



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

Annex I.d : Programme for the control and eradication of Bluetongue submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.06

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Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) 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.
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- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
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- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Friday, September 04, 2015 17:49:24

Submission Number

1441378293169-6675



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: BULGARIA

Disease: Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species: Bovines, ovine and caprine animals

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

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1.1 Contact

Name : Dr Tsvyatko Alexandrov

Phone : +359 2 915 98 42

Your job type within the CA : Head of Animal Health Unit, Animal Health and Welfare, FEF

Email : t_alexandrov@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, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence). 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) :

For the first time bluetongue (BT) disease was detected in Bulgaria in July 1999 in the region of Burgas. By that time disease had never been registered on territories situated beyond the 42nd parallel. From 06.07.1999 until the middle of August the disease spread in four regions – Burgas, Yambol, Haskovo and Kurdzhali, all situated along the south country border with the Republics of Turkey and Greece.

The National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria (NVS)*, with the contribution of Dr. Philip Mellor from the Community Reference Laboratory for bluetongue in Pirbright, Great Britain, immediately implemented the following disease control measures:

- “Stamping out” of sheep with clinical signs for bluetongue and carcasses disposal (975 sheep were destroyed).
- Fumigation with hot and cold aerosol through spraying from airplanes and special aerosol machine guns of a territory with radius 20 km around the affected settlements.
- Treatment with insecticides of the vector habitats.
- Treatment with insecticides of the infected animal holdings and the holdings located within the protection and surveillance zones. .
- Ban on movement of susceptible animals from the affected regions to the rest of the country.
- Ban on grazing ruminants in the hours of highest vector activity (after sunset and before sunrise).
- Treatment with insecticides of all vehicles entering and leaving the protection and surveillance zones.
- Dipping the small ruminants in specially adapted baths using insecticide solutions with repellent action.
- Treatment of large ruminants with insecticides and repellents using manual sprayers.

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- Testing of blood samples from wild ruminants from the affected regions.
- Vaccination of small ruminants in the 30 km southern border zone with attenuated polyvalent BT vaccine imported from South Africa

As a result of the measures taken the disease was confined to 20-30 km in dept along the south border in the affected regions.

In 1999 a programme for surveillance of bluetongue in ruminants was launched along the southern border of the Republic of Bulgaria. The programme involved monthly testing (from May until October) of sentinel animals for detecting antibodies against the bluetongue virus.

In order to determine the bluetongue serotype samples were sent for typing to the Community Reference Laboratory for bluetongue in Pirbright, Great Britain. The laboratory analysis revealed presence of serotype No 9.

At the end of September 2001 bluetongue in ruminants was introduced for the second time in animals reared near the western border of the Republic of Bulgaria. The laboratory investigations again revealed serotype No 9. Twenty two sheep showing clinical signs of the disease were destroyed. To eradicate the disease NVS immediately took the steps described above.

At the beginning of October 2006 in the framework of the surveillance programme, bluetongue seropositive animals not showing clinical signs of the disease were detected in the region of Burgas near the border with the Republic of Turkey. However no virus was detected. Since then no sero-positive animals have been detected on the territory of the country. The EURL Pirbright could not detect a virus or a type of the virus at that time; so that made difficult to explain the presence of the antibodies.

No positive cases of Bluetongue were detected in the country during the surveillance period 2007 – June 2014.

However a primary bluetongue (BT) outbreak located in the village of Mandritsa, municipality of Ivailovgrad, administrative district of Haskovo was confirmed on 04-th of July, 2014. All the relevant measures provided for in Council Directive 2000/75/EC and in Commission Regulation (EC) 1266/2007 were enforced. A protection zone of 100 km radius around the outbreak and a surveillance zone of 50 km around the protection zone were established. Movement restrictions, mass clinical examinations of all BT susceptible animals located in both zones and blood sampling for serological and virological testing for BT were ordered.

The reference to all measures is laid down by in Order of No 11-1074 of 04.07.2014 which was issued by the executive director and entered in force immediately.

As of the 16.07.2014 BT already occurred in ten (10) settlements of Haskovo administrative region, in six (6) settlements of Kardzhaly administrative region, in one (1) settlement of Burgas administrative region, in three (3) settlements of Smolyan administrative region and in one (1) settlement of Yambol administrative region.

By the end of Oct 2014 all of the 28 administrative regions of Bulgaria were affected. BT was confirmed in 790 cattle herds, 5992 sheep and 385 goat herds in 2155 settlements out of a total of 5362 settlements. Taking into account the speedily spread of BT on the territory of Bulgaria, the confirmation of the BT outbreaks is based mainly on the presence of clinical signs in the affected herds and laboratory confirmation by ELISA and/or PCR for the corresponding settlement.

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By the 1st December 2014 when vector-free period was called in total 2335 outbreaks were registered with 808 cattle, 391 goat and 6016 sheep herds affected by the disease (information based on clinical examinations and/or laboratory testing).

In December serological survey was carried out on the territory of all 28 administrative districts of the country in order to determine the seroprevalence and to prioritize regions for early vaccination in 2015. The results of the 6694 samples tested from 397 settlements of for the purposes of the serosurvey showed an average 57,8% overall prevalence of the disease.

Map with the outbreaks in 2014 is shown in point 1 in the file attached.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case taking into account the provisions of Commission Regulation 1266/2007

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme includes:

- Laboratory testing of blood samples from susceptible livestock and wild ruminants for detection of antibodies against the bluetongue virus;
- Laboratory testing for virus detection;
- Entomological surveillance - Catching culicoides for quantity and species determination as well as for determination of the end of the active vector season (traps are set outside animal holdings as well as in the premises) and PCR detection of the virus in Culicoides thought 2015;
- Vaccination of susceptible domestic animals;
- Use a system of sentinel animals tested for sero-conversion and if necessary for virus isolation and serotype determination in order to detect BTV-4 circulation on field or the incursion of any other BTV serotype

Additional measures in case of BT outbreak:

- Treatment with insecticides of animals, holdings, pastures, water reservoirs, etc. in case of BT outbreak;
- Destruction of ruminants showing clinical signs of the disease;
- Disposal/rendering of culled animals/fallen stock;
- Payment of compensations to the owners of the culled animals;

- A strict clinical surveillance programme in the vaccinated herds and animals will be performed in order to control the vaccination or to detect the possible circulation of another BTV serotype (Draft check list for clinical surveillance is attached as Annex 1);

- Scientific based monitoring system of the vector with the view to perform entomological determination of the Culicoides spp. present on the territory of Bulgaria and testing their virological BTV load by PCR in 2016 (SOP for capture of Culicoides is attached as Annex 2).

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4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2016 _____

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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) :

Department "Animal Health" within Directorate "Animal health and welfare and feed control" at the Headquarters of BFSa have the following responsibilities:
1. To draft the programme for surveillance of bluetongue in ruminants and to submit it for approval to

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the European Commission.

2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the sentinel animals tested for bluetongue.
4. In case of disease outbreak – to test the ruminants in the protection and surveillance zones.
5. To summarize the data on seropositive animals.
6. To summarize data on the costs of surveillance from the regions with sentinel animals.
7. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with ruminants free of bluetongue.
8. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 1-7.

At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments “Animal health” have the following responsibilities:

1. To control the implementation of the bluetongue surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for bluetongue in the region.
3. To summarize the data on seropositive animals.
4. To summarize the data on seropositive wild animals.
5. To summarize the data on the bluetongue surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with ruminants free of bluetongue.
7. To collect and send samples for species and quantity determination of caught culicoides.
8. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-7 to Directorate “Animal health” at BFS.

The official veterinarians have the following responsibilities:

1. To control the implementation of the programme for surveillance of bluetongue in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling and the sending of samples from sentinel animals.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for bluetongue in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
4. To summarize the data on seropositive animals (domestic and wild) from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the bluetongue surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with ruminants free of bluetongue.
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate “Animal health” at the relevant RFSD.

The veterinary private practitioners have the following responsibilities:

1. To take and send samples for bluetongue testing.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the tested ruminants for bluetongue from the animal holdings located on the territory of the relevant veterinary unit.
3. To summarize data on seropositive animals from the animal holdings located within the relevant veterinary unit.
4. To summarize the data on the bluetongue surveillance and eradication costs incurred at the level of the respective veterinary unit.
5. To create a list of registered ruminant holdings free of bluetongue.
6. To carry clinical examinations of the health status of susceptible livestock and notify suspect cases to official vet.
7. To send 3 monthly reports to the municipal veterinarian containing the data referred to in points 1-6.

The National Diagnostic Research Veterinary Institute (NDRVI) in Sofia, Laboratory for Arachnoentomology is responsible for quality and quantitative determination of the vectors and vectors

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control.

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) :

Blood samples for serological surveillance will be collected every month for the period 01.04.2016 – 30.11.2016 from sentinel bovines bred in all the administrative regions of the country. The period between April and end of October is considered to have the highest vector activity. The samples collected in April will detect eventual earlier introduction of the virus and samples collected in November can detect Ab revealed during infection in late Oct or beginning of Nov. Active circulation of the vector in November is unlikely. The sentinel animals in all the administrative regions should be bovine animals born after the epizooty in 2014, above 4-months of age and not vaccinated in 2015. The sentinel animals must be identified and registered within 5 days from their birth according to Art. 51 of the Law on the Veterinary Activities. The animals should be kept in the holding of origin for the whole surveillance period (until 30 Nov 2016). The animals should not be vaccinated in 2015 and through the whole surveillance period in 2016. The samples will be collected every 2 months per region for ADs of Burgas, Haskovo, Smolyan, Kyustendil, Sofia-district, Vidin, Vratza, Veliko Tarnovo, Silistra, Shumen, Gabrovo, Plovdiv, Sliven, Targovishte starting in April 2015 until October 2015 and for ADs of Yambol, Kardzhali, Blagoevgrad, Pernik, Montana, Pleven, Ruse, Razgrad, Dobrich, Varna, Lovech, Stara Zagora, Pazardzhik, Sofia-city starting in May 2015 until November 2015. The first testing of the sentinel animals for the first group of regions will be performed within the period 01 April – 15 April 2015, and within 01 May – 15 May 2015 for the second group of regions. The sampling scheme is shown in point 3.2 in the file attached. In case some of the animals show seroconversion they will be excluded from the surveillance programme and will be replaced with others on which the same procedures described will apply. In case not enough bovine animals meet the requirements for sentinels to achieve the sample size targets, samples may be collected from goats. Samples from all seropositive animals will be collected and tested for virus detection with PCR.

The vaccination of sentinel animals will be forbidden.

In the tables in point 3.2 of the attached file (Table 1 and Table 2) a sampling scheme is described by regions covering the whole territory of Bulgaria. The number of samples is calculated based on 5% BT distribution with 95% confidence, in accordance with Annex I, pt. 3 of Regulation (EC) 1266/2007.

Collection of *Culicoides* spp. in light traps installed for quantity and quality analysis will be implemented for the period 01 March - 30 November 2016.

Pools collected in light traps of *Culicoides* spp. will be implemented for the period 01 June - 30 November 2016 for BTV detection with PCR. The pools for PCR testing should be from Light traps positioned near animal holdings as well as inside the premises on the territory of Southwest regions of the country. The sampling scheme will be based on combined samples in each administrative district in the Southwest regions once per month. The collection of the light traps will be in two consecutive nights once per month.

The vector samples will be send to the laboratory of Arachnoentomology at the National Diagnostic Research Veterinary Institute (NDRVI) in Sofia for testing, accompanied by a letter containing all data (date of sampling, GPS coordinates of the light traps, temperature and location) recorded during the

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collection. Then the samples of the collected vectors will be also sent to the BT NRL for PCR testing.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures implemented taking into account the provisions of Directive 2000/75/EC and Regulation 1266/2007. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures are undertaken pursuant to article 124 of the Law on Veterinary Activities and Ordinance No 23 of 14.12.2005 laying down the terms and conditions for notification and registration of contagious diseases of animals implementing EU Directive 82/894.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Target animals for serosurveillance are sentinel animals from all 28 ADs of the country. Please see pt.4.3 above.

Target animals for vaccination in 2016 are the whole populations of bovines and sheep on the territory of the country as described in point 5 of the attached file.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to article 51 of the Law on Veterinary Activities the animals are subject to identification and the animal holdings – to registration by BFSa and Regulation 1760/2000 on the terms and conditions for identification of animals, registration of animal holdings and access to the database for animal identification and registration, implementing Regulation 21/2004.

According to article 51 of the Law on Veterinary Activities the animals are subject to identification and the animal holdings – to registration by BFSa and Ordinance No 61 on the terms and conditions for identification of animals, registration of animal holdings and access to the database for animal identification and registration, implementing Directives 2001/84 and 92/102.

4.4.4 Rules for the movement of animals

A description is provided taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation on bluetongue

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to article 47, par. 2 of the Law on Veterinary Activities restrictive measures are imposed with

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regard to the movement of infected animals.

4.4.5 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

Description of the used serological tests: competitive ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: in case of ELISA positive results, the PCR tests should be performed.

Description of tests used for vector surveillance: PCR

The number of ELISA tests to be performed is described in Table 1 in point 3.2 in the file attached.

4.4.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

After the epizooty of Bluetongue serotype 4 on the territory of the country in 2014, a vaccination was implemented as control measure in the spring of 2015. The vaccination started on 2nd March 2015 and is planned to end by the end of May 2015. The vaccination covers all bovines and sheep above 3-months of age. The vaccine in use is monovalent inactivated serotype 4 vaccine BTVPUR AISap 4, produced by Merial purchased after a procedure for public procurement held in the beginning of 2015. The vaccine is applied once per sheep and twice (with booster vaccination 21 days (3-4 weeks in accordance to the manufacturer's instructions) after the first application of the vaccine) in bovines. The immunity provided by the vaccine is one year.

Vaccination of young animals above 3 months of age is planned to continue throughout the year, except for the animals designated as sentinels for the purposes of the surveillance programme in 2015.

In 2015 the vaccination is performed by official veterinarians within the structure of BFSA and private vet practitioners.

The chiefs of Animal Health Units in the Regional directorates of BFSA are responsible for the control of the vaccination activities on local level. Information on the daily control of the vaccination is provided to the central CA, thus allowing relevant corrective measures to be implemented timely if necessary.

Taking in consideration the duration of immunity protection described by the manufacturer and also the expert opinion provided, vaccination of all bovines and sheep will be implemented on the territory of the country in 2016.

It is expected sheep and adult bovine population vaccinated in 2015 to be revaccinated in 2016 (single administration of the vaccine). The young bovine animals/animals not vaccinated in 2015 will be vaccinated twice (with booster vaccination 21 days (3-4 weeks in accordance to the manufacturer's instructions) after the first application of the vaccine). However, it should be noted that single administration of vaccine in adult bovines vaccinated in 2015 will apply only if the same vaccine administered in 2015 is used in 2016.

Vaccine loss is not included in the tables provided.

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4.4.7 Information on bio-security measures implemented in the holdings and their assessment by official services.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The biosecurity measures on holdings are described in the relevant national legislation.

4.4.8 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive herds taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures are undertaken pursuant to article 47, par. 1 of the Law on Veterinary Activities the BFSA defining the measures for prevention, control and eradication of diseases, including movement bans and pursuant to Art. 45, par. 3, p. 1 of ORDINANCE No 19 of 14.12.2005 for prevention, control and eradication of bluetongue in ruminants implementing Directive 2000/75/EC and Regulation (EC) 1266/2007.

4.4.9 Control of the implementation of the programme by the Competent Authority - Documentation of the official controls

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures are undertaken pursuant to ORDINANCE No 19 of 14.12.2005 for prevention, control and eradication of bluetongue in ruminants.

The enforcement and controls of the vaccination campaign is with the regional and local offices of the BFSA. The official communication channels will be used for implementation and reporting of the plan. The vaccination of a herd will be recorded using a template provided by the BFSA.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The expected benefit of the implementation of programme is BT control and monitoring on the territory.

1. Costs of sampling and transportation of samples for testing to the National Reference Laboratory for exotic diseases in Sofia.
2. Costs for purchase of necessary diagnostic kits.
3. Cost of compensations payable to the owners of emergency slaughtered and killed ruminants.
4. Costs of remunerations for the people implementing the programme.
5. Surveillance of the bluetongue disease and disease eradication in case of outbreak.

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6. Vaccination – cost for vaccines, transportation, storage and application.

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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: **2016**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Bulgaria	ELISA	sentinel animals	serum	surveillance	6 604	X
Bulgaria	ELISA	susceptible animals	serum	surveillance	1 000	X
Bulgaria	PCR	susceptible animals	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	500	X
Bulgaria	PCR	vector	culicoides	surveillance	200	X
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on sampling

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7.1.2.1 Targets on sampling animals

Targets on sampling for year: 2016

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
Bulgaria	bovines	632 553	6 604	6 604	6 604	0	0	0	100	0	X
Bulgaria	susceptible anim	2 574 530	1 000	1 000	1 000	0	0	0	100	0	X
Bulgaria	susceptible anim	2 574 530	500	500	500	0	0	0	100	0	X
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on sampling herds

Targets on the sampling of herds for year: 2016

Target indicators										

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Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
Add a new row											

7.2 Targets on vaccination

Targets on vaccination for year:

2016

Targets on vaccination											
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated		
Bulgaria	bovines	83 747	615 791	83 747	83 747	615 791	915 791	315 791	300 000	X	
Bulgaria	ovines	86 266	1 520 036	86 266	86 266	1 520 036	1 520 036	1 020 036	500 000	X	
Add a new row											

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

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	ELISA	Individual animal sample/test	7 604	1.69	12850,76	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	700	25.08	17556	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sampled	8 104	1.28	10373,12	yes	X
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccine doses	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (bovines)	Vaccine dose	915 791	1	915,791	yes	X
Vaccine doses	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	Vaccine dose	1 520 036	1	1,520,036	yes	X

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Others	vaccine application bovines	Animal vaccinated	915 791	1	915,791	yes	X
Others	vaccine application ovines	Animal vaccinated	1 520 036	0.5	760,018	yes	X
					Add a new row		
					Grand Total	4 152 415,88 €	

8.2. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

- a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars) :

The costs for samples are covered within the BFSa budget. The equipment for sampling is provided by the local CA.

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b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The testing of the samples is performed in the NRL. The costs for testing are within the BFSA budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The compensation to owners for animals culled/ fallen stock due to BTV are covered by the budget of BFSA.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

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(max. 32000 chars):

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures for vector surveillance - setting light traps, collecting Culliooides pools and testing are within the BFSA budget.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, 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

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3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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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
	6675_4180.pdf	6675_4180.pdf	664 kb
		Total size of attachments :	664 kb