Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
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 SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.09

Instructions to complete the form: Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission date	Submission number
Friday, October 10, 2014 15:20:56	1412943694523-3875

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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : BULGARIA

Disease Rabies

Species : Fox

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of : 2015

1.1 Contact

Name : Dr Tihomir Todorov

Phone : +359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : +359 2 915 98 42

Email : t_tod@bfsa.bg

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) :

In our country rabies disease has been spreading mainly in North Bulgaria. The total number of cases confirmed in Bulgaria since the beginning of 1994 up to the end of August 2014 is 392, of which 332 (85%) are in North Bulgaria and 60 (15%) cases are 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.
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. 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 also land border of 130 km length that could enable passage of animals. To the west, Bulgaria's land borders with Republic of Serbia and FYROM are predominantly of mountainous relief, but there are some areas of plane relief (Northwest Bulgaria).
As untill now, there is not any individual administrative district in North Bulgaria, where no rabies case has been confirmed. In the past, until 2009 (ORV in foxes starts in 2009 in Bulgaira) rabies cases were identified in an average of 6 to 7 of the total of 14 administrative districts of North Bulgaria.

Of all 392 animals found sick within the aforementioned time-period (1994-Aug 2014), 73 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. 83 are cats and dogs and 238 are foxes and jackals.
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 registerd 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. After 2007 the disease spread south of Balkan mountains – regions of Sofia town, Sofia district, Pernik, Kjustendil, and in 2009 Burgas. For the period 2010-2014 only 10 rabies cases were confirmed positive, found in Vratza, V. Tarnovo, Shumen, Rouse, Blagoevgrad and Kyustendil regions – with no confirmed cases in 2013 and 2 positives in the spring of 2014.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The objective of this programme is to ensure eradication of rabies on the territory of Republic of Bulgaria. through oral vaccination of foxes on the territory of part of North Bulgaria(the whole administrative districts of Vidin, Montana, Vratza, Silistra, Dobrich as well as 20 km vaccination belt along the north border with Romania (Danube river) the territory of which is comprised of areas from Pleven, V. Tarnovo, Russe and Razgrad administrative districts) and on part of the territory of South Bulgaria (regions of Sofia town, Sofia district, administrative district of Pernik, administrative district of Kyustendil, administrative district of Blagoevgrad administrative district of Smolyan and administrative district of Pazardjik. This vaccination is to be performed, twice per year in spring and autumn (March-May and September-November) by aerial and manual distribution of vaccine baits.

The total size of the afore mentioned territory where vaccination will be provided is 50 473 sq km and it comprises territories located within 16(AD), as follows: ADs of Vidin (area of 3 033 km2, number of settlements – 141), Montana (area of 3 635 km2, number of settlements – 130), Vratsa (area of - 3620 км2, number of settlements - 123), Pleven (with 2100 sq km of its territory included), V.Tarnovo (with 700 sq km of its territory included), Ruse (with 1800 sq km of its territory included), Razgrad (with 400 sq km of its territory included), , Silistra (area of - 2846 км2, number of settlements - 118), Dobrich (, area of - 4720 км2, number of settlements - 217), Sofia town (area of - 1345 км2, number of settlements - 38) , Sofia district (area of - 7062 км2, number of settlements - 277), Pernik (area of - 2027 км2, number of settlements - 172), Kyustendil (area of 3084 km2 and number of settlements – 182),, Blagoevgrad (6450 км2, number of settlements - 275), Smolyan (3193 км2, number of settlements - 244) and Pazardzhik (4458 км2, number of settlements - 117).
The first vaccination campaign is to take place in the spring of 2015 and will cover part of territory of North Bulgaria - administrative districts of Vidin, Montana, Vratza, Pleven, V. Tarnovo, Ruse, Razgrad, Silistra, Dobrich,(9 administrative districts), and ADs in Southwestern part of the country- Sofia-town, Sofia-district, Pernik, Kyustendil, , Blagoevgrad, Smolyan and Pazardzhik (7 districts)- the total area under the vaccination programme is 50 473 sq km.

The second vaccination is to be performed in the autumn of 2015 on the whole of the above mentioned territory, on which the first vaccination will be performed.
Please see attached Map1 (territories under the vaccination programme for 2015) and Map 2 (territories where vaccination was performed in 2014)

Procedure implemented for administering the oral vaccine
Vaccination baits will be distributed by:
- aerial distribution of the baits
- manual distribution of the baits

The vaccine should be supplied at least 30 days before the start of the spring vaccination in order vaccine samples from each batch to be send for testing in the EURL for rabies in Nancy, France. For this period the batches will be stored in freeze chambers at temperature of -20°C.
Laboratory control after vaccination
Laboratory control of the oral vaccination will be effected in the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Medical Institute (NDRVMI) in Sofia. The methods to be used for exercising this control are as follows:
1. RFFIT-test for detection of presence of antibodies against the rabies virus;
2. IFT-test - direct immune-fluorescent test for detecting the presence of the rabies virus;
3. ELISA - immune-enzyme test for proving the presence of antibodies after vaccination and for typing virus isolates;
4. Test for identifying the tetracycline marker;
5. IMAGE ANALYSIS – a test for typing the viruses isolated of samples taken in various regions of the country.
After 6-years of implementation of the Programme on the territory of Bulgaria (since the start of the Programme in 2009) and achieving significant decrease in the number of rabies cases in the territory of the country (from 59 cases in 2009 at the start of the programme to single cases per year for the last few years, with no cases detected in 2013 and two positives in 2014 in Blagoevgrad region), the measures under the programme were revised as follows:
- The size of the territory covered by the oral vaccination is decreased to 50 473 sq km (from 77 086 sq km covered in 2014);
- The vaccination is to be performed on the territory of 16 administrative districts as described above

) A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination ...) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals}. The information is given according distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.
(3) 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,

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2015

First year :

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme (1):
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 Food and in particular by its 'Animal Health and Welfare' Directorate at the BFSA as the Competent Authority (CA) under the programme.
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 Food;
- 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 supervised by the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSDs) in cooperation with the local units of all the aforementioned central and local governmental institutions.

Establishing public awareness of the Programme objectives and specifics:
- informing all institutions and organisations on central level involved in the implementation on the Programme for oral vaccination of foxes in Bulgaria;
- providing information and training for all Regional Directorates of BFSA on the specifics of the Programme for oral vaccination of foxes in Bulgaria;
- informing all regional structures of the aforementioned institutions on the Programme for oral vaccination of foxes in Bulgaria
- creating public awareness through the local media and direct public meetings;
- distributing awareness brochures, posters and others on public places and alongside roads.

This programme includes implementation of active and passive surveillance in particular:
- Active surveillance – includes testing of target species (foxes) for detection of Rabies virus and for monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness, in certain regions of the country considered as high risk areas.
- Passive surveillance – includes testing of target suspect/indicator animals of all susceptible species found on the whole territory of the country (areas receiving oral vaccination and also those not receiving oral vaccination).
For the purposes of satisfactory passive surveillance to be achieved the CA requires all suspected animas of all species (demonstrating symptoms, found dead, road kills etc.) from the whole territory of the country (areas where the vaccination is carried out and those where the oral vaccination is not carried out) to be tested by IF test for the presence of Rabies infection. Target of 235 suspect animas to be tested for passive surveillance is set as tentative figure. 4 samples from foxes per 100 sq.km are to be collected for active surveillance on the vaccinated areas. The sampling plan for active and passive surveillance is presented in Table 1 of the attached files.
In order to evaluate the epidemiological situation in the country and to revise the areas to be included in the ORV in the future a high level of passive surveillance shall be performed on the whole territory of the country the CA has taken continuously various measures, as follow:

- Under the implementation of the TSE control and eradication programme all fallen ruminants sampled for TSE monitoring are also tested for Rabies.
- A particular attention has been required by the HQ regarding the enforcement of this surveillance to all local Veterinary Services and especially these located in free areas bordering infected areas.
- Public awareness campaigns for farmers in order to enhance their knowledge regarding the epidemiology, surveillance and control of the disease (such campaigns for farmers were carried out in 2013).

All local veterinary services cooperate with NGO's and with the authorities mentioned above in line to inform the public on the importance of reporting all suspect animals to the vet authorities. Brochures and posters have been distributed among the citizens and framers; training materials on the prevention, control of disease and reporting suspect cases has been published on the BFSA's website as well.

- The CA controls on regular basis the passive surveillance performed in all regions and if non-compliance is found the relevant corrective measures are required.

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) :

4.3. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented (2):

As described in point 3the vaccination is to be performed in16(AD), as follows: ADs of Vidin (area of 3 033 km2, number of settlements – 141), Montana (area of 3 635 km2, number of settlements – 130), Vratsa (area of - 3620 км2, number of settlements - 123), Pleven (with 2100 sq km of its territory included), V.Tarnovo (with 700 sq km of its territory included), Ruse (with 1800 sq km of its territory included), Razgrad (with 400 sq km of its territory included) , Silistra (area of - 2846 км2, number of settlements - 118), Dobrich (, area of - 4720 км2, number of settlements - 217), Sofia town (area of - 1345 км2, number of settlements - 38) ,Sofia district (area of - 7062 км2, number of settlements - 277), Pernik (area of - 2027 км2, number of settlements - 172), Kyustendil (area of 3084 km2 and number of settlements – 182),, Blagoevgrad (6450 км2, number of settlements - 275), Smolyan (3193 км2, number of settlements - 244) and Pazardzhik (4458 км2, number of settlements - 117).

The first vaccination campaign is to take place in the spring of 2015 and will cover part of territory of North Bulgaria - administrative districts of Vidin, Montana, Vratza, Pleven, V. Tarnovo, Ruse, Razgrad, Silistra, Dobrich,(9 administrative districts), and ADs in Southwestern part of the country- Sofia-town, Sofia-district, Pernik, Kyustendil, , Blagoevgrad, Smolyan and Pazardzhik (7 districts)- the total area under the vaccination programme is 50 473 sq km.

Please see the vaccination plan per regions in Table 2(available in the word file of the programme attached) .

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) :

Ordinance № 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

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

All positive cases must undergo confirmatory testing and typing of the responsible virus. These tests is not performed in Republic of Bulgaria and the positive samples should be sent for the virus typing purposes in the EURL for Rabies.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

The total number of unit baits needed for the whole year 2015 will be 2 042 920 pieces of vaccination baits.

As by now the vaccine used on the territory of Bulgaria is Lysvulpen, produced by Bioveta, Czech Republic, with the following technical specifications: active ingredient Virus rabiei attenuatum Sad Berne MSV Bio 10min.1.8x106 TCID50-max.1.8x108TCID50.

Please see the attachment (Map 1 presents the areas to be covered by ORV)

Vaccination baits will be distributed by by helicopter or airplane, twice per year (spring and autumn), dose – 20 vaccine bites on 1 km2. The distances between oral vaccine distribution lines to be applied will be 500 meters.

The vaccine should be supplied 30 days prior the start of the campaign, so that samples from each vaccine batch could be collected and send to the EURL Rabies in Nancy, France for testing. The campaign should start after receiving the results. For this period the batches should be stored in freeze chambers at temperature of -20^{o}C.

After approving this programme by the European Commission the contract signed with the contractor for ORV distribution by airplanes will be amended and supplemented with Order for a hand vaccine distribution. (Copy of the amended contract will be made available to the Commission)

Detailed description of the vaccination plans per regions is given in table 2 of the attached files.

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 treatmen t 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 epizootlogical and epidemiological inquiry;
- isolation of suspect animals
- order for killing of the diseased 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;
-ban on movement of animals referred to in Item 7 to other settlements;
- ban of slaughter and stripping off the skin of suspect animals
- the slaughter of vaccinated (with inactivated rabies vaccine) is allowed not before 30 days after the vaccination
- ban of consumption of milk from diseased or suspect animals
- 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

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Daily control of the vaccination is performed by official veterinarian on airfield (during the whole working day). The responsibilities of the official vet is to monitor the processes on field, the delivery of the baits from the storage facilities, the temperature of the freezing trucks, all the flights performed during the day, number of baits to be distributed and actual number of distributed baits. All the information is filled in daily protocols as described - proper conditions during delivery, storage and transport of vaccines, number of flights, number of baits distributed).
2. The flight lines and the position of release of each bait is recorded using a GPS system. The contractor is obliged to provide distribution data to the CA . The CA verifies the coverage per square kilometers with the use of GIS mapping.
3. In relation to internal procedure "Instruction for daily control of the flight routes and bait distribution data under the programme ORV", approved by order RD 11 666/15.05.2014 the daily information provided by the official veterinarian on field and the online data for the flight performance provided by the contractor is analyzed on daily basis on central level by experts from Animal Health and Welfare Directorate – reports are prepared and corrective measures applied if needed
4. All batches of the oral vaccine, as already explained, must be sampled and titrated right before the distribution. The results of the titration is included to the final reports sent to the Commission.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal and public health points of view.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Eradication of the disease on the territory of Bulgaria.

For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence , and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

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

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2013

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Bulgaria	Foxes/Jackals	other test	**IFT**	402	0	X
Bulgaria	Foxes/jackals	serological test	**ELISA**	192	59	X
Bulgaria	Foxes/jackals	other test	**Identifying tetracycline bi**	402	306	X
Bulgaria	Suspect animals of all speci	other test	**IFT**	118	0	X
Total				1 114		
				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 : 2013

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Bulgaria	foxes and all susceptible animals	0	0	X
Total		0	0	
			Add a new row	

6.4 *Data on the status of herds*

Data on the status of herds : ○ *Not applicable* ○ *Applicable...*

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

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 : **2013**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Bulgaria	fox	hunting bag	43 915	X
Bulgaria	jackals	hunting bag	39 365	X
Bulgaria	wolves	hunting bag	2 074	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.2 *Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :* **2013**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Bulgaria	foxes/jackals	other test	FAT	402	0	X
Bulgaria	foxes/jackals	serological test	ELISA	192	59	X
Bulgaria	foxes/jackals	Biomarker detection	Identifying tetracycline biomarker	402	306	X
			ADD A NEW ROW			

6.6.3 *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :* **2013**

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	
Bulgaria	116 338	2 366 000	2	2 366 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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 : **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Bulgaria	Immuno-fluorescent test (FAT)	Fox	brain	monitoring of campaigns	2 048	X
Bulgaria	Immune-enzyme test (ELISA)	Fox	serum	monitoring of campaigns	2 048	X
Bulgaria	Hystological test for identification of tetracy	Fox	teeth, bone	monitoring of campaigns	2 048	X
Bulgaria	Immuno-fluorescent test (FAT)	all suspect animals found, all species	brain	monitoring	235	X
				Total	6 379	
				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...*

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...

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

		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			
Region	Square km	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	
Vidin	3 033	60 660	2	121 320	X
Montana	3 635	75 200	2	150 400	X
Vratza	3 620	74 900	2	149 800	X

Silistra	2 846	56 920	2	113 840	X
Dobrich	4 720	94 400	2	188 800	X
Sofia-city	1 345	33 900	2	67 800	X
Sofia-district	7 062	141 240	2	282 480	X
Pernik	2 027	40 540	2	81 080	X
Kyustendil	3 084	61 680	2	123 360	X
Blagoevgrad	6 450	129 000	2	258 000	X
Smolyan	3 193	63 860	2	127 720	X
Pazardzhik	4 458	89 160	2	178 320	X
Pleven	2 100	42 000	2	84 000	X
V.Tarnovo	700	14 000	2	28 000	X
Ruse	1 800	36 000	2	72 000	X
Razgrad	400	8 000	2	16 000	X
Total		1 021 460		2 042 920	
			Add a new row		

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities 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	Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT)	Individual animal sample/test	2 048	23	47104	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	2 048	23	47104	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	2 048	14.5	29696	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT) - suspect animals	Individual animal sample/test	235	23	5405	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Wild and suspect animals	Individual animal sample/test	2 283	10	22830	yes	X
					Add a new row		

2. Vaccines

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Purchase of vaccine/treatment ofanimal produ	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	2 042 920	0.6	1,225,752	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	2 018 920	0.35	706,622	yes	X
Administering costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	1	5000	5000	yes	X
					Add a new row		

3. Compensation paid to owners

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. Slaughtering/culling costs

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		

6.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		
		Total			2 089 513,00 €		

8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- (●) Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- ( ) Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- ( ) Not applicable

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased (max 32000 characters)

The measures submitted for co-financing are listed above. The disease

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

☒*public funds*
☐*food business operators participation*
☐*other*

Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)

The cost of the programme and its implementation on the territory of the country will be covered by the national budget.

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

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, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, 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!*
5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

		Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_) :	File size
		3875_3425.xls	3875_3425.xls	12 kb
		3875_3426.jpg	3875_3426.jpg	468 kb
		3875_3427.xls	3875_3427.xls	11 kb
		3875_3428.doc	3875_3428.doc	1377 kb
			Total size of attachments :	1868 kb