



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.a: Programme for the eradication of Rabies

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : BULGARIA

Disease Rabies

Species : Fox

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of : To end of:

Year for request

Contact data

Name : _____ Phone : _____

Email : _____ Your job type _____
within the CA :

Submission Date
05/12/2022

Submission Number
1670254585590-19081



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

A. Technical information

1. Submitted programme

1.1 Provide a concise description of

- the programme with its main objective, overall strategy and timeframe. In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- target population for vaccination, surveillance and monitoring
- main measures: vaccination scheme, surveillance, monitoring and other measures
- areas of implementation of the programme
- areas you envisage to continue vaccinating from 2020 onwards

(max. 32000 chars) :

The current programme aims at :

- ensuring continuous surveillance for the disease on the territory of the country by testing indicator animals (dead or suspect animals) and animals shot under regular hunting activities;
- protection from the introduction of the virus from neighbouring countries where the virus is still present or the epidemiological situation is unclear by carrying out oral vaccination of wild carnivores (target population - foxes);
- ensuring monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness by carrying out laboratory tests for seroconversion and for vaccine bait uptake on wild carnivores (target species - foxes) from the vaccinated territories of the country;
- providing awareness for the disease amongst target groups (hunters, farmers, veterinarians, etc.) and the general public.

The following elements are included in the current programme:

- providing samples from found dead/suspect/hunted animals for passive and active surveillance from the entire territory of the country
- oral vaccination of foxes on territories along the borders of the country
- control of the oral vaccination
- providing samples from foxes and jackals from vaccinated areas for the control of the vaccination
- awareness campaigns

The target species for vaccination are foxes.

Vaccination scheme

Area to be covered: 20 km vaccination belt along the Danube river, 50 km belt along the land borders of Bulgaria (except high mountain areas). In total 23 regions are included in the programme. The total size of the vaccination area is approx. 57 000 sq. km.

Vaccine to be used: Attenuated strain of the rabies virus SAD Bern composed of two subpopulations of virus - SAD Bern and SAD B19 "like" or Rabies virus SAD Clone attenuated

Vaccine distribution: areal and manual in no-flight zones (suburbans of Sofia-city) and in the zones close to Kozloduy power plant (in Montana and Vratza regions).

Vaccine bait density: 25 baits per sq.km for the areas where aerial distribution takes place.

Estimated no. of baits per campaign: 1 425 475 for aerial distribution, 12 000 for manual distribution

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

No. of campaigns: two campaigns per year (spring and autumn)

Distance between the flight lines: 500 m

The size of the vaccination area and the no. of baits per region are enclosed to the current form.

Surveillance scheme

Samples for passive surveillance (suspect domestic and wild animals, roadkills, animals found dead, domestic animals tested for TSEs, showing neurological clinical symptoms are targeted for the purposes of the passive surveillance) from the entire territory of the country will be tested (IFT).

In addition, samples from shot wild carnivores (foxes/jackals/wolves) both from vaccination (animals originally delivered for monitoring of the vaccination purposes) and non-vaccination zones (when delivered by the hunters) will be tested as well as a complementary surveillance. Table with the targets is enclosed in the current programme.

Monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness

Samples from healthy shot foxes from the vaccination zones will be tested in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the vaccination activities. Four animals will be tested per 100 sq.km. Although the indicator species are foxes, due to the growing jackal population in the past years, the data on the bait-uptake in that species and the fact that seroconversion is also found in them (although limited), samples from jackals will be also tested for the purposes of that element of the programme.

The expected number of animals to be tested from each vaccinated region is enclosed to the current form.

1.2. Benefits of the programme

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The continuous assurance that the disease is not present and will not be introduced on the territory of the country which will be beneficial for both the animal and public health, given the zoonotic profile of the disease and the fact that it is not treatable.

The costs of the programme are related to the:

- implementation of the oral vaccination (outsourced through public procurement procedure in accordance with the national legislation) - providing protection of the wildlife against the virus
- delivery of animals for monitoring/surveillance purposes - improving analysis of the results of the programme implementation
- awareness - improving the public knowledge on the disease and risk-mitigation

Management/official control costs are not foreseen as those fall within the regular duties of the BFSA staff.

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Expected progress:

- no rabies cases in 2023 and 2024
- increase of the samples submitted for monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness by introducing financial incentives and thus obtaining increased rates of bait uptake and seroconversion, especially in adult foxes, compared to previous years
- increase of the samples submitted for passive surveillance by the introduced financial incentives

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

Provide the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative areas are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas)

- vaccination and monitoring
- surveillance

Attach maps

(max. 32000 chars) :

Attached file.

3. Description of the disease control strategy of the eradication programme in accordance with Article 32 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

3.1. Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Any positive rabies case in the country will be notified as required by the EU legislation (Art. 18 and 19 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, CIR (EU) 2020/2002) and the national legislation - Art. 50 of the Law on the Veterinary Activities: https://www.mzh.government.bg/media/filer_public/2021/03/09/zakon_za_veterinarnomeditsinskata_deinost.pdf

Law on veterinary activity (LVA) provides obligation for the owners (in Art. 55 and relevant penalties set out in Art. 436 a), for veterinarians (in Art. 39 (2) with penalties set out in Art. 413) and for veterinary technicians (in Art. 40 (3) with penalties set out in Art. 414) to notify suspicion of disease occurrence.

3.2. Target animals and estimation of the animal population

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The target population for the oral vaccination and the monitoring of the effectiveness of this activity is foxes, however, as being relevant both as growing population over the past years and indicating contact with the vaccine and (limited) seroconversion, also jackals are considered within the scope of the programme.

The estimated number of the foxes in Bulgaria is 42 600, while the jackals are 51 300. A trend of 2,2 % decrease of the fox population is observed yearly (on average), while there is an average 2 % growth of the jackal population per year in the past 5 years.

3.3. Tests used and sampling schemes

Describe :

- a. the tests used for surveillance and monitoring, when are to be used and in which animals
- b. the sampling schemes in each area of the programme for surveillance and monitoring and details on the collection of dead animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The samples for the monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness are taken from hunted animals delivered by hunters to the local hunting groups and afterwards provided to the Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSD) based on the calculated numbers by the size of the vaccinated areas (attached file).

Since 2021 a mobile app has been in operation for rabies sample submission. The app aims at improving the data collection and the geo-spatial analysis of the programme implementation, the channeling of the communication hunter-official vet-laboratory, while decreasing the paperwork and the administrative burden.

The app allows recording of the coordinates of the shot/found dead animal on the spot and filling a primary information by the hunter. The next step is data validation and determination of the type of sample to be submitted by the official veterinarian collecting the samples (a feature which is to be improved to be automatically determined based on the location of the sample (vaccinated/non-vaccinated area)). The laboratory staff completes the results from the tests performed afterwards.

A financial incentives are foreseen to be paid by the BFSa for animals shot in the vaccinated areas (foxes/jackals) and from animals submitted for passive surveillance from the entire territory of the country.

Sampling submission procedures

1) through the procedure publicly available here:

https://www.bfsa.bg/userfiles/files/ZJ/diseases/rabies/SOP_sampling%20rabies.pdf

2) through the electronic submission with a mobile application "Module Hunt":

https://www.bfsa.bg/bg/Page/samples_WB/index/samples_WB/%D0%9F%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B0%20%D0%BD%EF%BF%BD

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.babh&hl=bg&gl=US>

In the beginning of the 2021 a Ministerial order was issued reflecting the new possibility for data on samples submission in Module Hunt – the order also sets incentives for the sample and data submission. Incentives are foreseen also for the next programme period (please note that the Rabies Programme is part of the National Multiannual Programme for Animal Diseases and Zoonoses for 2022-2024. The above-cited order is included as attachment to the programme.

The foreseen incentives and the procedure of obtaining payments are determined in the approved National Programme for animal diseases and zoonoses/MAFF and are communicated through MAFF ->

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EFA -> Hunters organizations/associations.

The implementation of the programme in terms of the monitoring of the effectiveness of the vaccination is to be analyzed by the HQ BFSA and the NRL quarterly. The results are to be communicated to the local RFSD with necessary corrective actions if needed.

In addition, the Hunt Module app used for the purposes of the programme provides for geo-spatial analysis of the submitted samples. The templates for sample submission and the reporting by the RFSD afterwards also provide for collection of the geo-coordinates of the samples.

The following laboratory tests are performed:

- IFT - on brain samples collected both from active and passive surveillance activities
- ELISA - on blood samples collected from hunted/dead animals from vaccinated areas for seroconversion determination
- TMT - on teeth/bone samples collected from hunted/dead animals from vaccinated areas for bait-uptake determination
- PCR - on brain samples for disease confirmation/on suspect animals in contact with humans

Currently FAT tests are carried out for rabies diagnosis. The NRL is starting with the use of RT PCR for the diagnosis in case of inconclusive results, suspect results, or in the cases of human contacts when the FAT was negative.

The information needed for the classification of the samples received in the laboratory is entered either in the Module Hunt or in the letter of submission.

The classification of the samples depends on the following criteria:

- vaccinated/non-vaccinated areas
- active surveillance (healthy shot animals)/passive surveillance (animals found dead/suspicious/road-kills)

Information on the reporting of the current implementation of the programme is provided in SOP-13 on the sample submission, in addition – through the data entered in the Hunt Module current state of play is also available in real-time. That information is both available for official veterinarians, HQ BFSA, laboratory and hunters/persons submitting the primary data on the sample. The misimplementation of the programme is communicated to the regional structures of the BFSA by the HQ with the necessary corrective measures.

3.4. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Describe

- vaccination of kept animals in the framework of the eradication programme
 - vaccine(s) to be used
 - targeted population
- vaccination of wild animals:
 - definition/demarcation of the vaccination area
 - frequency and expected dates of the vaccination campaigns
 - vaccine bait(s) to be used
 - vaccine bait distribution method and designed vaccine bait density
 - vaccination of stray dogs with the vaccine(s) to be used and the targeted population

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Vaccination scheme

Area to be covered: 20 km vaccination belt along the Danube river, 50 km belt along the land borders of Bulgaria (except high mountain areas). In total 23 regions are included in the programme. The total size of the vaccination area is approx. 57 000 sq. km.

Vaccine to be used: Attenuated strain of the rabies virus SAD Bern composed of two subpopulations of virus - SAD Bern and SAD B19 "like" or Rabies virus SAD Clone attenuated

Vaccine distribution: areal and manual in no-flight zones (suburbans of Sofia-city) and in the zones close to Kozloduy power plant (in Montana and Vratza regions). Specific instruction on the manual distribution is available here: <https://www.bfsa.bg/userfiles/files/ZJ/diseases/rabies/ukazania.pdf>

Vaccine bait density: 25 baits per sq.km for the areas where aerial distribution takes place.

Estimated no. of baits per campaign: 1 425 475 for aerial distribution, 12 000 for manual distribution

No. of campaigns: two campaigns per year (spring and autumn)*

Distance between flight lines: 500 m

The size of the vaccination area and the no. of baits per region are enclosed to the current form.

Vaccination of stray dogs

Art. 173 (3) of the LVA provides for mandatory annual vaccination of dogs for rabies.

In addition, Art. 119 of Ordinance 41 provides for vaccination of stray dogs in shelters. The stray dogs are owned by the municipalities and all activities related to the capture, dehelminthization and rabies vaccination are within their competences. The control on the implementation of those requirements falls within the BFSAs.

3.5. Measures in case of a positive result

Please describe the measures taken and if reinforced vaccination, surveillance or monitoring are foreseen.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures in case of a positive result for rabies are provided in Ordinance No. 23 of 17.05.2002 on prophylaxis and control of rabies in animals:

- notification of the disease
- carrying out an epidemiological inquiry together with the local bodies of Ministry of Health
- isolation of suspect animals
- killing of the diseased animal(s) concerned if applicable
- sampling and submission of samples for laboratory testing
- destruction /disposal of all carcasses of the positive animals killed or found dead together with their hides and skins, which must be done in rendering plant or by burial;
- carrying out mandatory /compulsory/ vaccination against rabies of all dogs, cats and domestic animals going to pastures in the settlement affected or on the territories thereof
- ban on movement of animals originating from the affected settlement (territories thereof) to other settlements
- ban of slaughter and skinning of suspect animals
- 30 days waiting period after vaccination (with inactivated rabies vaccine) of animals for slaughter
- ban of consumption of milk from diseased or suspect animals
- awareness campaigns

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The above described measures could be lifted not earlier than 30 days after the last rabies case confirmed.

Oral vaccination of wildlife by aerial (or if required manual) distribution of vaccine baits on the territories of 50 km around the location of the confirmed case.

3.6 Awareness campaigns and other measures

- *Awareness campaigns :*
 - *Please describe the awareness raising campaigns to be implemented*
- *Other measures :*
 - *Please describe measures to be implemented to reduce the contact with infected animals*
 - *Please describe coordinated measures with other Member States or third countries, where relevant*

(max. 32000 chars) :

-Informational campaigns for target groups (such as hunters) - through providing informational materials or trainings in cooperation with the CA responsible for the hunting activities/Hunting associations/organizations
-Providing informational leaflets for the general public (vets, animal owners, farmers)
-Providing information on the ORV campaigns prior each campaign and also on the BFSA web page: <https://www.bfsa.bg/bg/Page/Rabies/index/Rabies/%D0%91%D1%8F%D1%81>

Information on the oral rabies vaccination is provided to the general public to the BFSA`s public relations` department. The information is published on the BFSA`s webpage and also disseminated in through local media in the regions in which the oral vaccination is going to take place (i.e. in local news, newspapers, etc.). Within the margins of the trainings for hunters that information is also provided. A video dedicated to the oral vaccination was developed in cooperation with the National Hunters Association which could be included as awareness material under the programme. No specific training is foreseen for this topic separately.

B. General information

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

Describe :

- competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities
- other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.

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(max. 32000 chars):

The programme is part of the Multiannual National Programme for Eradication, Control, Surveillance and Prevention against Certain Animal Diseases and Zoonoses which is approved by the Council of Ministers (CM) for three years period.

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the main CA responsible for the design of the current programme, its submission for approval by CM through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAFF). In the process of approval, the programme is coordinated besides by all ministries, also by the National Reference Laboratories (NRL), Risk Assessment Center (RAC), Bulgarian Veterinary Union (BVU). The BFSA is the main CA which is in charge for the coordination and the implementation of the programme.

The Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSD) – the 28 RFSD are in charge of implementation of the programme on a regional level. The official veterinarians part of the RFSDs are carrying out sampling and submission of samples for testing within each administrative region. In addition, the official veterinarian from several RFSD are involved in the controls of the aerial and manual distribution of the vaccine baits.

The National Reference Laboratory for Rabies is in charge of carrying out the laboratory tests for surveillance and monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness.

The Executive Forestry Agency is the main competent authority in charge of the hunting activities and thus it is involved in coordinating certain aspects of the programme - e.g. information cascade to hunting organizations/associations, etc.

Hunting associations/organizations deliver through the hunters animals for surveillance and monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness purposes.

The municipalities are in charge for ensuring vaccination of the stray dogs within their territory.

The public health authorities have responsibilities upon disease suspicion when human contacts were identified.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

Regulation (EU) 2016/429
Law on veterinary activities
Regulation (EU) 2021/690
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002
Ordinance No. 23 of 17.05.2002

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3. Historical data on the epidemiological situation, including:

a. a concise description of the following indicators:

- number of confirmed cases by listed animal species (excludes bat cases), during at least the past 5 years
- maps indicating the distribution of confirmed cases referred before per year, during at least the past 5 years
- disease control strategy and results of control measures, during at least the past 5 years
- number of rabies cases in previously (last year) free areas compared to previous year
- % of seroconversion in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year
- % of vaccine uptake in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year

b. an assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

No rabies cases have been confirmed in Bulgaria since the summer of 2014.

The disease control strategy was changed in 2018 when new territories were included for vaccination along the south border of the country to address the unclear disease status of a third bordering country. That did not change dramatically the total size of the vaccinated areas, as the territories along the west and the north border were decreased before (to 20 km along the Danube river and 50 km along the land borders).

The seroconversion and the bait uptake results for 2019 and 2020 is as follows:

In 2020 the breakdown per species and age is showing 21,74% seroconversion in young foxes, 0% in young jackals, 38,96% seroconversion in adult foxes and 11,91% in adult jackals.

In comparison to 2019, there is an increase in the seroconversion rates with 15% in adult foxes (23,73% in 2019), 14% in young foxes (7,95% in 2019), 4% in adult jackals (7,55% in 2019) and a decrease with 10% in young jackals, as no antibody positives were found in 2020.

An increase of the bait uptake is identified up to 82,37% in adult foxes (66,66% in 2019) and to 72,87% in adult jackals (63,50% in 2019), while there is a decrease in the uptake in young foxes to 31,78% in young foxes (40,15% in 2019), 26,87% in young jackals (38,96% in 2019).

In 2021 Bulgaria was granted an official disease-free status from infection with rabies virus (CIR (EU) 2021/620).

With regard to the monitoring of the vaccination in 2021 the testing of the samples provided by hunters give only informative data on the immunity and biomarker presence in the population where vaccination was interrupted, as oral vaccination was not performed in 2021, due to administrative issues related to the tender procedures. The data analyzed shows that there was seroconversion in foxes - 25,8% in older animals (38,96% in 2021), 7,6% in young animals (21,7% in 2020), where the biomarker presence was 52,5% in older (82,3% in 2020) and 12,9% in young foxes (31,7% in 2020). In jackals there was 17,3% seroconversion in older animals (11,9% in 2020), 7,4% in young jackals (0% in 2020), where the biomarker presence was 51,1% in adults (72,8% in 2020) versus 11,8% in juveniles (26,87% in 2020).

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

4. Control on the implementation of the programme and Intermediate targets

4.1 Control on the implementation of the programme

Describe the system to control the implementation of the programme:

- flight tracks
- methods to be used to assess the correct vaccine bait distribution
- strategy to monitor the effectiveness of the vaccination as regards serology and vaccine bait uptake in the targeted animal population, the sampling schemes, with details on the collection of dead animals, and diagnostic methods
- measures to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the vaccine bait before it is distributed particularly as regards titration of the vaccine baits and controls of the cold chain (official controls to be performed on the vaccine)

4.2 Intermediate targets of the eradication programme:

- expected annual decrease of the number of outbreaks
- expected number of confirmed outbreaks in areas with outbreaks during the previous year
- expected percentage of sero-conversion in targeted animal populations
- expected percentage of vaccine uptake in animals of the targeted species

(max. 32000 chars):

The aerial distribution of the vaccine baits is controlled by official veterinarians present on the airfields during the vaccination campaigns, relevant procedures are followed and all the controls are recorded in templates, attesting the compliance (including the temperature regimen of storage through recording devices in the storage facilities and the trucks and cross checked by the OV's) before during and after the aerial distribution.

In addition in 2019 a software was provided by the contractor for real-time online controls of the airplanes distributing the vaccine. In addition, flight-track records are provided by the contractor after each flight day and at the end of the vaccination campaign.

Before the start of each vaccination campaign samples of the vaccine baits (10 baits per batch) are sent for quality controls. The samples are taken upon arrival of the vaccines by official veterinarians appointed for this activity.

The relevant procedures are publicly available on the BFSA's webpage: <https://www.bfsa.bg/bg/Page/Rabies/index/Rabies/%D0%91%D1%8F%D1%81>

The manual distribution of the vaccine baits in part of the three regions indicated above and in the attached table is performed by hunting groups under the controls of the RFSD. Procedure on the manual distribution is also published on the link above.

Expected progress and targets:

- no rabies cases in 2023 and 2024;
- increase of the samples submitted for monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness by introducing financial incentives and thus obtaining increased rates of bait uptake and seroconversion, especially in adult foxes, compared to previous years (+5% on a yearly basis for both seroconversion and bait-uptake for foxes);
- increase of the samples submitted for passive surveillance by the introduced financial incentives.

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C. Targets

1. Tests to be carried out for the monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Animal Species	Type of test	Test description	Number of tests	Expected number of positive results	% positive	
BULGARIA	Bulgaria	Foxes/Jackals	serological test	ELISA	2297	1250	54	X
BULGARIA	Bulgaria	Foxes/Jackals	presence of biomarker	Tetracycline in bones	2297	1950	85	X
Totals :					4 594	3 200		
						Add a new row		
Total tests Serological (FAVN) in MS					0			
Total tests Serological (FAVN) in TC					0			
Total tests Serological (ELISA) in MS					2 297			
Total tests Serological (ELISA) in TC					0			
Total tests Serological (Other) in MS					0			
Total tests Serological (Other) in TC					0			
Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in MS					2 297			
Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in TC					0			
Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in MS					0			
Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in TC					0			

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2. Surveillance tests to be carried out

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Animal Species	Category	Test description	Number of tests	Expected number of positive results	
BULGARIA	Bulgaria	all susceptible species	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	600	0	X
BULGARIA	Bulgaria	all susceptible species	Suspect or dead animals	PCR tests	25	0	X
				Total	625	0	
					Add a new row		
					Total tests FAT in MS	600	
					Total tests FAT in TC	0	
					Total PCR tests in MS	25	
					Total PCR tests in TC	0	
					Total tests Virus characterisation tests in MS	0	
					Total tests Virus characterisation tests in TC	0	
					Total tests Virus isolation tests in MS	0	
					Total tests Virus isolation tests in TC	0	
					Total other tests MS	0	
					Total other tests TC	0	

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3

Wildlife oral vaccination to be carried out

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region / area	Products used	Number of doses	Size of the vaccination area (km ²)	
BULGARIA	Bulgaria	SAD Clone attenuated	2874950	57 000	X
Total			2 874 950		
				Add a new row	
Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Bern strain in MS			0		
Oral vaccine and baits made of SAG2 strain in MS			0		
Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD B19 strain in MS			0		
Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Clone attenuated in MS			2 874 950		
Oral vaccine and baits made of SPBN GASGAS strain in MS			0		
Total Vaccines distributed			2 874 950		
Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC			0		

(max. 32000 chars) :

4

Official control of oral vaccines to be carried out

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Targets for year:

2023

Country	Number of batches distributed	Number of batches controlled by the CA	Number of virus titrations performed	
BULGARIA	10	10	10	X
Total	10		10	
			Add a new row	
		Vaccine titration tests in MS	10	
		Vaccine titration tests in TC	0	

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 performs 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 sample submission is through the RFSD. Any related costs are paid by the BFSA.

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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 is carried out in the NRL. All costs are paid by the BFSA.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensations are paid by the BFSA.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(max. 32000 chars):

The vaccination (delivery of vaccine and aerial distribution) is performed by a contractor. The costs are paid by the BFSA. The samples for vaccine quality controls are taken by official veterinarians, however, the costs are paid by the contractor.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

awareness campaign - implemented by BFSA, the costs are paid by the BFSA.

2. 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

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

n/a

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

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
			Total size of attachments :	