



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10884/2012

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

Survey programme for Rabies

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Bulgaria

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.1

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : BULGARIA

Disease Rabies

Species : Fox

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing for year : 2012

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In our country rabies disease has been spreading mainly in North Bulgaria. The total number of cases confirmed in Bulgaria since the beginning of 1988 up to the end of 2008 is 605, of which 563 cases (93%) are in North Bulgaria (to the north of Stara Planina mountain chain that divides the country into two) and only 42 (7%) are the cases identified in South Bulgaria.

Wild predatory animals are the reservoir of rabies virus in our country, and these are mainly foxes and of less rates jackals. Of all the 627 animals found sick of rabies within the time-period 1988 – 2008, 329 are wild animals (52,5%), 288 (87.54%) of which being foxes (see Table 2).

Highest is the number of rabies cases registered in spring and less are the cases registered in autumn-winter seasons, those identified in summer being the lowest (see Table 3). This is due to ecological and biological specifics of the fox populations in our country. The spring pick of the disease is related to the reproduction period of foxes, while the autumn-winter rising trend is due to seeking and demand of living area manifested by young foxes.

The reason for the definitely predominant spread of rabies in North Bulgaria should be linked with geographic specifics of the country. North Bulgaria is separated from the Southern parts of the country through a natural geographic barrier, i.e. the Balkans Chain (Stara Planina mountain chain) and it acts as a natural barrier for the spread of rabies from north to south. The eastern areas of the country are also bordered by a natural geographic barrier, the Black Sea. To the north Bulgaria borders with Rumania through another natural water frontier, the river Danube, but there is a also a land border of 130 km length that could enable passage of animals. To the west, Bulgaria's land borders with Yugoslavia and Macedonia are predominantly of mountainous relief, but there are some areas of plane relief (Northwest Bulgaria).

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As till now, there is not any individual administrative district (county) in North Bulgaria, where there has not been any rabies case confirmed. Observations show that each year there are rabies cases identified in an average of 6 to 7 of the total of 14 administrative districts of North Bulgaria.

Of the total of 627 animals found sick within the aforementioned time-period (1988-2008), 206 (32,85%) are livestock animals (cows, sheep, goats and horses) This high sickness rate among these type of animals is due to specifics of their keeping, since they spend substantial time grazing on pastures where the likelihood of contacts with wild animals is much higher (see Table 2).

The species and numbers of wild predatory animals in North Bulgaria are given in Table 4 (in the Annex attached).

During 2007, the first cases of rabies in South Bulgaria have been found ever since 1997. As by 20 August 2007 there have been 5 cases of Rabies found in the region of Sofia town and 11 cases in the region of Sofia-district. That is the reason why the four administrative districts /Sofia-town, Sofia-district, administrative district (veterinary region) of Pernik and the municipality of Treklyano (of administrative district of Kyustendil) must be included in the Programme for oral vaccination of foxes to be effected during the spring of 2008.

After the technical meeting that took place in Brussels on 21 of August, because of the remarks made and saying that the distance between the outbreaks in the districts of Sofia-town and Sofia-district is rather small and near to the borders of vaccination zone (it turned out that this distance was between 5 and 35 km), the vaccination area has been reassessed. It was decided that the administrative district of Pernik and the municipality of Treklyano (of administrative district of Kyustendil) will be included into the area subject to vaccination. Thus, the nearest distance between a rabies outbreak, i.e. that in the village of Dragotintsi (Sofia-district), and a border of vaccination area will be 47 km, while the other outbreaks of Sofia-district are 75-80 km away, the distance between the outbreak located in the Sofia-town district and the border of vaccination area being 65 km.

After 2007 the disease spread south of Balkan Range – regions of Sofia town, Sofia district, Pernik, Kjustendil, and in 2009 Burgas.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The objective of this programme is to ensure eradication of rabies on the territory of Republic of Bulgaria. It is foreseen this to be achieved by oral vaccination of foxes on the territory of North Bulgaria and on part of the territory of South Bulgaria (regions of Sofia town, Sofia district, administrative district of Pernik, administrative district of Kyustendil and administrative district of Burgas (municipalities of Pomorie and Ruen). This vaccination is to be performed that territory for a period of at least 5 years, twice per year in spring and autumn (April-May and September-October).

The total size of the afore mentioned territory where vaccination will be provided is 62 985 km² and it comprises territories located within 19 administrative districts (AD), as follows: ADs of Vidin (code No. 05, area of 3 033 km², number of settlements – 141), Montana (code No. 12, area of 3 635 km², number of settlements – 130), Vratsa (code No. 06, area of - 3620 km², number of settlements - 123), Pleven (code No. 15, area of - 4330 km², number of settlements - 133), Lovech (code No. 11, area of - 4129 km²,

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number of settlements - 114), Gabrovo (code No. 07, area of - 2023 км2, number of settlements - 309), Veliko Tarnovo (code No. 04, area of - 4662 км2, number of settlements - 336), Ruse (code No. 18, area of - 2803 км2, number of settlements - 83), Targovishte (code No. 25, area of - 2716 км2, number of settlements - 197), Razgrad (code No. 17, area of - 2637 км2, number of settlements - 102), Shumen (code No. 27, area of - 3390 км2, number of settlements - 151), Silistra (code No. 19, area of - 2846 км2, number of settlements - 118), Dobrich (code No. 08, area of - 4720 км2, number of settlements - 217), Varna (code No. 03, area of - 3820 км2, number of settlements - 158), Sofia town (code №22, area of - 1345 км2, number of settlements - 38), Sogia district (code №23, area of - 7062 км2, number of settlements - 277), Pernik (code 14, area of - 2027 км2, number of settlements - 172), Kyustendil (code No. 10, area of 3084 км2 and number of settlements – 182) and Burgas - municipality of Pomorie (413 км2, number of settlements – 17) and municipality of Ruen (690 км2, number of settlements – 42) or област Бургас.

The first vaccination is to be performed in the spring of 2012 and will cover the whole territory of North Bulgaria (14 administrative districts), the administrative district of Sofia-town, Sofia-district, Pernik, Kyustendil and Burgas (municipalities of Pomorie and Ruen), the total area being 62 985 км2.

The second vaccination is to be performed in the autumn of 2012 on the whole of the afore mentioned territory, on which the first vaccination will be performed.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2012

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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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 implementation of the whole vaccination Programme on national level is to be steered by the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and in particular by its 'Animal Health and Welfare' Directorate at the BFSA. All the campaigns are to be organised and performed in close cooperation with:

- Ministry of Health and its district units;
- Ministry of Interior and its district units;
- Ministry of Environment and Waters and its district units;
- National Forestry Administration at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;
- Union of Hunters and Anglers in Bulgaria and its district and local units;
- Local bodies of the executive authorities – district governors and mayors of municipalities and settlements;
- Private practicing veterinary practitioners

On administrative districts' level vaccination campaigns are to be organised and steered by the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSDs) in their quality of district units within the organisation structure of the BFSA in cooperation with the local units of all the other aforementioned central and local governments' institutions.

Establishing public awareness of the Programme objectives and specifics:

- making all central institutions and organisations involved in its implementation well informed about the Programme for oral vaccination of foxes in Bulgaria;
- making all the regional (administrative district) units of the BFSA well informed and trained in the specifics of the Programme for oral vaccination of foxes in Bulgaria, in order to ensure that these will properly and effectively organise and steer it on the spot;

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- making all district and local units of the aforementioned central institutions and organisations involved in its implementation well informed about the Programme for oral vaccination of foxes in Bulgaria;
- creating public awareness in the population through the local media for mass information, the local cable TV networks, radio broadcasting stations and direct meetings with the public;
- preparing awareness brochures, posters and others alike that are to be placed on public places and alongside roads.

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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The second vaccination is to be performed in the autumn of 2012 on the whole of the afore mentioned territory, on which the first vaccination will be performed.

This oral vaccination must be performed by a applying strain vaccine that is derivative of the SAD strain and that is stable to high ambient temperatures, since the vaccination periods (April-May and September-October) the temperatures in Bilgaria are relatively high.

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Additionally all suspect animals of all species (suspect symptoms, found dead, road kills etc.) from the whole territory of the country (areas where the vaccination is carrying out and those where the oral vaccination is not carrying out) shall be tested by IF test for the presence of Rabies infection.

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 community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Ordinance N° 23/14.12.2005 for the rules for notification and registration of contagious diseases in animals.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Objective of the programme – oral vaccination of foxes against rabies and eradication of the disease.
2. Foxes population – about 40 000 foxes.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. IFT-test - direct immune-fluorescent test for detecting the presence of the rabies virus;
2. ELISA - immune-enzyme test for proving the presence of antibodies after vaccination and for typing virus isolates;
3. Test for identifying the tetracycline marker.

The strategy of monitoring (surveillance) involves:

- the reception of vaccination baits by foxes by testing the presence of tetracycline in their bone marrow;
- the presence of rabies virus antibodies in blood samples taken from vaccinated foxes.

The letters accompanying all samples to the National Reference Laboratory must specify as follow:

- the species;
- the age of the animal (juvenile/adult);
- the origin (location) of the samples

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

In relation to the scientific opinion of Bulgarian Reference Laboratory for Rabies in Sofia the vaccination strains SAD B19 and SAD P5/88 are considered as more appropriate for use in Bulgaria.

The distribution of vaccine will be carried out by planes, twice per year (spring and autumn), dose – 20 vaccine bites on 1 km².

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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) :

Ordinance No. 23 of 17.05.2002 on prophylaxis and control of rabies in animals:

- notify the disease;
- together with the local bodies of Ministry of Health (Regional Inspectorate for Control and Protection of Public Health = RICPPH) perform epizootological and epidemiological inquiry;
- order for killing of the sick animal(s) concerned;
- take sample material for laboratory testing;
- order for destruction /disposal/ together with their hides and skins of all carcasses of the animals killed or dead due to rabies, which must be done in rendering plant or by burial;
- order for carrying out mandatory /compulsory/ vaccination against rabies of all dogs, cats and domestic animals going to pasture in the settlement affected or in part of it;
- impose a ban on movement of animals referred to in Item 7 to other settlements;
- together with the RICPPH inform through the mass media the public about the case(s) of rabies that have occurred.
- impose a ban on movements of rabies susceptible animals from the settlement affected to any other settlement;
- these restrictive measures may be ceased at least 30 days after the last rabies case confirmed;
- the local body of the National Forestry Administration together with the local units of the Union of Hunters and Anglers in Bulgaria shall organise shooting of stray dogs and wild carnivorous animals found in areas around the settlement affected.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Daily control and presence of official veterinarian (during the whole working day) during the application of vaccine bites and filling of protocols for the work done during the day (conditions for transport and storage of vaccines, number of flights, number of bites distributed).
2. The daily information is presented to the HQ at the BFSa and is generalized by Animal Health and Welfare Directorate – the necessary reports are prepared.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Eradication of rabies on the territory of Republic of Bulgaria.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2006 - 2009 :

no

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease :

Not applicable Applicable...

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	Foxes	serological test	IFT	158	0 X
BG	Foxes	serological test	ELISA	68	14 X
BG	Foxes	serological test	identifying the tetracycl	167	15 X
Total				393	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	Foxes	serological test	IFT	417	7 X
BG	Foxes	serological test	ELISA	235	40 X
BG	Foxes	serological test	identifying the tetracycl	300	39 X
Total				952	

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						ADD A NEW ROW	
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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	wild and domestic animals	serological test	IFT	128	28
Total				128	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2007**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	wild and domestic animals	serological test	IFT	193	40
Total				193	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2006**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	wild and domestic animals	serological test	IFT	170	10
Total				170	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection Not applicable Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
BG	wild and domestic animals	0	6
X			

Total		0	6
			Add a new row

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2009

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
BG	wild and domestic animals	0	59 X
Total		0	59
			Add a new row

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2008

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
BG	wild and domestic animals	0	49 X
Total		0	49
			Add a new row

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2007

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Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
BG	wild and domestic animals	0	40 X
Total		0	40
Add a new row			

2006

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year:

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
BG	wild and domestic animals	0	9 X
Total		0	9
Add a new row			

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...*

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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 : **2012**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
BG	Immuno-fluorescent test	Foxes/ wolfs/ jackals	brain	monitoring of campaigns	4 480	X
BG	Virus neutralisation test	Foxes/ wolfs/ jackals	serum	monitoring of campaigns	100	X
BG	Immune-enzyme (ELISA) test	Foxes/ wolfs/ jackals	serum	monitoring of campaigns	4 480	X
BG	Hystological test for identification of tetra ⁺	Foxes/ wolfs/ jackals	teeth, bone	monitoring of campaigns	4 480	X
BG	Immuno-fluorescent test	suspect animals of all spe	brain	monitoring	0	X
Total					13 540	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

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...

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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...

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2012

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

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	100	31	3100	X
Cost of analysis	IFT	Individual animal sample/test	4 480	23	103040	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	4 480	23	103040	X
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	4 480	14.5	64960	X
Cost of sampling	all	Individual animal sample/test	4 480	5	22400	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	Community funding requested
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal pr	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	2 519 400	0.5	1259700	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	2 519 400	0.35	881790	X

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Administering costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	1	5000	5000	no	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	Community 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	
Cleaning and disinfection	Cleaning and disinfection	n/a	100	50	5000	no	X
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	Community funding requested	
Salaries	n/a	n/a	1	30000	30000	yes	X
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	Community funding requested	
Add a new row							
7. Other costs							

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Printed materials for publ. awareness	Printed materials for publ. awareness	n.a	20 000	0.25	5000	no X
Total					2 483 030,00 €	
					Add a new row	

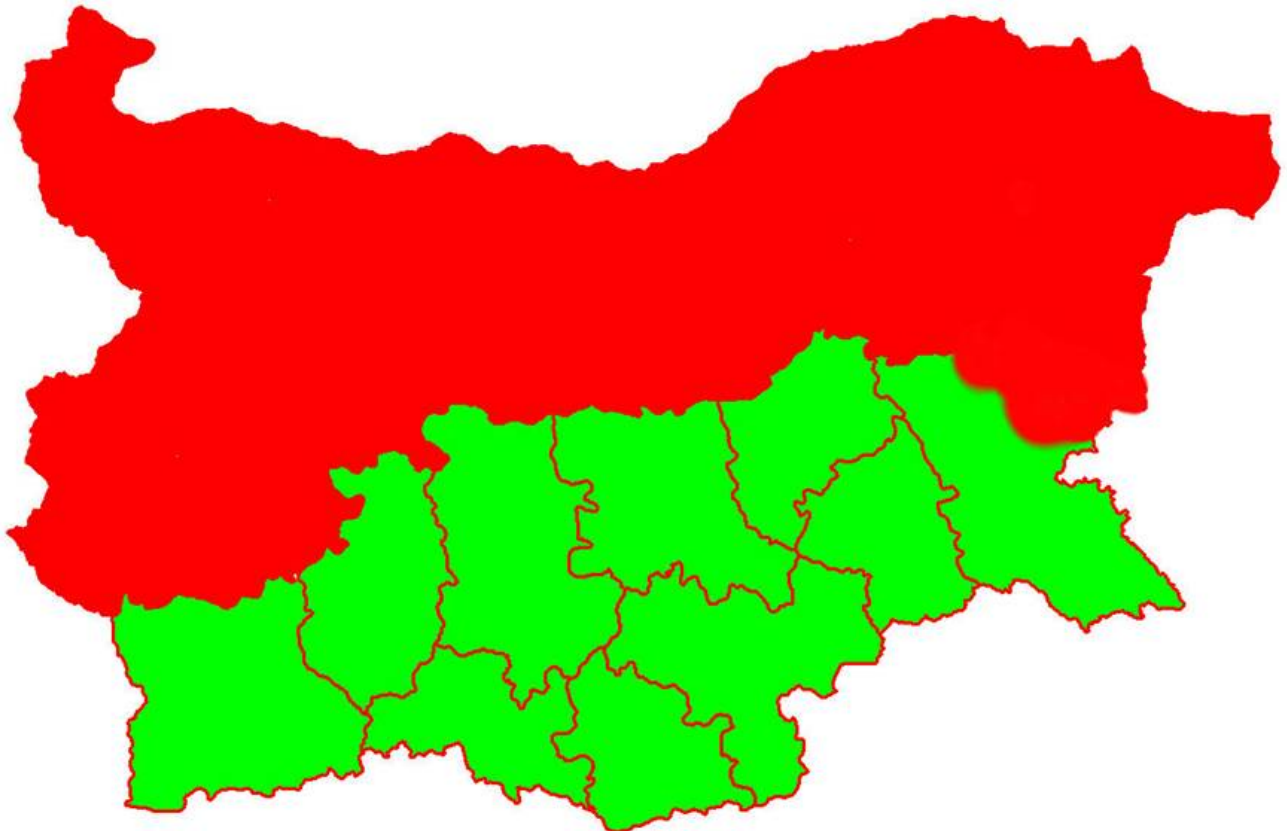
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