than 80%

** expected herd prevalence considering the animals over 24 months.

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

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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8 Data not to provide in case of rabies.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Disease[a]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[b]	Total number of animals[c]	Number of animals[d] under the programme	Number of animals[e] expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually[e]	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered[f]	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Malta and Gozo	17,498	8,556	11,000*	11,000	1,700	1,500	3000	100%	15%
Total	17,498	8,556	11,000	11,000	1,700	1,500	3000	100%	15%

*Including 1 year olds from positive farms

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals[9] - 2010

Disease[a]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[b]	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme[c]													
			Expected unknown[d]		Expected not free or not officially free from disease				Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended[g]		Expected free from disease[h]		Expected officially free from disease[i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Malta and Gozo	150	8,552	/		40	1,700	110	6,852						
Total	150	8,552	/	/	40	1,700	110	6,852	/	/	/	/	/	/

(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
(c) At the end of the year
(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available
(e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check
(f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being *Free* or *Officially Free*
(g) Suspended as defined for the respective disease in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation.

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9 Data to provide only for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujesky's disease

7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment: 2010 – NOT APPLICABLE

7.3.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment[10]

Disease[a]: EBL **Animal species: Bovine**

Region[b]	Total number of herds[c] in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme:					
			Number of herds[c] in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds[c] 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[d] expected to be vaccinated	Number of young[d] animals expected to be vaccinated
Malta /Gozo								
Total								

(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate
(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine, Caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis) as defined in the programme

10 Data to provide only if appropriate .

7.3.2. *Targets on vaccination or treatment[11] of wildlife - NOT APPLICABLE*

Disease[(a)]: EBL **Animal species: BOVINE**

Region[(b)]	Square km	Targets on the 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
Malta / Gozo				
Total				

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

11 Data to provide only if approriate.

2010 Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: ELISA	22,000	2	44,000	yes
	Test:				
	Test:				
1.2. Cost of sampling		22,000	0.11	2,420	yes
1.3. Other costs					
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					

2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals		1,500	1,000 (an average is taken)	1,500,000	yes
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					

4. Cleaning and disinfection		*10 (depopulated farms)*	*500*	*5000*	*yes*
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
	TOTAL			1,551,420	