



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10588/2014

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

Control and monitoring programme for Classical Swine Fever

Bulgaria

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.23

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact
SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

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2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: BULGARIA

Disease: Classical swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:

2014

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

Despite prophylactic overall vaccinations which have been performed in the whole country for many years, sporadic outbreaks of CSF have occurred in Bulgaria every year in the 90-ies. After a gradual drop in the number of CSF outbreaks between 1996 and 1999 down to just one outbreak per year in 2000 and 2001, the CSF situation changed drastically in 2002.

Because of serious deficiencies in performing prophylactic vaccination (due to various reasons) and illegal trade in live pigs, 32 outbreaks of CSF were registered in 14 of the 28 administrative districts of Bulgaria in 2002.

Then, in 2003 16 CSF outbreaks in 4 districts were observed, while in 2004 the number of CSF cases was only 2 in the domestic pig population. However and for the first time since 1996, there were 48 cases of CSF identified in the wild boar population of 2 districts.

In 2005, serious measures for confinement and containment of CSF were taken. Besides the continuation of regular prophylactic vaccination of all domestic pigs in the country these included the ban of animal markets under an Order issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Furthermore, a vaccination campaign (two placing of baits within two weeks) was performed within the wild boar (wild pig) population, because of 88 CSF cases found in wild boar of 7 administrative districts of the country. As a result of the measures taken, no outbreak was detected in the domestic pig population of Bulgaria in 2005.

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However, during 2006 seven outbreaks of CSF were found in domestic pigs of which six happened in the administrative district of Yambol and one in the administrative district of Burgas. The oral vaccination was continued in 2006 by performing two vaccination campaigns within wild boar population.

During the first 3 months of 2007, there were 3 outbreaks of CSF of which two were observed in East-Balkan pig herds in the region of Shumen and one in domestic pigs (family farm of category B) in the region of Yambol.

In 2008 CSF was detected in one category B farm – without bio security measures applied, located in the village of Trekliano, region of Kustendil, 6 km from the Serbian border. The disease was detected during clinical investigation to the farm with check list in the framework of implementation of the programme for control and eradication of CSF. All sick and contact swine were killed under the animal welfare requirements and buried.

Since May 2008 no cases of classical swine fever have been detected in domestic pigs on the whole territory of Bulgaria.

In 2009 8 CSF cases were detected in wild boar in a forest close to Danube river (State hunting area Karakuz, Tutrakan municipality, Silistra region)

Since then no CSF cases either in domestic pigs and wild boar have occurred in Bulgaria.

According to the data available from intensive sampling and testing carried out countrywide since 2009 when last cases in wild boar were detected, it seems evident that on whole territory of the Bulgaria neither sero-conversion due to eventually circulating CSF field virus strains nor clinical signs of CSF have been detected in both domestic pig and wild boar population.

From 2005 to the first half of 2008 annual prophylactic vaccination in the wild boar population had been carried out on the territory of the country. It included annually two vaccination campaigns with two distributions of bites per campaign. In 2008 there was a change in the programme for control and eradication CSF in relation to wild boar's vaccination. The second vaccination campaign in the autumn of 2008 was carried out in 40 km north and west border zone by two distributions of bites (20 km high risk zone and 20 km buffer zone on the territory of the municipalities which are located next to the borders with FYROM, Serbia and Romania. This approach was followed until 2012 - three vaccination campaigns per year with two distributions of bites per campaign in the 40 km north and west border zone. In 2013 three vaccination campaigns per year with two distributions of bites per campaign will be performed in the north and west border municipalities of the Bulgaria.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

This programme will be applied on the whole territory of the Republic of Bulgaria throughout 2014, taking into consideration that:

- a) On the territory of the west and north border areas of Bulgaria there is still risk for introduction of CSF virus through wild boar. Migration of male wild boar from neighboring countries can raise risk for introduction and spread of the CSF virus among farms with no bio security measures applied and backyards by the direct and indirect contact with domestic pigs.
- b) Biosecurity needs to be improved at family farms type B and in backyard holdings,
- c) In certain municipalities of three regions of the country East-Balkan pigs are raised in herds and held on pastures; direct or indirect contact with wild boar cannot be excluded,

Basic elements of this Programme are:

- Categorisation of Bulgaria's pig population based on the risk analysis and bio-security measures in place:

Categorization of all domestic pig holdings on the basis of biosecurity measures in place. The following basic criteria of biosecurity are used for categorizing the holdings

- production cycle (closed or open),
- keeping system (indoor/partially outdoor; access to foreign personnel; access to other pigs or feral pigs),
- appropriate means of disinfection at the entrance and exit of buildings,
- fences around the holdings,
- appropriate hygienic measures for persons coming in contact with pigs,
- trade patterns (free markets or direct contact of the owner with potential customers),
- use of swill feeding,
- outdoor keeping, including traditional free ranging systems,
- number and categories of pigs,
- regular veterinary controls.

The following 5 types of domestic pig holdings are identified:

- 1) Industrial farms: large farms with a high biosecurity level;
- 2) Family farms type A: smaller farms with a high biosecurity level;
- 3) Family farms type B: smaller farms with a low biosecurity level
- 4) Backyard farms: holdings with a low biosecurity level, up to 5 pigs, no mother sows, kept for own consumption, not entering into the national trade cycle;
- 5) Traditional outdoor holdings of East Balkan pigs: particular Bulgarian pig breed, kept outdoor in the Eastern parts of the country..

- Active clinical monitoring of pigs for CSF, including a targeted sampling and testing scheme as regards CSF;
- Continued enforcement of the ban of prophylactic vaccination against CSF of the domestic pig population, including East-Balkan pigs;
- Quick and effective application of the required measures for control and eradication of any outbreaks

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of disease that have emerged meanwhile;

- Oral vaccination of wild boar in the North and West border municipalities.
- Surveillance in wild boar

When implementing this program the competent authorities will also take into consideration:

1. The different types of pig holdings in Bulgaria described above;
2. The results from the scientific epidemiological analysis conducted for ascertaining the CSF transfer mechanism and the geographical spread of the disease;
3. The presence of wild boar population all over the territory of the country, which might have direct or indirect contact with the herds of East-Balkan pigs bred on the territory of three regions of the country.
4. The lack of big natural or artificial barriers as regards the movement of wild boar over the territory of the country;
5. Control over the registration of pig farms, the movement of pigs, their identification and the herd registers linked with the application of a corresponding electronic database;
6. Control over the oral vaccination campaign of the wild boar population, in particular concerning the process of the distribution of the baits, their uptake and effects on the CSF status of the population linked with the blood samples for antibodies and organ samples which are negative for the virus presence.
7. The risk of introduction of ASF from Russian Federation and TCC.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food:

- Central Competent Authority for the control of infectious notifiable diseases, interacts with the institutions involved in the programme at national level, implements the 2012 CSF programme and reports to the EC and the other MS.

2. The 'Animal Health and Welfare' Directorate at the BFSA headquarters:

- Elaborates the CSF control strategy and implements the 2012 CSF programme,
- Coordinates actions of all authorities involved in the programme,
- Collects information and prepares reports on the outcome of the programme.

3. Directors and Head of Unit "Animals health" at the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSD) of the BFSA:

- Enforce the programme on both, the domestic and wild boar population at regional level, monitor the actions of all authorities involved at local level and report to the BFSA HQ
- Supervise the two rendering plants at Varna and Shoumen and take samples from dead pigs suspicious of CSF or killed for reasons of CSF eradication.

4. The public health officials at the RFSD of the BFSA in charge of meat inspection:

- Carry out ante and post mortem inspection in accordance with the rules laid down by Council

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Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Article 5 and Annex I, in addition carry out the documentary and identity checks in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/855/EC,

- Ensure health marking of the meat in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/855/EC, Article 5 on pig meat of Bulgarian origin,
- Carry sampling of pigs for CSF according to the sampling scheme 2012, and ensure the traceability of the samples back to the farm of origin,
- Notify the BFSA in case of suspicion of CSF and forward corresponding samples to the NRL Sofia,
- In case of CSF declare meat of pigs unfit for human consumption in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section II, chapter V, 1 e) and seizure the meat accordingly and send for destruction to rendering plant,
- Check the cleaning and disinfection of means of pig transports in accordance with the provisions laid down by Commission Decision 2008/855/EC.

5. The animal health officials at the Municipal Veterinary Services (MVSs) of the BFSA:

- Enforce the programme at local level; carry out clinical surveillance (according to the clinical surveillance scheme 2011) and sampling of the domestic pig population (according to the sampling scheme 2011) in cooperation with the registered veterinary practitioners involved in the programme and approved according to the rules laid down by Directive 64/432/EEC, Articles 2, 2m) and 14 (3) B),
- In case of any suspicion of CSF tacking samples in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Decision 2002/106/EC
- in addition carry out the documentary and identity checks in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/855/EC in the context of movement of pigs inside Bulgaria,
- Ensure the traceability of the samples back to the farm of origin,
- Control the results of clinical surveillance in BG's Traceability database system submitted by the registered vets.
- Monitor the improvement and enforcement of biosecurity measures at the farms, including cleaning and disinfection procedures based on the principles laid down in Council Directive 2001/89/EC, Article 12 and Annex II,
- Control the implementation of the rules on holding registration, identification of the pigs and the control of their movements, including closing of holdings and seizure of pigs in case of breach or violation of rules in accordance with the rules laid down by Article 139a of The Law of Veterinary Activity and Council Regulation (EC) 882/2004,
- Supervise, monitor and control the distribution of baits for oral vaccination of the wild boar population on the areas near to the borders of the country.
- Record the results of surveillance measures including sampling of the wild boar population in the wild boar database.

6. National Forestry Agency by the Council of Ministers Cooperates on the planning for the oral vaccination of wild boar population and its surveillance for 2012, and implements its parts of the 2012 programme as regards the surveillance of wild boar.

7. Regional Forestry Directorates at National Forestry Agency:

- Coordinates the distribution of the baits and the surveillance measures concerning wild boar at regional level and carry out the baiting on the spot in areas of their direct competence; provides carcasses or material of wild boar (shot at hunting, fallen stock or crashed in car accidents) for inspection and sampling.

8. National Union of Hunters and Anglers

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- Carries out the baiting on the spot and performs surveillance of the oral vaccination campaign in this context; Provides carcasses or material of wild boar (shot at hunting, fallen stock or crashed in car accidents) for inspection and sampling.

9. The National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for CSF Sofia:

- Processes samples collected from both, domestic pigs and wild boar for CSF virus isolation and serology testing, records test results in the Traceability database system and reports to the BFSA; Undertakes confirmation tests on samples with doubtful test results send by the Regional Laboratories; Monitors the procedures at the Regional Laboratories and organizes ring-tests with them; Forwards virus isolates to the CRL for CSF, Hanover and takes part in ring-tests.

10. The Regional CSF Laboratories at the Institute in Sofia , Stara Zagora and Veliko Turnovo

- Perform CSF serology testing on samples from domestic pigs collected according to the sampling plans , record test results in the Traceability database system and report to the BFSA,
- Forward all samples with doubtful and positive test results for confirmation or rejection of the diagnosis to the NRL Sofia;
- Inform for the results the BFSA and the respective RFSD which sends the samples for testing.

11. The CRL for CSF at Hanover

- Undertakes genotyping of virus isolates forward by the NRL, Sofia,
- Provides the NRL with test materials on request from the Bulgarian side,
- Organises ring tests in which the NRL Sofia will participate.

13. The registered vets:

- perform clinical investigation of pig holdings in the periods defined in the present programme for the relevant types of farms and submit the results to the BFSA information system.
- record in the BFSA information system all the test results of the samples of domestic pigs sent by them in the framework of implementation of the present programme.

14. The Ministry of Internal Affairs:

- Assists in the administrative and security measures in case of suspicion or confirmation of CSF.

15. The Farmers' Union and the Pig Breeders' Associations

- Inform their members about the CSF control programme and support the BFSA to perform active clinical surveillance scheme and the sampling and testing schemes where necessary.
- The association veterinarians take part in the active surveillance and clinical observations of the piggery farms.

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

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

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(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will be enforced on the whole territory of Bulgaria, involving all of its 28 districts in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/855/EC, Annex III.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Classical and African Swine Fevers are subject to mandatory notification in accordance with Art 50 of the Law on Veterinary Activities.

Ordinance No 4 of the 17.02.2007 on prophylactics, containment and eradication of CSF transposes Council Directive 2001/89/EC into Bulgarian legislation. It stipulates that CSF is a notifiable disease and that CSF outbreaks have to be reported to the European Commission and to the Member States.

The report shall contain the following information:

- a) the outbreaks of CSF, which have been confirmed in holdings;
- b) the outbreaks of CSF, which have been confirmed in slaughterhouse or in transport means when transporting pigs;
- c) the primary cases of CSF confirmed in wild pigs;
- d) the secondary cases of CSF in wild pigs in affected areas;
- e) the results of the epizootic enquiry carried out.

The reports provide further details as laid down by Council Directive 2001/89/EC Annex I.

According to Bulgarian legislation (Law of Veterinary Activities Article 132 (1) point 8) the notification has to be made by the owner or keeper of the pigs immediately to the holding veterinarian or the municipal veterinary service in case of suspicion of a disease or change of the health status of his animals.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

For goals of the present program, the pig holdings on the territory of the country are categorized as follows:

- a) Industrial pig holdings, representing about half of the country's domestic pig population
- b) Family farms, type A (farms with established bio security measures) and B (bio security still absent)

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- c) Backyard holdings (allowed only for own consumption)
- d) East Balkan pig herds which are bred in field conditions
- e) Wild Boar population.

Target animals and animal population under the programme:

- 51 industrial farms with 413 298 pigs;
- 107 family farms type A with 35531 pigs;
- 969 family farms type B with 15454 pigs;
- 36822 backyards with 62183 pigs;
- 84 east-balkan pigs herds with 6 240 pigs;

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Art.51 of the Law on Veterinary Activities it is stipulated that animals are subject to identification and the holdings are subject to registration. BFSA is the official competent authority responsible for the identification of the animals. A computerized information system supports the recording and processing of the data concerning the identified animals and their movements as well as the registered holdings and electronic herd register. The BFSA information system is use for the necessary traceability of the sampling and testing process and the recording of the active clinical surveillance of the domestic pig population.

Ordinance No 61 transposes Council Directive 92/102/EEC into Bulgarian legislation. Art 3 sets out the details concerning the identification of Animals and the registration of holdings: The registration of the holdings (including the pig-keeping ones) is carried out by the authorities of the BFSA or by veterinary specialists - private practitioners duly authorized by the BFSA.

All animal holdings, where large ruminants, small ruminants or pigs are kept are subject to mandatory registering in:

- The registry on animal movement control that is kept by the owner;
- The BFSA information system.

The code (serial) registration number of the holding is provided once and stays the same no matter of the species and types of animals kept in that holding. All data shall be kept at least three years after the cessation of the activity of certain animal holding or after sale, slaughter, death etc. of the last animal kept in that holding.

The new categorisation of pig holdings in the context of the eradication of CSF has no effect on the obligation of pig farmers or keepers as regards holding/herd registration, the identification of animals and their movements.

Ordinance No 61 also lays down the terms and procedures to be complied with concerning the identification of the animals.

Pigs are identified by individual ear-tag (bearing either unique serial number or, in case of fattening pigs intended for direct slaughter, the registry number of the pig holding of fattening). Any such ear-tags must be and are delivered and distributed by the BFSA. Displacing or reuse of ear-tags placed on an

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animal is not permitted. The identification of the animals has to be carried within 20 days after birth or when living the holding at least. Only in case of pigs for fattening in industrial farms the identification can be carried out at the latest before they leave for slaughter with green ear-tags indicating the number of the holding.

According to the Law on Veterinary Activities (LVA), owners of farm animals are obliged to:

- ensure availability of their animals to be identified /ear-tagged/, for vaccinations and for diagnostic test purposes;
- ensure access to animal holding and the animals therein for the state veterinarian inspecting them;
- comply with and meet the requirements related moving and transportation of animals.

There is a ban imposed on any movement of unidentified animals to markets, slaughterhouses, fairs, exhibitions, competitions or other holdings or settlements.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The decision of the state veterinarian to recognise a pig holding "as CSF suspected" has to be based on the criteria set out in Commission Decision 2002/106 /EC Annex, chapter III a-c).

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Bulgarian Traceability database will be used for control of pig's movement in the context of the CSF programme. The respective obligations of pig holders as regards the registration of holdings, the identification of the pigs and their movement control are described above.

The key obligations of the pig holders in the context above are listed in the table below, also showing the possible violations of the obligations, the administrative measures taken in case of violations and possible punitive actions in those cases.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

The table below shows the targets related to testing and to all of the five different categories of pigs as regards the Bulgarian CSF control plan for 2012:

- AB - Elisa - all categories - monitoring, sero-conversion, control of vaccination in case of wild boar;
- VNT- all categories - monitoring, differentiation tests;
- Virus Isolation - all categories - confirmation of CSF
- RT PCR - all categories - confirmation of CSF

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Blood samples are taken from domestic pigs at farms and slaughterhouses under scheme presented in the programme;
Blood and organ samples are taken from shot, killed in accident of found dead wild boar

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

For the oral vaccination of wild boar population the commercially available RIEMSER Schweinepestoralvakzine (REIMSER Arzneimittel AG) will be used according to the instructions of the manufacturer.

The oral vaccination of the wild boar in 2014 - three vaccination campaigns with two distributions of bites - will be carried out only in the municipalities near to the borders with Serbia, Macedonia and Romania.

Please see the attachment

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

During the active surveillance for the emergence and spread of the disease, classical swine fever, through clinical examinations of holdings a special check-list is drafted for checking the biosecurity measures introduced in the holdings. On the basis of biosecurity measures introduced for the purposes of this Schedule, the holdings are divided into: Industrial farms / farms with biosecurity measures and closed cycle of rearing pigs, Family farms, type "A" - these are the farms open cycle of rearing pigs with biosecurity measures, Family farms, type "B" - farms with uninitiated or partially implemented biosecurity measures, "back yards" - private farms, which rear to 5 pigs for personal consumption, "East Balkan pigs" - population, which is rear only in the territory of 12 municipalities in 3 regions of the country, under certain conditions that ensure the biosecurity of pigs. In the gaps in the biosecurity measures introduced in carrying out clinical examination, the official veterinarian give a prescription for a period to correct deficiencies of the owner of the holding.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures in case of suspicion of CSF in domestic pigs

Ordinance No 4 transposes the provisions of Directive EC 2001/89 Art 4: The following measures shall be taken, in particular when the active clinical surveillance and serology monitoring of the CSF control

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programme 2013 give a doubtful result for a particular holding:

1. Where a holding contains one or more pigs suspected of being infected with Classical Swine Fever virus, the responsible registered veterinarian shall prohibit the access to the farm and shall immediately notify the respective official veterinarian for measures to be taken for the diagnosis to be confirmed or the suspicion rejected.
2. The official veterinarian shall visit the farm without delay, shall make a check on the spot of the register and the identification marks of the pigs raised on the farm, shall prohibit the access to the farm and shall give instructions, as follows:
 - a) all the pigs in the various categories on the pig-breeding farm are to be counted and a list compiled of the pigs already dead, sick or likely to be infected (the contact animals) in each category; the list shall be updated every day to take account of: the pig births, the pigs that have got sick and the deaths during the period of confirmation of the diagnosis or rejection of the suspicion. This list is submitted daily for a check to the responsible state veterinarian.
 - b) The movement of all the pigs on the farm shall be forbidden, and the movement of pigs outside the farm, including for slaughter purposes, shall be forbidden too;
 - c) no sows or pigs may enter or leave the farm and may, if necessary, extend the ban to cover other species of animals, in case there are any raised on the farm;
 - d) no pig carcasses may leave the farm;
 - e) no meat, pig products, semen, ova and embryos of pigs, animal feed, instruments and equipment (utensils), materials or wastes likely to transmit Classical Swine Fever may leave the farm;
 - f) access shall be denied for any unauthorised persons, that are not engaged in the production;
 - g) the movement of the workers to or from the farm shall be done only through a "filter", and the movement of the vehicles to or from the farm shall be done only through a disinfecting installation;
 - h) appropriate means of disinfecting shall be used at the entrances and exits of the buildings housing pigs and of the farm itself; any person entering or leaving a pig farm shall fulfil appropriate hygienic measures necessary to reduce the risk of spread of the Classical Swine Fever Virus. Furthermore, all means of transportation shall be carefully disinfected before leaving the farm. Cleaning and disinfection measures follow the principles as laid down by Council Directive 2001/89/EC Annex II.
3. The official veterinarian shall take and send samples for laboratory tests for confirmation of the CSF diagnosis or rejection of the suspicion as described under chapter 4.4.7.1.1) below. An epizootic inquiry shall be made.
4. When the pig-breeding farm subject to suspicion concerning the presence of Classical Swine Fever is situated in an area with high density of the population of pigs, the state veterinarian may give instruction for a ban on the movement in the remaining farms too until there is confirmation of the diagnosis or a rejection of the suspicion.
5. In areas with a high density of pigs the competent authority may apply Directive 2001/89/EC Art 4 (3) if the epidemiological situation justifies this measure and the conditions laid down by the Directive are fulfilled.
6. The official veterinarian shall have the right to impose a control zone both within the pig-breeding farms and at the borders and can introduce measures identical with those imposed on the farm subject to suspicion of CSF infection.
7. The official veterinarian shall have no right to lift the measures imposed until the results from the laboratory tests officially rejecting the suspicions for the presence of CSF infection have not been received.

Measures in case of confirmation of CSF in domestic pigs:

In case of CSF confirmation the measures listed in Council Directive 2001/89/EC Art 5 (1 a – i) –

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transposed by Ordinance No 4 are:-

1. All pigs in the holding have to be killed without delay in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of the Classical Swine Fever Virus during their transport or killing;
2. A sufficient number of samples have to be taken, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, from the pigs killed in order that the manner of introduction of the Classical Swine Fever Virus into the farm and the length of time during which it may have existed on the farm to be established;
3. The carcasses of pigs which have died or have been killed have to be destroyed under official supervision;
4. The meat of pigs, raw materials thereof and products of pigs slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of the disease to the pig holding and the taking of official measures have to be traced and processed under official supervision;
5. Semen, ova and embryos of pigs collected from the holding during the period between the probable introduction of the disease and the taking of measures have to be traced and the destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of the CSF Virus;
6. All substances and waste likely to be contaminated, such as feeding stuff, have to be subjected to a treatment ensuring the destruction of the CSF Virus;
7. All single-use materials, which may be contaminated with the CSF virus, have to be destroyed in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinarian;
8. After the pigs have been disposed of, mechanical cleaning and disinfecting of the buildings for housing the pigs and premises used, the vehicles used for transporting them and their carcasses, the equipment, bedding, manure and excrements has to be performed;
9. In case of a primary outbreak of the disease, the CSF Virus isolate has to be sent to the EU Reference Laboratory in Hanover (Germany) to identify the genetic type.
10. An epizootic inquiry has to be organised.

Measures in case of suspicion and confirmation of CSF in wild boar:

In accordance with Council Directive 2001/89/EC Art 15 and Commission Decision 2008/855/EC the following measures have to be applied on the whole territory of Bulgaria, in particular when the surveillance and virology testing of the wild boar population under the 2013 CSF control programme give a positive result:

Measures on the hunting field in case of outbreak of the CSF disease in wild boar:

1. BFSa immediately carries out epidemiological investigation on the situation and establishes the zones in the infected area as laid down by Directive 2001/89/EC
2. BFSa immediately orders reduction of the wild pig population in the 3km protection and 10 km surveillance zones to 2 wild pigs with their newborns on the 1km² during the hunting season. Out of the hunting season for reduction of the wild pig population it is ordered hunting only of newborn and young wild pigs up to one year of age. Trapping will be used as appropriate method for reduction of wild boar population. During the hunt it is important to avoid passing of the wild pig herds to other territories out of the zones. In the hunting season is important and we must to be careful with the wild boar – must not have access to any material that may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding.

Samples are taken and send to the NRL in Sofia for testing for the presence of CSF virus from all shot wild pigs. The carcasses are identified and kept till the notification of the results. In case of positive result the carcass and the internal organs are send for rendering. In case of negative result the carcasses and the internal organs may be taken by the hunters for own use.

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3. BFSa immediately organises "oral" vaccination of the wild pigs in the affected area. The vaccine is distributed at least on 2 plains on 1 km² (with an option for two more plains on the 1km²). Two vaccination campaigns with two distributions of bites are carried out within a period of 30 days.
4. BFSa forbids opening the carcasses of all shot and found dead wild pigs on the field. Opening of the carcasses is carried out only in defined for the purpose places. In case of CSF positives BFSa pays compensation to the hunting organisation. Strict documentation is kept for every shot in the 3km and 10 km zones wild pig, including sampling and testing procedure. In this documentation information is kept for: identification of the animals, place of shooting, age, sex, weight and laboratory result.
5. BFSa establishes 40km zone out of 3km and 10km zones where orders 100% sampling of all shot pigs. National borders and wildlife habitats are always taken into account while establishing the zones.

Measures in domestic pigs in case of CSF in wild boar:

1. BFSa immediately notifies for the situation all owners of domestic pigs and hunters in the 3km and 10km zones area.
2. BFSa carries out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate CSF from the infected area;
 - all pig holdings in the defined area have to be placed under official surveillance and a census has to be carried out; the census has to be kept up to date by the owner. The information in the census has to be produced on request and is checked at each inspection.
 - with regard to open pig farming all East Balkan pigs must to be closed immediately in the holdings (no movement outside is allowed), and census of the East Balkan pigs hers in the 3km and 10km zones must be performed.
 - all pigs on the holding have to be kept in their living boxes or some other place, where they can be isolated from the wild boar. Wild boar must not have access to any material that may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding;
 - no pigs enter or leave the holding without permission of the state veterinarian, who will take into consideration the epidemiological situation;
 - appropriate means of disinfecting have to be placed at the entrances and exits of the buildings housing domestic pigs and of the holding as a whole;
 - appropriate hygienic measures have to be applied by all persons coming in contact with wild boar, to reduce the risk of spread of the CSF virus. The measures can include a temporary ban to enter the pig holdings on persons having been in contact with wild boar such as hunters, hunter- and forest supervisors;
 - all dead or sick pigs with a CSF symptoms on the holding have to be tested for the presence of CSF virus
 - no meat or any part of wild boar, whether shot or found dead, as well as any material or equipment, which could be contaminated with the CSF virus has to be brought into the pig holding;
 - pigs, their semen, embryos or ova shall not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of trade;
 - for collaboration in the establishment of control measures the neighbouring Member States or a third country will be duly notified, when the infected area is near the border
 - pigs may be sent for immediate slaughter to slaughterhouse located in the same administrative region, only after the clinical investigation of the pig holding have been carried out. Check lists of the clinical investigation accompanies the batch.
 - Breeding pigs may leave holding located in the 3km or 10km zones, only after receiving the negative result of the PCR laboratory tests of blood samples taken 7 days before the pigs transportation.

Measures in case of suspicion of CSF in domestic pigs

Ordinance No 4 transposes the provisions of Directive EC 2001/89 Art 4: The following measures shall be taken, in particular when the active clinical surveillance and serology monitoring of the CSF control

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programme 2013 give a doubtful result for a particular holding:

1. Where a holding contains one or more pigs suspected of being infected with Classical Swine Fever virus, the responsible registered veterinarian shall prohibit the access to the farm and shall immediately notify the respective official veterinarian for measures to be taken for the diagnosis to be confirmed or the suspicion rejected.
2. The official veterinarian shall visit the farm without delay, shall make a check on the spot of the register and the identification marks of the pigs raised on the farm, shall prohibit the access to the farm and shall give instructions, as follows:
 - a) all the pigs in the various categories on the pig-breeding farm are to be counted and a list compiled of the pigs already dead, sick or likely to be infected (the contact animals) in each category; the list shall be updated every day to take account of: the pig births, the pigs that have got sick and the deaths during the period of confirmation of the diagnosis or rejection of the suspicion. This list is submitted daily for a check to the responsible state veterinarian.
 - b) The movement of all the pigs on the farm shall be forbidden, and the movement of pigs outside the farm, including for slaughter purposes, shall be forbidden too;
 - c) no sows or pigs may enter or leave the farm and may, if necessary, extend the ban to cover other species of animals, in case there are any raised on the farm;
 - d) no pig carcasses may leave the farm;
 - e) no meat, pig products, semen, ova and embryos of pigs, animal feed, instruments and equipment (utensils), materials or wastes likely to transmit Classical Swine Fever may leave the farm;
 - f) access shall be denied for any unauthorised persons, that are not engaged in the production;
 - g) the movement of the workers to or from the farm shall be done only through a "filter", and the movement of the vehicles to or from the farm shall be done only through a disinfecting installation;
 - h) appropriate means of disinfecting shall be used at the entrances and exits of the buildings housing pigs and of the farm itself; any person entering or leaving a pig farm shall fulfil appropriate hygienic measures necessary to reduce the risk of spread of the Classical Swine Fever Virus. Furthermore, all means of transportation shall be carefully disinfected before leaving the farm. Cleaning and disinfection measures follow the principles as laid down by Council Directive 2001/89/EC Annex II.
3. The official veterinarian shall take and send samples for laboratory tests for confirmation of the CSF diagnosis or rejection of the suspicion as described under chapter 4.4.7.1.1) below. An epizootic inquiry shall be made.
4. When the pig-breeding farm subject to suspicion concerning the presence of Classical Swine Fever is situated in an area with high density of the population of pigs, the state veterinarian may give instruction for a ban on the movement in the remaining farms too until there is confirmation of the diagnosis or a rejection of the suspicion.
5. In areas with a high density of pigs the competent authority may apply Directive 2001/89/EC Art 4 (3) if the epidemiological situation justifies this measure and the conditions laid down by the Directive are fulfilled.
6. The official veterinarian shall have the right to impose a control zone both within the pig-breeding farms and at the borders and can introduce measures identical with those imposed on the farm subject to suspicion of CSF infection.
7. The official veterinarian shall have no right to lift the measures imposed until the results from the laboratory tests officially rejecting the suspicions for the presence of CSF infection have not been received.

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Measures in case of confirmation of CSF in domestic pigs:

In case of CSF confirmation the measures listed in Council Directive 2001/89/EC Art 5 (1 a – i) – transposed by Ordinance No 4 are:-

1. All pigs in the holding have to be killed without delay in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of the Classical Swine Fever Virus during their transport or killing;
2. A sufficient number of samples have to be taken, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, from the pigs killed in order that the manner of introduction of the Classical Swine Fever Virus into the farm and the length of time during which it may have existed on the farm to be established;
3. The carcasses of pigs which have died or have been killed have to be destroyed under official supervision;
4. The meat of pigs, raw materials thereof and products of pigs slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of the disease to the pig holding and the taking of official measures have to be traced and processed under official supervision;
5. Semen, ova and embryos of pigs collected from the holding during the period between the probable introduction of the disease and the taking of measures have to be traced and the destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of the CSF Virus;
6. All substances and waste likely to be contaminated, such as feeding stuff, have to be subjected to a treatment ensuring the destruction of the CSF Virus;
7. All single-use materials, which may be contaminated with the CSF virus, have to be destroyed in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinarian;
8. After the pigs have been disposed of, mechanical cleaning and disinfecting of the buildings for housing the pigs and premises used, the vehicles used for transporting them and their carcasses, the equipment, bedding, manure and excrements has to be performed;
9. In case of a primary outbreak of the disease, the CSF Virus isolate has to be sent to the EU Reference Laboratory in Hanover (Germany) to identify the genetic type.
10. An epizootic inquiry has to be organised.

Measures in case of suspicion and confirmation of CSF in wild boar:

In accordance with Council Directive 2001/89/EC Art 15 and Commission Decision 2008/855/EC the following measures have to be applied on the whole territory of Bulgaria, in particular when the surveillance and virology testing of the wild boar population under the 2013 CSF control programme give a positive result:

Measures on the hunting field in case of outbreak of the CSF disease in wild boar:

1. BFSa immediately carries out epidemiological investigation on the situation and establishes the zones in the infected area as laid down by Directive 2001/89/EC
2. BFSa immediately orders reduction of the wild pig population in the 3km protection and 10 km surveillance zones to 2 wild pigs with their newborns on the 1km² during the hunting season. Out of the hunting season for reduction of the wild pig population it is ordered hunting only of newborn and young wild pigs up to one year of age. Trapping will be used as appropriate method for reduction of wild boar population. During the hunt it is important to avoid passing of the wild pig herds to other territories out of the zones. In the hunting season is important and we must to be careful with the wild boar – must not have access to any material that may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding.

Samples are taken and send to the NRL in Sofia for testing for the presence of CSF virus from all shot wild pigs. The carcasses are identified and kept till the notification of the results. In case of positive result the

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carcass and the internal organs are sent for rendering. In case of negative result the carcasses and the internal organs may be taken by the hunters for own use.

3. BFSA immediately organises "oral" vaccination of the wild pigs in the affected area. The vaccine is distributed at least on 2 plains on 1 km² (with an option for two more plains on the 1km²). Two vaccination campaigns with two distributions of bites are carried out within a period of 30 days.

4. BFSA forbids opening the carcasses of all shot and found dead wild pigs on the field. Opening of the carcasses is carried out only in defined for the purpose places. In case of CSF positives BFSA pays compensation to the hunting organisation. Strict documentation is kept for every shot in the 3km and 10 km zones wild pig, including sampling and testing procedure. In this documentation information is kept for: identification of the animals, place of shooting, age, sex, weight and laboratory result.

5. BFSA establishes 40km zone out of 3km and 10km zones where orders 100% sampling of all shot pigs. National borders and wildlife habitats are always taken into account while establishing the zones.

Measures in domestic pigs in case of CSF in wild boar:

1. BFSA immediately notifies for the situation all owners of domestic pigs and hunters in the 3km and 10km zones area.

2. BFSA carries out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate CSF from the infected area;

- all pig holdings in the defined area have to be placed under official surveillance and a census has to be carried out; the census has to be kept up to date by the owner. The information in the census has to be produced on request and is checked at each inspection.

- with regard to open pig farming all East Balkan pigs must to be closed immediately in the holdings (no movement outside is allowed), and census of the East Balkan pigs hers in the 3km and 10km zones must be performed.

- all pigs on the holding have to be kept in their living boxes or some other place, where they can be isolated from the wild boar. Wild boar must not have access to any material that may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding;

- no pigs enter or leave the holding without permission of the state veterinarian, who will take into consideration the epidemiological situation;

- appropriate means of disinfecting have to be placed at the entrances and exits of the buildings housing domestic pigs and of the holding as a whole;

- appropriate hygienic measures have to be applied by all persons coming in contact with wild boar, to reduce the risk of spread of the CSF virus. The measures can include a temporary ban to enter the pig holdings on persons having been in contact with wild boar such as hunters, hunter- and forest supervisors;

- all dead or sick pigs with a CSF symptoms on the holding have to be tested for the presence of CSF virus

- no meat or any part of wild boar, whether shot or found dead, as well as any material or equipment, which could be contaminated with the CSF virus has to be brought into the pig holding;

- pigs, their semen, embryos or ova shall not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of trade;

- for collaboration in the establishment of control measures the neighbouring Member States or a third country will be duly notified, when the infected area is near the border

- pigs may be sent for immediate slaughter to slaughterhouse located in the same administrative region, only after the clinical investigation of the pig holding have been carried out. Check lists of the clinical investigation accompanies the batch.

- Breeding pigs may leave holding located in the 3km or 10km zones, only after receiving the negative result of the PCR laboratory tests of blood samples taken 7 days before the pigs transportation.

Measures in case of suspicion of CSF in domestic pigs

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Ordinance No 4 transposes the provisions of Directive EC 2001/89 Art 4: The following measures shall be taken, in particular when the active clinical surveillance and serology monitoring of the CSF control programme 2013 give a doubtful result for a particular holding:

1. Where a holding contains one or more pigs suspected of being infected with Classical Swine Fever virus, the responsible registered veterinarian shall prohibit the access to the farm and shall immediately notify the respective official veterinarian for measures to be taken for the diagnosis to be confirmed or the suspicion rejected.
2. The official veterinarian shall visit the farm without delay, shall make a check on the spot of the register and the identification marks of the pigs raised on the farm, shall prohibit the access to the farm and shall give instructions, as follows:
 - a) all the pigs in the various categories on the pig-breeding farm are to be counted and a list compiled of the pigs already dead, sick or likely to be infected (the contact animals) in each category; the list shall be updated every day to take account of: the pig births, the pigs that have got sick and the deaths during the period of confirmation of the diagnosis or rejection of the suspicion. This list is submitted daily for a check to the responsible state veterinarian.
 - b) The movement of all the pigs on the farm shall be forbidden, and the movement of pigs outside the farm, including for slaughter purposes, shall be forbidden too;
 - c) no sows or pigs may enter or leave the farm and may, if necessary, extend the ban to cover other species of animals, in case there are any raised on the farm;
 - d) no pig carcasses may leave the farm;
 - e) no meat, pig products, semen, ova and embryos of pigs, animal feed, instruments and equipment (utensils), materials or wastes likely to transmit Classical Swine Fever may leave the farm;
 - f) access shall be denied for any unauthorised persons, that are not engaged in the production;
 - g) the movement of the workers to or from the farm shall be done only through a "filter", and the movement of the vehicles to or from the farm shall be done only through a disinfecting installation;
 - h) appropriate means of disinfecting shall be used at the entrances and exits of the buildings housing pigs and of the farm itself; any person entering or leaving a pig farm shall fulfil appropriate hygienic measures necessary to reduce the risk of spread of the Classical Swine Fever Virus. Furthermore, all means of transportation shall be carefully disinfected before leaving the farm. Cleaning and disinfection measures follow the principles as laid down by Council Directive 2001/89/EC Annex II.
3. The official veterinarian shall take and send samples for laboratory tests for confirmation of the CSF diagnosis or rejection of the suspicion as described under chapter 4.4.7.1.1) below. An epizootic inquiry shall be made.
4. When the pig-breeding farm subject to suspicion concerning the presence of Classical Swine Fever is situated in an area with high density of the population of pigs, the state veterinarian may give instruction for a ban on the movement in the remaining farms too until there is confirmation of the diagnosis or a rejection of the suspicion.
5. In areas with a high density of pigs the competent authority may apply Directive 2001/89/EC Art 4 (3) if the epidemiological situation justifies this measure and the conditions laid down by the Directive are fulfilled.
6. The official veterinarian shall have the right to impose a control zone both within the pig-breeding farms and at the borders and can introduce measures identical with those imposed on the farm subject to suspicion of CSF infection.
7. The official veterinarian shall have no right to lift the measures imposed until the results from the laboratory tests officially rejecting the suspicions for the presence of CSF infection have not been

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received.

Measures in case of confirmation of CSF in domestic pigs:

In case of CSF confirmation the measures listed in Council Directive 2001/89/EC Art 5 (1 a – i) – transposed by Ordinance No 4 are-:

1. All pigs in the holding have to be killed without delay in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of the Classical Swine Fever Virus during their transport or killing;
2. A sufficient number of samples have to be taken, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, from the pigs killed in order that the manner of introduction of the Classical Swine Fever Virus into the farm and the length of time during which it may have existed on the farm to be established;
3. The carcasses of pigs which have died or have been killed have to be destroyed under official supervision;
4. The meat of pigs, raw materials thereof and products of pigs slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of the disease to the pig holding and the taking of official measures have to be traced and processed under official supervision;
5. Semen, ova and embryos of pigs collected from the holding during the period between the probable introduction of the disease and the taking of measures have to be traced and the destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of the CSF Virus;
6. All substances and waste likely to be contaminated, such as feeding stuff, have to be subjected to a treatment ensuring the destruction of the CSF Virus;
7. All single-use materials, which may be contaminated with the CSF virus, have to be destroyed in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinarian;
8. After the pigs have been disposed of, mechanical cleaning and disinfecting of the buildings for housing the pigs and premises used, the vehicles used for transporting them and their carcasses, the equipment, bedding, manure and excrements has to be performed;
9. In case of a primary outbreak of the disease, the CSF Virus isolate has to be sent to the EU Reference Laboratory in Hanover (Germany) to identify the genetic type.
10. An epizootic inquiry has to be organised.

Measures in case of suspicion and confirmation of CSF in wild boar:

In accordance with Council Directive 2001/89/EC Art 15 and Commission Decision 2008/855/EC the following measures have to be applied on the whole territory of Bulgaria, in particular when the surveillance and virology testing of the wild boar population under the 2013 CSF control programme give a positive result:

Measures on the hunting field in case of outbreak of the CSF disease in wild boar:

1. BFSa immediately carries out epidemiological investigation on the situation and establishes the zones in the infected area as laid down by Directive 2001/89/EC
2. BFSa immediately orders reduction of the wild pig population in the 3km protection and 10 km surveillance zones to 2 wild pigs with their newborns on the 1km² dur

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Article 108 of the Law of Veterinary Activities lays down that the owners of dead, compulsory killed and destroyed animals shall be reimbursed and compensated by funds extended under the State Budget. The terms and procedures of compensations are provided for in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Article 109 of the LVA.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

BFSA and the 28 RFSD are the competent authorities for control of CSF.

The current programme is reported in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC. Two reports are performed: intermediate in July and final for the whole year.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

The financing of the 2014CSF control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA. The necessary funds for compensation of the owners of the dead or killed in the context of the execution of this programme as well as the necessary financing for control and eradication measures in case of CSF outbreaks are provided by the state budget. The order and the conditions for providing the compensations are specified in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Art.109 of the LVA.

Financing in the context of the execution of the programme is required for:

- Killing, slaughter, transportation of the animals upon the decision of the BFSA;
- Temporary or permanent closing of facilities, slaughterhouses, processing enterprises for products of animal origin, animal markets, butcher's shops upon the decision of the BFSA applying the measures stipulated in the programs for control of the disease;
- Control of the means of transportation for live animals along the public roads in order to detect eventual illegal movements of pigs;
- Collection, transport and destruction of killed or dead animals and the wastes of animal origin as well as cleaning and disinfection;
- Compensations of pig owners for killed or dead animals in case of destruction and for other losses in the context of the execution of the programme;
- Performance of clinical investigation of the domestic pig population and for its sampling and testing for CSF;
- Execution of an oral vaccination campaign of the wild boar population and its surveillance including costs for the collection of sampling materials for CSF testing;

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- Recording of results of active clinical surveillance and testing of the pig population in the Information system by BFSA.
- Scientific analysis of the results of the programme in the context of CSF epidemiology in Bulgaria

The benefits of the programme:

- Reducing the risk of spreading CSF within the European Union;
- Creating access for Bulgarian pig holders to the EU market and third countries;
- Opportunity of Bulgarian pig meat and meat products producers in the internal market and trade with third countries;
- Protection of wild boar population in the North and West border regions from introduction of CSF virus from neighbouring countries by oral vaccination campaigns
- Detection of new introduction of CSF in wild boar population from neighbouring countries.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

yes

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2012**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
Republic of Bulgaria	Domestic pigs	40 701	40 701	31 388	0	0	0		77,118			X
Total		40 701	40 701	31 388	0	0	0		77,118			

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	Add a new row
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6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2012**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
BG	Domestic pigs	531 952	531 952	22 741	22 741	0	0	0	4,275	0	X
Total		531 952	531 952	22 741	22 741	0	0	0	4,28	0	
								ADD A NEW ROW			

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
BG	Domestic pigs	serological test	Ab ELISA	22 741	0	X
BG	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	Ag ELISA, RT PCR, FAT	319	0	X
Total				23 060		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds : Not applicable Applicable...

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year : **2012**

Status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme				Not Free or not officially free from disease				Free or officially free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease		
				Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative								
Region	Animal Species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
BG	Domestic pigs	40 701	531 952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40 701	531 952	0	0	X
Total		40 701	531 952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40 701	531 952	0	0	
											Add a new row					

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is Not applicable Applicable...

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is : Not applicable Applicable...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2012**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year : **2012**

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Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
BG	wild boar	other test	RT PCR	5 131	0	X
BG	wild boar	serological test	Ab ELISA	5 027	0	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2012**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
BG	31 051,34	85 670	3	85 670	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
BG	AB - Elisa	Pigs and wild boar	blood	monitoring, sero-conversion, control of vac	20 500	X
BG	VNT	Pigs and wild boar	blood	monitoring, differentiation tests	500	X
BG	Virus Isolation	Pigs and wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	100	X
BG	RT PCR	Pigs and wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	6 000	X
Total					27 100	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2014**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
BG	Domestic pigs	38 033	38 033	31 000	0	0	0	0	81,51	0	0	X
Total		38 033	38 033	31 000	0	0	0	0	81,51	0	0	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2012**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators			
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)		
BG	Domestic pigs	532 706	532 706	29 848	29 848	0	0	560 000	5,6	0	X	
Total		532 706	532 706	29 848	29 848	0	0	560 000	5,6	0		
								Add a new row				

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable

Applicable...

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7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is Not applicable Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is Not applicable Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2014**

Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Blagoevgrad	1 838	3 572	3	10 716	X
Kustendil	1 912	2 370	3	7 110	X

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Pernik	5 627	682	3	2 046	X
Sofia-region	1 266	1 970	3	5 910	X
Montana	1 793	2 250	3	6 750	X
Vidin	2 606	572	3	1 716	X
Vratca	472	582	3	1 746	X
Pleven	1 265	1 712	3	5 136	X
Veliko Turnovo	590	544	3	1 632	X
Ruse	1 691	1 324	3	3 972	X
Silistra	1 595	592	3	1 776	X
Dobrich	1 728	458	3	1 374	X
Total		16 628		49 884	
			Add a new row		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	20 500	1.5	30750	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus neutralisation test	Individual animal sample/test	500	6.5	3250	yes	X
Cost of analysis	RT PCR	Individual animal sample/test	6 000	10	60000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	100	10	1000	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	15 000	0.5	7500	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	5 500	5	27500	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic and wild animals	vacationers	20 500	0.3	6150	yes	X
Cost of sampling	domestic and wild animals	organ sample tubes	6 000	0.4	2400	yes	X
Cost of sampling	transport and collection of samples	Individual animal sample/test	10 000	1	10000	yes	X

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							Add a new row	
2. Vaccination or treatment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	48 000	1.5	72000	yes	X	
Control costs	administering cost	Control costs	5 000	1	5000	yes	X	
							Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
							Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row	
7. Other costs								

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
clinical examinations	clinical examinations of pig farms with check lists	clinical examinations of pig farms with	44 200	1.5	66300	yes	X
					Add a new row		
Total					291 850,00 €		

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](#), [doc](#), [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!