



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

SANCO/3764/2008

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

## **Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue**

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

**Czech Republic**

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





## **Bluetongue - Control and vaccination programme Czech Republic, 2009**

### **I. Identification of the programme**

Member State: **Czech Republic**  
Disease: **Bluetongue serotype virus 8**  
Request of co-finance for: **2009**

#### Reference of this document:

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic  
Department of Animal Health and Welfare  
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Date sent to the Commission: 29. 4. 2008



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

The eight outbreak of bluetongue, serotype 8 was confirmed in Germany (Saxony) on 14-th December 2007 and restricted zone of 150 km encroached on further part of the territory of the Czech Republic – Region Liberec, Central-Bohemian Region, Region Hradec Králové.

Due to new epidemiological situation, monitoring program for Bluetongue was established in November, 2007.

The first positive case of bluetongue, serotype 8, was confirmed in the Czech Republic on 26 November 2007 at 9-month-old bullock, as detected by ELISA test for antibodies against BTV at the SVI in Prague and confirmed on 27 November in the NRL for bluetongue at the SVI Jihlava by RT-PCR (BTV) method. The second positive case of bluetongue, serotype 8, was confirmed in the Czech Republic on 17-th March 2008 at 14 years old pregnant cow, as detected by ELISA test for antibodies against BTV at the SVI in Prague and confirmed on 19-th March 2008 in the NRI. for bluetongue at the SVI Jihlava by RT-PCR (BTV) method.

Next outbreak of bluetongue, serotype 8 was confirmed in Germany (Saxony), Landkreis Löbau-Zittau on 18-th March 2008 and restricted zone of 150 km encroached on further part of the territory of the Czech Republic. New regions and districts were included into restricted zone: Central-Bohemian Region – district Kutna Hora, Region of Hradec Kralove – districts Trutnov, Nachod, Hradec Kralove and Rychnov nad Kneznou, Region of Pardubice – districts Pardubice, Chrudim and Usti nad Orlici. Region of Vysocina – district Havlickuv Brod.

The seasonally vector free period as defined in article 2, point e) of Regulation (EC) No. 1266/2007 was finished in the Czech Republic since 21<sup>st</sup> April 2008 based upon the weather forecast for the next 5 days with temperatures near or above 10 degrees C.



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Number of blood samples tested on bluetongue (1.11.2007 - 31.12.2007)

Bovines				Sheep and goats				Other farm animals			
ELISA Ab		PCR		ELISA Ab		PCR		ELISA Ab		PCR	
No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos
13 784	1	392	1	292	0	1	0	255	0	0	0

Number of blood samples tested on bluetongue (1. 1. 2008 - 31. 3. 2008)

Bovines				Sheep and goats				Other farm animals			
ELISA Ab		PCR		ELISA Ab		PCR		ELISA Ab		PCR	
No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos	No samples	Pos
8 792	1	2	1	202	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

### **3. Description of the submitted programme:**

The programme for vaccination and surveillance involve all herds of animals' sensitive to infection by Bluetongue virus serotype 8 (bovines, sheep, goats and other farm ruminants).

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Czech Republic.

The main objective of the programme is vaccination to prevent spreading of Blue tongue disease in farm animals and monitor epidemiological and entomological situation for appropriate risk assessment.

Rules for monitoring and surveillance programme are set up in accordance with ANNEX 1 Regulation (EC) 1266/2007/EEC.



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

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

Duration of the programme: **4 years**

First year: **2009**

Last year: **2011**

##### **□ Control**

- Testing
- Monitoring
- Vaccination
- Other measures (specify): Entomological monitoring

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

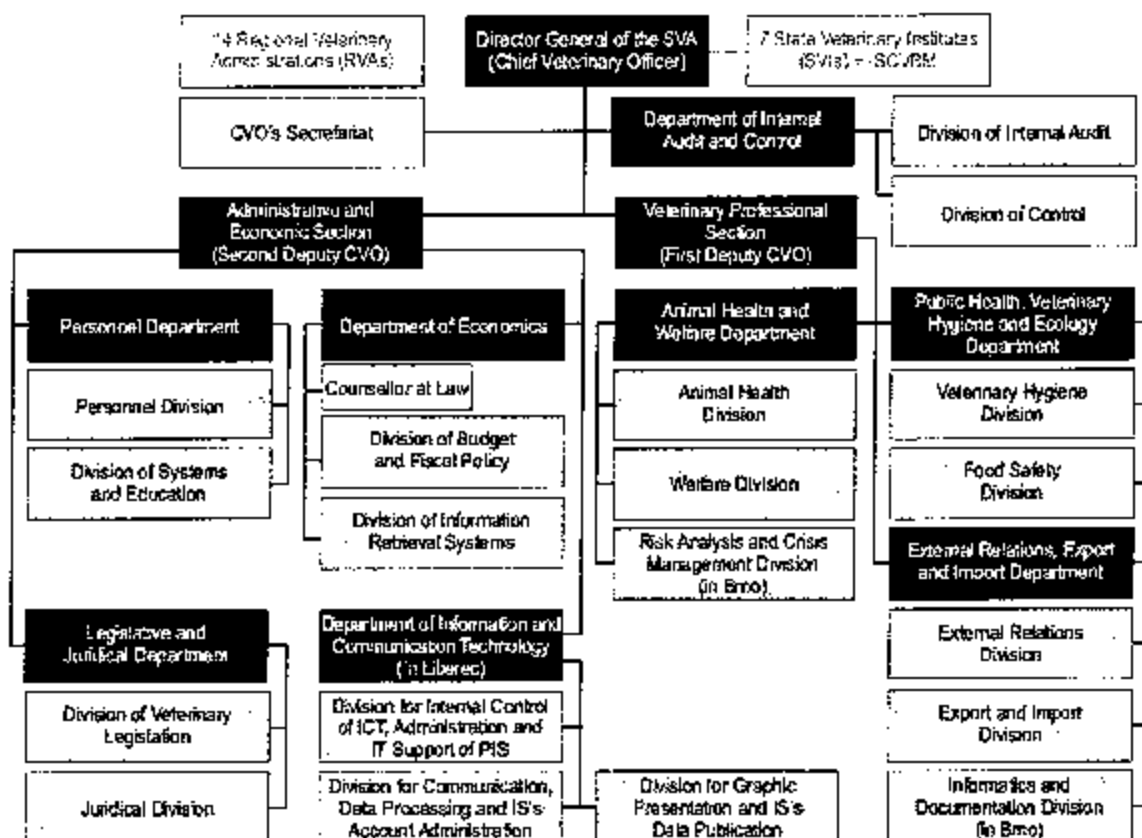
The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The ministry of Agriculture species obligatory preventive and diagnostic campaigns in accordance with the Veterinary Act, Article 44, Point 1d, based on the epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the “Methodology of Animal Health Control and Prophylaxis” approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act 166/1999), the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the “SVA CR”) is central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the vaccination plan in all territory of the Czech Republic and actions ordered by the “Methodology”. Regional Veterinary Administrations (hereinafter referred to as the “RVAs”) execute the legal power as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the “Methodology”.

The competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.



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### State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic



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

The programme will be applied in all territory of the Czech Republic and will be modify during performing of the programme with respect to present epidemiological situation.

#### Regions in the Czech Republic NUTS 3

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE	CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN	CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY	CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM	CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC	CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION







## Bluetongue – Vaccination and control programme – Czech Republic 2009

	PI Prachatice	1337,00
	ST Strakonice	1030,00
	TA Tábor	1296,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>10011,00</b>
<b>South Moravia</b>	BK Blansko	940,00
	BM Brno - město	181,00
	BO Brno - venkov	1143,00
	BV Břeclav	1189,00
	HO Hodonín	1087,00
	VY Vyškov	810,00
	ZN Znojmo	1636,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>6986,00</b>
<b>Karlovy Vary</b>	CH Cheb	1686,00
	KV Karlovy Vary	1629,00
	SO Sokolov	752,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>4067,00</b>
<b>Vysočina</b>	HB Havlíčkův Brod	1287,00
	Jl Jihlava	1181,00
	PE Pelhřimov	1293,00
	TR Třebíč	1519,00
	ZR Žďár nad Sázavou	1672,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>6952,00</b>
<b>Hradec Králové</b>	HK Hradec Králové	875,00
	JC Jičín	886,00
	NA Náchod	861,00
	RK Rychnov nad Kněžnou	997,00
	TU Trutnov	1137,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>4756,00</b>
<b>Liberec</b>	CL Česká Lípa	1149,00
	JN Jablonec nad Nisou	402,00
	LB Liberec	1325,00
	SM Semily	700,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3576,00</b>
<b>Moravia – Silesian</b>	BR Bruntál	1745,00
	FM Frýdek-Místek	1298,00
	KI Karviná	347,00
	NJ Nový Jičín	935,00
	OP Opava	1172,00
	OS Ostrava - město	142,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5639,00</b>
<b>Olomouc</b>	JE Jeseník	0,00
	Ol Olomouc	1449,00
	PV Prostějov	848,00
	PR Přerov	883,00
	SU Šumperk	1952,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5132,00</b>
<b>Pardubice</b>	CR Chrudim	1030,00
	PU Pardubice	890,00



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	SY Svitavy	1335,00
	ÚO Ústí nad Orlicí	1265,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>4520,00</b>
<b>Plzeň</b>	DO Domažlice	1140,00
	KT Klatovy	1936,00
	PJ Plzeň - jih	1104,00
	PM Plzeň - město	187,00
	PS Plzeň - sever	1339,00
	RO Rokycany	575,00
	TC Tachov	1379,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>7660,00</b>
<b>Prague</b>	AB Prague Capital	496,20
<b>Total</b>		<b>496,20</b>
<b>Central Bohemian</b>	BN Benešov	1464,00
	BE Beroun	687,00
	KL Kladno	715,00
	KO Kolín	819,00
	KH Kutná Hora	943,00
	ME Mělník	712,00
	MB Mladá Boleslav	1069,00
	NB Nymburk	880,00
	PY Praha - východ	706,00
	PZ Praha - západ	580,00
	PB Píseň	1684,00
	RA Rakovník	930,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>11189,00</b>
<b>Ústí nad Labem</b>	DC Děčín	909,00
	CH Chomutov	936,00
	LT Litoměřice	1032,00
	LN Louny	1118,00
	MO Most	467,00
	TP Teplice	469,00
	UL Ústí nad Labem	404,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5335,00</b>
<b>Zlín</b>	KM Kroměříž	799,00
	UH Uherské Hradiště	996,00
	VS Vsetín	1143,00
	ZL Zlín	1028,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3966,00</b>

**Regions and Districts in restricted zone – situation 31. 3. 2008**

**Region of Karlovy Vary**

Districts: Sokolov, Cheb, Karlovy Vary



**Region of Plzen**

Districts: Tachov, Domazlice, Klatovy, Plzen-city, Plzen-south, Plzen-north, Rokycany

**Region of Usti nad Labem**

Districts: Chomutov, Louny, Most, Teplice, Usti nad Labem, Decin, Litomerice

**Region of Liberec**

Districts: Ceska Lipa, Jablonec nad Nisou, Semily, Liberec

**Central Bohemian Region**

Districts: Rakovník, Kladno, Beroun, Melník, Příbram, Kutna Hora, Prague west, Prague-east, Benesov, Mlada Boleslav, Nymburk, Kolin

**Capital City Prague**

District Capital City Prague

**Southern Bohemian region**

Districts: Strakonice, Pisek, Prachatice

**Region of Hradec Kralove**

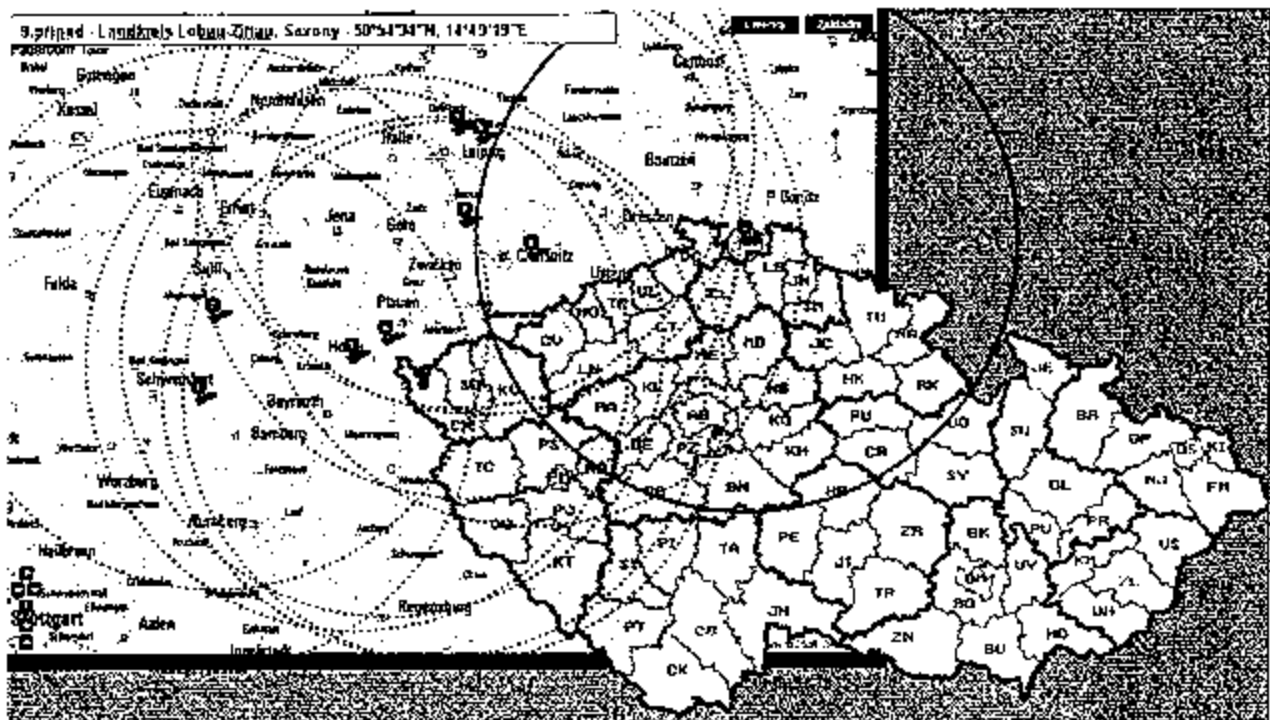
Districts: Jicin, Trutnov, Nachod, Hradec Kralove, Rychnov nad Kneznou

**Region of Pardubice**

Districts: Pardubice, Chrudim, Usti nad Orlici

**Region of Vysočina**

District: Havlickuv Brod





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

##### ***4.4.1. Notification of the disease:***

Bluetongue is notifiable disease according to the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended. State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic ensure the immediate, compulsory notification to the European competent authority if circulation of the bluetongue virus is suspected or confirmed and also confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on action and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when request by the European Commission.

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

The programme involves all herds of sensitive animals (bovines, sheep, goats and other farm ruminants) in all territory of the Czech Republic.

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

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No. 154/2000, "Breeding Act" and Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act. All animals on the farm are identified by self-registering ear-marks with a numbers of animal and holding.

The Data on performed vaccination of animals shall be recorded in farmer's stable register.

The Data on performed vaccination of bovine animals shall be recorded in accompanying documents of bovine animals.

Sentinel animals shall be identified by an additional ear-mark issued by the SVA CR.

##### ***4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds:***

The animals on the farm are identified by self-registering ear-marks with a numbers of animal and holding.



#### ***4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:***

In relation to Blue tongue, the movement of animals is according to EU legislation mainly Regulation (EC) 1266/2007/EC.

#### ***4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:***

##### **A. Requirements for bluetongue monitoring to be implemented in restricted zones**

Bluetongue monitoring programme in restricted zones shall be aimed at providing information on the dynamics of bluetongue in a zone already subjected to restrictions.

A grid of around 45 × 45 km (approximately 2000 km<sup>2</sup>) shall define the geographical unit of reference unless specific environmental conditions justify a different size. The designation of 33 geographical units by grids in the Czech Republic you can find in ANNEX.

##### **1.1. Serological monitoring with sentinel animals:**

- Serological monitoring with sentinel animals shall consist of an active annual programme of testing sentinel animals aimed at assessing the circulation of bluetongue virus within the restricted zones. Where possible, sentinel animals must be bovine animals. They must be free from antibodies as demonstrated by means of a preliminary seronegative test and must be located in areas of the restricted zone where, following a risk analysis considering entomological and ecological evaluations, the presence of the vector has been confirmed or habitats suitable for the vector's breeding are present,
- Sentinel animals shall be tested at least every month during the period of activity of the vector involved, if known. In the absence of such information, the sentinel animals shall be tested at least monthly throughout the year. However, the testing frequency may be adjusted to the seasonal variations of the epidemiological situation during the year to establish the beginning and the end of the circulation of bluetongue virus within the restricted zones,
- The minimum number of sentinel animals per geographical unit must be representative and sufficient in order to detect a monthly incidence of seroconversion of 2 % with a 95 % confidence in each geographical unit.



### 1.2. Entomological monitoring

- Entomological monitoring shall consist of an active programme of vector catching by means of permanently sited traps intended to determine the population dynamics and overwintering features of the *Culicoides* species in the sampled site in order to determine the seasonally vector-free period in the bluetongue seasonally-free zone,
- Only aspiration traps equipped with ultraviolet light shall be used in accordance with pre-established protocols. The traps must be operated throughout the night and operate at a rate of at least one night per week at least during the period of the year necessary to determine the beginning and the end of the seasonally vector free period. At least one trap must be placed in each geographical unit all over the restricted zone. The frequency of operation of the traps must be adjusted to the seasonal variations of the epidemiological situation during the year to optimise the determination of the population dynamics and overwintering features of the *Culicoides* and may be amended based on the evidence obtained in the three first years of operation of the traps. An adequate proportion of the midges collected in the insect traps must be sent to a specialised laboratory capable of counting and identifying *Culicoides* species on a routine basis.

### **B. Requirements for bluetongue surveillance programme to be implemented outside restricted zones**

Bluetongue surveillance programme outside restricted zones shall be aimed at the detection of virus circulation in epidemiologically relevant geographical area:

#### 2.1. Passive clinical surveillance:

- shall consist of a formal and ongoing system aimed at detecting and investigating suspicions of bluetongue including an early warning system for reporting suspicious cases. Owners or holders of animals as well as veterinarians must report promptly any suspicion of bluetongue to the competent authority. All suspected cases of bluetongue must be investigated immediately,
- must be specially reinforced during the season of vector activity, and in particular at its beginning,



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- must ensure that awareness campaigns are put in place and aimed, in particular, at enabling veterinarians and farmers in identifying clinical signs of bluetongue.

### 2.2. Serological surveillance:

- shall consist of an active annual programme of serological testing of susceptible species populations, aimed at detecting evidence of the bluetongue virus transmission through random or targeted serological and/or virological testing proportional to the risk of infection in epidemiologically relevant geographical area and performed in the period of the year when seroconversion is more likely to be detected,
- sample size is calculated to detect a prevalence of 0,5 % with 95 % confidence in the bovine population,
- samples sizes are adjusted to the structure of the bovine population to be sampled and for the use of targeted surveillance, focusing the sampling for the surveillance on high-risk populations in which specific commonly known risk factors exist.

### 2.3. Entomological surveillance:

- shall consist of an active programme of vector catching aimed at gathering information on the proven and potential vector species in the Czech Republic, their distribution and seasonal profiles.

one trap for the detection of vectors (*Culicoides*) was placed in each square gradually in 2008; farmers were trained and informed on installation and operation of the traps; veterinary inspectors and private veterinarians were trained and informed on dispatch of samples to the NRL.

At present 33 aspiration traps are available in the Czech Republic – **Aspiration traps JW 1212** manufactured by the company J. W. Hock, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Captures of *Culicoides* is provided in all squares of the Czech Republic. The aspiration traps are operated 2 nights per week and samples of insects are sent to NRL (SVI Jihlava).



**C. The following State Veterinary Institutes (SVI) shall carry out laboratory testing:**

- SVI Jihlava – National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for bluetongue
- SVI Prague
- SVI Olomouc

Concerning laboratory methods and testing NRL collaborate with CRI, and testing in SVIs Prague and Olomouc are under NRL supervision.

Tests to be used: Serological testing - ELISA

Virological test - RT-PCR

***4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:***

Only inactivated vaccine against bluetongue virus serotype 8 will be used. Vaccination scheme will be supplemented according to directions of vaccine producer.

Vaccination will be carried out in animals older than 3 months and suppose vaccination and revaccination in bovine animals and one vaccination in small ruminants.

Generally, the vaccination scheme will be according to producer recommendation in insert package.

***4.4.8. Measures in case of a positive result:***

All measures taken in case of positive results will be in compliance to EU legislation, mainly to **Council Directive 2000/75/EC** laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue and to **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007** on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.





***4.4.9. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:***

The farmers will be compensated by Ministry of Agriculture for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with the Act No. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act).

***4.4.10. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:***

The competent authority responsible for performing of the control programme is State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic and the competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

**5. Benefits of the programme:**

Prevention of Bluetongue infection sprcading in the Czech Republic

Reduction of economical looses caused by the disease

Reduction of economical looses caused by restriction of trade

Receiving of new knowledge's about epidemiology and aetiology of the disease



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

Because it is new programme and occurrence of bluetongue has never been recorded before, we are not able to provide you with this type of information.

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease (a): Bluetongue, virus serotype 8 Animal species: Bovine, ovine, sheep, goat, farmed deer

Region(b)	Type of the test(c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample(e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
CR	ELISA test	Bovine, ovine, sheep, goat, farmed deer over 3 months old	Blood	Monitoring	19 800
	RT-PCR test	Bovine, ovine, sheep, goat, farmed deer over 3 months old	Blood	Monitoring, confirmation	1 560
	Entomological monitoring	Insekts - <i>Culicoides</i>	Animal	Monitoring	1 188
<b>Total</b>					<b>22 548</b>



**7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment (one table for each year of implementation)**  
**7.3.1. Targets on vaccination**

**Disease: BTV - 8 Animal species: bovine**

Region(b)	Total		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	number of herds(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds(c) expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults(d) expected to be vaccinated	Number of young(d) animals expected to be vaccinated	
Capital city Prague	148	815	148	148	775	1550			
Central Bohemia	4 095	157 192	4 095	4 095	150 753	301 506			
South Bohemia	4 915	218 509	4 915	4 915	206 043	412 086			
Plzeň	2 688	165 479	2 688	2 688	159 884	319 768			
Karlovy Vary	513	46 955	513	513	37 711	75 422			
Ústí nad Labem	1 353	52 572	1 353	1 353	42 624	85 248			
Liberec	1 581	53 321	1 581	1 581	42 550	85 100			
Hradec Králové	2 994	111 994	2 994	2 994	102 269	204 538			
Pardubice	3 505	125 221	3 505	3 505	115 523	231 046			



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Vysočina	5 051	215 468	5 051	5 051	200 010	400 020	
South Moravia	1 718	48 976	1 718	1 718	69 361	13 8722	
Olomouc	2 302	97 330	2 302	2 302	87 876	17 5752	
Zlín	2 978	65 208	2 978	2 978	55 803	111 606	
Moravia - Silesian	4 661	89 664	4 661	4 661	80 356	160 712	
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 502</b>	<b>1 478 704</b>	<b>38 502</b>	<b>38 502</b>	<b>1 351 538</b>	<b>2 703 076</b>	

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine, Caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) as defined in the programme



**Disease: BTV - 8 Animal species: ovine, caprine**

Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							
	Total number of herds(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds(c) expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults(d) expected to be vaccinated	Number of young(d) animals expected to be vaccinated
Capital city Prague	23	256	23	23	230	230		
Central Bohemia	980	21 950	980	980	21 225	21 225		
South Bohemia	1063	26 295	1 063	1 063	24 650	24 650		
Píseň	781	22 574	781	781	21 367	21 367		
Karlovy Vary	250	12 729	250	250	12 526	12 526		
Ústí nad Labem	409	13 494	409	409	12 724	12 724		
Liberec	538	14 400	538	538	13 638	13 638		
Hradec Králové	691	13 910	691	691	13 705	13 705		
Pardubice	724	14 247	724	724	13 375	13 375		



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Vysočina	557	12 325	557	557	557	11 632	11 632	
South Moravia	351	7 546	351	351	351	6 243	6 243	
Olomouc	389	7 721	389	389	389	6 981	6 981	
Zlín	923	20 469	923	923	923	18 980	18 980	
Moravia - Silesian	704	15 551	704	704	704	15 035	15 035	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 383</b>	<b>203 467</b>	<b>8 383</b>	<b>8 383</b>	<b>8 383</b>	<b>192 311</b>	<b>192 311</b>	

**8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)**

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: ELISA – serological test	19 800 (50x33x12)	5,-	99 000,-	YES
	Test: RT – PCR – virological test	1 560 (130x12)	40,-	62 400,-	YES
	Test: Entomological monitoring	1 188 (33x4x9)	50,-	59 400,-	Yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment	Inactivated vaccine	2 900 000,-	1,-	2 900 000,-	Yes
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs	Application of the vaccine	2 900 000,-	1,2	3 480 000,-	Yes
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>6 600 000,-</b>	<b>Yes</b>

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

