



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10524/2014

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

**The programme for
the eradication of rabies**

Lithuania

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.

If encountering difficulties, please contact
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Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

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Thursday, September 19, 2013 08:24:52

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: LIETUVA

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

2015

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1.1 Contact

Name : Vidmantas Paulauskas

Phone : + 370 5 2404363

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Email : vwt@vet.lt

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 has been compulsory notifiable an enzootic disease in Lithuania for many years. The State Food and Veterinary Service has carried out surveillance and risk assessment of the epidemiological situation of zoonotic diseases and has developed and implemented prevention and control measures as regard rabies in a country. Suspected cases were notified to the local State Food and Veterinary Services and relevant samples were collected and submitted to veterinary laboratories for the investigation by direct immunofluorescence test and biological test. Immunofluorescence method was used to confirm rabies on negative samples tested.

Pet animal movements have been controlled at the border entry points and it is required obligatory vaccination against rabies and appropriate animal identification and veterinary certificate for commercial movements of pet animals and approved passport or veterinary certificate for non-commercial movements of animals. Since October of 2004, for international movements, all dogs and cats must be identified by tattoo or microchip. They should be vaccinated against rabies with live or inactivated vaccine of at least one antigenic dose and authorized veterinarian should do vaccination. Pet passport should be used for the movement of animals between Member States. All identified pet animals should be registered into computerized database that and accessible for all relevant competent authorities.

Rabies has been widespread in the whole territory of the Republic of Lithuania. Wildlife rabies has enzootic pattern of the disease while urban rabies has been eradicated. Rabid wild animals are the main reservoir of this disease in a country and they course sporadic cases of rabies in domestic animals. Since 1960 eleven people have died of rabies: dogs infected two, foxes – four, raccoon dogs – two, badger –

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one, cat – one and the origin of the one case was unidentified. Aggressive dogs pose high risk of rabies to humans, because in each incident they could be considered as rabies-suspected animals. The main reservoir species of rabies virus and the main animals distributing the disease were red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and raccoon dogs (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*). Rabies is more widespread in wooded areas, but on the other hand wild predators moved as well into areas of human settlements. For instances, foxes and raccoon dogs have become a common sight in urban areas. Under such conditions the number of reports of rabies cases in dogs, cats and foxes in the cities and villages have increased. In Lithuania, oral vaccination trials started as far back as 1983, using Russian vaccine-bait systems (using an adapted ERA derivative in fish or meat baits). A 25-50% reduction in animal rabies cases was reported. In the independence era, oral vaccination of wildlife was initiated in 1995 according to the Lithuanian National Rabies prevention programme. Over the 5-year duration of the programme (1995-2000), a range of vaccines has been used and variable geographic areas covered. Overall, oral vaccination has been carried out in more than 8,000 km², with 820,000 baits distributed at various stages of the campaign (reviewed by Zienius et al., 2002). Delivery methods have adopted manual distribution (predominantly by hunters) and aerial distribution using fixed-wing aircraft in a few limited areas. Vaccines have included SAG-1 (1995-1997, 1999), Lysvulpen (1998) and Rabifox (2000), all incorporating tetracycline markers. Campaigns have followed a twice-yearly delivery strategy, with baits distributed in March-April and October-November. Distribution of baits relied mainly on manual distribution through hunting clubs. From 2006 oral rabies vaccination campaign (covering red foxes and raccoon dogs) started from airplanes.

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) :

State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania has prepared a long-term strategy for eradication of rabies in Lithuania. Oral vaccination of wild animals against rabies was already started in Lithuania in 2006. Purchasing of vaccine baits, the distribution of vaccine baits using aircraft and assessment of vaccination effectiveness is carried out according PHARE project No. 2003.0004-341.02.01 „Strengthening of Control on infectious Animal Diseases in Lithuania“.

Rabies is an endemic disease of wild animals in Baltic States. In order to ensure complete eradication of rabies and to avoid a re-infection from the neighbouring countries, cross-border oral vaccination with Kaliningrad region of Russian Federation and Byelorussia border is needed. Oral vaccination against rabies should be carried out twice a year using aerial distribution of baits. Estimated optimal number per square kilometer is not less than 20 baits. and The aircraft flying lines were separated by 1000 m; only near the border with Belarus flying lines were 500 m. Estimated number of baits for oral vaccination against rabies in the Lithuania is 2600000.

Existing EU legislation allows supporting national programs concerning rabies eradication.

The long-term strategy for eradication of rabies in Lithuania contains the following elements:

- oral vaccination of wild animals should cover all territory of Lithuania

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- oral vaccination of wild animals, especially red foxes and raccoon dogs, with vaccine which should create sufficient immunity
- for the effectiveness of vaccination campaign against rabies, it would be great advantage if all Baltic states and Poland start this campaign at the same time and coordinate their activities;
- Rabies eradication campaign should last not less than no rabies cases will be registered + 2 years;
- compulsory vaccination of dogs and cats;
- implementation of the identification and registration system for dogs and cats;
- control of the population of stray dogs and cats.

From 2011 through Lithuania rabies eradication program has been started in bordering area in Byelorussia (50 km buffer zone). Baits were distributed at a density of approximately 25 baits/km². The aircraft flying lines were separated by 1000 m.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014 - 2015

First year :

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

Last year :

- Eradication
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of animals tested positive

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- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

Other, please specify

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 authority responsible for the co-ordination of rabies eradication in the entire country, is the State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of the Lithuania

The Animal Health and Welfare Department is responsible for the co-ordination and control of all territorial State Food and Veterinary Services involved in the implementation of this program. This department collects the data, performs statistical analysis and evaluation of the surveillance program and informs the relevant authorities in European Union about the progress of the control and surveillance program.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The rabies eradication program for the year 2014-2015 will be implemented in whole territory of Lithuania.

Oral vaccination of wild animals (red foxes and raccoon dogs) should cover whole territory of Lithuania, except lakes, urban areas, Ignalina nuclear power-station (vaccination area about 65000 km²).

The non-flying area surrounding the Ignalina power plant will be covered by manual distribution of baits. Approximately 1200 baits will be distributed.

The bordering area in Byelorussia (50 km buffer zone) will be covered by Byelorussia side (33000 square kilometers).

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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) :

„Requirements on notification of contagious diseases“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-366 of 18 August 2009 implementing EU Directive 82/894/EEC (Official Gazette 2009, No. 100-4204).

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2011, according to the hunting bags, approximately size of population was as follows:
Foxes-18650
Raccoons dogs - 7120
Badger - 42

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Order of the Ministry of Agriculture was adopted (16 June 2003 No. 3D-234) and the SFVS was nominated as the competent institution responsible for the implementation of control of animal identification and registration system in the Republic of Lithuania.

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.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 of 29 April 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards ear tags, passports and holding registers.

The Order of the Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service (13 February 2003 No B1-143) lays down the requirements for animal holding control according to Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 (Official Gazzete 2004, No 33-1088).

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4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not performed in wild animals.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not performed in wild animals.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

The stability of vaccine baits will be taken from each delivered batch and will be tested before the distribution. The vaccine should fulfil the requirements of the European Pharmacopeia monograph (1) as well as the efficacy and safety recommendations of the WHO. The vaccines before delivering will be tested in EU reference laboratory.

From the year 2012 titration of each vaccine batch is performed in National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute before the distribution. From each vaccine batch 3 samples (consisting of 15 vaccine baits) are taken and tested for the vaccine titer. The samples are taken by the responsible person from the State Food and Veterinary Service and delivered to the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute.

When using attenuated rabies virus vaccines (SAD Bern, SAD B19), typing of rabies isolates, originating from vaccination areas needs to be performed to distinguish vaccine strains from field rabies strains. All FAT positive samples are checked for the presence of vaccine strains of rabies virus (SAD Bern, SAD B19) using sequencing.

Monitoring of vaccination will be carried out by testing for the occurrence of a biomarker tetracycline, which is incorporated into the bait, in the target species; foxes and raccoon dogs as well as sero-conversion rates for antibodies detection. The age (juvenile and adult) of the target species will be recorded for biomarker tetracycline and antibodies detection and results will be analyzed accordingly. National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute is the rabies reference laboratory of the Republic of Lithuania and will carry out the rabies oral vaccination efficiency tests.

The samples will be investigated following OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals chapter 2.2.5.

The samples sent to National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute for rabies efficiency test first of all are tested for presence of tetracycline. In case of positive results the serum samples are tested for presence of antibodies. All samples will be tested for tetracycline presence and for antibody titer, if suitable.

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Samples for the diagnosis are collected from suspect animals and indicator animals of all susceptible species showing clinical symptoms of rabies, animals found dead, road kills, and dead animals which before bit or scratched humans.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Modified live virus vaccine is to be used for oral vaccination of wildlife in Lithuania. The vaccine contains a modified attenuated vaccinal strain SAD Bern rabies, propagated in cell cultures, antibiotics and a stabilization medium. The mixture is dispensed into blisters, plastic capsules sealed with an aluminium foil. These are covered with a bait substance including tetracycline. Tetracycline functions as a vaccination indicator. A vaccinal virus can be differentiated from a field virus if monoclonal antibodies are applied. The vaccine will be laid twice a year, in April/May and in September/October, usually 20 units of bait per km². The vaccines will be evenly distributed over the whole area by planes. The stability of vaccine baits will be tested before the distribution. The vaccine should fulfil the requirements of the European Pharmacopea monograph (1) as well as the efficacy and safety recommendations of the WHO.

From the year 2012 titration of each vaccine batch is performed in National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute before the distribution. From each vaccine batch 3 samples (consisting of 15 vaccine baits) are taken and tested for the vaccine titer. The samples are taken by the responsible person from the State Food and Veterinary Service and delivered to the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute.

However according to our conditions on public purchase and technical specifications, the company – winner of the tender must supply to the SFVS, prior to delivery of vaccine, the titration of vaccine protocols received from the in Community Reference Laboratory. State Food and Veterinary Service has the right to make a titration of vaccine baits in Community Reference Laboratory.

When using attenuated rabies virus vaccines (SAD Bern, SAD B19), typing of rabies isolates, originating from vaccination areas needs to be performed to distinguish vaccine strains from field rabies strains.

All FAT positive samples are checked for the presence of vaccine strains of rabies virus (SAD Bern, SAD B19) using sequencing.

2400 samples of mandibula of hunted foxes and racoon dogs and at least 2400 blood serum samples will be collected by the private veterinarian and distributed to the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute yearly. The samples will be investigated following OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals chapter 2.2.5.

The samples sent to National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute for rabies efficiency test first of all are tested for presence of tetracycline. All suitable samples will be tested for serology.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not performed in wild animals.

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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) :

The following national measures and several implementing instructions have entered into force:

- Order No. B1-281 of 12 April 2006 "On the approval of the programme for animal contagious disease control".
- Order No. B1-463 of 11 May 2007 "On the approval of requirements for rabies control".
- Order No. V-146/B1-140 of 28 February 2005 of the Minister of Health and Director of SFVS "On approval of the form of information notice about suspected /confirmed cases of animal rabies".

Each year the Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service is issued for the estimation of samples of wild animals to be tested for oral vaccination effectiveness and oral vaccination of rabies for current year.

The legal provisions exist to implement the requirements for the control of rabies and the application of the REP:

- Notification and measures in case of suspicions
- Collection and testing of dead animals
- Control of vaccinations and the efficiency of vaccinations
- Diagnosis of rabies
- Collaboration between the different services involved
- Identification and registration of pet animals.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation procedure is foreseen in the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No.1220 of 16 October 2001 on the compensation of losses and expenses incurred by the contagious diseases of animals, eradication of their focuses (Official Gazette, No 89-3129, 2001). Order of the Minister of Agriculture issued on 2 December 2008 No 3D-646 "Approval of Rules of Evaluation and Compensation of Losses in Case of Emergency". (Official Gazette, No 141-5600, 2008).

Development of a list of contagious animal diseases upon the occurrence of which livestock and other animals must be subjected to emergency slaughter or destruction, products and raw materials of animal origin must be decontaminated or destroyed and the losses incurred to the owners must be compensated and the expenses of the eradication of the disease focus must be covered, is foreseen. At

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present not all costs are covered if animals are not insured on private initiative.

Before slaughtering a committee will evaluate a live animal's and propose the amount of compensation. The committee is constituted of a Veterinarian of District State Food and Veterinary Service, an Officer of the District Agriculture Service and a representative of farmers.

After evaluation of losses the report of the committee must be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture prepares the report to the Lithuanian Government. The Lithuanian Government, taking into account report of the Ministry of the Agriculture, will issue Resolution "On losses compensation to the farmer", and the compensation is paid from the Government reserve fund for emergencies.

The Ministry of Agriculture defines the amount of compensation that cannot be greater than the market price of the animal, and it depends on the breed and the degree of genetic improvement of the animal. The compensation for the animals which will be slaughtered in the framework of animal diseases control program must be paid to the owner within 90 days after the slaughter of the animals.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

The authority responsible for the co-ordination of rabies eradication in the entire country, is the State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of the Lithuania, which also collect the information about oral rabies vaccination campaigns in Byelorussia.

The Animal Health and Welfare Department is responsible for the co-ordination and control of all territorial State Food and Veterinary Services involved in the implementation of this program. This department collects the data, performs statistical analysis and evaluation of the surveillance program and informs the relevant authorities in European Union about the progress of the control and surveillance program. Before the oral rabies vaccination (hereafter - ORV) starts the winner company present to the State Food and Veterinary Service (hereafter – SFVS) the plans for bait distribution which includes – area for distribution, regions, which will be fully or partially distributed (do to places of airports), number of baits distributed, date of beginning and date of end of distribution. Lithuania is divided in to 6 parts depended from airports location. The plan firstly is provided to the Animal Health and Welfare Department for approval and for each airport official veterinary inspector from territorial SFVS is designated, who provide the control on spot. From the each batch of baits official samples are taken and in National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute tested for vaccine stability and virus virulence in order to check the vaccine compliance with the technical specification provided in tender. Before the loading of baits into airplanes official control by inspector is provided for temperature of baits storage (monitored each day) and loaded number of baits. After the baits are distributed official control is provided for check of airplane flight plan – speed of airplane, distance between the flight lines, number of baits distributed per one sq. kilometer and total number of baits distributed for covered area. The report each day is provided to Animal Health and Welfare Department.

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5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

During this eradication program is foreseen to continue oral immunization of wildlife population, and in order to make sure that vaccination is effective, the program provides for the control after immunization by obtaining and laboratory assessment of foxes and raccoon dogs.

Wild animals that are found dead in the nature with symptoms of rabies are sent to the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute for examination free of charge. The tests carried out include an examination for rabies.

The benefit of the program is to eradicate rabies in wildlife through oral vaccination of wild animals and prevent transmission of rabies from wildlife to domestic animals and to protect the European Union border from the rabies introduction from neighboring country - Byelorussia.

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 | |
|------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Alytus | cat | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Alytus | badger | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Alytus | marten | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Alytus | hares | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Alytus | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 5 | 0 | X |
| Alytus | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Alytus | wild boar | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Anyksciai | horse | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Anyksciai | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Anyksciai | cat | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Anyksciai | marten | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Anyksciai | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Anyksciai | polecat | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Birzai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Birzai | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 6 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|----|---|---|
| Birzai | marten | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Birzai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Birzai | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Druskininkai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Druskininkai | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Elektrenai | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Elektrenai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Elektrenai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Elektrenai | Polecat | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Ignalina | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 1 | X |
| Ignalina | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Ignalina | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Ignalina | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 14 | 1 | X |
| Jonava | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Jonava | dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Jonava | rabbits | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Jonava | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Joniskis | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Joniskis | dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Joniskis | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Joniskis | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|----|---|---|
| Jurbarkas | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Jurbarkas | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Kaisiadorys | dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Kaisiadorys | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 5 | 0 | X |
| Kaisiadorys | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kaisiadorys | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kalvarija | horses | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 10 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 8 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 15 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | roe | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | wild boars | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Akmene | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kelme | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kelme | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Kedainiai | dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Kedainiai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Kedainiai | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| Kedainiai | roe | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kedainiai | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Klaipeda | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 7 | 0 | X |
| Klaipeda | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Klaipeda | marten | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Klaipeda | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 8 | 0 | X |
| Klaipeda | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Klaipeda | muskrats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Klaipeda | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kretinga | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kretinga | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kretinga | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Kretinga | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Kretinga | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kupiskis | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kupiskis | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Lazdijai | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Lazdijai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Lazdijai | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Lazdijai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 7 | 0 | X |
| Lazdijai | wild boars | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|----|---|----------|
| Lazdijai | otter | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Marijampole | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Moletai | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Moletai | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Moletai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Moletai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 10 | 0 | X |
| Moletai | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Moletai | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Panevezys | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Panevezys | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Panevezys | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Panevezys | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 9 | 0 | X |
| Panevezys | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Panevezys | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Pasvalys | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Pasvalys | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Pasvalys | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Pasvalys | roe | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Plunge | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Plunge | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Plunge | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|---|---|----------|
| Plunge | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Prienai | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Prienai | roe | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Prienai | marten | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Prienai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Prienai | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Radviliskis | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Radviliskis | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Radviliskis | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Radviliskis | muskrats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Radviliskis | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Radviliskis | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Raseiniai | Goats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Raseiniai | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Raseiniai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Raseiniai | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Rokiskis | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Rokiskis | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Skuodas | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Skuodas | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Skuodas | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|---|---|----------|
| Sakiai | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Sakiai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Sakiai | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Sakiai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Sakiai | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Salcininkai | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 1 | X |
| Salcininkai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 6 | 0 | X |
| Salcininkai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 1 | X |
| Salcininkai | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 1 | X |
| Salcininkai | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Siauliai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Siauliai | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Siauliai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Siauliai | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Siauliai | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Silale | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Silale | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Silale | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Silale | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Silute | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Silute | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| Silute | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Silute | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Sirvintos | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Sirvintos | Goats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Sirvintos | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Sirvintos | rabbits | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Sirvintos | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Sirvintos | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Sirvintos | wild boars | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Svencionys | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Svencionys | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 5 | 0 | X |
| Svencionys | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Taurage | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Taurage | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 5 | 0 | X |
| Taurage | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Telsiai | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Telsiai | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Telsiai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Telsiai | Racoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Trakai | Bovine | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Trakai | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|----|---|---|
| Trakai | ferrets | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Trakai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 6 | 0 | X |
| Trakai | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Ukmerge | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Ukmerge | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Ukmerge | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Ukmerge | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Utena | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Utena | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Utena | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Utena | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 27 | 0 | X |
| Utena | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 27 | 0 | X |
| Varena | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Varena | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 6 | 0 | X |
| Varena | beavers | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Varena | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 12 | 0 | X |
| Varena | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 6 | 0 | X |
| Vilkaviskis | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Vilkaviskis | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Vilkaviskis | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Vilkaviskis | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|----|---|---|
| Vilnius | cats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 19 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 16 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | beavers | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | moose | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 23 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 3 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | polecats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 2 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | mouses | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Visaginas | Dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Zarasai | martens | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Zarasai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Zarasai | Raccoon dogs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 4 | 0 | X |
| Pagegiai | Foxes | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Alytus | Bats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Jonava | chinchila | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Ukmerge | rats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Panevezys | squirrels | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Varena | wolfs | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kedainiai | rats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Kaunas | bears | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |

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| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------|
| Kaunas | coons | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | bats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | mouses | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Vilnius | rats | other test | Fluorescent antibody test | 1 | 0 | X |
| Total | | | | 571 | | |
| | | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | |

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

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 | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Lithuania | fox | hunting bag | 14 440 | X |
| Lithuania | raccoon dogs | hunting bag | 4 790 | X |
| Lithuania | badger | hunting bag | 130 | X |
| Lithuania | marten | hunting bag | 1 080 | X |

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| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|--|
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | |
|--|--|--|---------------|--|

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 | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Lithuania | fox | serological test | ELISA | 887 | 434 | X |
| Lithuania | fox | Biomarker detection | Tetracycline rings detection | 1 725 | 1 490 | X |
| Lithuania | raccoon dogs | serological test | ELISA | 206 | 120 | X |
| Lithuania | raccoon dogs | Biomarker detection | Tetracycline rings detection | 459 | 321 | X |
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | | |

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 | |
|-----------|-----------|--|---------------------|--|----------|
| Lithuania | 65 000 | 1 300 000 | 2 | 2 600 000 | X |
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | |

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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 | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Lithuania | ELISA | Foxes and Raccoon dogs | serum | control of vaccination | 2 400 | X |
| Byelorussia (buffer zone of 50 km, 33000 sq km) | ELISA and microscopy | Foxes and Raccoon dogs | mandibular and blood | control of vaccination | 1 320 | X |
| Lithuania | FAT | all susceptible animal | brain | confirmation of suspected cases | 600 | X |
| Lithuania | Virus titration | Foxes and Raccoon dogs | vaccine bait | testing of vaccine | 120 | X |
| Lithuania | microscopy | Foxes and Raccoon dogs | mandibula | control of vaccination | 2 400 | X |
| Total | | | | | 6 840 | |
| Add a new row | | | | | | |

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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 | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Lithuania | ELISA | Foxes and Racoon dogs | serum | control of vaccination | 2 400 | X |
| Byelorussia (buffer zone of 50 km, 33000 sq km) | ELISA and microscopy | Foxes and Racoon dogs | mandibular and blood | control of vaccination | 1 320 | X |
| Lithuania | FAT | all susceptible animal | brain | confirmation of suspected cases | 600 | X |
| Lithuania | Virus titration | Foxes and Racoon dogs | vaccine bait | testing of vaccine | 120 | X |
| Lithuania | microscopy | Foxes and Racoon dogs | mandibula | control of vaccination | 2 400 | X |
| Total | | | | | 6 840 | |
| Add a new row | | | | | | |

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

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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...

7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is*

Not applicable

Applicable...

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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 | |
| Lithuania | 65 000 | 1 300 000 | 2 | 2 600 000 | X |
| Byelorussia (buffer zone of 50 km, 33000 sq. km) | 33 000 | 825 000 | 2 | 1 650 000 | X |
| Total | | 2 125 000 | | 4 250 000 | |
| | | | Add a new row | | |

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

| 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 | |
| Lithuania | 65 000 | 1 300 000 | 2 | 2 600 000 | X |

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| | | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| Byelorussia (buffer zone of 50 km, 33000 sq. km) | 33 000 | 825 000 | 2 | 1 650 000 | X |
| Total | | 2 125 000 | | 4 250 000 | |
| | | | Add a new row | | |

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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 analysis | Tetracycline detection | Individual animal sample/test | 2 400 | 1 | 2400 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT) | Individual animal sample/test | 600 | 18 | 10800 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | Elisa (antibody) | Individual animal sample/test | 2 400 | 14 | 33600 | yes | X |
| Cost of sampling | Wild animals | Individual animal sample/test | 2 400 | 10 | 24000 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | Live vaccine titration | Pooled sample test | 120 | 40 | 4800 | yes | X |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 2. Vaccination or treatment | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| Purchase and distribution of vaccine In Lithuan | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 2 600 000 | 0.5 | 1,300,000 | yes | X |

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Purchase of vaccine In Byelorussia | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 1 650 000 | 0.6 | 990,000 | yes | X |
| Distribution of vaccine in Byelorussia | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 1 650 000 | 0.35 | 577,500 | yes | X |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 3. Slaughter and destruction | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 4. Cleaning and disinfection | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 5. 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 | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 6. Consumables and specific equipment | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 7. Other costs | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|
| Total | | | | 2 943 100,00 € | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|

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 analysis | Tetracycline detection | Individual animal sample/test | 2 400 | 1 | 2400 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT) | Individual animal sample/test | 600 | 18 | 10800 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | Elisa (antibody) | Individual animal sample/test | 2 400 | 14 | 33600 | yes | X |
| Cost of sampling | Wild animals | Individual animal sample/test | 2 400 | 10 | 24000 | yes | X |
| Cost of analysis | Live vaccine titration | Pooled sample test | 120 | 40 | 4800 | yes | X |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 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 and distribution of vaccine baits in Lit | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 2 600 000 | 0.5 | 1,300,000 | yes | X |
| Purchase of vaccine In Byelorussia | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 1 650 000 | 0.6 | 990,000 | yes | X |
| Distribution of vaccine In Byelorussia | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 1 650 000 | 0.35 | 577,500 | yes | X |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 3. Slaughter and destruction | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 4. Cleaning and disinfection | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 5. 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 | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 6. Consumables and specific equipment | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| 7. Other costs | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------|
| | | | | | | Add a new row | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | 2 943 100,00 € |

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!