



**REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD**

APPROVED:

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**NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR
IMPLEMENTING THE
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES FOR
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SCHEME
IN BULGARIA**

1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012

Pursuant to Article 16(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/2009

Sofia, 31 January 2011

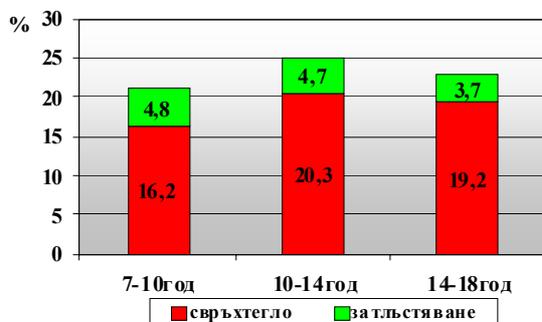
I. NEED AND AIMS

The general aim of the school fruit scheme is to establish a legal and financial framework to increase the share of fruit and vegetables in the diets of children permanently, particularly at the age when their dietary habits are formed. It is an investment which will help reduce the health costs arising as a consequence of unhealthy diets in the future.

Care for the health of children is a fundamental principle and the basis on which the School Fruit Scheme will be applied in Bulgaria.

Over 20% of children in Bulgaria are above recommended weight levels: 14% are overweight and 6 to 7% are obese (Figs. 1 and 2).

**(Fig. 1) OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN 10- 18 YEAR OLD BOYS
(National schoolchildren's diet study)**

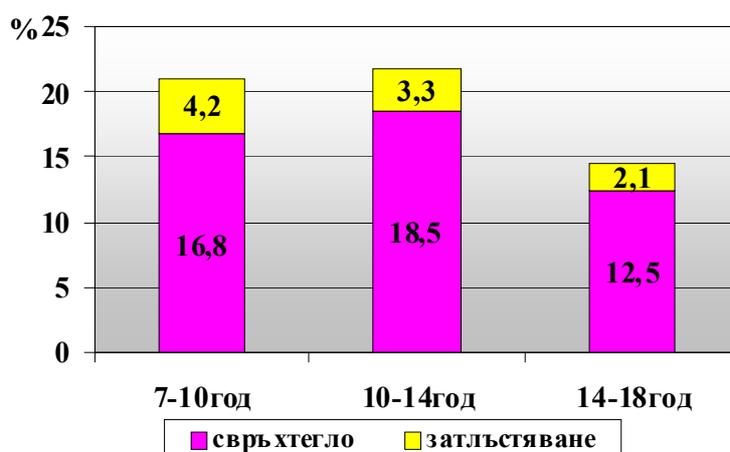


Key: 7–10 year olds; 16.2% overweight, 4.8% obese

10–14 year olds: 20.3% overweight, 4.7% obese

14–18 year olds: 19.2% overweight, 3.7% obese

**(Fig. 2) OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN 10-18 YEAR OLD GIRLS
(National schoolchildren's diet study)**



Key: 7–10 year olds; 16.8% overweight, 4.2% obese

10–14 year olds: 18.5% overweight, 3.3% obese

14–18 year olds: 12.5% overweight, 2.1% obese

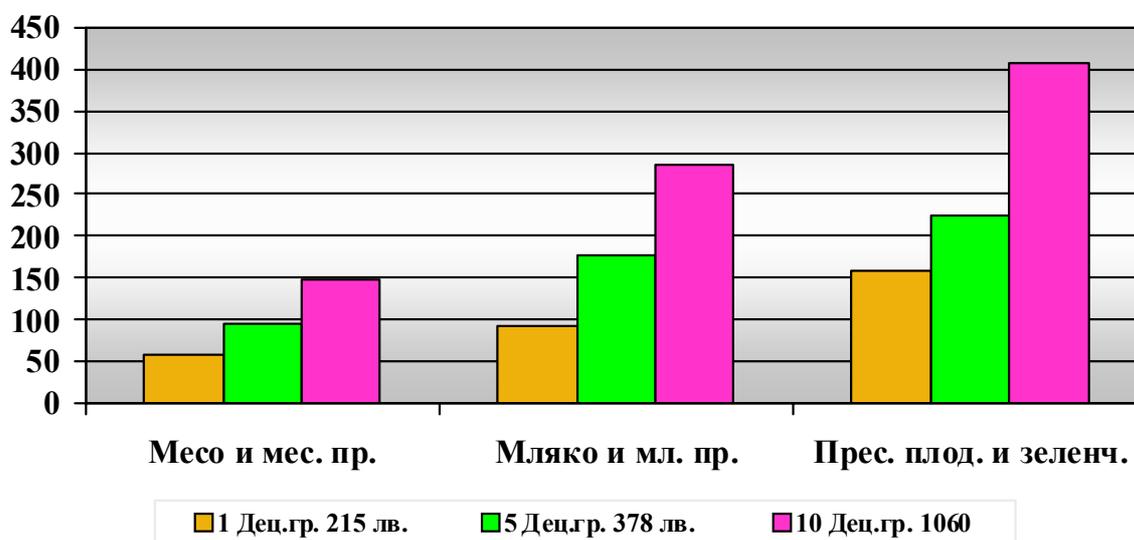
Bulgaria is one of the countries with the largest proportion of overweight and obese children. Low incomes, a high level of urbanisation and social factors in Bulgaria are the main causes for insufficient levels of fruit and vegetable consumption. The lower the income, the lower the level of fruit and vegetable consumption. In the lowest ten percent income bracket, fresh fruit and vegetable consumption is between 150–160 g/day on average per person (fig. 3).

In Bulgaria, cardiovascular diseases are more widespread and appear at an earlier age than in the old EU Member States. These are one of many health problems associated with low fruit and vegetable consumption.

The main preventive target to combat obesity among children should be the daily consumption of 400 g of a variety of fruit and vegetables, which is the optimum intake recommended by the World Health Organisation.

(Fig. 3)

NUTRITIONAL INTAKE (grams/day) IN RELATION TO INCOME



Key: Meat and meat products; Milk and milk products; Fresh fruit and vegetables
10 g/BGN 215; 50 g/BGN 378; 100 g/BGN 1060

Studies conducted by the National Centre for Public Health Prevention, reflected in the 2004 National Nutritional Monitoring study, show that the average daily fruit and vegetable intake among children aged between 7 and 10 is insufficient. The average daily fruit intake is 118.3 g. Children in rural areas consumed two times less fruit during the period of the study than children in urban regions. Fresh fruit made up 36% of the total amount of fruit consumed – in other words, preserved fruit predominates.

The study concluded that this particular population group (children aged 7–10) does not consume enough vegetables (average daily intake of 51.7 g) and fruit (average daily intake of 118.3 g), with the total average daily fruit and vegetables coming to 270 g, compared with the recommended intake for a healthy diet of about 400 g/day. Actual fruit and vegetable consumption is 40% of the recommended amount for this age group. The dietary model for children aged from 3 to 7 is skewed towards high-calorie and highly processed foods (such as sausages and pasta and bakery products), which are high in fat and energy, at the expense of fruit and vegetables, which are important to the growth and physical development of children.

Clearly, there is a high risk of children becoming overweight and obese with the resultant problems of the metabolism and chronic non-infectious diseases during adulthood and in old age, the prevention of which is definitely based on a balanced diet from early childhood. We therefore require a strategy drawing on specific activities and responsibilities on the part of all institutions responsible for child nutrition.

A high level of fruit and vegetable consumption will not in itself eradicate the problem of obesity, however by improving dietary habits in children and teenagers it will help to improve public health and reduce the long-term risk of developing socially significant diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and some forms of cancer. Nutrition at school age is vital to child growth and development and for general mental and physiological well-being. This is the age when lifelong dietary habits – both good and bad – are acquired and these are difficult to correct at a later stage. Actions to entrench healthy eating habits during childhood and adolescence are needed to build a healthy nutritional model and to prevent the negative health effects of obesity and unhealthy eating habits. Nutritional habits and a taste for particular foods are formed during childhood. Restricting the unhealthy foods available in school canteens should be combined with the serving of fresh fruit and vegetables and informing children in a comprehensible way about the health benefits or otherwise of various types of food.

The specific aims of the programme are to halt the trend towards low fruit and vegetable consumption and to increase fruit and vegetable consumption among children in the long term, in order to form and encourage healthy eating habits which they will maintain as adults. Giving large numbers of children of school age the opportunity to consume fruit and vegetables thereby gives all children equal opportunities and promotes social cohesion.

An ancillary aim is to encourage fruit and vegetable production. In recent years, fruit and vegetable production in Bulgaria has been in constant decline. Experts believe that the financial and economic crisis, declining export sales and cheap imports, coupled with increased production costs have put fruit and vegetable growers in an extremely difficult situation. Representatives of industry organisations are pushing for urgent measures to regulate the market and to help agricultural producers.

Encouraging fruit and vegetable production by securing a market for part of the sector's output will help to resolve some of the problems faced by Bulgarian agricultural producers.

Our country's natural climatic conditions allow a wide variety of fruit and vegetables to be grown for most of the year. Bulgaria has traditionally produced apples, peaches, cherries, pears, plums, grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, carrots and radishes. The importance of the local greenhouse production of tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, etc., should also not be overlooked. This guarantees the sufficient availability of fresh, locally produced fruit and vegetables with good flavour on the market.

Fruit and vegetable production in Bulgaria is characterised by a wide range of varieties with various tastes – sweet, sour, astringent; and in a wide range of colours – red, green, yellow, etc. By indirectly stimulating children's interests, this will help to achieve the aims of this strategy. Schoolchildren are familiar with fruit and vegetables produced in Bulgaria, which in itself is a guarantee that they will be consumed in higher quantities.

II. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

Quantitative indicators help to assess the progress made in achieving the targets of this strategy.

Their quantifiable nature means they will be helpful in assessing the extent to which fruit and vegetable consumption among children has increased.

Generally, these indicators can be divided into the following three groups:

1. Financial indicators: these provide the real economic framework for the School Fruit Scheme and are the main indicator for the uptake of funds under the programme.

2. Participation indicators: these reflect the general interest in the scheme as a whole and provide a realistic idea of the number of beneficiaries and the coverage of children in the target group.

3. Product indicators: these are general elements which provide specific information on the implementation of the scheme.

These indicators cannot be viewed independently, as a detailed assessment of the extent to which the targets have been met can only be made by looking at all of them combined.

III. ELIGIBLE PRODUCTS

In order to guarantee that eligible products offer a high level of protection for the health of children and to encourage healthy eating habits, all products with added sugar, fat, salt or sweeteners as per Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/2009 are to be excluded.

Only fresh fruit and vegetables listed in Annex 2 are to be eligible for distribution under the scheme, with guarantees that they will be varied and supplied to children in a ready-to-eat condition.

With the exception of citrus fruit and bananas, the fruit and vegetables distributed under the scheme must be produced in the European Union.

All fresh fruit and vegetables on the list of eligible products must conform to the minimal quality requirements set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007.

Fruit and vegetables must be stored, prepared and distributed to children and pupils in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council on the hygiene of foodstuffs and Regulation No 37 of 21 July 2009 on healthy nutrition for children of school age.

It is recommended that products be seasonal, according to the sample distribution in Annex 3. In addition, when selecting products, it is desirable that their availability on local markets be taken into consideration. This will facilitate deliveries by applicants according to the set schedules. Where there are local markets, the applicants will distribute organically produced fruit and vegetables.

Genetically modified fruit and vegetables will be banned from distribution at educational institutions.

Portion sizes will be allocated in accordance with Annex 4.

IV. SAFETY

Regional inspectors from the Ministry of Health will carry out state health control by monitoring the storage, packaging, processing, transport and delivery to end consumers of fresh fruit and vegetables for compliance with health requirements by inspecting food

retailers, catering establishments and vehicles. Fresh fruit and vegetables supplied to consumers are to be checked to determine the presence of any residual pesticides, nitrates and heavy metals by taking samples from the commercial network and analysing them. Monitoring programmes on the application of Good Hygiene Practices are to be devised and applied.

The aim of controls by the competent authorities is to prevent the import and distribution of fruit and vegetables containing contaminants in excess of the maximum permissible amounts. Fruit and vegetables imported from third countries and subject to official controls under Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 must be accompanied by product safety documents and, where necessary, additional laboratory tests will be carried out to detect any residual pesticides.

Safety controls on fresh fruit and vegetables will be carried out by state health inspectors, who under current legislation have the right to carry out spot checks and scheduled checks throughout the entire country.

V. TARGET GROUP AND SCOPE

Studies show that healthy eating habits are established during childhood: children who have acquired the habit of consuming more fruit and vegetables in childhood maintain this eating habit in later life. On the other hand, children who consume less fruit and vegetables in childhood also take these habits into adulthood, along with the relevant negative consequences for themselves and their children. The best environment for influencing the nutritional habits of children at a formative stage is at school. Applying the School Fruit Scheme in schools is a guarantee of its effectiveness.

The national strategy for implementing the scheme to provide fruit and vegetables in educational institutions is aimed at participants in the School Fruit Scheme in Bulgaria. The participants are determined under the Regulation on the conditions and procedure for applying the School Fruit Scheme for supplying fruit and vegetables in educational institutions of 12 May 2010.

Under the scheme, fruit and vegetables will be distributed to the following groups of pupils regularly attending educational institutions:

1. children from the 3rd and preparatory groups in state, municipal and private kindergartens;

2. pupils from the preparatory to 4th years inclusive in state, municipal and private schools.

VI. MODEL

The scheme will be applied nationwide, throughout the whole country.

Distribution will be organised on a decentralised basis.

The fruit and vegetables will be distributed on the day of supply only to children in attendance or to the group of children at suitable times between main meals and cannot be used to prepare meals.

Applicants under the scheme may be:

- educational institutions;
- sole traders and legal persons who have undertaken to supply one or more educational institutions with fruit and vegetables under the scheme, including producers' organisations recognised in accordance with Article 43 of the Act implementing the general organisations of markets of agricultural products in the European Union (ZPOOPPZPES);
- municipalities, on behalf of educational institutions within their territory.

Applicants must keep separate accounting records for activities under the scheme. Applicants wanting to participate in the scheme must submit applications for approval between 1 June and 31 July to the Implementation of Schemes and Measures for Assistance department of the local Regional Directorate of the State Agriculture Fund. Applications are pro forma, approved by the executive director of the Paying Agency - the State Agriculture Fund - and are to be accompanied by a declaration of specific undertakings.

By 31 August, the Executive Director of the State Agriculture Fund must issue certificates approving applicants who meet the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/2009 as contractors under the scheme. If the State Agriculture Fund finds that an approved applicant no longer meets the requirements or has failed to meet the declared undertakings, it may suspend approval for a period of 1 to 12 months, depending on the severity of the infringement, or withdraw it. Withdrawn approvals may be renewed at the applicant's request at least 12 months after the date of withdrawal.

VII. DURATION

The national strategy shall be implemented from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012.

The School Fruit Scheme shall be applied during the academic year from 15 September 2011 to 31 May 2012.

VIII. PARTICIPATION BY INTERESTED PARTIES

In view of the fact that children imitate adult behaviour, teachers and parents should be widely involved in the School Fruit Scheme. The programme's complex nature of providing fruit and vegetables to educational institutions requires the involvement and broad partnership at least with the following sectors of society: health, education and agriculture. Achieving the strategy's aims requires the active involvement of various governmental and non-governmental organisations and the media. Experience has shown that the problems of a balanced and healthy diet, as well as the incidence of infectious diseases, can be best resolved through a single national policy and coordinated inter-sector activities.

Public functions for implementing the scheme to distribute fruit and vegetables in educational establishments are to be distributed among the authorities responsible for the sectors involved – the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; the Ministry of Education, Youth and Science; and the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food is responsible for coordinating the scheme's implementation. It shall present to the European Commission the national strategy and any amendments to it, and declare the funding required for the scheme nationally to the Minister of Finance. It is also to carry out compliance control on distributed fruit and vegetables, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007. It has also been assigned with conducting the information campaign to increase public awareness of the scheme.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Science shall assist by implementing the accompanying educational measures. In conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of Health, it will organise and conduct training for teaching and other staff at educational institutions involved in the implementation of the scheme, which will include the application of the accompanying educational measures. One of the Ministry's important functions will be to inform schools of the aims of the School Fruit Scheme and the conditions and procedures for participation. This shall involve the distribution of printed

information materials and instructions. It will also be responsible for increasing awareness of the scheme among parents.

The Ministry of Health has the task of preparing instructions on the application of sanitary measures to control the safety of the fruit and vegetables distributed in educational institutions and to exercise regular control through its agencies to ensure their compliance. Under Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/2009, the Ministry of Health is responsible for approving the list of eligible fruit and vegetables. It is also responsible for the frequency with which fruit and vegetables are supplied to schoolchildren and the size of the portions, after consultation with the State Agriculture Fund. The Ministry of Health also plays a role in preparing training materials.

The State Agriculture Fund is accredited as a Paying Agency for the country; therefore it will play an important role in the implementation of the scheme. It is responsible for approving the expenditure eligible for funding, in accordance with Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/2009, and has the functions of approving, suspending or withdrawing approvals for claimants under the scheme, preparing specimen applications for approval and applications for payments of assistance. As a Paying Agency, the State Agriculture Fund shall perform administrative and on-the-spot checks of submitted applications for payments, and is required to make the payments within three months of application submission, provided that they comply with Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/2009. It is also responsible for monitoring and assessing the scheme through annual monitoring on scheme implementation based on information it obtains, and annually reporting the monitoring results on-the-spot checks and made findings to the European Commission. It must assess the scheme at least once every five years and inform the European Commission of the results of these assessments every five years.

To ensure good coordination in the implementation of the scheme, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Science, and the State Agriculture Fund will sign a cooperation agreement.

Participating educational institutions will play a main role in implementing the scheme. They shall ensure that the accompanying educational measures are applied. Schools will be responsible for taking delivery of and checking the fruit and vegetables supplied under the scheme and ensuring that teachers and staff are involved in the preparation of the products distributed. Head teachers will be required to draw up fruit and vegetable delivery schedules in coordination with applicants under the scheme. School boards are a traditional form of

public participation in the activities of educational institutions in Bulgaria. They include representatives of parents and of the public. They are expected to play an active role in implementing the scheme at educational institutions.

Municipalities can also take part in the School Fruit Scheme. They can be applicants on behalf of the educational institutions within their territory, and provide additional funding for implementing the scheme.

The participation of non-governmental organisations, and in particular parents associations, will consist of monitoring the quality and safety of the fruit and vegetables supplied to children. They shall declare their readiness to cooperate with schools in preparing products for distribution and with some of the accompanying measures.

IX. ACCOMPANYING MEASURES

To make sure that the scheme is effective, various accompanying measures need to be applied which are directly related to and support the aims of the School Fruit Scheme. Their purpose is to raise the awareness of the target group on the importance of fresh fruit and vegetables for human health, the importance of a balanced diet and about the production and characteristics of fruit and vegetables.

Model accompanying measures (Annex 5) have been prepared for implementation by educational institutions at national level.

Access to the accompanying measures must be ensured to a majority of pupils covered by the scheme.

X. BUDGET

Under Article 103ga(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, the Community share is limited to EUR 90 million per academic year and cannot exceed 50% of the costs of supplying products from the fruit and vegetable sectors, processed fruit and bananas, as well as some of the costs of logistics and distribution, equipment, communications, monitoring and assessment, or 75% of these costs in areas meeting the convergence requirements of Article 5(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion fund, and in the remotest regions under Article 299(2) of the EU Treaty. Community aid is determined

on the basis of the proportion of children aged between six and ten years and is updated at least once every three years.

For Bulgaria, the 75 % level of assistance allocated by the Community comes to EUR 1 446 100.00 (BGN 2 828 282.38*). Along with the necessary minimum from national funding of 25 % from the State Budget, which is EUR 482 033.33 (BGN 942 760.79*), the total for the academic year is EUR 1 928 133.33 (BGN 3 771 043.17*). The average aid for the period (the academic year) is BGN 27.29 (EUR 13.95) per person. The total spend will be determined on the basis of the applications submitted by approved applicants.

The forecast budget for the School Fruit Scheme (Annex 1) takes into account:

- the total number of educational institutions;
- the anticipated number of participating educational institutions;
- the percentage of the total number of children participating in the scheme;
- the weekly distribution of fruit and vegetables, 40 deliveries throughout the academic year;
- the frequency of distribution every week;
- the average value of the fruit and vegetable portions allocated for distribution;
- the maximum subsidy per pupil per year;
- national co-financing in BGN (25 %);
- community financing in BGN (75 %).
- national funding for accompanying measures in BGN (up to 15 %)

For the 2011–2012 academic year, the percentage of schools receiving fruit and vegetables is expected to be 24 %.

The cost of equipment needed to distribute fruit and vegetables and the transport costs will be included in the total delivery cost.

* ECB rate (1.9558)

XI. INFORMATION MEASURES FOR PUBLICISING EU FUNDING

Under Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/2009, a requirement for participating in the European scheme for distributing fruit and vegetables in schools is to inform the public that the scheme receives financial assistance from the European Union. For this, an A3 or larger poster with letters of at least 1 cm in height must be placed in a prominent place in each school participating in the scheme. The poster must have the European flag on it and the following text:

EUROPEAN SCHOOL FRUIT SCHEME



**Our school/nursery participates in the European
School Fruit Scheme with the financial support of the European Community.**

In addition to the poster, a centralised web page must be maintained dedicated to the school fruit scheme, with various levels of access for information, comments, criticism and recommendations.

Video clips and other publicity materials will be developed to explain the importance of fruit and vegetables for the health and good physical condition of children. Popular cartoon characters can be used in the advertising clips. Appearances by prominent sports figures or other personalities popular among children would also help improve the scheme's impact. Drawings or poems by children about fruit and vegetables shall be published in daily newspapers.

To guarantee the effectiveness of the scheme, publicity measures will be taken involving all interested parties in the field of education, agriculture, public health and the mass media.

To give the aims of the scheme broad public awareness at national or regional level, like-minded citizens and non-governmental organisations shall also be drawn in.

XII. SCHEME MANAGEMENT CONTACT PERSON

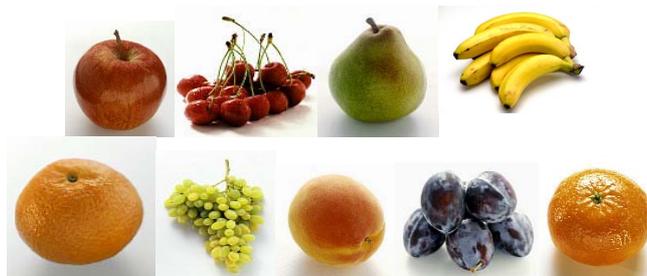
- Slavi Stefanov Krlev, head of department, Directorate of Direct Payments and Market Support, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, e-mail: skrlev@mzh.government.bg
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FORECAST BUDGET FOR THE SCHOOL FRUIT SCHEME

SCHOOL YEAR (2011 – 2012)		
1	Total number of educational institutions in the country	4 520
2	Estimated number of educational institutions	1 100
2a	Percentage of total number of schools (%)	24.34
3	Total number of children, pursuant to Annex No 2 to Commission Regulation (EC) No 288/2009	320 634
3a	Percentage of total number of children (%)	41.48
4	Number of weeks	20
5	Estimated number of children covered*	133 000
6	Frequency of weekly distribution	2
7	Approximate cost per portion, BGN $(7=8/(4*6))$	BGN 0.68
8	Cost of buying fruit and vegetables per child per school year, BGN $(8=9/5)$	BGN 27.29
9	Theoretical budget for providing fruit and vegetables per school year, BGN $(9=12+11-10)$	BGN 3 629 629.05
10	Budget for information costs, BGN (5 % of Community aid)	BGN 141 414.12
11	National co-financing in BGN (minimum 25%)	BGN 942 760.79
12	EU financing in BGN (75%)	BGN 2 828 282.38
13	National funding for accompanying measures in BGN $(13=0.15*9)$	BGN 544 444.36

LIST OF ELIGIBLE PRODUCTS

FRESH FRUIT
Apples
Pears
Peaches
Plums
Cherries
Grapes
Bananas
Mandarins
Oranges
Grapefruit
Kiwi fruit
FRESH VEGETABLES
Tomatoes
Cucumbers



FRUIT SEASONALITY CHART

ACADEMIC MONTH	TYPE OF PRODUCT
September - IX	apples, grapes, peaches, plums, tomatoes, cucumbers
October - X	apples, pears, grapes, tomatoes
November - XI	apples, pears, bananas, grapes, tomatoes
December - XII	apples, oranges, mandarins, bananas, kiwi fruit, grapefruit, pears
January - I	apples, grapefruit, bananas, oranges, mandarins, kiwi fruit, pears
February – II	apples, mandarins, bananas, oranges, kiwi fruit
March - III	apples, bananas, oranges, kiwi fruit, cucumbers
April – IV	apples, bananas, pears, oranges, cucumbers
May - V	cherries, apples, tomatoes, cucumbers, bananas

SIZE OF PORTIONS UNDER THE SCHOOL FRUIT SCHEME

Fruit and vegetable portions per child or pupil			
No	Fruit/vegetable	Minimum quantity per portion (kg)	Presentation
1.	Apples	0.150	whole
2	Pears	0.120	whole
3.	Grapes	0.150	—
4.	Peaches	0.120	whole
5.	Plums	0.120	whole
6.	Bananas	0.150	whole
7.	Oranges	0.150	whole
8.	Mandarins	0.120	whole
9.	Grapefruit	0.150	—
10.	Kiwi fruit	0.080	—
11.	Cherries	0.150	—
12.	Tomatoes	0.150	whole
13.	Cucumbers/gherkins	0.120	—

According to the requirements of the Food Act (ZH) and the relevant implementing legislation, the products shall be provided in disposable packaging.

ACCOMPANYING MEASURES

Accompanying measure	Sector	Aim	Description	Anticipated results/reasons
Visits to farms and test orchards	Agriculture	Give children an understanding of where their food comes from	Children will visit a network of orchards/producing organisations from (OP) and organised excursions focusing on fruit production, i.e. 'from farm to fork' and food quality.	Children shall gain an understanding of where their food comes from. Some studies show that physical and physiological isolation from where food comes from contributes to a poor diet. As a secondary result, farms can play a more central role in society.
School gardening courses	Agriculture	Teach children where the fruit and vegetables they consume actually come from	Provision of the necessary physical conditions and preparation for planting and growing trees, bushes or plants from which fruit and vegetables come within the limited confines of the educational institution.	Children will learn how to grow and tend fruit and vegetable cultures and trees
Training materials	1. Public health; 2. Agriculture	1. To give children an understanding about why eating fruit and vegetables is good for their health 2. To give children an understanding of the variety of fruit and vegetables, particularly of the types grown in Bulgaria.	Handing out teaching materials to teachers to use within the curriculum geared towards the health benefits of fruit and vegetables	Children will learn the health benefits of nutrition, the nutritional value and disease prevention through healthy eating habits. They will also gain an understanding of the many options there are for consuming various fruit and vegetables
Teacher training	Education	To teach children to develop healthy eating habits as part of a healthy lifestyle	Supplying teaching tools and organising courses for teachers on healthy eating	Children will systematically be familiarised with the development of a healthy lifestyle

			habits and healthy lifestyles for children	combining a balanced diet with physical activity.
Prizes	Education	To provide incentives to children to consume more fruit and vegetables	A self-reporting system for children (reporting how many fruit and vegetable portions they consumed during the week), with stickers for pupils who consumed the most. Children who have won stickers for several weeks in a row can take part in a prize draw	Children increase their overall intake of fruit and vegetables because they are rewarded for eating more fruit and vegetables throughout the entire day and not just at school.
Themed days dedicated to fruit and vegetables	Education	Festivities and events to help children understand the health benefits of consuming fruit and vegetables	Organising days dedicated to seasonal fruit and vegetables or to a particular fruit, with children assigned with finding their own information about the properties of the relevant products. Poetry or painting competitions; contests for the best presented fruit dishes, etc.	Children acquire knowledge on the health benefits of fruit and vegetables. Children gain an understanding of the various options for consuming various fruit and vegetables

**NOTIFICATION OF AID TO BE SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES PURSUANT TO
ARTICLE 4(1) OF COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 288/2009.**

	Member State	Bulgaria	
	School year	2011/2012	
	Indicative allocation of aid referred to in Article 4(3) and Annex II, expressed in EUR	EUR 1 446 100	
Question 1	Availability to use more than the indicative allocation referred to in Article 4(3) and Annex II	NO	
Question 2	If No to Q1, allocation requested, in EUR	EUR 1 446 100	One million four hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred euros
Question 3	If Yes to Q1 maximum additional allocation requested, in EUR (in addition to the indicative allocation)	N.A.	