



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 :

Disease

Species :

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

30/11/2022

Submission Number

1669845083313-18951



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 main objective of the program is to maintain rabies free status of Latvia. To maintain country status unchanged and protect Latvia and the territory of the EU from rabies re-introduction, ORV campaigns will be carried out in the buffer zone at the Eastern part of Latvia close to border with RF and Belarus. In addition, rabies passive surveillance will be implemented in whole territory of Latvia and monitoring of rabies oral vaccination campaigns will be carried out in the areas vaccinated - buffer zone. To ensure reliable passive surveillance, maintenance of high awareness level on rabies is very important.

Vaccination area (buffer zone) in Latvia is 50 - 70 km wide and the estimated size of ORV area is 19245 km². Two vaccination campaigns are planned (spring and autumn).

Total amount of vaccine baits to be used is 962 250 for all the territory, distributing in two campaigns. Vaccine baits will be distributed by airplanes with distance between flight lines 500 - 600 meters. For the purpose of the monitoring of ORV efficiency investigation of 4 animals (foxes, raccoon dogs) per 100 km² for the vaccine bait uptake (detection of tetracycline in mandible tissue using luminescent microscopy) and antibody titre (using Biorad ELISA test).

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) :

As Latvia is rabies free country, the main benefit of the program is the maintenance of country rabies

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

free status and protection of the country from introduction of rabies virus from infected third countries. Thus, keeping country free from rabies and maintaining ORV buffer zone at the eastern part of Latvia, the costs of the program remains low and program can be considered as cost effective. Furthermore, reliable passive surveillance throughout the country ensures early detection of rabies infection to react immediately with proper disease control measures.

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) :

Latvia lies on the Eastern coast of the Baltic Sea. The combined length of the national borders is 1862 km. The length of land borders with Estonia - 343 km, the Eastern with Russia - 282 km, the Southeast with Belarus – 167 km and the Southern with Lithuania - 576 km. The length of sea border is 494 km.

ORV will be implemented in the eastern part of Latvia - near the border with Russian Federation and Belarus. Vaccination area in Latvia is 50 - 70 km wide and estimated size of the vaccination area is 19245 km².

National budget is foreseen for emergency reaction (emergency vaccination) in case of deterioration of the epidemiological situation.

ORV efficiency control will be organized in vaccination area 30 days after conclusion of autumn vaccination campaign and ORV efficiency data will be analyzed. The hunted animals to be sampled for the purpose of monitoring of ORV campaign will be distributed equally in the vaccinated areas to ensure representativeness. The number of sampled animals at the local level will be divided to hunting clubs located in vaccination areas.

Map with vaccination area and buffer zone in attachment.

Passive surveillance - each suspected case is assessed individually by state authorized veterinarians and their activities are paid from the state budget. Within the passive surveillance will be sampled those wild animals (including foxes) whose behavior rise a suspicion of rabies (characteristic signs of rabies - aggression, not being afraid of humans, etc.) and contact with domestic animals or humans (baiting). Roadkills - foxes and raccoon dogs are also subjected to sampling and testing in a frame of rabies passive surveillance.

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

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3.1. Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rabies is notifiable disease in Latvia. Animal owners must immediately notify to veterinarian on animal death, abortions, simultaneous affection of several animals and any case, which arise suspicions that animal are affected by infectious disease (Chapter XI, Article 59, point 8.a of the Law of Veterinary medicine). Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 127, 21 February, 2012 "Regulation on registrable and notifiable infectious diseases under state control and information to be provided to the Food and Veterinary Service (Repealing Order No 241, 21.09.2001 issued by Food and Veterinary Service determines the list of diseases (including rabies) immediately notified to the Central Authority of Food and Veterinary Service and FVS Order No.39, 26.02.2016.)

3.2. Target animals and estimation of the animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rabies virus reservoirs in Latvia are foxes and raccoon-dogs, therefore vaccination of these two wild animal species is the main aim of ORV program.
The mandatory preventive vaccination of dogs, cats and domestic ferrets is in place in Latvia.

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) :

According to national legislation all cats and dogs shall be vaccinated against rabies in accordance (frequency) with the manufacturer instruction – the regular controls on the vaccination status are performed by official veterinarians. Animal owners are obliged to notify suspected cases to authorized veterinarian or official veterinarian. As Latvia is free from rabies, each suspected case is assessed individually by state authorized veterinarians and their activities are paid from state budget. Inquiry is carried out for each suspected case notified analyzing the epidemiological information - vaccinated or not, area, vicinity to the border with Belarus or Russia, clinical signs etc. in the case of domestic animal - whether or not in contact with wild suspected animal, primary result of wild animal is performed. All suspected cases are documented according to requirements set in the rabies surveillance programme. There is also supervision of the authorized veterinarians performed by the official veterinarians of FVS to control whether all the actions are performed in line with rabies programme.

Fluorescent antibody test (FAT) is used for detection of rabies virus in suspected animals.
Virus isolation in cell cultures and conventional PCR in suspected animals (confirmation tests).
Virus typing - sequencing.

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Passive surveillance – all suspected animals will be tested in whole territory of Latvia.

Road kill surveillance - roadkills (adult foxes and raccoon dogs) will be tested in whole territory of Latvia.

ORV efficiency control will be organized in vaccination area 30 days after the finish of autumn vaccination campaign and ORV efficiency data will be analyzed. The hunted animals to be sampled for the purpose of monitoring of ORV campaign will be distributed equally in the vaccinated areas to ensure representativeness. The number of sampled animals at the local level will be divided to hunting clubs located in vaccination areas.

ELISA test is used for detection of seroconversion (monitoring of vaccination campaigns).

Detection of tetracycline in mandible is used for control of the vaccine bait uptake.

Titration of vaccine baits - vaccine quality control for each batch before distribution.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Vaccines to be used for kept animals (prevention) - depends on the availability on the market. According to requirements of the national legislation dogs, cats or domestic ferrets shall be mandatory vaccinated against rabies.

Vaccines to be used for wild animals: as the current contract for the purchase of the rabies vaccines is valid from 2020 to 2022, the new tender procedure (procurement procedures) will be started at the end of the year 2022. Historically SAD B19 and SAD BERN strain vaccines have been used in Latvia.

In average, the coverage of vaccine is planned at the density of 25 baits per each square kilometers in vaccination area. Per each campaign 481 125 baits will be distributed.

Vaccination campaigns will be organized twice per year in May and September. Duration of each campaign - up to 20 days.

Distribution method - distributing from airplanes will be performed. Distance between flight lines will be 500-600m.

Potential supplier and ORV vaccine costs for the year 2023 is unknown as tender will be organized at the end of 2022.

Experience shows that ORV campaigns might be at risk, if the contract for the supply of vaccines or aviation works is not concluded in time. To prevent such constraints FVS usually start tendering procedure approximately 6 months before the first planned ORV campaign date. Contracts will be signed for the 3-year periods.

Due to political situation in neighboring third countries (RF and BY) there could be some constraints to perform ORV (flights) in the bordering areas in a very close proximity to the border.

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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) :

In a case of clinical suspects, animals are killed and sent for laboratory testing or isolated and observed by veterinarian for 10 days.

National budget is foreseen for emergency reaction (vaccination) in case of deterioration of the epidemiological situation.

Emergency vaccination will be implemented according to the document "Guidelines to design an EU co-financed programme on eradication and control of Rabies in wildlife", in the area with a radius of at least 50 km around the outbreak, taking into account natural and artificial barriers.

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) :

Before each vaccination campaign media and social partners will be informed about vaccination period, area and important information (including safety) related to ORV. Additionally information about rabies will be spread several times per year. Neighboring countries will be informed before each ORV campaign.

To increase and maintain the public awareness in the framework of awareness campaign during 2023 the annual training for staff of FVS (veterinary inspectors) and veterinarians is foreseen. In addition, society will be informed about rabies treat and need of preventive vaccination of pets animals (dog, cat and domestic ferret). General society will be informed through social media and leaflets. Hunter society will be informed through hunter's magazine and social media.

Tentative breakdown of the cost per awareness activity:

Purchase of services to print leaflets and posters – information for Ukrainian refugees with pets – 1000 EUR

Purchase of services to print leaflets and posters – information about prophylactic measures (vaccination) for pet owners etc. information about rabies – 1000 EUR

Purchase of production and broadcasting of television, newspapers/printed media and internet spots – educative material about rabies, how to recognize, how to react - for veterinarians, officials, animal shelters etc. – 3000 EUR

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

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) of the Republic of Latvia is a state administrative institution headed by the CVO and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The FVS consists of the central body placed in Riga and territorial structural units (the local level) – 10 regional offices and one city (Riga) office. The central body coordinates activities of the local level and ensure a unified implementation of legislation. The local level carries out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance programs.

The central authority of Food and Veterinary Service elaborates and coordinates the measures of rabies prophylaxis, control and eradication in the Republic of Latvia, registers and analyses rabies epizootic situation, participates at international animal infectious disease reporting systems. FVS also cooperates with specialists from self-governments, the State Forestry Service, Disease Prevention and Control Centre of Latvia and other institutions in order to carry out disease control.

State Senior Veterinary inspectors and State Veterinary inspectors are responsible on surveillance of epizootic situation concerning zoonoses in the territory, organize, coordinate and control execution of demands determined in state; coordinate involvement of state authorized veterinarians in system of state surveillance of zoonoses.

State Authorized Veterinarians carry out several tasks of prophylaxis and eradication of zoonoses determined in legislation and in regulation documentation of FVS. They are involved in Rabies passive surveillance. Costs of these activities are covered from state budget.

Hunters are involved in the monitoring of ORV campaigns as they hunt and deliver target animals (foxes and raccoon dogs) to FVS. Sampling done hunters are paid by FVS.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rabies is notifiable disease in Latvia. Animal owners must immediately notify to veterinarian on animal death, abortions, simultaneous affection of several animals and any case, which arise suspicions that animal are affected by infectious disease (Chapter XI, Article 59, point 8.a of the Law of Veterinary medicine). Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 127, 21 February, 2012 "Regulation on registrable and notifiable infectious diseases under state control and information to be provided to the Food and Veterinary

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Service (Repealing Order No 241, 21.09.2001 issued by Food and Veterinary Service determines the list of diseases (including rabies) immediately notified to the Central Authority of Food and Veterinary Service and FVS Order No.39, 26.02.2016.) 8.04.2021.

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) :

Canine rabies was registered in Latvia until 1960, the situation changed in early sixties when most of cases were registered in wild animals - foxes and racoon dogs. The outbreaks of rabies are recorded in all 26 administrative regions. One human case was reported in 2003. To reduce the prevalence of rabies and eliminate the sources of infection in the nature (wild animals) Food and Veterinary Service has started the oral vaccination of foxes since 1991. But because of deficiency of budget resources it was not possible to carry out regular vaccination (each year and in all territory of Latvia) and purchase necessary amount of vaccine. Since 2000 the vaccination was carried out in 17 districts, but since 2001 in all 26 administrative districts, but amount of vaccine baits was insufficient. Vaccination was carried out in autumn and spring by distributing vaccine baits twice with 14 days interval. There was no vaccination in 2004 due to delayed start of PHARE project. In 2005 oral vaccination campaigns were carried out in half of territory – 28 000 km² twice a year, providing 23 baits per 1 km². Starting from 2006 two vaccination campaigns was organized in all territory of Latvia when 23 – 25 baits per km² were distributed. The last case of rabies in wild animals was detected in October 2010. Last outbreak in domestic animals was detected in February 2012.

Due to favorable rabies epidemiological situation in Latvia since 2014 rabies wildlife oral vaccination area was reduced. At the Eastern part of the country buffer zone was created with the aim to protect Latvia and EU from rabies introduction along the boarder with RF and Belarus. Vaccination area from 2014 till 2016 was 25 600 km² and since 2017 was reduces till 19 245 km².

For the purpose to control efficiency of vaccination programme 832 animals (foxes, raccoon dogs) were tested for antibody titer (using Biorad ELISA test), bait uptake (detection of tetracycline in mandible tissue using luminescent microscopy) in 2021.

59 % of tested animal samples were seropositive and 82 % of tested samples were positive on tetracycline in 2021.

Please find in attachment the results of ORV efficiency surveillance in Latvia from 2016 - 2021.

The deterioration of the situation and the threat of rabies could increase from Belarus and Russia. Due to Russia's war in Ukraine, the European Commission suspended a co-financing of the rabies program in Belarus along the Latvian, Lithuanian and Polish border.

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Due to political situation in neighboring third countries (RF and BY) there could be some constraints to perform ORV (flights) in the bordering areas in a very close proximity to the border.

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):

Organization and supervision of the ORV campaign including sampling of vaccine for the quality control and cold chain, flight track and bait distribution supervision and evaluation performed by Food and Veterinary Service responsible official from central level. One dedicated person is in charge of ORV.

- 1) Each batch of vaccine will be sampled and tested. Only after receiving lab results, distribution of the vaccine will be started.
- 2) Cold chain are monitored during all the storage period, by display monitor and logger.
- 2) Vaccination – Distribution. Flight tracks are prepared previously and each aircraft/pilot receive track and coordinates where to start and stop distribution. During the track crew is responsible to stop distribution above the water (lakes) and cities.
- 4) Quality of the bait distribution and distribution will be performed by several tools - flight tracks and distribution files. Distribution equipment create the coded files. They are decoded and visualized by a representative of the Vaccine Supplier. Daily analysis focused on general course of the process. Detailed analysis of the quality (density and coverage) is performed after the vaccination campaign.

Please find in attachment bait distribution density maps for spring and autumn vaccination campaign from 2021.

ORV efficiency control will be organized in vaccination area 30 days after conclusion of autumn vaccination campaign and ORV efficiency data will be analyzed. The hunted animals (foxes and raccoon dogs) will be sampled for the purpose of monitoring of ORV campaign will be distributed equally in the vaccinated areas to ensure representativeness. The number of sampled animals at the local level will be divided to hunting clubs located in vaccination areas.

Expected percentage of sero-conversion in targeted animal populations - 60%

Expected percentage of vaccine uptake in animals of the targeted species - 85%

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Please find in attachment of the results of the ORV efficiency surveillance from 2021.

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

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	
LATVIJA	vaccination area	Fox and Raccoon dogs	presence of biomarker	Tetracycline in bones	770	655	85	X
LATVIJA	vaccination area	Fox and Raccoon dogs	serological test	ELISA	770	460	60	X
Totals :					1 540	1 115		
						Add a new row		
Total tests Serological (FAVN) in MS					0			
Total tests Serological (FAVN) in TC					0			
Total tests Serological (ELISA) in MS					770			
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					770			
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	
LATVIJA	all country	all species	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	1200	0	X
LATVIJA	all country	all species	Suspect or dead animals	Virus isolation test	10	0	X
LATVIJA	all country	all species	Suspect or dead animals	PCR tests	25	0	X
LATVIJA	all country	all species	Suspect or dead animals	virus sequencing	2	0	X
				Total	1 237	0	
					Add a new row		
					Total tests FAT in MS	1 200	
					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	10	
					Total tests Virus isolation tests in TC	0	

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Total other tests MS	2	
Total other tests TC	0	

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)	
LATVIJA	vaccination area	SPBN GASGAS	962250	19 245	X
Total			962 250		
				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			0		
Oral vaccine and baits made of SPBN GASGAS strain in MS			962 250		
Total Vaccines distributed			962 250		
Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC			0		

(max. 32000 chars) :

The new tender procedure (procurement procedures) will be started at the end of the year 2022. Vaccine supplier and costs for the year 2023 will be known after the tender. Vaccine producer and ORV bait cost mentioned in the table C3 and D are indicative.

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4 Official control of oral vaccines to be carried out

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Number of batches distributed	Number of batches controlled by the CA	Number of virus titrations performed	
LATVIJA	6	6	6	X
Total	6		6	
			Add a new row	
		Vaccine titration tests in MS	6	
		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):

State Authorized Veterinarians carry out several tasks of prevention and control of zoonoses (including sampling) determined by national legislation and in relevant procedures of FVS. They are involved in rabies passive surveillance and sampling. All costs are covered by the state budget.

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With regard to sampling of target animals (fox and raccoon dogs) for the monitoring of the efficiency of oral vaccination campaigns, hunters submit hunted animals (whole carcass).

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):

Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment - "BIOR" performs the National Reference Laboratory functions in respect of animal infectious diseases diagnostics including rabies.
According to requirements of the national legislation dogs, cats or domestic ferrets shall be mandatory vaccinated against rabies. All costs are covered from state budget if the animal is vaccinated. If the suspected animal is not vaccinated, all costs of the control measures taken shall be covered by the animal owner.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**

(max. 32000 chars):

No compensation provided in case of rabies.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All costs of the oral vaccination of wildlife in a buffer zone (vaccine and vaccine distribution) are covered from State budget.

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The costs of preventive vaccination of dogs, cats and ferrets are covered by animal owners.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) of the Republic of Latvia is a state administrative institution headed by the CVO and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture. FVS is competent authority for rabies surveillance and eradication. Rabies oral vaccination and efficiency control are organized and paid from the state budget.

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:

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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
			Total size of attachments :	