



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10504/2014

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

**The programme for  
the eradication of rabies**

**Finland**

**Approved\* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.23

## PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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# Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

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Wednesday, October 02, 2013 13:20:10

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## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: SUOMI / FINLAND

Disease Rabies

Species: Foxes and other wild carnivores

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:

2014

To end of

2016

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## 1.1 Contact

Name : Miia Jakava-Viljanen

Phone : +358 40 826 6769

Fax : +358 40 826 6769

Email : miia.jakava-viljanen@mmm.fi

## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Rabies was common in the Finnish dog population at the beginning of the 20th century, but the disease was eradicated from the country by vaccinating local dog populations during the 1950's.

In April 1988, a local spot of essentially sylvatic rabies was discovered in south-eastern Finland. From April 1988 to February 1989 a total number of 66 virologically verified cases were recorded within a geographical area of 1 700 km<sup>2</sup> (48 raccoon dogs, 12 foxes, 2 badgers, 2 domestic cats, one dog and one dairy bull). All virus isolates were identical and closely related with the strain occurring in Estonia. As a first measure the local dog population in the area, some 8 000 animals, were vaccinated against rabies at the expense of the state. At the same time it was also highly recommended to vaccinate all other dogs. In co-operation with the WHO surveillance centre in Tübingen, Germany, a field campaign of oral vaccination of raccoon dogs and foxes was started in September 1988. During four distribution operations, the last one in the autumn 1990, a total of 200 000 Tübingen baits were distributed over a total area of 12 725 km<sup>2</sup>. In the first year the bait distribution was mainly done by local volunteer hunters, but also aerial distribution was used. Since the first year only aerial distribution has been used. Since February 1989, no rabies cases have been found in wild carnivores in Finland. However, rabies was found in an imported horse in 2003, in an imported dog in 2007 and in one Daubenton's bat in 2009 (EBLV-2). In accordance with the WHO standards, Finland was declared rabies free in March 1991.

The infection pressure in wild carnivore species in Russia is, however, high and it poses a continuous risk for the reintroduction of the disease. Since last rabies outbreak in April 1988 – February 1989 in Finland,

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the threat of rabies has been considered greatest from south-eastern direction from Russia via Leningrad area. Therefore, vaccination against south-eastern border has been considered most efficacious vaccination strategy to keep rabies out of Finland.

Since 1991, 80 000 vaccine baits have been distributed every autumn over a 20 - 25 km wide and 250 km long zone along the south eastern border against Russia. Since 2004, distribution has been carried out twice a year, in spring and in autumn.

In 2003-2010 rabies vaccine baits have also been distributed by hand on the adjacent area on the Russian territory once per year. In 2011 the vaccination strategy changed, only those oblasts who had signed a bilateral agreement with minimal requirements with Finland will continue the border vaccination. The costs of vaccine and distribution of the baits for wildlife in Russia will be compensated retrospectively when the vaccinations are carried out.

In 18.3.2011 the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland and the Committee on Agriculture, Food and Fishery of the Leningrad Region signed a bilateral agreement concerning creation and maintenance of a rabies buffer zone in area of the Leningrad region bordering Finland. The purpose of this agreement is cooperation of the parties to prevent invasions of rabies disease into territory of Finland from the territory of Leningrad region through the oral vaccination of wild carnivores in vaccination area of Leningrad Region along the common borders. The effectiveness of immunisation shall be assessed through monitoring activities. Similar agreement was signed with the Republic of Karelia in 15.12.2011.

In Leningrad region one oral vaccination campaign was carried out in autumn 2011. In Karelia there was no vaccination campaign in 2011.

In September in 2011 Finland was announced that rabies has been found in three cows near the Finnish border in Russia in Karelian region. Rabies cases were found only 150 km away from Finnish border, in the village called Vedlozersky, Pryazha, located 49 kilometers west of Petrozavodsk. For 55 years, no rabies cases have been found in Karelia. This indicated that the infection pressure from Karelia is very high and poses a high risk for the introduction of the rabies to Finland. However, no profound information about rabies situation in wildlife in Russian Karelia was available due to the lack of sufficient sampling.

In September 2011, the expert opinion in Finland considered that the epidemiological situation of rabies near Finland was considered worsening. At the same time, information was available that no vaccinations were planned to be carried out in Russian side of the border in autumn 2011. Taking these points into account, the decision was made to widen the vaccination zone to 40 km and extend it to the north to cover the areas nearest to rabies cases reported in Russian Karelia.

In spring and autumn 2012 altogether 360 200 vaccine baits have been aerielly distributed over a 40 km wide and 350 km long zone along the south eastern border against Russia. In Russia the border vaccination was done by hand in 2012. No new rabies cases were detected.

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## 3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme submitted for 2014 - 2016 has a different content as the Finnish rabies programme 2013. The oral vaccination is attended to carried out only once a year in autumn 2014.

Once a year vaccination is justified by the following:

- Vaccination is carried out in order to prevent the spread of rabies to the area which is free of rabies. Therefore it is considered that it is not necessary to vaccinate twice a year as recommended by the Commission report of the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare on the oral vaccination of foxes against rabies, 2002. The recommendation is based on a situation where rabies is endemic.

- Finland vaccinated once a year during years 1991-2003 and remained rabies free even though rabies was endemic in neighboring countries Russia and Estonia. Since 2004 vaccination has been done twice a year. Yet the antibody response of small carnivores seems to have not improved with twice a year vaccination.

- Raccoon dog density in Finland is higher than that of the red fox and therefore raccoon dog is considered to be the main vector of possible rabies epidemic as it was during 1989-1990 epidemics. Raccoon dog and fox pups are born in May and they start to move with their parents usually in late June or early July. Baits of oral vaccination campaign in the spring or early summer might not be consumed effectively by raccoon dogs or foxes.

The vaccination zone is similar than in the Finnish rabies programme 2013. Rabies vaccine baits will be distributed over a buffer zone along the south eastern - eastern border against Russia, excluding lakes and rivers (unmarked area of the buffer zone on the map, Annex 1). The size of the vaccination area is 10 000 sqkm, 9 000 sqkm without lakes. Since autumn 2011 the vaccination zone is double wider than previously (1991-2010) and more than 100 km longer north. The vaccination zone was extended because of the sudden unfavourable progress in rabies situation in Karelia near Finnish border. In August 2011, the rabies situation in north-western part of Russia changed when rabies was detected in three cows in Russian Karelian Federation; on an area about 150 km from Finnish border and on the level of the northern end from the vaccination zone of Finland. No rabies had been reported on this part of Russian Federation for many decades. No profound information about rabies situation in wildlife in Russian Karelia was available due to the lack of sufficient sampling.

Continuous surveillance and monitoring for rabies is carried out by Evira in Finland. The efficacy of rabies oral vaccination campaigns are evaluated by measuring the antibody response after vaccination and also tetracycline marker in wild animals. Small carnivores, which are sent to the Evira from the vaccination area in Finland, are tested for rabies antibodies and tetracycline marker in addition to the virus detection test.

The objective is to get and maintain an adequate immunity in the wild raccoon dog and fox population in order to prevent rabies epidemics in Finland. Campaigns in Russia are also needed, adjacent to the

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buffer zone in Finland. The extension of the vaccination area to the Russian territory was also recommended by the Food and Veterinary Office during a mission carried out in 1999.

All information regarding the implementation of rabies programmes in Russia, in the the Republic of Karelia and Leningrad oblast, is described detailed in signed agreement and protocol with maps and annexes (Annex 2 and 3). The signed agreements have been sent to the Commission in 2011.

In Russia, the implementation of the oral vaccination procedures includes many activities described in the protocols. The vaccination areas have been shown with latitude and longitude coordinates on the maps. The effectiveness of immunisation shall be assessed through monitoring activities. Surveillance shall be in place in order to measure the incidence of rabies in the target species. For this purpose, a sample of representative of the whole territory defined on the maps, shall be collected and tested for the presence of rabies virus. The sample should include as much suspect animals as possible. On the adjacent area on the Russian territory a realistic objective is to vaccinate once a year.

The vaccination zone is covering Leningrad and Karelia regions near Finnish border in Russia , covering altogether about 4 000 sqkm (maps in Annex 2 and 3).

In the case of additional emergency activities in the programme in case of deterioration of the epidemiological situation on the other side of the border or in Finland, there is a national budget for this purpose .

### **4. Measures of the submitted programme**

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

*Duration of the programme : 2014 - 2016*

##### **First year :**

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

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## Last year :

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

*Other, please specify*

Vaccination

Monitoring

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The competent authority in charge of the programme is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Food and Health. Vaccination, monitoring and surveillance in Finland will be carried out by the Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira). Locally the control/monitoring of rabies is carried out by provincial veterinary officers and municipal veterinary officers. Furthermore, all other veterinarians are responsible for notifying immediately official veterinarians when they suspect rabies.

In Russia the partners are the regional veterinary authorities in the Republic of Karelia and Leningrad region, central authorities in the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance in Moscow (Rosselkhoznadzor) and Federal Centre for Animal Health (FGI ARRIAH) in Vladimir.

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

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



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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The vaccination zone in Finland is extended into North Karelia and the width of the current distribution area is increased from 20 km to 40 km from the eastern border because of the sudden unfavourable progress in rabies situation in Karelia near Finnish border: 40 wide and 350 - 360 km long area along the border facing Russia, between the Gulf of Finland (Baltic Sea) and Ilomantsi municipality, covering about 9 000 sqkm land area (i.e. excluding lakes and rivers) (map in Annex 1, unmarked areas in the vaccination zone are lakes).

The vaccination zone in Russia in the Leningrad and Karelia regions are the same as in the present programme 2013: a part of Leningrad and Karelian region in Russian side of the border, covering about 4 000 sqkm ( maps in Annex 2 and 3).

Since last rabies outbreak in April 1988 – February 1989 in Finland, the threat of rabies has been considered greatest from south-eastern direction from Russia via Leningrad area. Therefore, vaccination against south-eastern border has been considered most efficacious vaccination strategy to keep rabies out of Finland. Zone of 20 kilometres using flight-lines one kilometre apart was regarded as sufficient as Russian Federation was carrying out vaccinations on the same border area (yellow zone in the map, Annex 4), thus providing 40 km buffer zone. Twice-a-year vaccination was initiated in Finland on the basis of EU scientific report on 2003.

In August 2011, the rabies situation in north-western part of Russia changed when rabies was detected in three cows in Russian Karelian Federation (Prääsä in the figure, Annex 4); on area about 150 km from Finnish border and on the level of the northern end from the original vaccination zone of Finland. Before that no rabies had been reported on this part of Russian Federation for many decades. No profound information about rabies situation in wildlife in Russian Karelia was available due to the lack of sufficient sampling.

In September 2011, the expert opinion in Finland considered that the epidemiological situation of rabies near Finland was considered worsening. At the same time, information was available that no vaccinations were planned to be carried out in Russian side of the border in autumn 2011. Taking these points into account, the decision was made to widen the vaccination zone to 40 km (orange zone, excluding two major waterways, Annex 4) and extend it to the north to cover the areas nearest to rabies cases reported in Russian Karelia. When taking into account that Finland vaccinates on 40 km wide area, 25 km wide area in Russia is considered to be wide enough.

### **4.4 Description of the measures of the programme**

*A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.*

#### **4.4.1 Notification of the disease**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

According to the Finnish legislation rabies has been notifiable and controlled since 1922 (Act 338/22, 29.12.1922). The last major changes into the legislation were made in 1999 (Decision No 9/EEO/1999,

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12.5.1999). A new decree that will replace this decision is under preparation in 2011. Rabies has been and is also today classified as a dangerous animal disease according to Decision No 1346/1995, 28 November 1995.

Wild animals that are found dead in the nature are sent to Evira for examination free of charge. The tests carried out include an examination for rabies. Every year since the rabies free status was achieved, 60 - 600 domestic animals and animals found dead in the nature/roadkills or hunted are investigated for rabies. Monitoring of rabies in pet animals is based on detection of clinical signs and laboratory analyses. When a municipal veterinary officer is notified of a suspected rabid animal, he or she must investigate the animal. If the possibility of rabies cannot be excluded, the animal is either isolated for two weeks or killed and sent to Evira for laboratory analysis. If a municipal veterinary officer is not available when rabies is suspected, any other veterinarian is responsible for carrying out the necessary investigations and precautions.

Dogs that have crossed the Russian border must be investigated by the municipal veterinary officer for possible bite wounds. Also the background of the dog must be tried to find out; that is whether the dog is from Finland or from Russia, who owns the dog and has the dog been vaccinated.

If a Finnish vaccinated dog has been bitten the dog must be kept under supervision of the owner for 45 days. After this period the municipal veterinary officer must investigate the dog for symptoms of rabies. If the dog has not been vaccinated or it has been vaccinated over two years ago the municipal veterinary officer must recommend that the dog should be euthanized. Otherwise the dog must be kept in quarantine for six months.

If no wounds are detected in a Russian dog (crossed border by it's own) the dog must be kept in quarantine for two weeks to find out the owner. If the owner is found the dog must be sent to him or her. Otherwise the dog must be euthanized and the head sent to Evira.

If a Russian dog has been bitten it must be taken to quarantine. If the dog has not been vaccinated the municipal veterinary officer must recommend that the dog should be euthanized. Otherwise the dog must be sent immediately back to Russia. If the owner can not be found in three days the dog must be euthanized and the head sent to Evira.

### **4.4.2 Target animals and animal population**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Small wildlife carnivores, e.g. fox, raccoon dog, badger, pine marten, reservoirs of the disease

### **4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings**

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(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

### 4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

### 4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA for wildlife.

Rules stipulated by EC Regulation No 998/2003 are followed for the non- commercial movement of pet animals.

### 4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Testing material is collected from all rabies suspected animals for laboratory investigations to confirm or overrule disease appearance.

#### Suspected animals

For passive surveillance, indicator animals (e.g. road kills, animals found dead, animals with suspect symptoms) are tested as many as possible.

#### Hunting animals

Hunted animals are tested for the rabies virus (active surveillance) and used for the monitoring of the efficacy of oral rabies vaccination programme (bait uptake and herd immunity). In the previous programme at least 100 animals have been tested from the Finnish side of the vaccination area, and about 500 from the whole country. The number of sampled animals from the vaccination area for monitoring was raised to 250 in 2011 and to 400 animals in 2012 - 2013. In 2014 - 2016 the number of sampled animals from the vaccination area (9 000 sqkm) for monitoring is corrected to 360 animals (i.e. at least 4 animals per 100 km).

Sampling of animals from non-vaccination area is targeted to diseased and found-dead animals.

However, in situation where rabies is not prevalent in the country as in case of Finland, the number of these samples is small. Animals shot are also examined for presence of rabies because it can be

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speculated that diseased animals are more easily caught by hunters than healthy animals.

In 2012, number of animals showing aggressive behaviour in Finland was only 16; two of these were bats, the rest were dogs (7) and cats (6). Total of animals found dead was 43; 14 of these were bats and the rest wild animals including only 3 foxes and 2 raccoon dogs. Only 8 animals showing CNS signs were tested (3 dogs, 3 cats, 1 horse, 1 wild mink). These 80 animals include only 11 foxes and raccoon dogs which are considered major vectors for rabies. This annual figure is considered too small in order to demonstrate that there is no rabies in domestic wild carnivore population.

Animals shot outside the vaccination area will not be tested serologically or for biomarker. However, we consider that it is important to test healthy shot animals in the vaccination area as well as suspected animals for rabies virus in the whole country with national funding.

On the Russian side the number of tested animals from the vaccination area is laid down in the agreements drafted in 2011 (Annex 2 and 3). The target number of animals sampled per year should be in Karelia 30-60 and in Leningrad region 60-100 animals of vaccinated area. This sample should include as much suspect animals (e.g. road kills, animals found dead, animals with suspect symptoms) as possible.

Tests used:

- for serological tests: RFFIT-test and after validation ELISA-test
- for microbiological or virological tests: Antigen-test (FAT), cultivation (MNA cells)
- a description of the other used tests: DNA/RNA -test (RT-PCR)
- for bait marker (tetracycline): fluorescence microscopy of mandible and tooth sections

### **4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Vaccines used in Finland:

1) Fuchsoral baits, manufactured by Impfstoffwerk-Dessau, with SAD B19 vaccine at concentration of 10<sup>6</sup> TCID<sub>50</sub>/ml. This bait vaccine has been used in Finland 1988 - 2009.

2) In 2010 Rabigen SAG2 won the call for tenders for 2010 - 2011 (concentration minimum 8log<sub>10</sub> CCID). This bait vaccine has been used in Finland 2010 - 2012.

Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira) is responsible of ensuring the cold chain. The manufacturer of the baits organises the cold transport from the manufacturer's storage to Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira) in Helsinki. There is a temperature logger within one of the parcels which is send back to the manufacturer in order to ensure the cold chain during this transportation. In Helsinki, the baits are kept in a freezer in the temperature of - 20°C, this temperature is monitored twice per week. The baits are transferred to the airport in a van; the maximum time of transportation is 3 hours. In the airport, the baits are kept in a freezer -20 °C, usually for less than 24 hours before the delivery of the baits. The titre of the vaccine virus is tested after the arrival of the baits in Helsinki with an accredited method before the batch is released to be used.

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Each vaccine batch is tested in the Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira) for virus titre after receiving the vaccines and before the vaccines are distributed.

Vaccines used in Russia:

1) In Russia a bait vaccine "Sinrab" has been used in 2003-2010. Sinrab vaccine is manufactured by Federal Centre for Animal Health (FGI ARRIAH), Vladimir, Russia. Sinrab is a viral vaccine for oral immunization of wild carnivores against rabies produced from RV-97 strain. The vaccine is certified in Russia. Each vaccine bait contains one dose of RV-97 virus strain, at least 106.8 MLD50. Master strain is Bel NIIEV-VGNKI (RB-71) produced from "Ovechi" strain, VGNKI, by passaging in ovine brain (80 passages) and adaptation to primary rabbit kidney cell culture. The master strain was adapted to BHK-21 cell culture and RV-97 strain was produced.

2) A new oral rabies vaccine "Rabivav-O/333 manufactured by RJSC ROSAGROBIOOPROM, Moscow, Russia, is available on the Russian market. The vaccine was created by reverse genetics (arginine to glutamic acid) and have been received from their collaborators at CDC. This bait vaccine is the safest vaccine available to date in Russia. In Leningrad region, 40 000 Rabivak O/333 vaccine baits were purchased in September 2011 from Pokrovski Zavod Biopreparatov OAO.

Vaccination schema:

The rabies bait vaccines will be distributed on the Finnish territory once a year, in autumn. On the adjacent area on the Russian territory a objective is to vaccinate once a year, in autumn.

The baits will be distributed by an aircraft in Finland at a density of 20/km<sup>2</sup>. The distance between flight lines is 1 000 m. Flight speed is 100-180 km/h and flight altitude 80-100 m. Baits are dropped one bait per one second.

The GPS based system drops 15 baits per flight kilometre taking into consideration the speed of the plane and the wind (constant ground speed). The flight lines are recorded in the GPS system every 5 seconds. In addition the route is recorded into a separate GPS logger system and this data is then electronically transformed into a flight lines on a map. This system has been approved during previous years. If every single bait would have to be recorded in the GIS it would increase the cost of bait distribution considerably. Therefore we do not consider that it would be relevant to record the actual dropping of a single bait.

In Russia the baits have been distributed by local hunters. Aerial distribution is the target for 2013 - 2016. The baits are distributed by aircraft and where appropriate manually. The implementation of the project is described detailed in the agreements (Annex 2 and 3).

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

### 4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

### 4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

### 4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

Implementation of the programme is controlled by information exchange, e.g. via e-mails and meetings with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Evira and the Russian partners, as well as written annual reports from the Russian partners. The reporting of Russia is specified in the agreements (Annex 2 and 3).

## 5. Benefits of the programme

*A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim is to maintain rabies free status by preventing sylvatic rabies entering Finland from Russia.

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

yes

### 6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease :  Not applicable  Applicable...

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Finland</b>	Foxes	microbiological or virological te	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	155	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Raccoon dogs	microbiological or virological te	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	248	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Domestic animals	microbiological or virological te	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	36	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Other wild animals	microbiological or virological te	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	269	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>RFFIT</b>	107	19	<b>X</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Raccoon dogs	serological test	<b>RFFIT</b>	212	54	<b>X</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Other wild animals	serological test	<b>RFFIT</b>	22	2	<b>X</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Foxes and raccoon dogs	other test	<b>TC</b>	133	80	<b>X</b>
<b>FI ORV area (3 provinces)</b>	Foxes	microbiological or virological te	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	38	0	<b>X</b>
<b>FI ORV area (3 provinces)</b>	Raccoon dogs	microbiological or virological te	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	177	0	<b>X</b>
<b>FI ORV area (3 provinces)</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>RFFIT</b>	32	13	<b>X</b>
<b>FI ORV area (3 provinces)</b>	Raccoon dogs	serological test	<b>RFFIT</b>	159	51	<b>X</b>
<b>FI ORV area (3 provinces)</b>	Foxes and raccoon dogs	other test	<b>TC</b>	133	80	<b>X</b>
<b>RU ORV area (Leningrad)</b>	wild animals	microbiological or virological te	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	79	0	<b>X</b>
<b>RU ORV area (Leningrad)</b>	Dogs	microbiological or virological te	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	141	0	<b>X</b>



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<b>RU Leningrad region</b>	Wild animals	other test	<b>TC</b>	17	0	<b>X</b>
<b>RU ORV area (Karelia)</b>	Wild animals	microbiological or virological test	<b>FAT (ag)</b>	12	0	<b>X</b>
<b>RU ORV area (Karelia)</b>	wild animals	serological test	<b>RFFIT</b>	6	5	<b>X</b>
<b>RU ORV area (Karelia)</b>	wild animals	other test	<b>TC</b>	8	4	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 984		
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>						

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

**2012**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Finland	All species	0	0	<b>X</b>
Russia ORV area (Leningrad - Karelia)	All species	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		0	0	
<b>Add a new row</b>				

**6.4**      *Data on the status of herds*

*Data on the status of herds :*

*Not applicable*

*Applicable...*

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

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

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is :  Not applicable  Applicable...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2012**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Finland vaccination area 9 000km2	fox	Game bags, radio-tracking, snow-track counts (Kauhala, 2007)	3 200	X
Finland vaccination area 9 000km2	badger	Game bags, radio-tracking, snow-track counts (Kauhala, 2007)	2 000	X
Finland vaccination area 9 000km2	raccoon dogs	Game bags, radio-tracking, snow-track counts (Kauhala, 2007)	6 400	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

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6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2012

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
See also point 6.2.1.	All species	other test	All tests	0	0	X
Vaccination area, Finland	Wild animals	serological test	RFFIT	196	64	X
Vaccination area, Russia	Wild animals	serological test	RFFIT	6	5	X
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>						

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

2012

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
South eastern Finland - spring	9 000	180 200	1	180 200	X
South eastern Finland - autumn	9 000	180 000	1	180 000	X
Russian side of border - Leningrad - spring	2 500	12 000	1	12 000	X
Russian side of border - Leningrad - autumn	2 500	10 000	1	10 000	X
Russian side of border - Karelia - autumn	1 500	30 900	1	30 900	X
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

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### 7. Targets

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

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

##### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Finland whole country	virology (FAT, cell culture, PCR)	all animals	brain	surveillance	500	X
Finland whole country	serology	wild carnivores	serum	control of vaccination	360	X
- vaccination area	virology (FAT, cell culture, PCR)	all animals	brain	surveillance	360	X
- vaccination area	serology	wild carnivores	blood	control of vaccination	360	X
- vaccination area	TC	wild carnivores	tooth	control of vaccination	360	X
Russia -vaccination area	virology	all animals	brain	surveillance	90	X
Russia -vaccination area	serology	wild carnivores	blood	control of vaccination	90	X

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Russia -vaccination area	TC	wild carnivores	tooth	control of vaccination	90	X
<b>Total</b>					2 210	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Finland whole country	virology (FAT, cell culture, PCR)	all animals	brain	surveillance	500	X
Finland whole country	serology	wild carnivores	serum	control of vaccination	360	X
- vaccination area	virology (FAT, cell culture, PCR)	all animals	brain	surveillance	360	X
- vaccination area	serology	wild carnivores	serum	control of vaccination	360	X
- vaccination area	TC	wild carnivores	tooth	control of vaccination	360	X
Russia -vaccination area	virology	all animals	brain	surveillance	90	X
Russia -vaccination area	serology	wild carnivores	serum	control of vaccination	90	X
Russia -vaccination area	TC	wild carnivores	tooth	control of vaccination	90	X
<b>Total</b>					2 210	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2016**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Finland whole country	virology (FAT, cell culture, PCR)	all animals	brain	surveillance	500	X
Finland whole country	serology	wild carnivores	serum	control of vaccination	360	X
- vaccination area	virology (FAT, cell culture, PCR)	all animals	brain	surveillance	360	X
- vaccination area	serology	wild carnivores	serum	control of vaccination	360	X
- vaccination area	TC	wild carnivores	tooth	control of vaccination	360	X
Russia -vaccination area	virology	all animals	brain	surveillance	90	X
Russia -vaccination area	serology	wild carnivores	serum	control of vaccination	90	X
Russia -vaccination area	TC	wild carnivores	tooth	control of vaccination	90	X
<b>Total</b>					2 210	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

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7.1.2.1 *Targets on testing herds*  *Not applicable*  *Applicable...*

7.1.2.2 *Targets on testing animals*  *Not applicable*  *Applicable...*

7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

*Targets on qualification of herds and animals*  *Not applicable*  *Applicable...*

7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment is*  *Not applicable*  *Applicable...*



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7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is  Not applicable  Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2014**

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	
Finland - eastern border	9 000	180 000	1	180 000	<b>X</b>
Russia - western border	4 000	100 000	1	100 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		280 000		280 000	
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2015**

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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	
Finland - eastern border	9 000	180 000	1	180 000	X
Russia - western border	4 000	100 000	1	100 000	X
<b>Total</b>		280 000		280 000	
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2016**

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	
Finland - eastern border	9 000	180 000	1	180 000	X
Russia - western border	4 000	100 000	1	100 000	X
<b>Total</b>		280 000		280 000	
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

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### 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	500	6	3000	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT)	Individual animal sample/test	500	21	10500	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	50	21	1050	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	20	26	520	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	360	12	4320	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	360	12	4320	yes	X	
					<b>Add a new row</b>			
2. Vaccination or treatment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		

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Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	180 000	0.81	145,800	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	vaccination campaign	1	41990	41990	yes	X
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Purchase of vaccine in Third Country	Vaccine dose	100 000	0.75	75000	yes	X
Distribution costs	Distribution of vaccine in Third Country	vaccine campaign	1	17000	17000	yes	X
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>7. Other costs</b>							

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Total</b>					303 500,00 €	

### 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2015**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	500	6	3000	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT)	Individual animal sample/test	500	21	10500	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	50	21	1050	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	20	26	520	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	360	12	4320	yes	<b>X</b>

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Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	360	12	4320	yes	<b>X</b>
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	180 000	0.81	145,800	yes	<b>X</b>
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	1	43000	43000	yes	<b>X</b>
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Purchase of vaccine in Third Country	Vaccine dose	100 000	0.75	75000	yes	<b>X</b>
Distribution costs	Distribution of vaccine in Third Country	Vaccine dose	1	17000	17000	yes	<b>X</b>
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	

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6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
							<b>Add a new row</b>
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
							<b>Add a new row</b>
		<b>Total</b>			304 510,00 €		

## 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2016

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	500	6	3000	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT)	Individual animal sample/test	500	21	10500	yes	<b>X</b>

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Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	50	21	1050	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	20	26	520	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	360	12	4320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	360	12	4320	yes	X
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	180 000	0.81	145,800	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	1	45000	45000	yes	X
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Purchase of vaccine in Third Country	Vaccine dose	100 000	0.75	75000	yes	X
Distribution costs	Purchase of vaccine in Third Country	Vaccine dose	1	17000	17000	yes	X
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	



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5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
							<b>Add a new row</b>
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
							<b>Add a new row</b>
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
							<b>Add a new row</b>
<b>Total</b>					306 510,00 €		

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

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### Attachments

**IMPORTANT :**

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!