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HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

**SANCO/3940/2008**

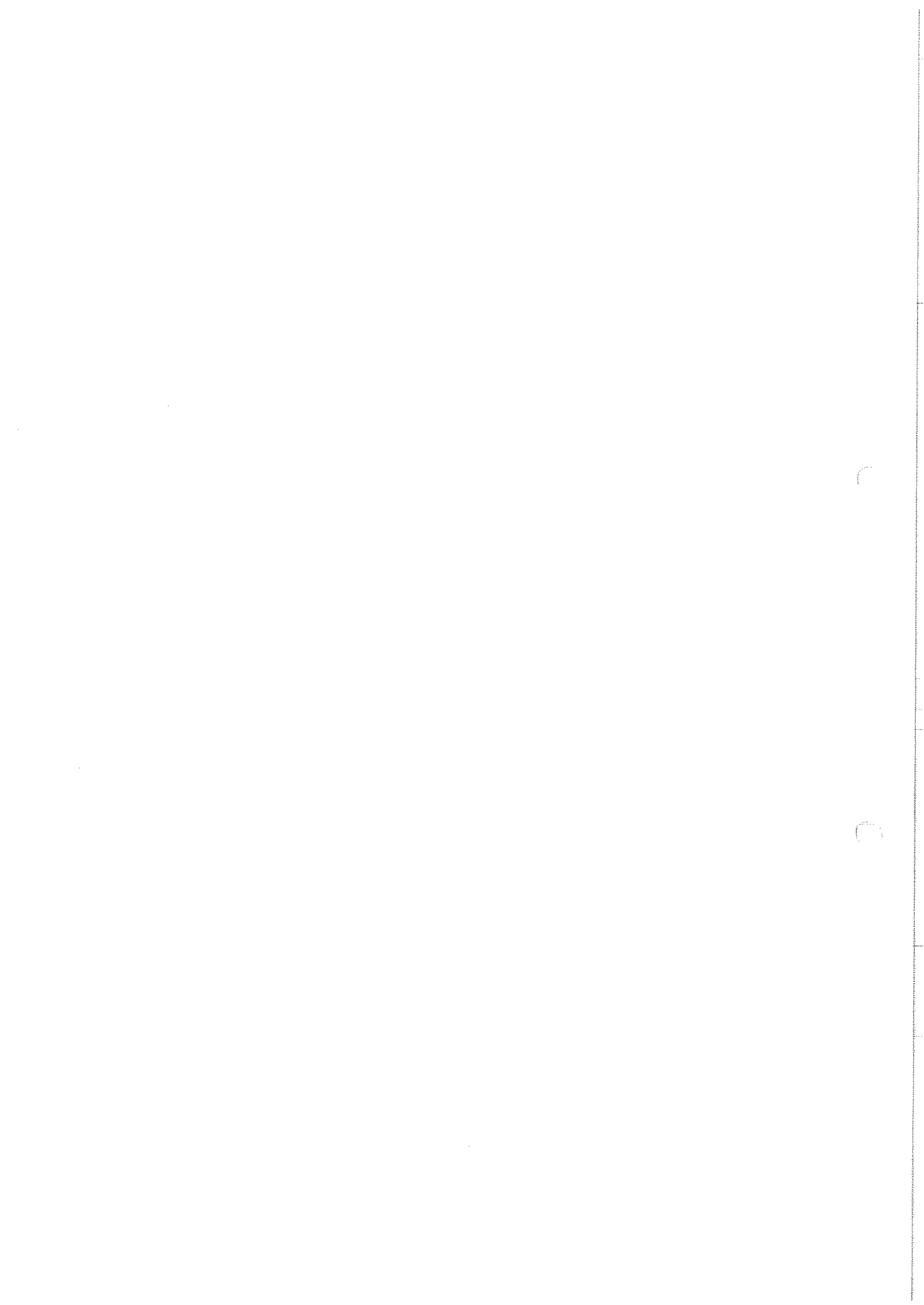
*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain  
animal diseases and zoonoses*

**Multi-annual programme for the eradication of  
Enzootic Bovine Leucosis**

**Approved\* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC**

**Latvia**

\* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



## ANNEX II

### **Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of monitoring, eradication and control of animal diseases co-financed by the Community**

**1. Identification of the programme**

Member State: LATVIA

Disease(s)<sup>1</sup>: ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS

Year of implementation: 2008-2010

Reference of this document: MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAM FOR ERADICATION AND CONTROL OF ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS CO-FINANCED BY THE COMMUNITY

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<sup>1</sup> One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, the control and eradication of different diseases.

## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)?:

In 1965 Veterinary service of Latvia worked out the first instruction "Eradication measures of EBL". Only in 1973 the first instruction was worked out in the former USSR. Until 1968 GEL confirmation of diagnosis was based only on clinical signs and pathological findings.

Examination of all cows from 12-month of age was started from 1968. Epizootic division and laboratory was established in every district, which were organized and controlled diagnostic and eradication measures of EBL.

The Epizootic department of Republic laboratory with laboratory was managing work in the state. Territorial inspectors took over the prevention, eradication and surveillance of EBL in 1984. In every region was established task force against EBL. Each task force inspected cow flocks where positive animals were detected hematologically. Animals with clinical signs were isolated from herd and eliminated by slaughtering; if clinical signs were not found, animals were repeatedly tested hematologically and if those animals gave positive results again, animal was isolated from herd and eliminated by slaughtering. Each year in every herd was made hematological testing of animals from 12-month of age.

From 1986 serological testing of animals from 6-month of age with IDR was started. Till 1994 animals were tested by with IDR at first, but afterwards positive animals were tested hematologically. Sick animal were considered only in case of hematologically positive result and which were determined sick by act of district task force. Sick animals were isolated from herd and eliminated by slaughtering.

Only in 1989 Ministry of Agriculture, USSR confirmed the new instruction "EBL eradication instruction". In compliance with this instruction EBL diagnosis was confirmed basing on:

- Serological testing
- Hematological testing
- Pathological findings

District task forces finished its work in 1993.

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

In 1989 instruction started to interrupt eradication of GEL and Veterinary Service of Latvia worked out and confirmed new instruction "Temporary instruction of prevention and eradication of EBL". In compliance with this instruction from April, 1994 all serologically positive animals were considered as sick animals. Hematological testing of animals was interrupted.

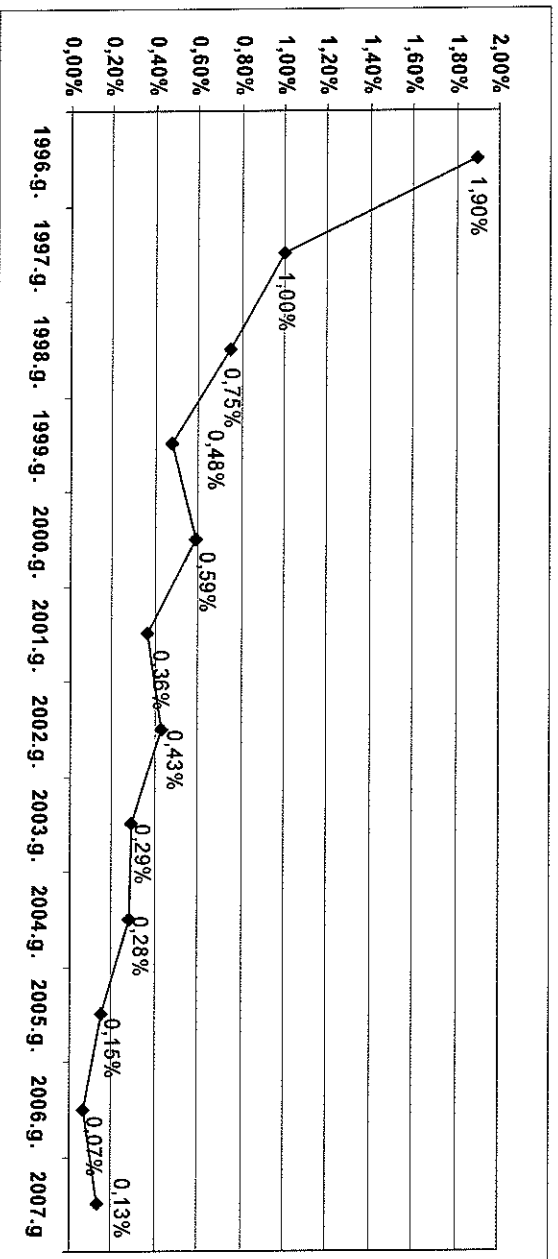
From 1994 animal testing was introduced with ELISA. From 2003 basically all examinations was done only with ELISA.

In compliance with instruction of 1994:

1. Sick animals should be isolated from healthy animals during 5 days after receiving results of testing and should be slaughtered. It's prohibited to do artificial insemination of sick cows and heifers.
2. Selling of non-pestered milk is prohibited till lifting off the restrictions.
3. Milk from affected holding is allowed to realize only in dairy plant or boiled on farm. Meat can be used for consumption only after heat treatment.
4. It is prohibited to export or sell animals for breeding, production, excluding for slaughtering.
5. For all animals in affected holding from 6 months of age should have regular serological testing each 3 months.
6. If all animals in holding, irrespective of age and way of use, are tested to EBL and its has been at least 6 months between negative results, final disinfection has to be done and restrictions are lifted off.
7. After lifting off restrictions in these holdings after 6 months there has to be done serological control of all animals. If the negative results are obtained, further testing has to be done once per year.
8. Given rules are compulsory for animal owner.

This instruction was in force until February 19, 2004, when the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No.85 "Order of prevention and eradication of EBL" came in force. This Regulation includes requirements from Council Directives 64/432 EEC, 77/391 EEC, 78/52 EEC.

## EBL animal prevalence in Latvia



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

The submitted program has been developed with the target to eradicate EBL as well as to maintain officially free herd status and qualify other herds as officially free from enzootic bovine leucosis as it is stated by the Council Directive 64/432/EEC.

Within frame of the program control of enzootic bovine leucosis is ensured by testing of all animals over 24 months of age in officially free herds at intervals of three years. Eradication of EBL will be provided by testing of animals in affected herds in accordance to Council Directive 64/432/EEC.

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

It is planned that after execution of programme for 2008 total number of officially free herds will be 90%, 20009 – 95% and 2010 – 100%.

In a frame of this multi-annual program qualification of herds with undetermined EBL status will be continued and also eradication measures will be implemented in EBL infected herds.

Tests will be carried out by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in blood and milk. Animals positive to the blood test will be slaughtered. If the milk test is positive – individual blood samples must be taken to check each animal.

Positive case of EBL - individual ELISA test confirmed positive by National Diagnostic Centre.

#### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year: 2008

Last year: 2010

**X Control**

**X Eradication**

**x Testing**

**x Testing**

**x Slaughter of positive animals**

**x Slaughter of positive animals**

Killing of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (specify):

##### 4.2. *Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme*<sup>4</sup>:

- The **Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) of the Republic of Latvia** is a state administrative institution headed by the CVO and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture. Regarding veterinary issues FVS ensures unified state surveillance and control over:
- prevention, control and eradication of animal contagious diseases and zoonoses; elaboration and implementation of animal disease surveillance programmes;
  - animal welfare;
  - animal registration, animal movements, import — export control;

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<sup>4</sup> Describe the authorities charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.



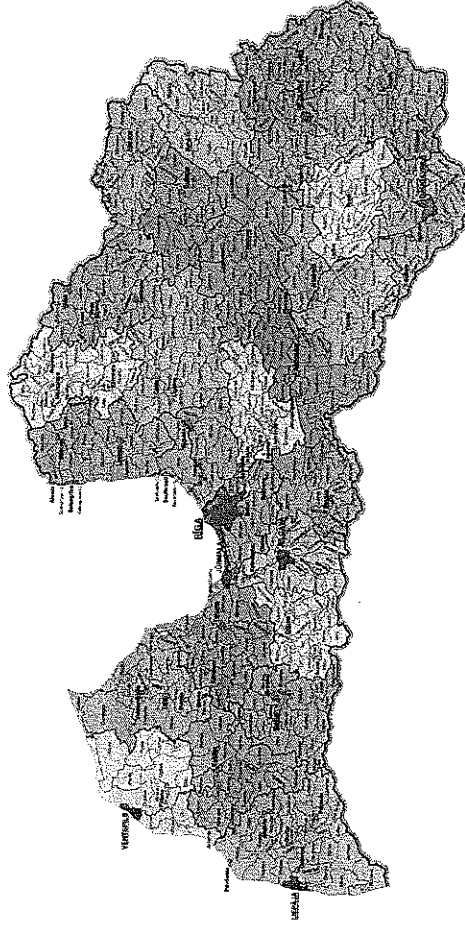
- o the animal feed, veterinary drugs and veterinary pharmaceutical products.

The FVS consists of the central body placed in Riga and territorial structural units (the local level) – 26 regional offices and one city office. The central body coordinates activities of the local level and ensures a unified implementation of legislation. The local level carries out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance programmes and reports to the central body.

FVS authorises veterinary practitioners to carry out certain functions provided within the state surveillance programmes. Heads of FVS regional offices make a contract with veterinary practitioners - state authorised veterinarians in the region concerned. Taking of samples for laboratory testing within surveillance programmes is carried out by state authorised veterinarians.

#### 4.3. *Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented<sup>5</sup>:*

The program will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Latvia. The territory of Latvia is divided in 27 administrative areas – regions. There are FVS territorial structural units - regional offices in all administrative areas. The regional offices carry out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance programmes in the administrative area concerned.



<sup>5</sup>

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

#### 4.4. *Measures implemented under the programme*<sup>6,7</sup>

##### 4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the **registration of holdings**:

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 712, 16 December, 2003 “Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals” determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals.

To ensure common data registration system, State Pedigree Information Data Processing Centre (Data Centre) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. Data Centre gives number for holding and this number is not changed during holding or herd is active. Animal owner informs Data centre on animal movement, liquidation of herd or holding, change of owners within seven days.

##### 4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the **identification of animals**<sup>7</sup>:

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 712, 16 December, 2003 “Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals” determines procedures of individual identification of cattle. This regulation is harmonised with Council Directives 92/102/EEC and 90/427/EEC.

All bovine animals should be identified by ear tag as well as cattle should have passport. Movement of animals, realisation of products are allowed if herd, holding is registered, animals are identified accordingly requirements of regulation.

##### 4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the **notification of the disease**:

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 85, 17 February 2004 “Regulations on prevention and eradication of enzootic bovine leucosis”:

Animal owner, the person in charge, FVS staff or veterinary practitioner immediately notifies to FVS regional office:

- on infected animals or animals suspected to be infected by EBL virus;

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<sup>6</sup> Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

<sup>7</sup> Not applicable for poultry.

- if tumours of the lymphatic system and in other organs are detected.

#### 4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the **measures in case of a positive result**<sup>8</sup>:

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 707, 16 October 2007 “Regulations on prevention and eradication of enzootic bovine leukosis”:

If EBL is confirmed in a herd by laboratory testing, FVS places the holding under supervision and controls the following provisions:

- slaughtering of animals in which EBL has been confirmed or animals suspected to be infected shall take place within period of 30 days after the owner has been officially notified of the result of the examinations;
- prohibition to move animals from the holding, unless it is permitted by state authorised veterinarian to take animals to slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter;
- serological testing of all animals in the holding is carried out until it is confirmed by laboratory examinations that the disease has been eliminated;
- re-stocking is allowed with animals from officially EBL free herds;
- isolation of the infected herd so that animals cannot come into contact with animals from other herds;
- immediate notification of the animal owner or the person in charge, to state authorised veterinarian on all animals dead and emergency slaughtered during eradication period of the disease;
- destroying or feeding of milk from infected cows to animals of the holding after heat treatment, guaranteeing destroying of infective agent. Feeding animals with milk which has not undergone heat treatment may be authorised if it is foreseen to slaughter whole herd;

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

- use of meat, offal and by-products from animals slaughtered during eradication of the disease is allowed for preparation or processing of animal feed in rendering plants in accordance with provisions of normative acts regarding animal feed circulation, if measures are taken to prevent spread of the disease and avoid contamination;
- use of meat offal and by-products from animals slaughtered during eradication of the disease is allowed for production of food products if damage of tissue leading to prohibition of meat processing is not found during veterinary expertise. To ensure destruction of infective agent only meat undergone heat treatment shall be used for production of food products;
- after slaughter of animals and prior to re-stocking, affected holding, all means of transport, used for transporting of infected animals or animals suspected to be infected by EBL as well as materials, equipment and containers which have been in contact with infected animals shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of FVS;
- FVS controls that animals from herds not infected do not come into contact with animals from herds, which are not considered to be EBL free.

#### 4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different **qualifications of animals and herds:**

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 707, 16 October 2007 "Regulations on prevention and eradication of enzootic bovine leucosis":

A herd is considered as EBL free, if

- to none of animals in the herd EBL has been confirmed either clinical or as a result of a laboratory test during the previous two years;
- all animals over 24 months of age have been tested during 12 months and laboratory test results have been negative.
- **Control procedures** and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned<sup>9</sup>:

It is prohibited to move animals from the holding, unless it is permitted by state authorised veterinarian to take animals to slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter.

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<sup>9</sup> A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided.

4.4.7. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the **control (testing, vaccination, ...)** of the disease:

Within frame of program testing of all animals over 24 months of age ensures control of enzootic bovine leucosis. Testing is carried out once a year. Tests are carried out by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay in blood and milk.

4.4.8. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the **compensation for owners** of slaughtered and killed animals:

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 177, 13 March 2005, "Procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arise due to eradication of epizootics or animal infectious diseases." determines procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arisen due to eradication or outbreaks of animal infectious diseases – TSE, TBC, Brucellosis, EBL, which are under state supervision.

FVS inspector draws up a protocol regarding slaughtered animals, destroyed products, animal feed and materials.

## 5. General description of the costs and benefits<sup>10</sup> :

The costs of this multi-annual program (2008 – 2010) is **640 564 Euro for 2008, 556 013.5 Euro for 2009 and 538 775.5 Euro for 2010**. A very low percentage of infected animals with EBL still remain in Latvia. During last 14 years animal owners paid for all surveillance and eradication measures of EBL. Starting from 2005 EBL surveillance and eradication measures (sampling, testing, disinfection etc.) are paid by Government (with EU cofinancing). That provides that tests have to be performed notwithstanding paying capacity of animal owner.

Food and Veterinary Service prognoses to eradicate EBL in territory of Latvia if it will be possible to finance all EBL eradication measures from Governmental funds until 2010.

As we started to grant EBL officially free herd status for bovine herds in 2007, it will be possible to reduce number of tests for EBL in a period 2008-2010 and concentrate more to eradication measures. Starting from 2007 it is necessary to test EBL officially free herds with interval of three years. Additionally, it will not be necessary to test animals in case of movement from one holding to another, if they moving between herds with EBL officially free status.

All these positive factors will stimulate owners of "infected" and "unknown" status holdings complete all tests and to obtain EBL officially free herd status as well. The aim of the program is to grant EBL officially free status of all bovine herds until 2010.

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

6.1.2. **Evolution of the disease**

6.1.3. *Data on evolution of the disease*

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

Year: 2002 – 2006      Disease<sup>(b)</sup>: Enzootic Bovine Leucosis      Animal species: BOVINE

Region <sup>c</sup> LATVIA YEAR	Total number of herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive herds <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of new positive herds <sup>(g)</sup>	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	INDICATORS		
								% herd coverage 9 = (4/3)×100	% positive herds Period herd prevalence 10 = (5/4)×100	% new positive herds Herd incidence 11 = (6/4)×100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)×100	9 = (4/3)×100	10 = (5/4)×100	11 = (6/4)×100
2002	89233	89233	89233	987	573	0	0	100	1,1	0,64
2003	80336	80336	80336	781	380	0	0	100	0,97	0,47
2004	71799	45234	45234	513	247	0	0	100	1,13	0,55
2005	63456	63456	51464	425	195	0	0	81,1	0,83	0,38
2006	56781	56781	46279	280	93	0	0	81,5	0,6	0,2

- (a) Herds equal flocks or holdings as appropriate.  
 (b) Disease and animal species if necessary.  
 (c) Region as defined in the eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.  
 (e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd should 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 positive animal in this period.

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

Year: 2002 - 2006

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Enzootic Bovine Leucosis

Animal species: BOVINE

Region <sup>(b)</sup> LATVIA YEAR	Total number of animals <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> to be tested under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(e)</sup> tested	Number of animals tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered <sup>(f)</sup>	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{7}{8} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{4} \times 100$
2002	430668	392842	257648	257648	1099	1100	1100	65,6	0,43
2003	390537	368688	231468	231468	678	704	704	62,8	0,29
2004	376540	126012	133967	131121	372	437	437	106,3	0,28
2005	395168	213267	192367	134001	294	268	268	90,2	0,15
2006	396498	213729	199687	127794	142	213	213	93,4	0,071

- (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 (e.g.: milk 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 - 2006 Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Enzootic Bovine Leucosis Animal species/category<sup>(b)</sup>: BOVINE

Description of the used serological tests: enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) OIE Manual 1996 ; 2000 Chapter 2.3.1.

Region <sup>(c)</sup> - Latvia	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup>
2002	257648	1174	-	-	-	-
2003	231691	704	-	-	-	-
2004	131237	401	-	-	-	-
2005	138239	337	-	-	-	-
2006	131518	198	-	-	-	-

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.  
 (b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate  
 (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.  
 (e) Number of positive samples, all confounded



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

Year: 2002 - 2006      Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Enzootic Bovine Leucosis      Animal species: BOVINE

Region <sup>(b)</sup> YEAR	Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals infected
2002	573	1099
2003	380	678
2004	247	372
2005	195	294
2006	93	142

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

#### 6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year

Year: 2002 - 2006 Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Enzootic Bovine Leucosis Animal species: BOVINE

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown <sup>(c)</sup>		Status of herds and animals under the programme <sup>(e)</sup>									
					Not free or not officially free			Free or officially free			Free <sup>(h)</sup>		Officially free <sup>(i)</sup>	
	Herds	Animals <sup>(f)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(f)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(f)</sup>	Animals <sup>(f)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(f)</sup>	Herds				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2002	89233	392842	0	0	987	1289	401	2487	573	1099	88246	390355	0	0
2003	80336	368688	0	0	781	864	266	1410	380	678	79555	367278	0	0
2004	45234*	126012*	0	0	513	527	230	1038	247	372	44721	124974	0	0
2005	63456	213267	0	0	425	382	187	1419	195	294	63031	210429	0	0
2006	56781	213729	2840	10686	280	255	108	1301	93	142	53661	201742	0	0

\* Bovine herds and animals were not tested in all territory of Latvia

- (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.  
 (h) Free herd as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease.  
 (i) Officially free herd as defined in Community or National legislation for the respective disease.  
 Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column).

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

##### 7.1.1.1. Number and specification of tests

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** Enzootic Bovine Leucosis **Animal species:** BOVINE **Year 2009**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests
Latvia	ELISA	Bovine animals over 24 months of age	Blood	Status retain + Qualification of herds	85 000
	ELISA	Bovine animals over 24 months of age	Milk	Status retain + Qualification of herds	2500
	ELISA	Bovine animals over 24 months of age	Blood	Repeated tests	1 000
	ELISA	Bovine animals over 12 months of age	Blood	Qualification of herds (infected herds)	2000
<b>Total</b>					90 500

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test (e.g. SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)

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

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

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

(g) 7.2.1.2. Testing scheme(s)<sup>11</sup>: 33,3% of EBL officially free herds (animals over 24 months of age) will be tested once in 12 month period providing that each EBL officially free herd will be tested once per 3 years. Animals in an infected herd will be tested twice - individual blood sampling with interval not less than 4 months. Animals in herds with unknown EBL status will be tested twice within 12 months.

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Describe the testing scheme according the different categories if appropriate (which herds and animals, the number of animals per herd, the frequency and the interval of sampling) with reference to the national and Community legislation where appropriate.

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing

#### 7.1.1. *Targets on diagnostic tests*

##### 7.1.1.1. Number and specification of tests

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** Enzootic Bovine Leucosis    **Animal species:** BOVINE    **Year 2010**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests
Latvia	ELISA	Bovine animals over 24 months of age	Blood	Status retain + Qualification of herds	82 000
	ELISA	Bovine animals over 24 months of age	Milk	Status retain + Qualification of herds	2 700
	ELISA	Bovine animals over 24 months of age	Blood	Repeated tests	1000
	ELISA	Bovine animals over 12 months of age	Blood	Qualification of herds (infected herds)	1 000
<b>Total</b>					86 700

- (a) Disease and species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
- (c) Description of the test (e.g. SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)
- (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (e.g. sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...)
- (e) Description of the sample (e.g. blood, serum, milk, ...)
- (h) Description of the objective (e.g. qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, )
- (i) 7.2.1.2. Testing scheme(s)<sup>12</sup>: 33,3% of EBL officially free herds (animals over 24 months of age) will be tested once in 12 month period providing that each EBL officially free herd will be tested once per 3 years. Animals in an infected herd will be tested twice - individual blood sampling with interval not less than 4 months. Animals in herds with unknown EBL status will be tested twice within 12 months.

7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals<sup>13</sup>

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds (a)

**Disease<sup>(b)</sup>: Enzootic Bovine Leucosis Animal species: BOVINE**

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of expected positive herds <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of expected new positive herds <sup>(g)</sup>	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$
2008	54632	20000	20000	200	100	0	0	100	1	0,5
2009	48986	17635	17635	110	50	0	0	100	0,62	0,28
2010	48986	17635	17635	60	30	0	0	100	0,34	0,17
Total										

(a) Herds equal 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 should 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 positive animal in this period.

Data to provide for Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IPV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), Aujeszky's disease, Anthrax, Maedi/Visna and CAEV, IBR/IPV (other types of enterprize), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis), CBPP, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, babesiosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, anaplasmosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Enzootic Bovine Leucosis    Animal species: BOVINE**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of animals <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(e)</sup> expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	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 <sup>(e)</sup>	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9=(4/3) \times 100$	$10=(6/4) \times 100$
2008	403577	140000	140000	112000	150	200	200	100	0,10
2009	391651	110000	110000	88000	120	150	150	100	0,11
2010	391651	105000	105000	84000	60	100	100	100	0,06
Total									

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

## 7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals<sup>14</sup>

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** Enzootic Bovine Leucosis **Animal species:** BOVINE

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme <sup>(c)</sup>													
	Herds	Animals <sup>(d)</sup>	Expected unknown <sup>(d)</sup>		Expected not free or not officially free		Last check positive <sup>(e)</sup>		Last check negative <sup>(f)</sup>		Expected free or officially free suspended <sup>(g)</sup>		Expected free <sup>(h)</sup>		Expected officially free <sup>(i)</sup>	
			Herds	Animals <sup>(d)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(d)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(d)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(d)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(d)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(d)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(d)</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
2008	20000	140000	2732	5464	150	180	100	200	30	50	-	-	54432	397913		
2009	17635	110000	1640	3280	100	120	60	180	20	30	-	-	47346	388371		
2010	17000	105000	820	1640	50	70	40	120	10	20	-	-	all	all		
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 for the respective disease in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation.

(h) Free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation

(i) Officially free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation

(j) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column)

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme<sup>15</sup> for 2009

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (Yes/no)
<b>1. Testing</b>					
<b>1.1. Cost of the analysis</b>					
	Test: IFA (ELISA) blood	88 000	1,5	132 000	Yes
	Test: IFA (ELISA) milk	2 500	7,56	18 900	Yes
	Test: IFA (ELISA) blood- repeated test	1 000	1,5	1 500	Yes
<b>1.2. Cost of sampling</b>	<b>Bovine animal sampling (blood sample)</b>	88 000	0,71	62 480	Yes
	<b>Bovine animal sampling (milk sample)</b>	50 000	0,57	28 500	Yes
<b>1.3. Other costs</b>	<b>Plastic containers for blood samples</b>	88 000	0,30	26 400	Yes
	<b>Plastic containers for milk samples</b>	2 500	0,20	500	Yes
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>					
<b>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment</b>					
<b>2.2. Distribution costs</b>					



<b>2.3. Administering costs</b>							
<b>2.4. Control costs</b>							
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>							
<b>3.1. Compensation of animals</b>			150	220.6	33 090	Yes	
<b>3.2. Transport costs</b>							
<b>3.3. Destruction costs</b>							
<b>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</b>							
<b>3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)</b>							
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
			21000 m <sup>2</sup>	0,04	840	Yes	
			21000 m <sup>2</sup>	0,15	3 150	Yes	

<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>						
	Visit on farm costs	17 635	14,1	248 653,5	Yes	
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>						
<b>7. Other costs</b>						
<b>TOTAL IN 2009</b>				<b>556 013,5</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

**8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme<sup>16</sup> for 2010**

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
<b>1. Testing</b>					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: IFA (ELISA) blood	84 000	1,5	126 000	Yes
	Test: IFA (ELISA) milk	2 700	7,56	20 412	Yes
	Test: IFA (ELISA) blood- repeated test	1 000	1,5	1 500	Yes
1.2. Cost of sampling	Bovine animal sampling (blood sample)	84 000	0,71	59 640	Yes
	Bovine animal sampling (milk sample)	54 000	0,57	30 780	Yes
1.3. Other costs	Plastic containers for blood samples	84 000	0,30	25 200	Yes
	Plastic containers for milk samples	2 700	0,20	540	Yes
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					

<b>2.3. Administering costs</b>						
<b>2.4. Control costs</b>						
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>						
<b>3.1. Compensation of animals</b>	<b>Compensations for animal owners</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>220.6</b>	<b>22 060</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>3.2. Transport costs</b>						
<b>3.3. Destruction costs</b>						
<b>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</b>						
<b>3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)</b>						
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>	<b>Costs of disinfectants</b>	<b>21000 m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
	<b>Costs of work (desinfection)</b>	<b>21000 m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>3 150</b>	<b>Yes</b>	



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