



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10478/2014

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

## **The programme for the eradication of rabies**

**Bulgaria**

**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](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).

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Tuesday, October 29, 2013 22:11:48

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## 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:

2014

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## 1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Tihomir Todorov

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Fax. : 00359 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 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

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Bulgaria).

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**

*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. 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, administrative district of Burgas (municipalities of Pomorie and Ruen), administrative district of Blagoevgrad, administrative district of Pazardzhik and administrative district of Smolyan . This vaccination is to be performed that territory for a period of at least 5 years, twice per year in spring and autumn (March-May and September-November).

The total size of the afore mentioned territory where vaccination will be provided is 77087km<sup>2</sup> and it comprises territories located within 22 administrative districts (AD), as follows: ADs of Vidin (code No. 05,

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area of 3 033 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements – 141), Montana (code No. 12, area of 3 635 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements – 130), Vratsa (code No. 06, area of - 3620 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 123), Pleven (code No. 15, area of - 4330 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 133), Lovech (code No. 11, area of - 4129 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 114), Gabrovo (code No. 07, area of - 2023 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 309), Veliko Tarnovo (code No. 04, area of - 4662 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 336), Ruse (code No. 18, area of - 2803 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 83), Targovishte (code No. 25, area of - 2716 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 197), Razgrad (code No. 17, area of - 2637 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 102), Shumen (code No. 27, area of - 3390 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 151), Silistra (code No. 19, area of - 2846 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 118), Dobrich (code No. 08, area of - 4720 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 217), Varna (code No. 03, area of - 3820 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 158), Sofia town (code №22, area of - 1345 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 38), Sogia district (code №23, area of - 7062 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 277), Pernik (code 14, area of - 2027 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 172), Kyustendil (code No. 10, area of 3084 km<sup>2</sup> and number of settlements – 182), Burgas - municipality of Pomorie (413 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements – 17) and municipality of Ruen (690 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements – 42), Blagoevgrad (6450 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 275 ), Smolyan (4458 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 117 ) and Pazardzhik (3193 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 244 ).

The first vaccination is to be performed in the spring of 2014 and will cover the whole territory of North Bulgaria (14 administrative districts), the administrative district of Sofia-town, Sofia-district, Pernik, Kyustendil, Burgas (municipalities of Pomorie and Ruen), Blagoevgrad, Smolyan and Pazardzhik- the total area being 77 078 km<sup>2</sup>.

The second vaccination is to be performed in the autumn of 2014 on the whole of the afore mentioned territory, on which the first vaccination will be performed.

Please see attached Map

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

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

*Duration of the programme : 2014*

#### **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 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 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:

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- 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;
- 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.

This programme includes the implementation of active and passive surveillance in particular:

- Active surveillance – covers 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 - covers the testing of targeting 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 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) to be tested by IF test for the presence of Rabies infection. Number of 140 suspected animals to be tested as a target has been established during drafting this programme.

In order to make a conclusion on the real epidemiological situation in country and than to correctly define the areas needed to be covered with ORV in the future a high level of passive surveillance shall be performed on the whole territory of the country. Due to this 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 (Several such campaigns for farmers were carried out in 2013).

All local veterinary services work in close cooperation with NGO's and the Authority mentioned above in line to make the citizens to be on the alert for it and to report all suspect animals to the vet authorities. Brochures and posters have been distributed among the citizens and farmer and training materials on the prevention, control of disease and reporting the suspected case has been published on the BFSA's website as well.

- The CA will control regularly the passive surveillance performed in all regions and in case of identified weaknesses the relevant corrective measures will be required.

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### 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 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, administrative district of Burgas (municipalities of Pomorie and Ruen), administrative district of Blagoevgrad, administrative district of Pazardzhik and administrative district of Smolyan . This vaccination is to be performed that territory for a period of at least 5 years, twice per year in spring and autumn (March-May and September-November).

The total size of the afore mentioned territory where vaccination will be provided is 77 078 km<sup>2</sup> and it comprises territories located within 22 administrative districts (AD), as follows: ADs of Vidin (code No. 05, area of 3 033 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements – 141), Montana (code No. 12, area of 3 635 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements – 130), Vratsa (code No. 06, area of - 3620 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 123), Pleven (code No. 15, area of - 4330 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 133), Lovech (code No. 11, area of - 4129 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 114), Gabrovo (code No. 07, area of - 2023 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 309), Veliko Tarnovo (code No. 04, area of - 4662 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 336), Ruse (code No. 18, area of - 2803 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 83), Targovishte (code No. 25, area of - 2716 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 197), Razgrad (code No. 17, area of - 2637 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 102), Shumen (code No. 27, area of - 3390 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 151), Silistra (code No. 19, area of - 2846 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 118), Dobrich (code No. 08, area of - 4720 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 217), Varna (code No. 03, area of - 3820 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 158), Sofia town (code №22, area of - 1345 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 38), Sofia district (code №23, area of - 7062 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 277), Pernik (code 14, area of - 2027 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 172), Kyustendil (code No. 10, area of 3084 km<sup>2</sup> and number of settlements – 182), Burgas - municipality of Pomorie (413 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements – 17) and municipality of Ruen (690 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements – 42), Blagoevgrad (6450 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 275 ), Smolyan (4458 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 117 ), Pazardzhik (3193 km<sup>2</sup>, number of settlements - 244 ),

The first vaccination is to be performed in the spring of 2014 and will cover the whole territory of North Bulgaria (14 administrative districts), the administrative district of Sofia-town, Sofia-district, Pernik, Kyustendil, Burgas (municipalities of Pomorie and Ruen), Blagoevgrad, Smolyan and Pazardzhik- the total area being 77 078 km<sup>2</sup>.

The second vaccination is to be performed in the autumn of 2014 on the whole of the afore mentioned territory, on which the first vaccination will be performed.

Annex - Map No.1 attached.

First vaccination campaign: – the dose should again be 20 pieces of vaccination baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The territory for vaccination shall be the whole North Bulgaria of the following regions of: Vidin (No. 05); Montana (No. 12); Vratsa (No. 06); Pleven (No. 15); Lovetch (No. 11); Gabrovo (No. 07); Veliko Tarnovo (No. 04); Ruse (No. 18); Targovishte (No. 25); Razgrad (No. 17); Shumen (No. 27); Silistra (No. 19); Dobrich (No. 08), Varna (No. 03) and on the territory of 5 districts of South Bulgaria – Sofia town, Sofia

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district, Pernik (no. 14), Kyustendil (No. 10), Burgas (No 02), Blagoevgrad (01), Smolyan and Pazardzhik. The total area is 77 087 km<sup>2</sup>. The number of baits needed – 1 541 740 pieces.

Second vaccination campaign: – the dose should be again 20 pieces of vaccination baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The number of baits needed will again be 1 541 740 pieces..

The total number of unit baits needed for the whole year 2014 will be 3 083 480 pieces of vaccination baits.

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 the temperatures in Bilgaria are relatively high. The first vaccination campaign will be performed during the period 10.04-10.05.2014 and the autumn campaign will be during the period 15.10 -15.11.2014.

Additionally all suspected animas 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. Target number of 140 suspected animas to be tested has been established during drafting this programme.

### **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

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## 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 teeth;
    - 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

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*(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 km<sup>2</sup>. The distances between oral vaccine distribution lines to be applied will be 500 meters.

First vaccination campaign: – the dose should again be 20 pieces of vaccination baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The territory for vaccination shall be the whole North Bulgaria of the following regions of: Vidin (No. 05); Montana (No. 12); Vratsa (No. 06); Pleven (No. 15); Lovetch (No. 11); Gabrovo (No. 07); Veliko Tarnovo (No. 04); Ruse (No. 18); Targovishte (No. 25); Razgrad (No. 17); Shumen (No. 27); Silistra (No. 19); Dobrich (No. 08), Varna (No. 03) and on the territory of 5 districts of South Bulgaria – Sofia town, Sofia district, Pernik (no. 14), Kyustendil (No. 10), Burgas (No 02), Blagoevgrad (01). Blagoevgrad, Smolyan and Pazardzhik- the total area being 77 078 km<sup>2</sup>. The dose should be 20 pieces of vaccination baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The number of baits needed - 1 541 740 pieces..

The second vaccination is to be performed in the autumn of 2014 on the whole of the afore mentioned territory, on which the first vaccination will be performed. The dose should be again 20 pieces of vaccination baits per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The number of baits needed will again be 1 541 740 pieces..

The total number of unit baits needed for the whole year 2014 will be 3 083 480 pieces of vaccination baits.

Please see the attachment (Map 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 km<sup>2</sup>. The distances between oral vaccine distribution lines to be applied will be 500 meters.

The vaccine should be supplied 5-10 days before been placed. For this period it will be stored in chillers at temperature of -20°C.

After approving this programme by the European Commission the contract signed with the Executor 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).

### **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**

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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

### 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 (properly conditions during delivery, storage and transport of vaccines, number of flights, number of bites distributed).

2. The daily information on the vaccination distribution is presented to the HQ at the BFSA and is generalized by Animal Health and Welfare Directorate – the necessary reports are prepared.

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 kilometre with

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the use of GIS mapping.

3. All batches of the oral vaccine 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 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

no

### 6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease :  Not applicable  Applicable...

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>IFT</b>	776	1	<b>X</b>
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	333	29	<b>X</b>
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>identifying the tetracycline</b>	775	320	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 884		
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>IFT</b>	816	1	<b>X</b>
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	444	49	<b>X</b>
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>identifying the tetracycline</b>	815	283	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				2 075		

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				ADD A NEW ROW	
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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	
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	other test	<b>IFT</b>	158	2	<b>X</b>
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	69	14	<b>X</b>
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	other test	<b>ITMT</b>	167	15	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				394		
				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	
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	other test	<b>DIF</b>	417	7	<b>X</b>
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	235	40	<b>X</b>
<b>BG</b>	Foxes	other test	<b>ITMT</b>	300	39	<b>X</b>

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<b>Total</b>				952		
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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	
<b>BG</b>	wild and domestic animals	other test	<b>FAT</b>	128	49	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				128		
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2012**

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Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
BG	fox	1	1	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		1	1	
<b>Add a new row</b>				

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
BG	fox	1	1	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		1	1	
<b>Add a new row</b>				

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

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
BG	fox	2	2	<b>X</b>
BG	cat	3	3	<b>X</b>
BG	dog	1	1	<b>X</b>

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<b>Total</b>		6	6
		<b>Add a new row</b>	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
BG	wild animals	49	49	<b>X</b>
BG	domestic animals	10	10	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		59	59	
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2008**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
BG	wild animals	39	39	<b>X</b>
BG	domestic animals	10	10	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		49	49	
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

*Data on the status of herds :*

*Not applicable*

*Applicable...*

### 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	
BG	fox	hunting bag	43 912	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

#### 6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2011**

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Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2010**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2009**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2008**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

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6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2012

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
			ADD A NEW ROW			

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2011

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
			ADD A NEW ROW			

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2010

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
			ADD A NEW ROW			

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2009

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Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

**2008**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

**2012**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

**2011**

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
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

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6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2010**

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	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2009**

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	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2008**

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	
			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	
BG	Immuno-fluorescent test	Fox	brain	monitoring of campaigns	2 945	X
BG	Virus neutralisation test	Fox	serum	monitoring of campaigns	50	X
BG	Immune-enzyme (ELISA) test	Fox	serum	monitoring of campaigns	2 945	X
BG	Hystological test for identification of tetracycline	Fox	teeth, bone	monitoring of campaigns	2 945	X
BG	Immuno-fluorescent test	all found suspected animals	brain	monitoring	140	X
<b>Total</b>					9 025	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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**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...

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	
BG	77 087	1 541 740	2	3 083 480	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		1 541 740		3 083 480	

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			<b>Add a new row</b>	
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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	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	50	31	1550	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	IFT	Individual animal sample/test	2 945	23	67735	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	2 945	23	67735	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	2 945	14.5	42702,5	yes	X	
Cost of sampling	all	Individual animal sample/test	2 945	5	14725	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	IFT	Individual animal sample/test	140	23	3220	yes	X	
					<b>Add a new row</b>			
2. Vaccination or treatment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		

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Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	3 083 480	0.5	1,541,740	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	3 083 480	0.35	1,079,218	yes	X
Administering costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	1	5000	5000	no	X
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>7. Other costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

