Standard Summary Project Fiche

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1. Desiree Number: BG 0201.04
   Twinig code: BG02/IB-AG-03

   Title: IMPROVEMENT OF VETERINARY BORDER CONTROL, IMPROVEMENT OF THE DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM FOR ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT OF FEEDINGSTUFFS AND FEED ADDITIVES CONTROL

1.3. Sector: AGRICULTURE

1.4. Location: BULGARIA

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. Overall objective(s)

The project proposed embraces 3 sub-projects related on the level of the National and European Veterinary Law. Every sub-project has its own determinate overall objectives as follows:

Sub-project 1. Improvement of Veterinary Border Control

Support and assistance to the re-organization, preparation and adjustment of the veterinary sector of Bulgaria in view of the future integration in the European Union through effective transposition and implementation of the EU control systems by Bulgarian National Veterinary Service.
- Reconstruction of BIPs Kalotina, Burgas and Varna and introduction of the EU veterinary border control system procedures;
- Effective protection of the territory of Bulgaria, and of the EC Member States against the penetration of contagious diseases on animals and protection of public health.

Sub-project 2. Improvement of the Diagnostic System for Animal Health Control

- Achievement of EU standard 45001-3 for the national diagnostic laboratories for animal health control.
- Accreditation of the national reference diagnostic laboratories for animal health.
- Introduction of an epidemiological surveillance network using the central database for identification and registration of animals (EUROVET-BG).
- Preparation of contingency plan for the List A diseases of O.I.E. and the zoonoses which are subject of this sub-project.
- Preparation of monitoring and surveillance programmes for List A diseases and zoonoses and establishment of an integrated surveillance and control system for animal health.
Sub-project 3. Improvement of Feedingstuffs and Feed Additives

- Establishing a modern system for control of feedingstuffs and feed additives, their production, trade and use in the country, their import and export, in compliance with the EU principles governing the organization of official control in the animal nutrition sector.
- Introduction of new administrative methods for operation in compliance with the EU rules.
- Equipment with apparatuses compliant with EU rules for the laboratories in Sofia, Varna and Burgas with aim Introduction of methods of analysis of feedingstuffs and feed additives as implied in the NPAA, with a view to performing a more efficient feed control (Annex 9).
- Improvement of the technical equipment and establishing a better connection between the Chief directorate and the regional directorates and laboratories in the country.
- Improvement of the professional qualification of inspectors and chemistry specialists in relation to the new methods of analyses and implementation of new Bulgarian feedingstuffs control legislation harmonized with EU aquis.

2.2. Project purpose:
To strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) and its services to undertake the priorities for EU alignment and implement the reforms identified in the current Accession Partnership and the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA).

2.3. Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

2.3.1 Accession Partnership
The following are quotations from the Accession Partnership:

Agriculture:
“……Alignment with the agricultural acquis including veterinary matters, in particular external border control. Adoption and implementation of the veterinary requirements, upgrading of the testing and diagnostic facilities.”

Sectoral Policies – Agriculture:
- “……Particular efforts must be made to build institutional capabilities and strengthen enforcement of health and disease…..”

2.3.2 Commission’s Working Document for Bulgaria 2001
Short-term priority
- “Continue alignment of the veterinary and phyto-sanitary legislation and upgrade inspection arrangements, in particular at the future external borders”.

Medium-term priorities
- Reinforce Common Agricultural Policy management mechanisms and administrative structures (monitoring agricultural markets and implement structural and rural development measures, set up bodies and control mechanisms).
- Continue to restructure the agri-food sector; reinforce food control administration.
- Complete system of animal identification; implement quality control system, animal waste treatment, residue and zoonosis control programme; complete inspection systems on future external borders.

Actions needed in 2001
- Reinforce the implementation capacity of the MAF and its services.
- Continue to reinforce the veterinary, phytosanitary and fisheries inspection services, especially at regional level, the provision of equipment and training to laboratories and improve inspections at the border points.
- Continue animal identification and registration process.
2.3.3. NPAA Priorities

**Short-term Priorities**

*Harmonization of the legislation*

- Ordinance concerning the internal veterinary checks governing trade of animal products to the Law on Veterinary Activity - Council Directive 89/662/EEC.
- Ordinance on prophylaxis and combat with some poultry diseases to the Law on Veterinary Activity - Council Directive 90/539/EEC.
- Ordinance on prophylaxis and combat with certain ovine and caprine diseases to the Law on Veterinary Activity - Council Directive 91/68/EEC.
- Ordinance concerning some equidae diseases to the Law on Veterinary Activity - Council Directive 90/426/EEC.

**Medium-term Priorities**

*Harmonization of the legislation*

- Ordinance on health requirements on ovine and caprine movement to the Law on Veterinary Activity - Council Directive 91/68/EEC.
- Ordinance on health requirements for movement of bovine and porcine animals to the Law on Veterinary Activity - Council Directive 64/432/EEC.
- Ordinance on health requirements on equidae movement to the Law on Veterinary Activity - Council Directive 90/426/EEC.
- Ordinance on the general requirements to the veterinary inspections on import and transit of animals - Council Directive 91/496/EEC.
- Ordinance on feedingstuffs intended for particular nutrition purposes - Directive 93/74/EEC amended by Directive 96/25/EEC.

In order to meet the Commission requirements laying down in the White Paper for Food Safety (Annex 7) MAF prepared the action for Improvement of feedingstuffs and feed additives control as follows:

- Measures concerning trade in compound feeds;
- Measures laying down methods of analysis of animal feed control;
- Measures introducing certain requirements to animal feed with special nutrition purposes;
- Measures concerning some undesired substances and products in animal feed;
- Further provision of equipment for the CDFC laboratory for feeds control;

**Administrative capacity**

- Setting up a Chief Directorate of Feeds Control;
- Setting up an Inter-ministerial Expert Advisory Council (IEAC) of experts as an advisory body to MAF.

Some quotations from the Accession Partnership documents and NPAA are included in Annex 9.
2.4. Contribution to the National Development Plan

- Improvement of the diagnostic capability of the laboratories connected with prevention, control and eradication of animal infectious diseases.
- Protection of public health by improvement of the quality and safety of food of animal origin, with particular reference to those infections which may be transmitted from animals to man (zoonoses).
- Protection of environment from contamination with pathogens of animal origin.
- Promotion of animal health and welfare by delivering high quality veterinary surveillance, research and laboratory services.
- Implementation of the EU standards for laboratory tests, international recognition of the laboratory results and facilitation of international movement and trade of animals and animal products. Development of disease control measures for increasing the efficiency of agriculture, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of Bulgarian products at the international market.
- Transfer of achievements from EU reference laboratories, improvement of diagnostic methods and programs for disease control with special reference to some diseases, which are regarded as being of either national or international importance.
- Provision of assistance by the National reference laboratories to other diagnostic laboratories. Provision of training for veterinarians participating in the programs for prevention and control of animal diseases.
- Standardization of diagnostic tests, supervision on the activity and quality of the services of other laboratories inside the country.

National Veterinary Service Strategy

The NVS has prepared its Strategy for development and the relevant timetable up to 2006 (Annex 8). The document was included in the Position Paper of Bulgaria in the Veterinary sub-sector.

In the Review of the Veterinary system of Bulgaria (ref.: 1999 AC /CVO /BP (19)) it was concluded that it is important that the equipment and facilities in these laboratories need to be upgraded in order to meet the EU standards.

2.5. Cross Border Impact

The cross-border impact is related to the following:
- Facilitation of the traffic and procedures of control at the BIPs;
- Animal welfare rules kept;
- Quicker checks at the BIPs, saving of time for the passengers;
- Decreased pollution at the BIPs sites.

In view of the geographical location of the country it is of great importance for the disease control in Europe as a whole to intensify the veterinary control in the field of animal health and improve the diagnostic capabilities of the laboratories in Bulgaria. After enlargement of the EU, Bulgaria will become the outer southeast border and a barrier against spreading of animal infectious diseases from Asia to the EU countries. Some of these laboratories could play the role of regional reference laboratories for certain diseases and be used also for training in the future.
DESCRIPTION

3.1 Background and Justification

Sub-Project 1 Border Inspection Control

The conditions of market economy and EU legislation impose strong requirements toward the origin and health status of the animals and animal products. In order to provide the necessary veterinary guarantees, the NVS has started with the adoption of the legislation and the programme for improvement of border control at BIPs.

At present there are 35 Border veterinary inspection posts in Bulgaria for import and export of live animals, products of animal origin and VMPs. The BVIP equipment is incompatible with the activities related to the control on the BVIPs as per the requirements of the EC legislation. Urgent measures are necessary now because 8 of the BVIPs are to become outside borders of the EC after the accession of Bulgaria to the EC. During the period of transition the total number of the existing BVIPs will be reduced.

With reference to the NVS strategy (Annex 8) BIPs Bregovo and Kalotina (at the Serbian border), Gueshevo and Zlatarevo (at the Macedonian border), Kapitan Andreevo (at the Turkish border), Bourgas and Varna ports (at the Black sea) and Sofia Airport will be modernized and equipped in order to comply with the European requirements for border control. Out of the listed 8 BIPs those in Kalotina and Kapitan Andreevo are for live animals and are considered by NVS as priority ones.

The construction at BIP Kapitan Andreevo was implemented under BG9913-01. This BIP is situated at the Bulgarian-Turkish border and is with the highest priority. This is a pilot experience in construction of BIPs with regard to the necessary procedures for expropriation, tendering, construction works, etc. The priority BIPs presented for financing from Phare 2002 are BIPs Kalotina, Varna and Bourgas. The other 4 long-term BIPs – Bregovo, Gueshevo, Zlatarevo and Sofia Airport will be presented for financing from Phare 2003 and 2004.

The existing facilities at these BIPs and the need assessment are given in Annex 5. The financial support required with the present project corresponds to the traffic of goods and their nature. The data for the existing traffic at these BIPs is enclosed in Annex 5.

Sub-Project 2. Animal Health Diagnostics


Basically the proposed needs good co-ordination between the Phare Administration, the National Veterinary Serves, the National Veterinary Institute for Diagnostic and Research and the two Regional Diagnostic Institutes in Bulgaria. The activities foreseen under the sub-project would strengthen the diagnostic capacity of the responsible bodies (See the figure in Annex 10.4).

The improvement of diagnostic system for animal health control with emphasis on zoonoses is needed for:
- The harmonization of Bulgarian legislation with the acquis communitaire
- The harmonization of the system for control of zoonoses in Bulgaria with that of EU countries;
- The preparation of Contingency plans for different diseases according to the EU veterinary legislation in order to unify the disease control measures with those of the member countries;
- The preparation of surveillance and monitoring programs for disease control which shall be harmonised with the programs of the other member countries for the purposes of the intracommunity trade.
**Sub-project 3.**

The control of the feeding stuff includes the following activities carried out by approved and registered producers:

- Feedingstuff additives such as anti-oxidants, emulsifiers, stabilizers, colors, antioxidants, aroma-rich and appetite improving substances, emulsifying and stabilizing agents, thickeners and jelling agents, colorants including pigments, binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants; acidity regulators and microelements. Etc.;
- Trade with compound feedingsstuffs;
- Feedingsstuffs with special purpose.

The Control body would carry out:

- Checks of the documents accompanying product;
- Checks of the product identity;
- Sampling and laboratory analyses;
- Elaboration and implementation of annual Inspection programs.

Laboratories approve by National Grain Service perform these analyses. After analyses are completed the control body issues a certificate.

In case that the feedingsstuffs do not meet the requirements the Control body prescribes, some of the following measures will be undertaken:

- Bringing of feedingsstuffs in compliance with the safety requirements;
- Decontamination of feedingsstuffs where it is possible;
- Redirecting of feedingsstuffs to other purposes or
- Destruction.

In the event of non-fulfillment of the prescribed measures sanctions are imposed according to the Animal Feeding Act.

Setting up of an Inter-ministerial Expert Advisory Council on livestock feeding under the AF is envisaged. Preparation of annual lists of approved products and substances for feeding is the main board’s function.

With the further equipment of the 3 laboratories in Sofia, Burgas and Varna the Chief Directorate of Feedingsstuffs Control (CDFC) aims to meet the requirements of the EU rules with a view to performing a more efficient feed control. The sub-project for the establishment of a modern system of control on feedingsstuffs and feed additives is necessary for the harmonization of the control system with this of the EU standards as per Directives 76/371/EEC and 93/74/EEC amended by Directive 96/25/EEC, as well as Directive 70/524/ EEC and Directive 96/51/EEC to Ordinance N 30 for feed additives.

### 3.2 Linked Activities

The project is linked to the following previous and ongoing Phare activities, none of which would be overlapped.
The relationship of the proposed Phare 2002 projects with earlier Phare projects is shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ? and Name</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Successor project and relation to the previous one. Influence on the results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG 9001-01-08 A Master Plan for Technical Support for NVS</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td>BG 9103-06-07 – TA to Improvement of veterinary legislation and BG 98/AG/IB/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diseases control</td>
<td>Revision of current legislation and recommendations.</td>
<td>BG 9206-03-04 and 05 – TA and supply of equipment for FMD. BG 9507-02-06 - Supply of equipment for FMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animal Identification, registration and information systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG-5070201/L002</td>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>Report and Master Plan for Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG98/AG/IB/01</td>
<td>Zoonoses Workshop in Bulgaria</td>
<td>Ordinance for prophylaxis and protection against tuberculosis Ordinance for prophylaxis and protection against some zoonoses.</td>
<td>Phare 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG9913-01-03</td>
<td>The BIP Capitan Andreevo reconstruction</td>
<td>Build and equipped first BIP under EU requirements</td>
<td>Phare 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG0101-04</td>
<td>Comprehensive BVIP study for 7 remaining long term BIPs</td>
<td>Report for civil reconstruction works required of at each at remaining long term BIPs</td>
<td>Phare 2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The twinning covenants proposed for the sub-projects are a logical follow-up of the Twinning covenant “Improvement of Veterinary Control”, BG 9806–01–01 and BG 0101-04, including new aspects. These covenants should be and are directed to the implementation of the legislation drafted and transposed.

2.5. Results
3.3.1. *Sub-project 1.* Border Inspection Control
- Reconstruction of BIPs Kalotina, Burgas and Varna and introduction of the EU veterinary border control system as per the recommendation of the Comprehensive BVIP study (BG0101-04);
- Effective protection of the territory of Bulgaria, and of the EC Member States against the penetration of contagious diseases on animals and for the protection of public health.

3.3.2. *Sub-project 2.* Improvement of the Animal Health Diagnostics
- Accreditation of two reference laboratories at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute (NVDRI) in Sofia: one for African Horse Sickness (AHS) and the other one for Brucellosis and Salmonellosis according to the EC legislation.
- Two good established, up-to-date National laboratories for control of Parasitozoanoses and Mycology and Ecotoxicology at the National veterinary diagnostic and research Institute (NVDRI) in Sofia working in accordance with EU standard 45001 – 3 according Decision of the Council of Ministers No 779 from 4 December 2001 for endorsement of the List of contagious and parasitic diseases in animals and measures concerning eradication and control, financed by the Bulgarian Government.
- Preparation of monitoring and surveillance programs for zoonoses and establishment of an integrated surveillance and control system for animal health.

3.3.3. *Sub-project 3.* CDFC controls:
- Harmonization of the secondary legislation to the Animal Feeding Act with the legislation of the EU (see Annex 9).
- Improvement of professional qualification of 20 inspectors and 10 chemistry specialists in relation to the new methods of analyses and implementation of new Bulgarian feedingstuffs control legislation harmonization with EU aquis. (see Annex 9).
- Three laboratories for quality control of Feedingstuffs and Feed Additives analysis equipped
- Introduction and harmonization of the following EU methods of analysis for feedingstuffs and feed additives:
  1. Determination of fats;
  2. Determination of crude ash;
  3. Determination of aminoacids;
  4. Determination of microelements
- More effective connection between the main Directorate and the inspectors in the country by improvement of technical equipment and information service, including standard desktop PC system.

3.4. Activities
Project activities include:

3.4.1. The Twinning Project
Only the two *sub-projects* (2 and 3) are envisaged under the twinning covenant.

Contents of the twinning sub-projects:

*Sub-project 2:* Animal Health Diagnosis and Control

The quality of international veterinary certificates and hence the reliability of certification of animals and animal products, depends mainly on the ability of the laboratories to provide results of proven reliability. Therefore the laboratories should guarantee the quality of their test results
- Adoption of rules for international recognition of testing results and internationally accepted criteria generating animal health laboratory data, described in a series of international agreements, such as the WTO Standards Codex, the OECD Codex on Good Laboratory Practice and European Union (EU) and European Fair Trade Association policies on laboratory testing and certification.
Activities connected with the accreditation of the two Reference Laboratories at the NVDRI - one for African Horse Sickness and one for Brucellosis and Salmonellosis as National ones by European Body for Accreditation, working under the EU rules. Accreditation bodies in the country should conform to the general operational requirements specified in international accreditation guidelines, such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO/IEC) Guide 58:93 or its EU equivalent (EN 45003).

Harmonization of the legislation with this of the EU (Annex 9). There is a need for specific normative documents to be drafted for implementation of the standards, concerning the control of the zoonoses, into the laboratory practice in Bulgaria. Organization of collecting, keeping and transportation of biological materials and viral and bacterial strains of AHS, Brucellosis & Salmonellosis (all the species) and criptococcus strains of Parasitozoonosis on the territory of the country.

Seminars, workshops, dissemination of EU Methodology for Good Laboratory Practice in the laboratories for zoonotic control, involved in the present project – two reference laboratories for AHS, Brucellosis & Salmonellosis, Mycocology & Ecotoxicology and Parasitozoonoses at the NVDRI – Sofia.

Sub-project 3: Feedingstuffs control

- Harmonisation of EU feedingstuff legislation in Bulgaria.
- Transposition and implementation of EU Feedingstuff control system
- The EU methods of analysis for feeding stuffs and feed additives will be introduced. (determination of: fats, crude ash, aminoacids, antioxidants, aroma-rich and appetite improving substances, binding, liquids and substances, emulgators; stabilizers; color substances including pigments, induraters, gelatins, PH and microelements regulators.)
- Training in Bulgarian and abroad for Feedingstuff experts on new Feedingstuff developments and Feedingstuff control techniques and methods used in EU countries. The training topics include:
  - state inspection procedures;
  - monitoring and sampling;
  - procedure in case of disregarding regulations.

Under this sub-project 20 specialists will be acquainted in the implementation of EU legislation in the animal nutrition sector and 10 chemistry specialists will be trained as trainers in the implementation of the new methods of analyses.

3.4.2. Supply of Equipment - See List of Equipment in Annex 6

Sub-project 2

The equipment supplied under will be used for the diagnostics of the following diseases:

- African Horse Sickness;
- Brucellosis;
- Salmonellosis;
- Mycotoxicosis – Fusariotoxicosis, Ohratoxicosis, Aflatoxicosis;
- Parasitozoonosis – Echonococosis, Kriptosporidiosis;

Sub-project 3

Three laboratories for Feedingstuff control will be equipped - in Varna, Burgas and Sofia. The Chief Directorate and inspectorates in the country will be equipped with standard desktop PC system.
3.4.3. Civil construction works

Construction of BIPs - Varna, Burgas and Kalotina. The following facilities for border control examination in compliance with EU requirements are to be constructed: for live animals (Kalotina), fish and products of animal origin (Kalotina, Varna and Burgas). The construction works include complex inspection facilities such as: stables for animals, refrigerating houses, storing facilities, disinfecting equipment, laboratories for sampling and testing. Details are provided in the project studies listed Comprehensive report.

3. **Institutional Framework**

The recipient of sub-project 1 and 2 is the National Veterinary Service at MAF, which is the institution responsible for the overall implementation of the project. The recipient of sub-project 3 is the National Grain Service at MAF.

**Sub-Project 1**

The NVS through its border inspections for veterinary control and quarantine carries out control during import, export and transit of animals, raw materials, animal products, feedstuffs, and veterinary medicinal products.

The Department of Border veterinary control (6 persons), which is part of Directorate “Public Health and border veterinary control” at the NVS, organizes the veterinary control along the borders. It coordinates and controls the activities of border veterinary control inspections.

The total number of staff involved in border veterinary control throughout the country is 255 officers (170 vets, 82 veterinary technicians and 3 auxiliaries).

In 16 regional veterinary services there are regional veterinary inspections for border control that supervise the activities on 35 border inspection posts.

The structure of BIPs control is shown in ANNEX 10. 3.

**Sub-Project 2**

Legal basis of the system for laboratory and diagnostic control in the National Veterinary Service (NVS) is regulated by the Law on Veterinary Activity (LVA) and the Rules for application of the LVA.

Official diagnostics and analysis are carried out on livestock health, animal welfare, control on technological indices in the process of stock-breeding, fodder and fodder additives, raw materials and products of animal origin etc.

The tasks of laboratory diagnostic control are related to:

- the Annual State Prophylactic Program;
- the list of livestock contagious and parasite diseases;
- plans for laboratory analysis in the regions of diagnostic units of the laboratories;
- performance of laboratory control on pathogenic bacteria, mycotoxins and fungi, toxicological diseases on animals and contamination of fodder, soil, and sources of drinking water resulting from pesticides, heavy metals (lead, cadmium, copper, zinc, arsenic etc.) fertilizers (nitrates and nitrides), food additives (sodium chloride, carbamide, etc.), nutritive antibiotics and coccidiostatics;
- fodder control, including drug fodder and mixtures, raw materials and components for them is case of importation, exportation, production and realization.

The abovementioned laboratory control activities are performed at the laboratories of the NVDRI (National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute) - Sofia under NVS and its branches /Annex 10.4/. 
1. National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute, Sofia; 119 persons (63 vets, 26 laboratory assistants and 30 auxiliaries)

2. Regional Veterinary Institute, Veliko Tarnovo – 20 persons (8 vets, 9 veterinary technicians and laboratory assistants and 3 auxiliaries)

3. Regional veterinary institute, Stara Zagora – 19 persons (10 vets, 7 veterinary technicians and laboratory assistants and 2 auxiliaries.

4. Regional veterinary diagnostic laboratories in Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Varna, Vratsa, Pleven and Haskovo – 95 persons (50 vets and 45 laboratory assistants).

Sub-Project 3.
CDFC controls an inter-directorate Expert Council on animal nutrition will be set up as a consultative body to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. This Council should prepare the annual lists of the approved products and substances for animal feeding. Experts from CDFC will take part in this inter-directorate expert council. (See Annex 10.2 - Structure of CDFC).

4. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Investment (I)</th>
<th>Institution Building (IB)</th>
<th>Total Phare (I+IB)</th>
<th>Recipient (%)</th>
<th>IFI (Million Euro)</th>
<th>Total (Million Euro)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract 1: Twinning</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 2:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Supply of lab equipment for veterinary control</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Supply of lab equipment for feed control</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 3: Civil Works</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>3.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAF will also provide 25% co-financing in cash for the investment component of the project. The national co-financing will be covered from the national budget, and will include laboratory equipment, computers, etc. Detailed lists of equipment are available in Annex 6.

The Phare contribution for the equipment will be 75% of its cost, with a maximum of Phare contribution of 0.90 MEuro. If the total cost of the equipment exceeds 1.20 MEuro, the extra support required will be provided by additional national co-financing. The additional national co-financing will be provided by:

- either allocating extra national funds to conclude a contract with the contractor proposed further to the completion of the procurement process following the Practical Guide to Phare, Ispa and Sapard Contract Procedures,
- or increasing of the cost of the on-going Phare financed contract via an addendum.
All running costs and the maintenance of the equipment purchased under this project will be provided by the Bulgarian authorities.

6. Implementation Arrangement

6.1 Implementing Agency

The CFCU (Ministry of Finance) is in charge of the contracting and financial management of the project.

PAO Mr. K. Katev
Deputy Minister of Ministry of Finance

6.2 Twinning

6.2.1. One twinning covenant with the NVS and CDFC is envisaged with duration of one year, costing 0.50 MEuro.

Experts Profile
1. Work experience – at least 10 years working experience – Project Management
2. Language proficiency: Fluency in English would be an advantage;
3. Education: Agriculture University or Veterinary medicine

A good knowledge of EU veterinary legislation and experience in implementing it. The Beneficiary of the twinning project is the NVS / NVDRI and CDFC.

NVS contact point:
Name: Dr Nevena Mangarova
Address: National Veterinary Service, 15A Pencho Slaveikov Blvd, 1606 Sofia, Bulgaria.
Tel No: + 359 2 952 09 18
Fax No: + 359 2 954 95 93
E-mail: sveltavet@mobikom.com

The Steering Committee, overseeing the project has representatives of the following:
1. The Contracting authority,
2. The EC Delegation,
3. MAF - Directorate European Integration and Phare Department,
4. The Beneficiary
5. The Contractor

6.3 Non-standard aspects

The PRAG Procedure will strictly be followed.

6.4 Contracts:
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES

7.1. Start of tendering /call for proposals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Start of Tendering</th>
<th>Start of Project Activity</th>
<th>Project Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twinning – two sub-projects (2and 3)</td>
<td>February 2003</td>
<td>May 2003</td>
<td>April 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Equipment Supply</td>
<td>May 2003</td>
<td>November 2003</td>
<td>February 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>January 2003</td>
<td>June 2003</td>
<td>March 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

All participating Bulgarian institutions are equal opportunity employers. No discrimination of whatever nature will be applied.

9. ENVIRONMENT

Not applicable.

10. RATES OF RETURN

Not applicable.

11. INVESTMENT CRITERIA

Not applicable.

12. CONDITIONALITY AND SEQUENCING

- The land lots, on which the three long-term BIPs (Varna, Burgas and Kalotina) are to be placed on, are public-state-owned areas. This actually means that their legal statute is defined by the following legislative acts:
  1. the Law on the Structural Organization of the Territory (SG 1, 2001);
  2. the Ordinance on the Border Inspection Posts (SG 2, 1998);

The legal rights on usage of these areas shall and is been effected in joint cooperation among the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, the Ministries of Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- Beneficiary institution (NVS) has to implement the comprehensive border veterinary inspection study, which is a sub-project in the Financial Memorandum 2001.

- Projects to be implemented through twinning require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institution. In addition to providing the twinning partner with adequate staff and other resources to operate effectively, the senior management must be whole-heartedly involved in the development and implementation of the policies and institutional change required delivering the project results.

- Before receiving the equipment described in Annex 6 the Laboratories under sub-projects 2 and 3 will be refurbished. The final confirmation of the equipment needs would be made under the twinning project before the start of the tender procedures. Availability of experts.

Provision of adequate co-financing.
### LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

**PROJECT:** IMPROVEMENT OF VETERINARY BORDER CONTROL, IMPROVEMENT OF THE DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM FOR ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT OF FEEDINGSTUFFS AND FEED ADDITIVES CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objectives(s)</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme name and number:</th>
<th>Contracting period expires: Nov 2004</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires: Nov 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total budget:</strong> 5.0 MEuro</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Sub-project 1. Improvement of Veterinary Border Control
- Reconstruction of BIPs Kalotina, Bourgas and Varna and introduction of the EU veterinary border control system procedures
- Effective protection of the territory of Bulgaria and of the EC Member States against the penetration of contagious diseases on animals and for the protection of public health

### Sub-project 2. Improvement of the Diagnostic System for Animal Health Control
- Achievement of EU standard 45001-3 for the national diagnostic laboratories for animal health control.
- Accreditation of the national reference diagnostic laboratories for animal health.
- Introduction of an epidemiological surveillance network using the central database for identification and registration of animals (EUROVET-BG).
- Preparation of contingency plan for remaining part of List A diseases of O.I.E. and remaining part of zoonoses.
- Preparation of monitoring and surveillance programmes for List A diseases and zoonoses and establishment of an integrated surveillance and control system for animal health

### Sub-project 3 Improvement of Feedingstuffs and Feed Additives Control
- Establishing a modern system for control of feedingstuffs and feed additives, their production, trade and use in the country, their import and export, in compliance with the EU principles governing the organization of official control in the animal nutrition sector.
- Introduction of new administrative methods for operation in compliance with the EU rules.
- Equipment with apparatuses compliant with EU rules for the laboratories in Sofia, Varna and Burgas with aim Introduction of methods of analysis of feedingstuffs and feed additives as implied in the NPAA, with a view to performing a more efficient feed control (Annex 9).
- Improvement of the technical equipment and establishing a better connection between the Chief directorate and the regional directorates and laboratories in the country.
- Improvement of the professional qualification of inspectors and chemistry specialists in relation to the new methods of analyses and implementation of new Bulgarian feedingstuffs control legislation harmonized with EU aquis

### By end of 2003
- Legislation relating to the adjustment of border control is adopted and made public
- 3 long-term BIPs are working according to the EU requirements
- Staff is trained and able to perform all necessary checks and controls in harmony with EU legislation
- Two functioning Reference laboratories, authorized to certify the animal health in reference to AHS, Brucellosis and Salmonellosis
- Working laboratories for Mycotoxicological and parasito-zoonotic control operating according EU law
- Administrative structure co-ordinating the control of zoonotic diseases, approximating to EU legislation
- Capability of NVS to provide relevant control on zoonotic diseases diagnostics.
- Recognition of Bulgarian certification for AHS, Brucellosis and Salmonellosis in EU countries
- Health status of population toward infectious diseases (zoonoses) improved

### EPSO-Doc 2015-02211
- Reports to the EC Delegation
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forests authorities
- Harmonized legislation
- Official Statistic documentation concerning infectious diseases and zoonoses in the country
### Immediate objectives
Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) and its services to undertake the priorities for EU alignment and implement the reforms identified in the current Accession Partnership and the National Programme for the Adoption of Acquis (NPAA)

### Objectively Verifiable Indicators
- By the end of 2003 legislation relating to the adjustment of border control, improvement of diagnostic methods and animal health would be adopted and issued on National Official Journal
- 3 long-term BIPs are working according to the EU standards and requirement
- 25% of the personal involved would be trained and would be able to perform all the necessary investigations, checks and controls in harmony with EU legislation

### Sources of Verification
- In progress Reports for European Commission
- Official documentation of MAF and its authorities
- Official documentation of NVS
- Customs statistics

### Assumptions
- The drafted legislation is adopted by the relevant bodies
- Support by state budget
- Trained personnel continues to work for NVS

### RESULTS

#### Sub-project 1. Improvement of Veterinary Border Control
- Reconstruction of BIPs Kalotina, Burgas and Varna and introduction of the EU veterinary border control system as per the recommendation of the Comprehensive BVIP study(BG0101-04);
- Effective protection of the territory of Bulgaria, and of the EC Member States against the penetration of contagious diseases on animals and for the protection of public health

#### Sub-project 2 Improvement of the Diagnostic System for Animal Health Control
- Accreditation of two reference laboratories at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute (NVDRI) in Sofia: one for African Horse Sickness (AHS) and the other one for Brucellosis and Salmonellosis according to the EC legislation.
- Two good established, up-to-date National laboratories for control of Parasitozoonoses and Mycology and Ecotoxicology at the National veterinary diagnostic and research Institute (NVDRI) in Sofia working in accordance with EU standard 45001 – 3 according Decision of the Council of Ministers No 779 from 4 December 2001 for endorsement of the List of contagious and parasitic diseases in animals and measures concerning eradication and control, financed by the Bulgarian Government.
- Preparation of monitoring and surveillance programs for zoones and establishment of an integrated surveillance and control system for animal health

#### Sub-project 3 Improvement of Feedingduffs and Feed Additives Control
- Harmonization of the secondary legislation to the Animal Feeding Act with the legislation of the EU (see Annex 9).

### Objectively Verifiable Indicators
- Report of the Current Situation
- Adopted legislation;
- BIPs are reconstructed
- BIP’s are supplied with equipment
- BIP’s staff performs checks and controls in line with EU legislation
- Technical equipment fully operating
- Improved status of animal health both for exported and for inside country animals
- Seasonal investigations of animals for parasitozoonoses and official statistic of the diseases
- Statistical description of mycotoxicoses and eco-pollution with mycotoxines
- Monitoring plan of NVS
- Quality standards for diagnostically ways of AHS, Brucellosis, Salmonellosis, Parasitozoonoses and Mycotoxines – upgrading during the work

### Sources of Verification
- Annual progress reports for the European Commission
- Periodical reports to the EU Delegation in Sofia
- Reports of the Steering Committee on the project
- Statistics for both export and for internal market animals of NVS
- Documents issued for the recognition of the results
- Programs for surveillance and control of zoonotic diseases of NVS
- NVS monitoring reports

### Assumptions
- Support from other relevant institutions
- Organizations involved recruit and retain adequate staff
- The reconstruction works are done on time
- The equipment is delivered on time
- Sufficient number of staff is trained
- Information needed for the database is provided
- Laboratories are refurbished as required.
• Improvement of professional qualification of 20 inspectors and 10 chemistry specialists in relation to the new methods of analyses and implementation of new Bulgarian feedingstuffs control legislation harmonization with EU aquis (see Annex 9).
• Three laboratories for quality control of Feedingstuffs and Feed Additives analysis equipped
• Introduction and harmonization of the following EU methods of analysis for feedingstuffs and feed additives:
  5. Determination of fats;
  6. Determination of crude ash;
  7. Determination of aminoacids;
  8. Determination of microelements
• More effective connection between the main Directorate and the inspectors in the country by improvement of technical equipment and information service, including standard desktop PC system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. TWINNING PROJECT</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Sub-project - Improvement of the Diagnostic System for Animal Health Control</td>
<td>• Twinning Covenants finalized successfully</td>
<td>• Progress reported regularly to the MAF, MFA, EU Delegation in Sofia and European Commission.</td>
<td>• Short – time training of the laboratory staff from RVI and RVCenters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EU experts are available</td>
<td>• Two grants for development and implementation of technology for molecular diagnostic of the most important zoonoses et the moment</td>
<td>• Existing equipment tested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Two grants for development and implementation of technology for molecular diagnostic of the most important zoonoses et the moment</td>
<td>• Management carried out by NVS</td>
<td>• Support from MAF and Bulgarian Agency for Accreditation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Management carried out by NVS</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Support from other laboratories inside and outside the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Sub-project Improvement of Feedingstuffs and Feed Additives Control</td>
<td>• Progress reported regularly to the MAF, MFA, EU Delegation in Sofia and European Commission.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Good collaboration between the Phare specialists, NVS specialists and research specialists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Two grants for development and implementation of technology for molecular diagnostic of the most important zoonoses et the moment</td>
<td>• Project starts in time</td>
<td>• Project starts in time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Management carried out by NVS</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Information system is designed in time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Management carried out by NVS</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Trained staff remains MAF employee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Harmonisation of EU feedingstuff legislation in Bulgaria.  
| • Transposition and implementation of EU Feedingstuff control system  
| • The EU methods of analysis for feeding stuffs and feed additives will be introduced.  
| • Training in Bulgarian and abroad for Feedingstuff experts on new Feedingstuff developments and Feedingstuff control techniques and methods used in EU countries. The training topics include:  
| − state inspection procedures;  
| − monitoring and sampling;  
| − procedure in case of disregarding regulations.  
| Under this sub-project 20 specialists will be acquainted in the implementation of EU legislation in the animal nutrition sector and 10 chemistry specialists will be trained as trainers in the implementation of the new methods of analyses. |  |  |
| 2. SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT  
| • Supply of lab equipment for veterinary control  
| • Supply of lab equipment for feed control | • Project for provision of equipment is tendered successfully  
| • Recognition of the results by the Laboratories of OIE and WHO | • Project manager/coordinator from NVS  
| • MAF  
| • EU Delegation | • Project starts on time  
| • Requested budget is provided  
| • Training stuff remains MAF employee. |  |  |
| 3. CIVIL CONSTRUCTION WORKS  
| Design and construction of BVIPs Varna and Burgas (at the Black See) and BVIP Kalotina (at FYR border) and upgrading the existing facilities for examination of live animals and food products of animal origin to meet the EU requirements. | • Civil construction works successfully finalized. | • Project manager/coordinator from NVS  
| • Team leader/PAA  
| • MAF  
| • EU Delegation  
| • EU experts’ reports | • Project starts on time  
| • Requested budget is provided |  |  |
ANNEX 2 – DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION CHART

Project title: IMPROVEMENT OF VETERINARY BORDER CONTROL, IMPROVEMENT OF THE DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM FOR ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT OF FEEDINGSTUFFS AND FEED ADDITIVES CONTROL

<table>
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<th>Components</th>
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<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1. Twinning</td>
<td>P P P C I I I I I I I I</td>
<td>I I I I I I I I I I I I</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Supply (labs)</td>
<td>P P P T T T T T T T T C</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Works</td>
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</table>

P – Preparation
T – Tendering
C – Contracting
I - Implementation

ANNEX 3: CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

Project title: IMPROVEMENT OF VETERINARY BORDER CONTROL, IMPROVEMENT OF THE DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM FOR ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT OF FEEDINGSTUFFS AND FEED ADDITIVES CONTROL

<table>
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<th>10-12-2003</th>
<th>1-3-2004</th>
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<td>2.70</td>
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</table>
### Comparison table for Phare projects

#### LEGISLATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phare project 1998</th>
<th>Phare project 2001</th>
<th>Phare project 2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>? REGULATION 67</strong> for Registration of the animals in Bulgaria.</td>
<td><strong>? DRAFT ORDINANCE</strong> laying down limits for concentration rates of residues of veterinary, medicinal products in foods and raw materials of animal origin. At the Ministry of Agriculture;</td>
<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> on health requirements on ovine and caprine movement to the Law on Veterinary Activity - Date of Adoption: 31.12.2003 - Date of Entry into Force: 31.12.2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORDINANCE ? 4</strong> for identification of big ruminants (<a href="#">SG 7/8.1.1998</a>) waiting to be republished under New Law on Veterinary Activity (<a href="#">SG 42, 1999</a>)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ORDINANCE ? 41</strong> for identification of small ruminants (<a href="#">SG 101/23.11.2001</a>)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> is in State Gazette waiting to be republished under New Law on Veterinary Activity (<a href="#">SG 42, 1999</a>)</td>
<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> on bovine tuberculosis to the Law on Veterinary Activity Date of Adoption: 31.12.2001 - Date of Entry into Force: 31.12.2001.</td>
<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> concerning the internal veterinary checks governing trade of animal products to the Law on Veterinary Activity Date of Adoption: 31.12.2002 - Date of Entry into Force: 31.12.2002</td>
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<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> on the veterinary and hygienic requirements for the construction and operation of meat processing plants and the production and marketing of meat products. Will be republished under Law on Veterinary Activity (<a href="#">SG 42, 1999</a>)</td>
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<td><strong>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 90/539/EEC</strong> of 15 October 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market (<a href="#">OJ No. L 224, 18.8.90, p. 29</a>)</td>
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<td><strong>? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 94/65/EC</strong> laying down the requirements for the production and placing on the market of minced meat and meat preparations of 14 December 1994 <strong>DRAFT ORDINANCE</strong> In the Ministry of agriculture.</td>
<td><strong>? COMMISSION DECISION 2000/571/EC</strong> of 8 September 2000 laying down the methods of veterinary checks for products from third countries destined for</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Text</strong></td>
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<td><strong>? NEW ORDINANCE</strong> is in the Ministry of agriculture.</td>
<td><strong>? NEW ORDINANCE</strong> is in the Ministry of agriculture.</td>
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<td><strong>? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/495/EEC</strong> of 27 November 1990 concerning public health and animal health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of rabbit meat and farmed game meat.</td>
<td><strong>? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/495/EEC</strong> of 27 November 1990 concerning public health and animal health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of rabbit meat and farmed game meat.</td>
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<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> under preparation</td>
<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> under preparation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> No 30 on the veterinary and hygienic requirements for the construction and operation of milk processing plants and the production and marketing of milk products.</td>
<td><strong>? ORDINANCE</strong> No 30 on the veterinary and hygienic requirements for the construction and operation of milk processing plants and the production and marketing of milk products.</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>ORDINANCE N 10</td>
<td>of 3 June 1998 on Veterinary and Hygiene Requirements to Production and Sale of Fish Products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 78/25/EEC</td>
<td>of 12 December 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the colouring matters which may be added to medicinal products</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 78/25/EEC amended;</td>
<td>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 78/25/EEC of 12 December 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the colouring matters which may be added to medicinal products</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 78/25/EEC of 12 December 1977</td>
<td>laid down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products as amended;</td>
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<td>ORDINANCE N 10</td>
<td>of 3 June 1998 on Veterinary and Hygiene Requirements to Production and Sale of Fish Products.</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>? ORDINANCE on the prohibition of the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal and thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/23/EC</td>
<td>of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/117/EEC control of zoonosis</td>
<td>DRAFT ORDINANCE for control of salmonellosis - In the Ministry</td>
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<td>DRAFT ORDINANCE</td>
<td>for control of salmonellosis - In the Ministry</td>
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<tr>
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<td>? DIRECTIVE 98/58/EEC</td>
<td>concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>? ORDINANCE</td>
<td>for the requirements to the protection of animals under intensive technologies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>? 2000/C244/03 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DECISIONS on marketing</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
authorisations in respect of medicinal products for the period from 15 June 2000 to 15 July 2000

? ORDINANCE 9 on prophylaxis and combat against certain fish diseases.

? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 89/662/CEE of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market; 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990;
• Law on Veterinary Activity
• Rules for the application of the Law on Veterinary Activities
Regulation for Structure and Activity of NVS /SG


? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 89/608/EEC of 21 November 1989 on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of legislation on veterinary and zootechnical matters;


? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/496/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on products entering the community from third countries as amended:

? ORDINANCE Under preparation

? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/93/EC of 17 December 1996 on the certification of medicinal products for human and veterinary use

? COMMISSION REGULATION 95/540/EC of 10 March 1995 laying down the arrangements for reporting suspected unexpected adverse reactions which are not serious, whether arising in the Community or in a third country, to medicinal products for human or veterinary use authorized in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC)) No 2309/93

? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/118/EEC of 17 December 1992 and related decisions laying down animal health and public health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to the said requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens.


? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 93/41/EEC of 14 June 1993 repealing Directive 87/22/EEC on the approximation of national measures relating to the placing on the market of high-technology medicinal products, particularly those derived from biotechnology


? COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/496/EC of 15 July 1991 laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/;

? ORDINANCE Under preparation

? COUNCIL REGULATION 95/297/EC (EC) of 10 February 1995 on fees payable to the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products


? COUNCIL REGULATION 95/297/EC (EC) of 10 February 1995 on fees payable to the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Animals and Animal Products</strong></th>
<th><strong>Regulations</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals and animal products</td>
<td>? ORDINANCE 29 for the general requirements to the veterinary checks during import and transit of animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 93/119/EC of 22 December 1993 concerning the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing;</td>
<td>? COMMISSION REGULATION 95/542/EC (EC) of 10 March 1995 concerning the examination of variations to the terms of a marketing authorization falling within the scope of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDINANCE for the minimum requirements to the minimum standards for protection of laying hens kept in battery cages.</td>
<td>2000/C147/02 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DECISIONS on marketing authorisations in respect of medicinal products for the period from 15 April 2000 to 15 May 2000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUB-PROJECT 3: IMPROVEMENT OF FEEDINGSTUFFS AND FEED ADDITIVES

CONTROL

Legislation:
1. Ordinance No 24 on the procedures and conditions for approval and registration of producers and traders of animal feedingstuffs: Directive 95/69 EEC
2. Ordinance No 44 on the trade with combined feedingstuffs: Directive 79/373 EEC
3. Ordinance No 30 on control of products intended for animal nutrition: Directive 95/53 EEC
4. Ordinance No 4 on turning of raw materials: Directive 96/25 EEC
5. Ordinance No 3 on feed additives: Directive 70/524 EEC and Directive 96/51 EEC

Will be harmonized:
Ordinance on sampling and feedingstuffs analyses, as per Directive 76/371 EEC
Ordinance on feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes, as per Directive 93/74 EEC, amended by Directive 96/25 EEC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHARE 1998</th>
<th>PHARE 1999</th>
<th>Trainings to Carried out PHARE project 2001</th>
<th>Intention for training PHARE project 2002</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG98/AG/IB/01 – A 2 years Twinning project with Italian Veterinary Service.</td>
<td>PROJECT 991301</td>
<td>BG 0101.04 Twinning number BG/IB/2001-AG-03</td>
<td>? Improvement of Veterinary Border Control, Improvement of the Diagnostic System for Animal Health Control and Improvement of Feedingstuffs and Feed Additives Control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Review and improvement of the plants for products of animal origin for reaching the EU standards.</td>
<td>• Training of trainers -First course for BG experts from the RVS.</td>
<td>• Seminars and workshops for the management of BIPs and introduction of EU rules for the control of BIPs.</td>
<td>? Training for diagnosis of African horse sickness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Training of trainers on practical aspects related to the application of EU legislation in this field. Review of a sample of plants for meat and meat products, milk and milk products, honey, fish and fish products in respect of EU requirements.</td>
<td>• Second Training course for BG experts from the RVS.</td>
<td>• Training on current BIP requirements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Co-operation with the veterinary laboratories.</td>
<td>• MCVP</td>
<td>? Control of Veterinary Pharmaceuticals.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Training of trainers on laboratory accreditation according to ISO-EN rules, control of environmental pollution, control of veterinary drugs and their residues, national plan for residues control.</td>
<td>• Training seminar Surveillance and epidemiological.</td>
<td>• Training course of transposition and implementation of the EU legislation and standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Introduction of HCCP system, own control policy, improvement of official control and surveillance.</td>
<td>• Training course in surveillance and regional laboratories May and June 1999.</td>
<td>• Training of trainers for the introduction to Good Laboratory Practice-GLP principles.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Training of trainers on HACCP application in plants transforming different products of animal origin and training on EU legislation concerning alert system, official control and own-control policy.</td>
<td>• Seminar on developing a national surveillance strategy.</td>
<td>• Training course for the introduction of Good Manufacture Practice-GMP and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points-HACCP principles.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Harmonization on food quality control and consumer protection especially in respect of ewe and goat milk and dairy products.</td>
<td>• Training in BIP management.</td>
<td>? Animal/Public Health and Diagnostics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Training of trainers and review of a sample of farms/plants in respect of EU requirements.</td>
<td>• Second meeting of the programme countries CVO.</td>
<td>• Training course for improvement of contagious diseases diagnostic methods and with Contingency Plans for epizootic diseases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• sub-group on veterinary border inspection posts.</td>
<td>• Training for tuberculosis [TB] diagnostics and for effective epizootic surveillance of bovine TB, Salmonella infection in poultry and Salmonella in food of animal origin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Training course for BSE diagnostics and surveillance and for Contingency Plans for epizootic diseases such as BSE and Scrapie in Bulgaria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Co-operation in prevention and control of zoonoses.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of trainers in diagnosis of zoonoses and food-borne diseases.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on planning and management of programme for the prevention and control of zoonoses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Improvement of aquaculture**

Training on aquaculture. Review of a sample of aquaculture plants in respect to EU legislation.

**Review and training on the European information programme ANIMO.**

Training of trainers on management of ANIMO system.

**Co-operation in the enforcement of the inspection posts.**

Training on BIPs management, EU legislation concerning import procedures and intra Community exchanges.

**Improvement of animal welfare legislation and its application**

Training of trainers on Animal welfare and information on EU legislation in this subject. Production of guidelines.

**PROJECT 98060101 (Eurovet Bulgaria) - Phase 1**

- 6 Bulgarian experts trained in Bulgaria for 5 days.
- Training of trainer BG expert in Northern Ireland.

**BG98060101 - Veterinary Laboratory Equipment**

One week training courses out of Bulgaria:

- HPLC training in Authorized Laboratory of Hewlett Packard in London, UK of 1 Bulgarian expert
- LC/MS training in Authorized Laboratory of ThermoQuest Co. in Hemel Hempstead, UK of 1 Bulgarian expert
- GC/MS training in Authorized Laboratory of ThermoQuest Co. in Hemel Hempstead, UK of 1 Bulgarian expert
- GC training in Authorized Laboratory of ThermoQuest Co. in Milan, Italy of 1 Bulgarian expert

**Dairy Industry**

- Training course for milk quality, collecting system, transportation, milk analysis and the payment scheme for farmers.
- Training course for preparation of all the appropriate documentation needed for the geographical identification of dairy products.
AA Spectrophotometer Training in authorized Laboratory of Varian GmbH Meadleberg Holland of 1 Bulgarian expert. Qualification courses in Bulgaria of the laboratory staff for operation with the newly delivered analysis equipment – i.e. two courses of eight weeks each.
### COMPARISON TABLE FOR PHARE PROJECTS EQUIPMENT
#### NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVIDED EQUIPMENT</th>
<th>PROVIDED EQUIPMENT</th>
<th>EQUIPMENT TO PROVIDE</th>
<th>INTENTION FOR EQUIPMENT</th>
<th>INTENTION FOR EQUIPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phare 1998</strong></td>
<td><strong>Phare 1999</strong></td>
<td><strong>Phare 2001</strong></td>
<td><strong>Phare 2002</strong></td>
<td><strong>PHARE 2003</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BG 9806-01-01/Labinfo</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 9806-01-01/spp</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 laboratories at the NVDRI – Sofia</strong></td>
<td><strong>Classical Swine Fever, Food safety, Rabies, Leucosis at the NVDRI – Sofia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CLVCE - Labinfo Bg 100 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Delivered Laboratory equipment for Public Health Control at the CLVCE-Sofia and Regional laboratories in Stara Zagora, Shumen, Lovetch, Varna, Burgas, Yambol, Kustendiland Laboratory of FMD in Sofia 3 100 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Supply of Equipment for the laboratory for control of VMP-ICVP-Sofia 500 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Reference laboratories for AHS and Brucellosis and Salmonellosis, laboratory for African horse sickness, BSE laboratory, Laboratory for Parasitozoonosis, Laboratory for Mycology and Ecotoxicology. 600 000 Euros</td>
<td>• To be equipped and reconstructed 4 long- term Bivp’s Bregovo, Gueshevo, Zlatarevo, Sofia airport in order to comply with the EU requirements 2 500 000 Euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BG 9806-01-01</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 9913-01-01</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 9913-01-01</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 98060101</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Design and Delivery of a Computer Application for Bovine Identification, Registration and Movement Control to the Bulgarian National Veterinary Service(Eurovet Bulgaria) - Phase I 400 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Upgrade of the Long-term Veterinary Border Inspection Points Kapitan Andreevo - on the border with Turkey and Construction of 30km. “Green Border Fence” 2 050 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Supply of ear-tags.</td>
<td>• (Eurovet Bulgaria) Implementation of Phase II 150 000 Euro</td>
<td>• <strong>Delivered ear tags for cattle and small ruminants.</strong> 625 000 Euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BG 98060101</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (Eurovet Bulgaria) Implementation of Phase II 150 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Supply of Equipment for the laboratory for control of VMP-ICVP-Sofia 500 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Supply of Equipment for the laboratory of Tuberculosis-Sofia 100 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Comprehensive BIVP study 500 000 Euro</td>
<td>• 6 laboratories at the NVDRI – Sofia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BG 98060101</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>BG 0101.04</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Comprehensive BIVP study 500 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Supply of Equipment for the laboratory for control of VMP-ICVP-Sofia 500 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Supply of Equipment for the laboratory of Tuberculosis-Sofia 100 000 Euro</td>
<td>• Comprehensive BIVP study 500 000 Euro</td>
<td>• 6 laboratories at the NVDRI – Sofia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CURRENT SITUATION AT BIPS AND NEED ASSESSMENT

1. Current situation at BIPs

Following the meetings of the CVOs of the Associated Countries (AC) in 1998 organised by TAIEX, EU experts made a survey of all future outside borders of the EU after the acceptance of the AC. For Bulgaria 8 long-term BIPs on the future EU outside borders have been recommended to be constructed. These are Bregovo and Kalotina (at the Serbian border), Gušehevo and Zlatarevo (at the Macedonian border), Capitan Andreevo (at Turkish border), Bourgas and Varna ports at the Black sea and Sofia Airport. From the listed 8 BIPs these in Kalotina and Kapitan Andreevo are for live animals and are considered by NVS as a priority ones.

Following the stated recommendations, the Minister of agriculture and forestry issued an Ordinance No.P? 09-135 of 27.01.1999 specifying the statute of the BIPs at the Border check points, in relation with the final acceptance of Bulgaria in the EU. New Ordinances regarding border veterinary control in Bulgaria are in the process of working out in accordance with the EC veterinary legislation.

However, the current veterinary legislation in Bulgaria, the available buildings, facilities and equipment at the BIPs site allow only documentary checks and identity checks to be carried out. The physical checks of the consignments are performed inside the country by the Public Health Authority.

As a whole the main present problem for NVS remains the lack of financial resources from the state budget for the re-construction and equipment of EU long-term BIPs. This is the reason why NVS has planned to require the necessary funds form EU. Under signed Phare FM'99 was constructed the BIP Kapitan Andreevo. This project is as a pilot for the construction of all remaining BIPs.

The current status at the three BIPs included in the present project is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIP Kalotina</th>
<th>BIP Burgas-Central Terminal &amp; Ferryboat and Fish Terminal</th>
<th>BIP Varna-East &amp; Ferryboat-Sea Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facilities:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Facilities:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Facilities:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entering cars line - uncovered disinfecting platform</td>
<td>Office in the town</td>
<td>Offices within the area of Sea Port - for Varna East; Ferryboat Port; and Lessprom Sea Port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ entering lorries and buses line - covered disinfecting premise and store for disinfectants, premise for reservoirs (one operating and one preparatory), with two pumps (one operating and one spare), as well as a booth for the disinfecter on duty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- control box-office for the border veterinary inspector on duty at entering section.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Staff:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Staff:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalotina BIP is one of the two BIPs within the Border Veterinary Service - Kalotina.</td>
<td>BIPs Burgas-CT &amp; Ferryboat and FT are one of the five BIPs within the Border Veterinary Service - Burgas.</td>
<td>BIPs Varna East and Ferryboat Port are one of the five BIPs within the Border Veterinary Service - Varna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ total staff (Kalotina)17</td>
<td>⇒ total staff (Burgas) 19</td>
<td>⇒ total staff (Varna)13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ veterinarians 13</td>
<td>⇒ veterinarians 13</td>
<td>⇒ veterinarians 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ disinfectors 4</td>
<td>⇒ veterinary technicians 5</td>
<td>⇒ veterinary technicians 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Proposal for construction and equipment of BIPs

The following buildings and facilities are necessary to be constructed and equipped in order to perform the inspection activities in conformity with the EU regulations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIP Kalotina</th>
<th>BIP Burgas-Central Terminal &amp; Ferryboat and Fish Terminal</th>
<th>BIP Varna-East &amp; Ferryboat-Sea Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Necessary buildings and facilities:  
  1.1. A single building for border veterinary checks on import with a complete area of 2 500 m² including:  
  - office room  
  - laboratories for testing  
  - storing premises  
  - cold stores  
  - resting premises for all animal species  
  - sanitation units  
  - resting room for people  
  - general store  
  - platforms for loading and deloading of animals and products  
  1.2. Covered disinfecting facility for entering lorries of an overall area 250 m² including:  
  - pipe system room  
  - operator booth  
  - disinfectant store sanitation units  
  - machinery section  
  1.3. Incinerating facility  
  1.4. Balance platform  
  1.5. Cars manoeuvring zone of a total area 2500 m²  
  1.6. Staff for round-the-clock operation - 17 persons  
  2. Staff training (under the twinning project) | 1. Necessary buildings and facilities  
  1.1. A single building for border veterinary checks on import with a complete area of 1500 m² including:  
  - office room  
  - laboratories for testing  
  - storing premises  
  - cold stores  
  - sanitation units  
  - resting room for people  
  - general store  
  - platforms for loading and deloading of animals and products  
  1.2. Incinerating facility  
  1.3. Cars manoeuvring zone of a total area 1500 m²  
  1.4. Staff for round-the-clock operation - 19 persons  
  2. Staff training (under twinning project) | The following results will be achieved:  
  1. Necessary buildings and facilities  
  1.1. A single building for border veterinary checks on import with a complete area of 1500 m² including:  
  - office room  
  - laboratories for testing  
  - storing premises  
  - cold stores  
  - sanitation units  
  - resting room for people  
  - general store  
  - platforms for loading and deloading of animals and products  
  1.2. Incinerating facility  
  1.3. Cars manoeuvring zone of a total area 1500 m²  
  1.4. Staff for round-the-clock operation - 19 persons  
  2. Staff training (under twinning project) |
### REPORT ON THE THREE-YEAR CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON BORDER VETERINARY INSPECTION POST - KALOTINA

--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
1. Live animals | numbers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Cattle | | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Horses, donkeys | numbers | 17 | 4 | 29600 | 31 | 1 | | | | | | |
   - Sheep and goats | numbers | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
2. Pigs | numbers | | | | | | | | | | | |
3. Exotic animals | numbers | 32 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 44 | | | | | | |
4. Fish, frogs, snails | T | 78 | 340 | 30 | 2739 | 2053 | 11 | | | | |
5. Laying eggs | numbers | 8733000 | 100000 | 1086 | 920 | | | | | | |
6. Dogs, cats | numbers | 25 | 96 | 70 | 129 | | | | | | |
7. Foodstuffs | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Meat and meat products | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Milk and milk products | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Meat, fish and meat-vegetable tins | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - White meat and products | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Eggs and egg products | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Feedingstuffs | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Fish, snails, rapana, clams | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Bee honey and products | | | | | | | | | | | |
8. Technical products | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Fur | | | | | | | | | | | |
   - Wool | | | | | | | | | | | |
9. Meat-bone and fish meal | | | | | | | | | | | |
10. Vaccines | d | | | | | | | | | | |
11. Drugs | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Imports

- **Cattle**
  - 200
- **Horses, donkeys**
  - 17
- **Sheep and goats**
  - 8
- **Pigs**
  - 32
- **Exotic animals**
  - 46112
- **Fish, frogs, snails**
  - 78
- **Laying eggs**
  - 8733000
- **Dogs, cats**
  - 25
- **Meat and meat products**
  - 9
- **Milk and milk products**
  - 6
- **Meat, fish and meat-vegetable tins**
  - 31
- **White meat and products**
  - 5199
- **Eggs and egg products**
  - 295
- **Feedingstuffs**
  - 363
- **Meat-bone and fish meal**
  - 114
- **Vaccines**
  - d
- **Drugs**
  - 

### Exports

- **Cattle**
  - 21
- **Horses, donkeys**
  - 4
- **Sheep and goats**
  - 31
- **Pigs**
  - 7
- **Exotic animals**
  - 32
- **Fish, frogs, snails**
  - 78
- **Laying eggs**
  - 8733000
- **Dogs, cats**
  - 96
- **Meat and meat products**
  - 2914
- **Milk and milk products**
  - 760
- **Meat, fish and meat-vegetable tins**
  - 97
- **White meat and products**
  - 39
- **Eggs and egg products**
  - 295
- **Feedingstuffs**
  - 363
- **Meat-bone and fish meal**
  - 4
- **Vaccines**
  - 
- **Drugs**
  - 
| Subject of control measure | IMPORT | | | EXPORT | | | | TRANSIT | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Live animals 1. Cattle | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Horses, donkey | numbers | 21 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Sheeps and goats | numbers | 374982 | 18809 | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Pigs | numbers | 11500 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Fowls - thousand | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Exotic animals | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Fish, frogs, snails | T. | 272 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Laying eggs | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Dogs, cats numbers | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Foodstuffs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Meat and Meat products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Milk and milk products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Meat, fish and meat-vegetable tins | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. White meat and products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Eggs and egg products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Feedingstuffs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Fish, snails, rapana, clams | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Bee honey and products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Technical products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Fur | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) cattle | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) sheep | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) pig | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) game | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Wool | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Vaccines | d | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Meat-bone and fish meal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Technical fat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Drugs | | | | | | | | | | | |
## REPORT ON THE THREE-YEAR CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON BORDER VETERINARY INSPECTION POST - Burgas

---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Live animals | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
1. Cattle | | | | | | | | | | | |
2. Horses, donkey | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
3. Sheep and goats | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
4. Pigs | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
5. Fowls - thousand | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
6. Exotic animals | ? | 1 | 59 | 45 | 2 | | | | | | |
7. Fish, frogs, snails | ? | | | | | | | | | | 216 |
8. Laying eggs | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
9. Dogs, cats | numbers | | | | | | | | | | |
B. Foodstuffs | | | | | | | | | | |
1. Meat and Meat products | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
2. Milk and milk products | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
3. Meat, fish and meat-vegetable tins | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
4. White meat and products | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
5. Eggs and egg products | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
6. Feedingstuffs | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
7. Fish, snails, rapana, clams | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
8. Bee honey and products | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
C. Technical products | | | | | | | | | | |
1. Fur | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
2. Sheep | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
3. Pig | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
4. Game | ? | | | | | | | | | | |
2. Wool | ? | 1311 | 400 | 1316 | 12 | | | | | | |
3. Vaccines | d | | | | | | | | | | |
4. Meat-bone and fish meal | ? | | | | | | | | | | 4129 |
5. Technical fat | ? | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
6. Drugs | ? | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cattle</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>860</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Horses, donkey</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sheeps and goats</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pigs</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td>2681</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fowls - thousand</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td>227591</td>
<td>294223</td>
<td>61234</td>
<td>26312</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Exotic animals</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3560</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Fish, frogs, snails</td>
<td>T.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Laying eggs</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td>514040</td>
<td>297240</td>
<td>56949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Dogs, cats</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Foodstuffs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Meat and Meat products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Milk and milk products</td>
<td></td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>2898</td>
<td>477.5</td>
<td>1402</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Meat, fish and meat-vegetable tins</td>
<td></td>
<td>152</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>55517</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. White meat and products</td>
<td></td>
<td>10279</td>
<td>7138</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Eggs and egg products</td>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Feedingstuffs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2222</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>2315</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Fish, snails, rapana, clams</td>
<td></td>
<td>439</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
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<td>8. Bee honey and products</td>
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## CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON BORDER VETERINARY INSPECTION POST - Varna

**YEARS 2000-2001**

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LIST OF EQUIPMENT, WHICH WOULD BE PAID BY PHARE

SUBPROJECT 2

1. List of Equipment for African Horse Sickness (and Horse Viral Diseases) Laboratory at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute - Sofia

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Total: 52,000 ?uro
2. List of Equipment which will be used by both Reference Laboratories – for bacterial zoonoses and for Equine zoonoses at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute - Sofia

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Total: 309,000 ?uros
### 3. List of Equipment for Mycology and Ecotoxicology at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute - Sofia

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Total: 239,000 ?uro
**SUBPROJECT 3**

List of equipment for the laboratories for feedingstuffs and feed additives in Sofia, Varna and Burgas within the structure of the chief directorate for feedingstuffs control (annex 10.2)

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<td>2</td>
<td>GAS CHROMATOGRAPH / MASS SPECTROMETER - FULL EQUIPMENT &amp; SOFTWARE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>81 000</td>
<td>81 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MIKROWAVE SYSTEM FOR DIGESTION</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 000</td>
<td>31 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPH - FULL EQUIPMENT &amp; SOFTWARE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>86 000</td>
<td>86 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MICROWAVE SYSTEM FOR EXTRACTION</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37 000</td>
<td>37 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>318 000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIST OF EQUIPMENT TO BE PURCHASED FROM BULGARIAN FUNDS**

**SUBPROJECT 2**

1. List of Equipment for African Horse Sickness (and Horse Viral Diseases) Laboratory at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute - Sofia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price for unit in €uro</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FREEZER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>REFRIGERATOR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EQUIPMENT FOR LAMINAR FLOW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 950 Euro
2. List of Equipment which will be used by the both Reference Laboratories – for bacterial zoonoses and for Equine zoonoses at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute - Sofia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SPECIFICATION</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price for unit in ?uro</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PC STATION WITH SOFTWARE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ELECTRONIC BALANCE (,000)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PH METER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SHAKER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 6200 Euro

3. List of Equipment for the Laboratory of Mycology and Ecotoxicology at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute - Sofia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SPECIFICATION</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price for unit in ?uro</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OVEN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UV LAMP FOR AIR STERILIZATION</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 600 Euro

4 List of Equipment for Brucella / Salmonella Laboratory at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute - Sofia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SPECIFICATION</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price for unit in ?uro</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Magnetic stirrer Agiman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Heating Mantle 500 ml Agima</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tilting shaker Movil-Tub</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Heating Block “Multiplaces”</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Metal Block 20 Eppendorf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bath Unitronic Orbital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gable Cover S.S.Unitronic-Or</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Autoclave Mediclave 12 L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>2600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Perfor. Plate Basket 225x24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mini Bead Bitter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>PC station</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. List of Equipment for the laboratory of Parasitozoonoses at the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute - Sofia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SPECIFICATION</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price for unit in Euro</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPE WITH DARK FIELD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>STEREO MICROSCOPE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BIDESTILATOR FOR WATER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AUTOCLAVE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WATER BATH (SHAKING)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PH METER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MAGNETIC MICROBEAD SYSTEM FOR CRIPITOSPORIDAE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 22,300 Euro

5. List of Equipment necessary for laboratories in RVIs and RVCenters within the Structure of the National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute – Sofia (Annex 10.4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SPECIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>WATER BATHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>THERMOSTATS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FREEZERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>REFRIGERATORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PC STATIONS UPGRADING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CENTRIFUGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AUTOCLAVING POTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 200,000 Euro
### SUBPROJECT 3

List of equipment for the laboratories for feedingstuffs and feed additives in Sofia, Varna and Burgas within the structure of the chief directorate for feedingstuffs control (Annex 10.2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price for Unit in Euros</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ANALYTICAL SIEVING SHAKING MACHINE WITH SET OF 15 SIEVES</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 800</td>
<td>7 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>DRYING OVEN, 110 L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 500</td>
<td>2 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>LABORATORY GLASSWARE WASHER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9 600</td>
<td>9 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>STEREOMICROSCOPE BINOCULAR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ANALYTICAL BALANCE, 0.0001G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>PRECISION BALANCE, 0.01G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>4 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>PYKNOMETER (20 AND 50 ML) WITH THERMOMETER</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEM - WATER QUALITY TYPE 1 (RESISTIVITY 18 MEGOHM – CM)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>HOMOGENIZER SYSTEM WITH ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 100</td>
<td>3 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>LABORATORY BLENDER WITH CONSUMABLES</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 800</td>
<td>5 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>LABORATORY MILL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 500</td>
<td>14 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>THERMOSTATIC BATH, 10L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 000</td>
<td>3 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>GENERAL PURPOSE INCUBATOR, 60L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 500</td>
<td>3 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>MUFFLE FURNACE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 500</td>
<td>9 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>PC PENTIUM ??/ 1000 MHZ &amp;SOFTWARE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>9 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>LASER PRINTERS BLACK&amp;WHITE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>INK JET COLOR PRINTER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>ROTARY EVAPORATOR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 300</td>
<td>6 300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 97 100 €
The food safety policy of the Republic of Bulgaria is based on the current legislation in this area. The basic legislation includes the Law on Foodstuffs, Law on Public Health, Veterinary Law, Plant Protection Law and Fodder Law. These laws lay down the requirements to foodstuffs, producers’ and traders’ obligations, as well as the procedures for official control covering the whole food chain. On the basis of these law a number of regulations and ordinances have been adopted and are being adopted, specifying the detailed requirements in the field covered. These regulations and ordinances transpose in the national legislation the *acquis communautaire* in this field.

1. **COMPETENT AUTHORITIES**

1.1. **Existing administrative structures**

As provided by the Law on Foodstuffs National Council on Food Safety (NCFS) has been established within the Council of Ministers. Its main task is to co-ordinate the state policy on food safety. Its members are one Deputy-Minister of Agriculture and Forests, two Deputy-Ministers of Economy, the Vice-President of the State Agency for Standardisation and Metrology, and four representatives of professional associations of food producers. The Chief State Sanitary Inspector chairs the National Council.

The National Council has the following competencies:

- proposes to the Council of Ministers changes in the food safety regulation in accordance with EU and WTO principles;
- proposes to the Council of Ministers structural and administrative changes in the food control system;
- co-ordinates the activities of the competent authorities and public organisations with respect to food control;
- co-ordinates the participation at expert level in the work of international organisations on matters related to food safety.

The National Council operates according to the Rules adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Annual Programme.

The **competent authorities** implementing the food safety legislation are:

*The Ministry of Health, through:*

1. at national level - the Health Prophylactics and State Sanitary Control Directorate (HPSSCD);
2. at regional level - 28 Hygiene and Epidemiological Inspectorates (HEI), which are the competent authorities for the official control of foodstuffs;
3. the National Centre of Radiobiology and Radiation Protection (NCRRP).

The organisation chart of the services within the Ministry of Health is presented in Annex 1. The Health Prophylactics and State Sanitary Control Directorate has a full time staff of 19 people, five of them are directly involved with food safety issues. The activities of the Directorate are financed by the state budget.

The total number of experts responsible for control of foodstuffs in the 28 HEI is 1909, of which:

- physicians with a master's degree and 4-year postgraduate specialisation in food hygiene and nutrition - 302;
- sanitary inspectors with bachelor's degree – 1080;
- chemists, biologists and physicists with master's degree - 145;
- analytical chemists and medical laboratory assistants with bachelor's degree - 382.

There are nine experts - physicists, chemists and laboratory assistants - at the National Centre on Radiobiology and Radiation Protection, responsible for radiation control on foodstuffs.
The activities of the regional bodies for state sanitary control are financed by the state budget and from revenues of their own. The budget for the year 2001 amounts to 17,051,890 BGL. According to the Strategy for development of the health care and the Action plan in the health care sector, adopted by the Government the budget for financing the activities of state sanitary control is planned to increase by 50% by the year 2003 and to double by the year 2006.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, through:

1. The central office of the National Veterinary Service (NVS) and 48 subdivisions in the country, of which 28 are regional services for state control of animals, products of animal origin and fodder.
2. The National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agro-chemistry (NSPPQA), with a Central laboratory and 15 regional services for phytosanitary control.
3. Feed Control Inspection (FCI) within the National Grain Service (NGS).

The National Veterinary Service has 3190 employees, 1514 of which are doctors in veterinary medicine. The staff of the laboratory control system comprises of 494 qualified laboratory specialists, 108 of which are researchers, 124 are doctors in veterinary medicine, biologists, chemists and zootechnicians, as well as 180 laboratory assistants.

NSPPQA has 443 employees, 23 of which are in the Central laboratory. These are mainly agronomers, chemists and laboratory specialists with master or bachelor's degrees.

The organisation charts of the services within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests are presented in Annexes 2, 3 and 4.

1.2. Future development of the administrative structures

At national level
Executive Food Safety Committee (EFSC) will be established within the National Council on Food Safety (NCFS) with representatives of HPSSCD, NVS, NSPPQA and Feed Control Inspection as well as representatives of Consumer protection Department within the Ministry of Economy. A representative of the each institution will chair the Executive Committee on rotation principle for six months.

Five inter-agency expert working groups will function with the EFSC, with representatives of the branch organisations as well. The working groups will consider issues related to:

- legislation;
- official (state) control on foodstuffs;
- science;
- zoonoses;
- risk communication.

The expert working groups will perform activities connected with periodic revision of the legislation and drafting of proposals for changes in the legal regulation; evaluation of the effectiveness, development and co-ordination of the services for food safety control; monitoring and risk assessment; discussion of the problems connected with the control of zoonoses and food safety; periodic analysis in the future of the information sent by the systems for rapid information exchange about hazardous foods on the market, which function within the services, and proposing of complex measures for solving the problems, including public awareness work; On the basis of the materials in the respective spheres, drafted by the respective groups and the possible variants for solutions, proposed by them, the EFSC will develop final solutions, which it will propose to the Council of Ministers through the NCFS. The EFSC will perform executive functions, connected with the direct implementation and control on the execution of the decisions reached.

Annex 5 shows the organisation chart of the proposed structure for co-ordination of the national policy on food safety and the implementation of food safety legislation.

The initial plan is to establish the expert working groups by the end of September 2001 subject to decision by the NCFS, after which to establish the EFSC by December 2001.
Ministry of Health
The establishment of an Executive Agency for official control on foodstuffs, potable waters and goods in general use to the Minister of Health is under consideration. The Agency will have 12 laboratory blocks with chemical and microbiological laboratories specialised on food contaminants, cosmetics, radiology etc.
The Executive Agency will be a corporate body, supported by budget and revenues of own activities.
Statutes adopted by the Council of Ministers will define the Agency’s activities, structure, work organisation and staff.
The end of March 2002 will complete the discussion about the establishment of the Agency. In case of reaching an agreement on the question there will be done the necessary legislative changes in order to set up the Agency by the end of 2002.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
No changes are intended to be introduced in the structures and in the organisation of the services within the Ministry, which are enforcing the food safety legislation.

1.3 LEGISLATIVE POWERS

1.3.1 Competent authorities

The competent authorities for introducing the EU legislation concerning food safety are as follows:
Food legislation
The Ministry of Health plays a leading role in this respect, through the Health Prophylactics and State Sanitary Control Directorate.
The National Centre for Hygiene, Medical Ecology and Nutrition assists the Directorate in these activities. The Centre is a research institute and more than fifty scientists are working in the field of food safety.
Phytosanitary legislation
The leading institution in this respect is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, with its National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agro-chemistry.
Veterinary legislation:
The leading institution in this respect is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, with its National Veterinary Service. The NVS is assisted in its work by the Central Research Institute on Veterinary Medicine and by the Central Laboratory on Veterinary Control and Ecology.
Animal nutrition legislation:
The leading institution in this respect is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, with its Feed Control Inspection.

1.3.2 Procedures of adoption

The procedures for adopting the legislation are the following:

A) Laws (parliamentary procedure)
1. Development of a draft of the document by the inter-ministerial working group;
2. Co-ordination of the draft with the branch organisations and with all ministries;
3. Co-ordination of the draft with the respective working group within the Co-ordinating Council on European Integration with a view to compliance of the draft with the EU legislation;
4. Co-ordination of the draft with European Integration and Relations with International Financial Institutions Directorate within the Council of Ministers with a view to compliance of the draft with the EU legislation;
5. Endorsement by the Council of Ministers;
6. Discussion in the respective parliamentary committees;
7. Two parliamentary readings;
8. Adoption by the National Assembly (Parliament).

Laws amending and completing the respective law, follow the same parliamentary procedure described above.

B) Draft Decree of the Council of Ministers on the adoption of secondary legislation or decision of the Council of Ministers
The procedure follows items 1-4 of A), which is followed by adoption by the Council of Ministers.

C) Draft secondary legislation by the respective competent minister
The procedure follows items 1-4 of A), then the minister issues the respective legislative act. The draft is co-ordinated only with the interested Ministries.

1.3.3 Co-ordination of the activities connected with European integration
The overall co-ordination of the activities on the preparation of the Republic of Bulgaria for EU accession is regulated by Decree of the Council of Ministers No. 3 of January 20, 2000, by virtue of which 30 inter-ministerial working groups were established and the leading institutions for the transposition of the EU legislation in Bulgaria were identified. The general trends in the activities of the working groups are outlined within the frameworks of the Co-ordinating Council for the preparation of the Republic of Bulgaria for EU accession, and their tasks are defined. The deadlines and the concrete measures related to the adoption of the *acquis communautaire* are given in the National Programme for the Adoption of the *Acquis* (NPAA).

The co-ordination on the transposition of the EU legislation is performed by the European Integration and Relations with International Financial Institutions Directorate within the Council of Ministers, and more specifically at the level of working groups.

The food safety legislation is within the scope of Working Groups 1 and 7:

- **Working group 1 on Free Movement of Goods** with the Ministry of Economy as the leading institution. Within the frameworks of this group there is Subgroup 1.3 “Foodstuffs”, for which the Ministry of Health is the leading institution.

- **Working group 7 on Agriculture** with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests as the leading institution. Within the frameworks of this group there are the following Subgroups: 1.5. “Milk and dairy products”, 1.6.“Phytosanitary issues”, 1.7.“Veterinary issues”, 1.8.“Meat”, 1.9.“Animal nutrition”, 1.12.“Animal selection and reproduction”, and 1.16.“Fishing”.

The Working Groups include also representatives of the professional associations of the food producers and traders, which participate already at the stage of the drafting of legislation.

The National Council on Food Safety (NCFS), established with the Council of Ministers performs the co-ordination of the implementation of the state policy on food safety.

The structures responsible for the enforcement of the legislation on foodstuffs comprise accordingly the bodies of state sanitary control, the state veterinary-sanitary control and phytosanitary control.

*It is envisaged* for the expert working group on the legislation to examine the existing legislation in the sphere of food safety by the end of 2001, and to submit proposals for amendments in current legislation, with a view to eliminate existing overlapping in the provisions, as well as for filling possible gaps in the legislation.

1.4. CONTROL ACTIVITIES AND OTHERS

1.4.1 Control and other activities related to food legislation

The specialised bodies stipulated in the Law on Foodstuffs perform the official control on food safety:

- the state control bodies under the Law on Public Health;
- the state control bodies under the Veterinary Law;
- the state control bodies under the Plant Protection Law.

**Under the Law on Public Health, the Ministry of Health** exercises state sanitary food control as well. The state sanitary control is managed directly by the Deputy-Minister of Health, who is also Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The state sanitary control bodies are:

a) the Health Prophylactics and State Sanitary Control Directorate of the Ministry of Health;
b) the State Sanitary Control departments of the Hygiene and Epidemiological Inspectorates (HEI);
c) the National Centre on Radiology and Radiation Protection, and the State Radiation Control and Protection departments of five HEI in the country.

The Health Prophylactics and State Sanitary Control Directorate of the Ministry of Health:

- prepares drafts of legal acts;
- manages, co-ordinates and controls the activities related to state sanitary control of HEI at national level;
- plans, organises and controls the monitoring on food contaminants;
- assesses the health risk, develops and proposes measures for preventing the harmful consequences of the chemical and biological food contaminants;
- develops methodological guides on the enforcement of the regulations and norms, which are of assistance to the state inspectors; works on establishing and applying identical procedures on food control;
- exercises the operative management and co-ordination at national level of the measures related to the search for, prohibition, analysis and - whenever necessary - also destruction of foods threatening the life and health of the population in the country;
- performs the registration and issues permits for the import and local production of foods, products of vegetative origin and drinks;
- issues health certificates for the export of foodstuffs.

28 Hygiene and Epidemiological Inspectorates perform direct food safety control in the country. The structures of the HEI performing this type of control are the State Sanitary Control department and the Laboratory Research department.

The HEI performs the following activities at local level:

- state control over the foodstuffs and over the premises where they are processed, produced, manufactured, stored, served or sold, as well as on their import;
- evaluation and management of the risk ensuing from the content of chemical and biological contaminants in the foods;
- registration of the outbreaks of food-borne diseases, organisation and conducting of their epidemiological study, undertaking of measures for restricting and liquidation of the outbreak and reporting in writing to the Ministry of Health;
- laboratory physique-chemical and microbiological tests on food samples and samples of the production environment. Four specialised mycotoxicological laboratories and five laboratories for radiation control and protection are functioning in the system of the Hygiene and Epidemiological Inspectorates;
- consults and supports the food producers and traders in carrying out their activities under the Law on Foodstuffs;

The National Centre of Radiology and Radiation Protection and the Radiation Control and Protection departments at the HEI in the country perform monitoring of the foods for the presence of natural and technogenic radionuclides.

The specification of the competent authorities with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, which perform control activities on food safety, is presented in section 2.2.2.

No changes are planned for the control authorities within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

**Co-ordination:** It is envisaged for the expert working group on state control on foodstuffs within EFSC to evaluate the law enforcement structures by the end of 2001 and to submit proposals for achieving a better co-ordination and precise differentiation of the spheres of control, with a view to the formation of a unified national system for food safety control.
1.4.2. Control activities and others related to phytosanitary, veterinary and animal nutrition legislation

The materials are presented in section 2.2.2.

2. PREPARATION OF ACCESSION

2.1. Legislation

The process of accession to the European Union requires active analysis and revision of the national legislation, with a view to complying with the EU requirements.

The Law on Foodstuffs was adopted in October 1999 as framework legislation on the grounds of which the EU Directives in the field of food safety are being gradually introduced in the Bulgarian national legislation. The law comprises provisions and requirements of Directive 89/397 on the official control of foodstuffs, Directive 93/43 on the hygiene of foodstuffs and Directive 79/112 on food labelling.

Annex 6 presents the schedule for the introduction and enforcement of the EU legislation on foodstuffs.

The Plant Protection Law, passed in October 1997, is the basis for the introduction of the EU legislation in the phytosanitary sphere.

The schedule for the introduction and enforcement of this legislation is presented in Annex 7.


The conditions and the procedure for enforcing the Law in its entirety are stipulated in Rules on the enforcement of the Veterinary Law of August 7, 2000.

Annex 8 presents the timetable for the introduction and enforcement of the EU veterinary legislation in the national legislation.

2.2. Preparation of administration and operators

2.2.1. CHAPTER 1 - Control/Hygiene

2.2.1.1. Training of the state inspectors on inspection in the food premises and on the implementation of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points System (HACCP)

The administration involved in the drafting of the legislation and in its enforcing includes:

- state experts of the Health Prophylactics and State Sanitary Control Directorate, who are physicians with a master's degree in medicine and 4-year postgraduate specialisation in food hygiene and nutrition or general hygiene. Raising the qualification of the experts is done through training courses and seminars organised by the TAIEX Office of the European Commission, ILSI, FAO or within the frameworks of the bilateral co-operation with the EU member states on matters related to the European integration and to the process of harmonisation of the legislation in the field of food safety.

- state sanitary inspectors with the hygiene and epidemiological inspectorates: physicians with a master's degree in medicine and 4-year postgraduate specialisation on food hygiene and nutrition;

- state sanitary inspectors, medical laboratory staff and laboratory specialists-analysts with the hygiene and epidemiological inspectorates, possessing a bachelor's degree, after having graduated the Medical Colleges with the Medical Universities in the country. The curriculum for
their training comprises all aspects of food hygiene, food expertise and state control on foodstuffs. The training of the inspectors is the responsibility of the National Centre on Hygiene, Medical Ecology and Nutrition (NCHMEN) in the form of annual training courses or in-service training.

So far several experts from the Ministry of Health and from NCHMEN have undergone training related to the implementation of the HACCP system in a training of trainers course organised by FAO on applying good manufacturing practices and the HACCP system. These specialists conducted two courses on implementation of GMP principles and HACCP system for the state sanitary inspectors from the hygiene and epidemiological inspectorates. The experts from the Ministry of Health participated in the training of the food manufacturers by delivering a lecture course on these issues at the seminars organised by their professional associations.

The training of the control authorities with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is presented in Chapter 7.

By mid-2002 the expert working group on science within NCFS is planned to draft the legislative framework for creating a national system for training on food safety for state inspectors, laboratory staff and food operators (manufacturers). This training will include basic and refresher courses on food hygiene, risk analysis, laboratory methodologies, methods of food sampling, the principles and rules on applying the good manufacturing and agricultural practices and the HACCP system. The training will be conducted in accordance with the new legislation on foods, which is being currently introduced and which has been harmonised with the EU legislation.

The working group should develop a training programme, as well as to propose sources and ways of financing.

For the purposes of training and subsequently also with a view to practical use, it is necessary to develop a practical guides on food inspection, as well as a manual on good hygiene practices. A proposal was submitted to the European Commission by the participants in the TAIEX seminar held in March 2001 to prepare basic manuals to be used by the associated countries.

The associations and unions of food operators will be actively supported and encouraged to organise for their members seminars and lecture courses with the participation of Bulgarian and foreign experts.

2.2.1.2. HACCP implementation by food operators: state of advancement and future plans

According to the Law on Foodstuffs, for the compliance with the requirements for producing and trade of safe foods, the food operators and traders may develop recommendations for good hygiene practices according to sub-sectors, and can also implement and apply HACCP.

The professional organisations of food operators started to develop methodologies for implementation and applying HACCP systems and methodological instructions for applying good manufacturing and hygiene practices, as a first stage of the introduction of HACCP in Bulgaria. The Meat Producers Association drafted guidelines on the applying of the good manufacturing practices in the slaughterhouses and meat-processing enterprises. So far in the country HACCP-plans have been introduced in the factories of Coca-Cola, Pepsi and Kraft Jacobs Suchard. Partial HACCP-plans have been developed and introduced in four meat-processing companies. The professional organisations of food operators are working actively for training their members on the problems of food safety by organising seminars with the participation of foreign consultants and Bulgarian experts. Branch standards for the different types of food are being developed with a view to harmonising the criteria for their production.

It is envisaged:

− to develop and apply good hygiene practice codes in all branches;
to develop and apply complete HACCP systems in food premises which export and manufacture production that is spread on the territory of the entire country, as well as for the food catering chains;

− to develop and apply elements of HACCP for the small companies, public catering units and food trade.

2.2.1.3. Laborato ries used for hygiene control and food analysis: current state and planned activities for making them compliant with the EU system

Laboratory hygiene control and analysis of the foods for the purposes of state control are performed at the laboratories of the food control services of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (Annex 9).

The laboratories in the Laboratory Research Department of the hygiene and epidemiological inspectorates of the Ministry of Health perform microbiological studies of samples taken from the working environment and from the personnel working at the facilities for food manufacturing and trade, as well as chemical and microbiological analysis of the drinking water in these facilities.

Analyses are made of the domestic and imported foods, and they include sensory, chemical and microbiological tests, as well as tests for the presence and content of additives, contaminants (pesticide residues, heavy metals, mycotoxins) and monomers that have migrated from materials intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.

The laboratories have standard laboratory equipment: pH-meters, spectrophotometers, photometers, analytical scales, thermostats, sterilising equipment, etc. Few laboratories possess modern laboratory equipment, such as atomic-absorption spectrophotometer, UV-spectrophotometer and gas chromatographic equipment.

The state sanitary control bodies have the right, if necessary, to assign expert investigations to research institutions and laboratories, irrespective of their affiliation or subordination. The samples taken for the needs of the state sanitary control on foodstuffs are made available free of charge and the laboratory analyses and tests are also free.

Until now, five of the laboratories performing analyses for the needs of the state sanitary control have been accredited, the rest are in a process of accreditation. The accreditation is done by the national accreditation body: Executive Agency “Bulgarian Accreditation Service”.

Sampling for tests and analyses is done by the official inspectors or by specially trained laboratory analysts or samplers. Sampling is performed in accordance with Regulation No. 2 of the Ministry of Health on the conditions and procedures for food sampling for analysis, partially harmonised with Directive 85/591/EEC.

The analyses and the tests are performed according to harmonised methods in accordance with the Bulgarian state standards, according to methods endorsed by the Minister of Health and methods defined in Regulations with which EU methods are introduced: concerning contaminants, materials and objects intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, etc.

The National Centre of Radiology and Radiation Protection, as well as the six Radiation Control and Protection departments of the Hygiene and Epidemiological Inspectorates in the country, conduct monitoring on the presence of natural or technogenic radionuclides in the foods manufactured and imported in the country.

The information for the laboratories used for hygiene control and analysis of the foods in the food control services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests are presented in Chapter 7.

Food testing is also done at laboratories of the State Agency of Standardisation and Metrology. The Department for Testing Food Products, Grain and Animal Feed with the General Directorate on Testing and Certification comprises five testing laboratories, which specialise in testing food and agricultural products according to physico-chemical, microbiological, mycotoxicological and sensory parameters. The testing of the products is done for the purposes of certification for compliance with the requirements of the Bulgarian standards and for the purposes of assessing compliance.
The laboratories were accredited for the first time in the 1993-1995 period by the national accreditation body, after which their scope for accreditation was expanded and they were re-accredited.

**Planned activities**

The Ministry of Health envisages a change in the organisation of the food control service cited in Section 1: COMPETENT AUTHORITIES - FUTURE DEVELOPMENT. This change will comprise reduction of the number of laboratories and their upgrading with modern analytical equipment, as well as their specialisation for the different tests.

Under the Law on Foodstuffs, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture and Forests defined the laboratories which may perform analyses and tests on foodstuffs for the purposes of state sanitary control, after evaluation for their compliance with Bulgarian state standards BSS EN 45 001. By the end of 2001 a Regulation will be issued on the conditions and procedures for identifying these laboratories.

The accreditation of the laboratories (12 in number) within the Ministry of Health in conformity with the EU requirements may be conducted after supplying additional equipment, as well as after the EU methodologies have been introduced and the personnel has been trained to work with them, which can be achieved by the end of 2004 with the financial assistance of the EU pre-accession funds. By the end of 2002 not more than four laboratories within the system of the Ministry of Health can be brought in conformity with the EU requirements.

**2.2.1.4. Procedures for registration and licensing or systems of registrating premises of companies in the food industry**

At present the Law on Foodstuffs introduces a procedure for registration of premises of food manufacturing companies in the Republic of Bulgaria. Under Chapter Four of the Law on Foodstuffs, the Ministry of Economy is the competent authority for this activity.

The registration procedure is in progress and should be completed by the end of 2001.

Under the Law on Foodstuffs, the food establishment for serving or trading foods shall operate with a permit issued by the state sanitary control and/or state veterinary-sanitary control authorities.

**2.2.1.5. Present and planned resources**

The current resources of the service within the Ministry of Health responsible for the official control on foodstuffs are given in Section 1: COMPETENT AUTHORITIES.

The following measures are envisaged:

**Staff:**

- increase of the staff of the Directorate in the Ministry of Health by five people;
- bringing the total number of food control specialists to 1 500 and their identification as civil servants under the Laws on the State Administration and the Civil Servant.

**Financing:**

- increase of the budget for wages and maintenance.

**Funds (financing and consulting) are needed for:**

- translation into Bulgarian of the *acquis communautaire* in the field of food safety, as well as translation into English of Bulgarian legislation transposing the *acquis communautaire* and the tables of correspondence;
- assistance in the drafting of regulations and ordinances introducing the EU directives, as well as practical guidance for their enforcement;
- education and training of the inspectors and laboratory staff, mastering and applying of the European methods for sampling and performing laboratory analyses of foodstuffs: approximately 500 000 EURO;
• drafting of a practical guidance on food inspection for the official inspectors;
• purchasing of transport vehicles for inspection and sampling - 1 500 000 EURO;
• equipment of the laboratories in the system of the Ministry of Health and implementation of good laboratory practices: approximately 12 000 000 EURO.

The present and planned resources of the services within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests performing food control will be presented in Chapter 7.

2.2.1.6. Present and planned frequency of the controls, planning of inspection activities

According to the Law on Foodstuffs, state control is conducted regularly or in cases of suspicion - without notification in advance.

The food control authorities within the Ministry of Health perform monitoring and control on the foodstuffs and the conditions for their production, distribution and sale in order to reduce the risk factors to human health, connected with the consumption of unsafe food with poor quality. The planning of the frequency of the control activities is based on the risk posed by a certain food production or a foodstuff to the consumer's health. Establishments where perishable foods are produced, so-called risk establishments are inspected at least four times per year, the rest ones - at least once per year.

The present and planned frequency of the control activities of the food control bodies within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests are presented in Chapter 7.

2.2.1.7. Present and planned procedures for encouraging the development of guidelines of good hygiene practices and for assessing these guides

The state authorities assist the development and implementation of good manufacturing practices and good hygiene practices through:

• laying down in regulations the hygiene requirements to the production of safe foodstuffs with high-quality;
• expert information and consulting the food operators in the development of codes and guides for applying good manufacturing practices and good hygiene practices;
• participation of the state experts in the activities of the Expert Councils of the food producers’ professional organisations.

The professional organisations of food producers and traders, jointly with the associations of the consumers may develop guides for good manufacturing practices and good hygiene practices according to sub-sectors. Before applying these guides should be evaluated and co-ordinated with the National Council on Food Safety. The implementation and application of the HACCP system also takes place after it has been co-ordinated with the authorities exercising state control on foodstuffs.

2.2.1.8. Evaluation of the control services (existing or planned audit system)

In the system of the Ministry of Health

Every year the Health Prophylactics and State Sanitary Control Directorate gives instructions for planning the food control activities of the hygiene inspectorates, indicating the minimum requirements with respect to the frequency, scope and subjects of controls, as well as instructions for conducting monitoring and analysis of the qualities of the domestically produced and imported foods offered (content of salt, fats and sugar) and of their safety (content of microbiological and chemical contaminants).

Every year experts from the Directorate conduct general inspections of the activities of the departments within the HEI exercising food controls, whereby they also provide methodological
assistance on matters related to the organisation of the work and the actual performing of the inspection activities. There is a written report on the findings from the inspections, containing also recommendations concerning the elimination of the weaknesses discovered. A practice has been introduced to conduct a second inspection to control the execution of the recommendations given and to estimate the results achieved.

In the system of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

The assessment of the control services will be presented in Chapter 7.

2.2.1.9. **Control of imported food (existing and planned system)**

Imported food (with the exception of those of animal origin) are allowed in the country after registration and issuing of a sanitary permit by the Ministry of Health under the terms of Regulation No. 27 of the Ministry of Health on the import of goods significant for the health of the population (*State Gazette*, No. 75/1995).

Registration and issuing of a sanitary permit is obtained after the applicant files an application to the Ministry of Health, containing data of the manufacturing company, the importing company and a list of the foods to be imported. The application should be accompanied by original documents (with translation into Bulgarian) of the producer or importer of the foods, guaranteeing their safety for the consumers health. The sanitary permit for import of foods is issued for an indefinite period of time.

Each imported shipment of foods is realised only subject to receiving sanitary conclusion about its fitness for human consumption, issued by the respective regional Hygiene and Epidemiological Inspectorate.

The imported food should obligatorily have a label and instructions for use in Bulgarian as well on the consumer and transport packages. Import of foods with expired validity is not allowed. Import of foods obtained as a humanitarian aid or donation are allowed only after the respective regional Hygiene and Epidemiological Inspectorate has performed laboratory analyses and has issued a conclusion on their fitness for human consumption.

*Planned system*

After the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the EU, the Bulgarian borders will become the future external borders of the European Union, which necessitates improvement of the organisation and implementation of the border control on imported food of non-animal origin. It is planned:

- to stop issuing sanitary permits for imported food;
- to introduce border control on imported food of non-animal origin at eight border crossing points, where check-ups of product accompanying documents are to be performed, as well as check-ups of product identity and physical check-ups;
- the officials executing border control on imported food of non-animal origin to work in close co-ordination with the other control bodies (customs authorities, veterinary bodies, border police, etc.);
- the laboratory tests to be performed in the country by the state control authorities at the place of acceptance.

The organisation and exercising of the control on imported food of animal origin is presented in Chapter 7.

Under the Law on Foodstuffs, the procedure and the requirements for import of foods in the country should be defined by a decree issued by the Council of Ministers. For the purpose it is envisaged by the end of 2001 to issue a Regulation laying down the exact requirements, the procedure and the conditions for the import of foods into the country and on the organisation of the controls performed by the different control institutions.
2.2.1.10. System for rapid response (notification) in the presence of foods posing risk for the consumers health

The Ministry of Health is determined as a focal point for the TRAPEX system for rapid exchange of information in the event of existence of goods (foods) on the market that are dangerous for the health of the consumers. The goal of the system is information (notification) to be given to all member-countries of the system, about the existence of dangerous goods (foods) found on the market on the territory of the other member-countries in order to be able to take the necessary measures. TRAPEX system has been working since 15 May 1999.

We have the unified forms for notifying the TRAPEX system Secretariat for foodstuffs in Budapest, that are identical to these used for the RAPEX system of EU.

At present the structures of the Ministry of Health (28 Hygiene and Epidemiological Inspectorates - HEI) exchange information on dangerous foodstuffs on the territory of the country by fax.

Future developments

With a view to an equivalent participation of Bulgaria within TRAPEX system a national information system for rapid exchange of information on the presence of dangerous foodstuffs will be set up. The system will work on the principle of the RAPEX system of EU. Everyone of the 28 HEI will provide through modern communication device (e-mail) information about dangerous foodstuffs found in the country to a central co-ordinating unit that will notify the rest 27 HEI and consumers.

2.2.1.11. Genetically modified food

In response to the new requirements in connection with the extensive production and global spreading of transgenetic plant varieties, in 1996 Regulation on the Spreading of Genetically Modified Higher Plants Created by Recombinant DNA Technology was adopted (State Gazette, 70/1996). Under the Regulation, a Council for Safe Use of Genetically Modified Higher Plants was established within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. As members of the Council participate representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Environment and Waters.

The Council is authorised to issue permits for the distribution of genetically modified higher plants for research and commercial purposes; to keep registers on the research and commercial distribution of genetically modified higher plants; to control the observing of the conditions for which the permission for distribution has been issued; to issue mandatory prescriptions to the persons possessing a permission to distribute genetically modified higher plants; to represent the Republic of Bulgaria before the respective national councils, committees and international organisations relevant to the distribution of genetically modified higher plants; to develop annual reports on the distribution of genetically modified higher plants and to provide data about that to the Minister of Agriculture and Forests. An expert commission for studying the food qualities and safety of products obtained from genetically modified higher plants is functioning within the Council.

Bulgaria is in a process of establishing a strict legislative framework laying down procedures for assessment the safety of the genetically modified foodstuffs that will be offered to the market. In doing this, the precautionary principle is applied.

There is one laboratory in the country at the Agrobio Institute in Kostinbrod, which performs quality analyses on genetically modified agricultural production and processed farm produce.

2.2.2. Chapter 7 (Phytosanitary, Veterinary, Animal nutrition)

2.2.2.1. Official surveillance/control, including internal/external audit

National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agro-chemistry (NSPPQA)

Pursuant to the Plant Protection Law NSPPQA has the following competencies:

- Protection of plants and products of vegetable origin from diseases, foes and pests;
- Phytosanitary control of import, export, production and trade with plants and products of vegetable origin;
- Control on import, production and trade with plant protection products and fertilisers;
- Control on the content of chemical contaminants (pesticide residues, heavy metals, mycotoxins, nitrates etc.) in plants and products of vegetable origin during their production and storage;
- Biological testing of plant protection products for efficiency and residues.

Competent authority in the field of phytosanitary control is NSPPQA and its regional services (RSPPQA) and border inspection points.
NSPPQA is responsible for official control of plants and products of vegetable origin, soils and irrigation waters in respect of pesticide residues, mycotoxins, heavy metals and nitrates. The control is carried out regularly, during the vegetation period, harvesting and storage of production. Monitoring for pesticide residues is carried out following the National Monitoring System. Vegetable production cultivated on soils polluted with heavy metals and pesticides is being controlled before supplied to the market. Soils polluted with heavy metals and pesticides are subject to restriction aiming to prevent the pollution of plants and products of vegetable origin. Subject to control is also the use of plant protection products - observance of quarantine terms and dozes, log books for sprayings.
NSPPQA controls compliance of plant protection products and fertilisers with declared chemical and physicochemical properties during their manufacturing, import, export and supply.

National Veterinary Service (NVS)
NVS controls the entire chain of food products of animal origin – “from farm to table”, and issues certificates for these products.
Veterinary inspections cover: life-stock health care; animal welfare; zootechnics; pharmaceutical and biological products; feedingstuff additives; raw materials of animal origin, foods of animal origin and their manufacturing and processing. Administrative structures responsible for veterinary control are at three levels: first level – Head Quarters of NVS, second level – Regional Veterinary Services (RVS) and third level – Regional Veterinary inspections (RVI).
Head Quarters of the National Veterinary Service:
- Prepares draft legislation;
- Provides administrative and methodical guidance to the Regional Veterinary Services and performs audit of their work;
- Prepares programs for epizootic surveillance of certain dangerous contagious animal diseases and zoonoses; programs for feedingstuffs monitoring and control of the use of veterinary medicinal products; monitoring programs for contaminants in foodstuffs of animal origin;
- Decides on subsequent measures based on risk analysis of production and processing of raw materials and foodstuffs of animal origin;
- Organises, co-ordinates and controls the activity of veterinary border inspection points;
- Prepares annual programs for prophylactic of contagious and parasite diseases and provides implementation of measures envisaged in the programs;
- Develops schemes for desinfecion, desinsection, deratisation and devastation;
- Proposes measures related to the work of rendering plants;
- Carries out preliminary and regular control of life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin, feedingstuff additives and feedingstuffs;
• Authorises and controls use of biological products and chemical substances in life-stock breeding and additives and raw materials of animal origin in the process of manufacturing animal products.

Head Quarters of the National Veterinary Service keeps registers of: veterinary units; issued licenses for private veterinarians who carry out state prophylactic programs; life-stock breeding farms; diagnostic laboratories for life-stock contagious diseases control of raw materials and food products of animal origin; producers of raw materials and food products of animal origin.

Regional veterinary services (RVS) are responsible for:

• Immuno-prophylactic, medicinal-prophylactic and laboratory-diagnostic activity;
• Carrying out laboratory tests and expert’s report on life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin, additives, feedingstuffs and feedingstuff additives;
• Implementation of veterinary and sanitary measures for removal of the consequences of emerged disease and food intoxication of people and animals;
• Issuing of authorisation for production and processing of raw materials and products of animal origin;
• Supervision of activities of the employees who carry out border veterinary control and co-ordinate their work with other competent authorities at border inspection points;
• Organisation of life-stock identification and registration of animal farms;
• Joint work with the bodies of the State Sanitary Control (SSC) for eradication of diseases being common for people and animals as well as the cases of food intoxication;
• Border control on import, export and transit.

Regional veterinary inspections (RVI) perform as follows:

• Check identification, area of origin, and life-stock health condition;
• Check veterinary documents for compliance with the life-stock and goods;
• Check origin, quality and safety of raw materials and products of animal origin, additives, feedingstuffs and feedingstuff additives;
• Check compliance with veterinary requirements for production, processing, storage, transportation and trade;
• Control the use of veterinary medical products, bioproducts and feedingstuff additives;
• Laboratory tests for microbiological and toxicological harmlessness, including within the production environment;
• Water and ice tests, used in stock breeding and in production, storage and transportation of raw materials and products of animal origin;
• Check supporting and packaging materials;
• Check premises conditions and equipment;
• Check production processes and systems of internal control insuring product safety.

NVS determines frequency of veterinary inspections and laboratory tests individually for each enterprise on the basis of type of raw materials and products, volume of production, risk assessment etc.

Slaughterhouses and meat, chicken and fish processing enterprises are subject to regular veterinary control. Big enterprises and refrigerators with industrial capacity are controlled daily and small and medium sized enterprises and enterprises producing bee products and preserved foods of animal origin are inspected 1-4 times per month.
Work of veterinary inspectors in the enterprises approved for export is being checked at least once a year by the Heads of the Regional Inspection by regions and those approved for export to the EU member states – twice a year by experts of the Head Quarters of the NVS. National Veterinary Service (NVS) and Feed Control Inspection (FCI) under the National Grain Service (NGS) Feed Control Inspection and National Veterinary Service are in charge of control on animal nutrition.

The Feed Control Inspection controls:
- Activity of the approved and registered producers and traders of feedingstuff;
- Feedingstuff additives as anti-oxidants, emulsifiers, stabilizers, colours, etc
- Trade with compound feedingstuff;
- Feedingstuff for special purposes;

The National Veterinary Service controls:
- Additives as antibiotics, anti-parasites, preservatives, vitamins, pro-vitamins, enzymes, etc.;
- maximum permitted levels for undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs;
- Compound feedingstuff safety.

Control bodies carry out:
- Check of the documents accompanying product;
- Check of the product identity;
- Sampling and laboratory analyses;
- Elaboration and implementation of annual Inspection Programs.

Sampling and testing is carried out in compliance with validated methods of analysis. Laboratories approved by the National Grain Service and National Veterinary Service perform these analyses. After analyses are completed the control body issues a certificate.

When the feedingstuffs does not meet the requirements controlling bodies prescribe some of the following measures:
- Bringing the feedingstuffs in compliance with the safety requirements;
- Decontamination where it is possible;
- Redirecting of feedingstuffs to other purposes or;
- Destruction.

In the event of non-fulfilment of prescribed measures sanctions are imposed according to the Veterinary Law and Fodder Law.

Setting up of an Inter-ministerial Expert Advisory Council on life-stock feeding under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is envisaged. Preparation of annual lists of approved products and substances for life-stock feeding will be the main board’s function.

Veterinary service’s plan for the next 5 years is given in Annex 10.
2.2.2.2. System of approval (authorisation of establishments, upgrade of establishments).

National Veterinary Service carries out preliminary, regular or permanent veterinary-sanitary control of raw materials and products of animal origin in the producing, processing and trading enterprises. Veterinary Public Health control (VPHC) bodies grant authorisation of establishments pursuant to the Veterinary Law and the Rules of its application.

RVS keeps a dossier and register of the establishments authorised on its territory. Each registered enterprise receives a veterinary registration number.

In cases when the bodies of VPHC find a breach of the veterinary-sanitary requirements they suspend the authorisation by an order of the General Director of NVS. This order enters into the register.

Head Quarters of the NVS approves enterprises for export pursuant to the procedure in the Rules of application of the Veterinary Law.

In cases when the bodies of VPHC find a breach of the veterinary-sanitary requirements, the Head of NVS suspends the export certificate until the elimination of the breach.

2.2.2.3. Official Certification

The National service for plant protection, quarantine and agro-chemistry implementing phytosanitary control NSPPQA, respectively its subdivisions RSPPQA register traders and producers of imported and domestic plants and products of vegetable origin.

Phytosanitary passport is issued to producers and Phytosanitary certificate for the lot health condition to exporters.

In cases when the bodies of VPHC find a breach of the veterinary-sanitary requirements they suspend the authorisation by an order of the General Director of NVS. This order enters into the register.

NSPPQA grants permissions for import of plant protection products and the permission enters in a register. The import, sale, production and packaging of plant protection products with commercial purpose or plant protection services are subject to licensing.

The Central Laboratory of Control issues a test protocol of the plant raw materials and products of vegetable origin for export, when the importing country requires an assessment of the content of chemical contaminants (pesticides residues, heavy metals, mycotoxins, etc.).

The issuance of permits and licenses is regulated by Ordinances of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests under the Plant Protection Law.

National Veterinary Service

According to Veterinary Law the NVS bodies issue veterinary medical certificates for transportation of life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin from the place of origin to the warehouse, slaughterhouse, processing enterprise, wholesale storehouse, market-place or retail stores. These certificates have veterinary registration numbers.

Each imported lot of life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin have to be accompanied by a veterinary certificate, which is checked at the border inspection points.

The NVS bodies issue veterinary certificates for each exported lot following the form of the importing country.

The import and export are subject to authorisation by NVS.

2.2.2.4. Laboratory network, system of accreditation

The network of laboratories is set up within the national services of Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (Annex 11) – NVS, NSPPQA and NGS. Five hundred and seventeen laboratory experts (325 with master’s degree and 192 bachelors) carry out the laboratory control.

Central laboratory of pesticides, nitrates, heavy metals and fertilisers control (CLPNHMFC)

CLPNHMFC is a Directorate under the specialised administration of the NSPPQA with a staff of 23 employees. The Central laboratory has the following competencies:
• Sampling and analysis of products of vegetable origin and soils for the presence of pesticides residues, mycotoxins, heavy metals, nitrates, etc.;
• Sampling and analysis of plant protection products and fertilisers;
• Study, development and validation of new methods sampling and analysis of plants, soils, plant protection products and fertilisers;
• Carries out inspections together with RSPPQA.

CLPNHMFC is supplied with modern analytical equipment and employs a staff of qualified specialists.
CLPNHMFC has been accredited by Executive Agency “Bulgarian Accreditation Service” - Attestation No. 524 – I/16.11.1998 and is in the process of preparation for GLP certification. After the adoption of Law on amendment of the Plant Protection Law up to 2002 and all the by-laws the basic activity of CLPNHMFC will be concentrated in the field of plant protection products and pesticide residues:
• Participation in the work related to determination of maximum permitted levels of pesticide residues and terms of quarantine, application dozes etc., pursuant to Directive 91/414 EEC;
• Reconsideration of some previous decisions especially with regard to the quarantine terms through field tests for the pesticides residues;
• Official surveillance for compliance with the Good agriculture practices, fixed by decisions for registration, particularly quarantine terms;
• Elaboration of a National system for monitoring of pesticide residues in products of vegetable origin.

II. National Veterinary Service
The National Veterinary Service carries out laboratory and diagnostic control in accordance with the Veterinary Law and the Rules for its application. There are 494 qualified laboratory experts involved in the system of laboratory control (108 scientific associates, 124 doctors in veterinary medicine, biologists, chemists, and zoo-technicians, as well as 180 laboratory assistants).
The official diagnostics and analyses cover:
5. Life-stock health;
6. Animal welfare;
7. Research and control on technological parameters in stock-breeding;
8. Pharmaceutical and biological products;
9. Feedingstuffs and feedingstuff additives;
10. Environmental protection aspects;
11. Raw materials and products of animal origin.

Laboratory diagnostic control under items 1, 2, 3 and 5 is related to:
• Elaboration of annual State Prophylactic Programme;
• Listing of life-stock contagious and parasite diseases subject to compulsory veterinary prophylactic;
• Planning of regional laboratory researches of laboratory scientific and diagnostic units under the RVS;
• Analyses of animal toxicological diseases and contamination of feedingstuffs, soil, and sources of drinking water resulted from pesticides, heavy metals (lead, cadmium, copper, zinc, arsenic, etc.), fertilisers (nitrates and nitrates), feedinstuffs additives (sodium chloride, carbamide, etc.), nutritive antibiotics and coccidiostatics, pathogenic bacteria, mycotoxins and fungi;
• Control of import, export, production and trade with compound feedingstuffs, including medicated feedingstuffs and premixes as well as raw materials and components for them.

Laboratory and diagnostic analyses are carried out regularly, where disease is presumed or in case of mass incident in specialised laboratories within the system of NVS.

Structure of laboratory diagnostic control over contagious and parasite diseases and non-contagious pathology, intoxication and feedingstuffs

The analyses are performed in specialised laboratories under the NVS – Central Veterinary Medical Research Institute (CVMRI) - Sofia, Regional Veterinary-Medicine Institute (RVI)-Veliko Tarnovo and Stara Zagora, RVS-Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Varna, Pleven, Haskovo and diagnostic laboratories under the RVS-Pazardjik, Plovdiv, Russe, Sliven, Smolyan and Targovishte.

General Director of NVS approves the type and place of analyses regarding diseases, as well as its area location by scientific-diagnostic and diagnostic units, depending on the level of competence and equipment (see Annex 11).

Laboratory diagnostic control under items 4, 6 and 7 within the system of the Veterinary Public Health Control is carried out by one central and 30 regional laboratories for veterinary analyses (RLVA) of raw materials and products of animal origin. Regional laboratories are administered by the RVS, and the Central laboratory for veterinary control and ecology (CLVCE) provides methodical guidance.

Laboratories under the system of VPHC carries out standard analysis on life-stock, feedingstuffs, raw materials, and products of animals origin. Analysis are related to its safety and intended use suitability. Laboratory control covers all products – imported, domestic and intended for export. The CLVCE is accredited by Executive Agency “Bulgarian Accreditation Service” (EA”BAS) and is a referent laboratory within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests for control of technogenic contaminants residues and veterinary medicinal products in raw materials and products of animal origin, and feedingstuffs – Order No. 1-114/25.01.1995. By the time being 16 of RLVA have been accredited by EA“BAS” to perform analysis for micro-biological product safety, organoleptic assessment, as well as for determination of physical and chemical composition. Two laboratories are under accreditation procedure and they are expected to finalise successfully their audits and evaluation of the declared competence to test feedingstuffs, raw materials and products of animal origin. The other 12 laboratories are divided into three groups depending on different stage of readiness regarding premises, personnel and documentation for accreditation in compliance with the BDS EN 45001.

NVS has determined 8 of the accredited laboratories to be specialised in the control of certain types of products of animal origin.

New laboratory analytical equipment has been bought within the framework of PHARE Project BG 9806/01/01 for the porpoises of specialised control.

Structure of laboratory control within the system of NVS is given in Annex 11.

2.2.2.5 Control of Import and Export

Within the system of NSPPQA

Phytosanitary control on import of plants, plant raw materials and products of vegetable origin is carried out at the border inspection points, processing and storage establishments or of breeding and production in the exporting country.

Products of vegetable origin subject to phytosanitary control are exported only through border inspection points set by the Council of Ministers.

RSPPC and CLPTNPC carry out control of chemical contaminants in raw materials and products of vegetable origin during their production if the importing country has such a requirement.
The control of imported plant protection products and fertilisers is made at the border inspection point, in the storehouses and on the market when there is a doubt for non-compliance with the declared chemical and physical parameters.

**Within the system of NVS**

Veterinary control is carried out on the import and export of life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin, as well as feedingstuffs in order to prevent import of products dangerous for the public health, animals and which may cause contagious diseases.

Headquarters of NVS through its border inspections for veterinary control and quarantine (BIVCQ) perform control over import, export and transit as follows:

1. Life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin, feedingstuffs, feedingstuffs additives and veterinary medicinal products;
2. Vehicles used for transportation pursuant to Item 1;

Control is performed at border inspection points determined by the Council of Ministers. Veterinary control is performed by border veterinary inspectors at BIVCQ. The Headquarters of these inspections are situated at the border inspection points, railway stations, seaports, roads and airports in the country.

Checks of life-stock and analysis of raw materials and products of animal origin, feedingstuffs, premixes etc. subject to import and export is carried out only by the state doctors in veterinary medicine and VPHC laboratories, which is in full compliance with the provisions of the Directive 97/78/EEC.

Customs, transport and other authorities cannot discharge or transport within or out of the country: lots of life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin, feedingstuffs, bioproducts, premixes, semen, embryos, cell cultures etc., without written permission issued by BIVCQ, which is in full compliance with the provisions of the Directives 91/496 EEC and 97/78 EEC.

A preliminary written permission issued by National Veterinary Service is required for the import, export and transit of products under veterinary control. The lots of these products have to be accompanied by official veterinary certificates, protocols of analyses etc., issued by a state doctor in veterinary medicine from the country of origin, which is in full compliance with the provisions of Directive 97/78/EEC.

The BIVCQ has following competencies:

- To check and certify documents accompanying the lots of life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin, feedingstuffs etc.;
- To take, if needed, certain number of samples from imported and exported raw materials and products of animal origin and feedingstuffs for laboratory analysis for quality and safety.

The above functions are in compliance with Directives 89/662/EEC and 97/78/EEC.

The import is permitted after an investigation of the epizootic, hygienic and production conditions, storage and veterinary-sanitary control in the country of origin and complies with the provisions of the Directive 97/78/EEC, Article 5, regarding the obligation of veterinary authorities to issue a certificate.

The import of lots that are not accompanied by veterinary documents in order are not allowed. In cases of breaches two copies of a protocol are drawn up – for the National Veterinary Service and for the importer.

When the import is not allowed the lot is kept at the border inspection point and may be sent back to the country of origin. If it is not possible the lot is subject to confiscation and destruction observing the veterinary and sanitary requirements pursuant to the Veterinary Law. The importer assumes all the costs.

Border veterinary control operates at a 24-hour regime and carries out:

- Documentary inspections/checks;
- Checks of identity;
Physical checks.

Employees of the BIVCQ work in close co-operation with the other control bodies (customs authorities, border police, etc.). Laboratory tests are carried out in the country by the VPHC bodies at the place of reception. Certification of goods is performed in compliance with the Veterinary Law. The Director General of the NVS endorses veterinary requirements for import of life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin.

Feedingstuffs import and export control

Each lot of imported or exported products is subject to control regarding its type, origin, and final destination. A veterinary medical certificate, a quality certificate, and a compliance declaration accompany imported products.

NVS issues permissions for import and export of feedingstuffs and importers and exporters should notify also FCI.

Planned system

After the accession of Bulgaria our borders will be future external borders of the European Union. Bulgaria has a very favourable strategic position for trade with the Near East and the countries of North Africa, which creates a serious risk of entering of contagious life-stock diseases from Near East and Turkey. Contagious disease control of already penetrated diseases in the country leads to enormous financial expenses and human resources expense. Therefore preventive control is essential for Bulgaria. Programmes of preventive control include introduction of regime of veterinary checks, approved by the EU for life-stock and products of animal origin.

Market economy conditions impose strict requirements regarding the origin and health condition of life-stock and products of animal origin in Bulgaria. The high requirements of life-stock health protection are essential for the economic development, based on the trade with life-stock and products of animal origin on the local market and for export.

European experts have determined 8 border inspection points for trade with life-stock and products of animal origin to be external borders of the EU after the accession. Financing of projects for setting up border veterinary post has been initiated under PHARE program. The main goal of financed projects is the implementation of the European requirements for veterinary border control, which includes:

- improvement of border veterinary control inspection points;
- issuing passing permission and full veterinary control, pursuant to European requirements for import of life-stock and products of animal origin.

Building of the first Border Inspection Veterinary Control “Kapitan Andreevo” will be fulfilled under the project BG9913-01. This project will be used as a pilot project for the construction of the rest of BIVC.

Although current checks are reliable they do not meet completely the general requirements for veterinary control on the EU borders. Structures and the lack of laboratories at the border points is the main obstacle for introducing the new regime of testing of life-stock and products of animal origin.

2.2.2.6. Follow-up actions and sanctions

In the case of breach depending on its type, the VPHC bodies undertake certain measures:

- Give prescriptions for elimination of the breach in the enterprises;
- Seize production and marketing of raw materials and products until these prescriptions are fulfilled;
- Order confiscation, and destruction or reprocessing of dangerous for the people and life-stock products;
• Stop operation or suspend the authorisation of the enterprises
• Suspend for a certain period or permanently the export permission in the case of exporting enterprises. Damages, losses and missed benefits from imposed prohibitions in case of non-observance of veterinary sanitary requirements are on the exporter’s account.

Measures are imposed by written prescription, prohibition act, order, act for found infringement. Acts may be appealed to the Minister of Agriculture and Forests as the appeal does not stop its execution.

The VPHC bodies impose prohibition on raw materials and products of animal origin, when they:
• Do not correspond to type, quality and quantity indicated in the documents;
• Have unknown origin (non-identified);
• Cause suspicion that they are forged, unfitted for consumption or dangerous for the health of people and life-stock;
• Prints of the seals, stamps and labels are unclear and illegible;
• Are subject to obligatory testing for trichinosis and in the accompanying veterinary document, it is not mentioned that they have passed trichinoscopy;
• They have been imported without permission;
• Official information is received that they are dangerous for the health of people and life-stock.

NVS bodies confiscate life-stock, raw materials and products of animal origin, irrespectively of fine (sanction) in cases when they found that:
• Raw materials and products of animal origin are forged, being unfitted for consumption and dangerous for the health of people or are not in compliance with the types and quality indicated in the documents;
• Life-stock is being moved without veterinary documents;
• Products and raw materials have unknown origin (not identified);

The NVS bodies have at their disposal the confiscated raw materials and products of animal origin. Until the penalty decree becomes effective the confiscated raw materials and products of animal origin are kept:
• At the owner’s or importer’s premises;
• At Municipality’s premises.

The veterinary inspector who draws up the penalty decree makes assessment for choice of premise. After the penalty decree becomes effective confiscated raw materials and products of animal origin, appropriate for human consumption are provided by the Director of the relevant RVS for distribution to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence. When it is not possible to trade the raw materials and products in their term of durability the NVS bodies can order their destruction through a relevant way or forwarded them for processing to rendering plants. In case of destruction a commission at the presence of a representative of the Municipality draws up a protocol. In case of processing rendering plant issues a certificate. In case of confiscation of high perishable, suitable for human consumption raw materials and products of animal origin Director of the RVS immediately present them for trade.

In the case of infringement, which are dangerous for the health of people and life-stock or are risky for their lives the NVS bodies close the object for a period of one to six months and notify the Prosecutor’s Office.
2.2.2.7. Training

In support of the proper transposition and implementation of newly adopted Bulgarian legislation, harmonised with the European regulations the experts from the services within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests are attending various training courses in the field of food safety.

National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agro-chemistry (NSPPQA)
Project BG 9103-06-06 with a budget of 199,798 ECU.
Project objectives: to define more accurately the legal and regulatory framework of the NSPPQA in compliance with the requirements of the EU, to improve the organisation and structure of NSPPQA, to train NSPPQA’s staff with regard to the EU phytosanitary legislation.
Results: audit and recommendations for improving the organisation and work of NSPPQA, workshop on EU legislation, preparation of draft legislation transposing EU legislation, delivery of literature and technical equipment for NSPPQA.

Project BG 9507-02-03 with a budget of 350,000 ECU.
Project objectives: work improvement through technical assistance and training of the Central Laboratory for Plant Quarantine (CLPQ) and Central Laboratory for pesticides, nitrates, heavy metals, fertiliser (CLPNHM) as well as of biological testing and registration of pesticides.
Results: Technical equipment of two laboratories and sites for biological testing was improved. Training on the spot was organised by experts of the EU (Holland and England), as well as a visit in similar laboratories in Holland.

Project BG 9806-01-02 with budget of 1,100,000 Euro and BG 9913-02 with a budget of 1,290,000 Euro. These projects are closely related to a twinning project BG98/IB/AG/02 with France.
Project objectives: Supply of equipment for the CLPNHM, CLPQ, 4 regional phytosanitary laboratories, 2 pilot sites for biological testing and 9 border sites.
Analytical equipment for CLPNHM (700,000 Euro) has already been delivered and is being tested.
The Twinning project with France comprises of three sub-projects:
- Plant health inspections for imported and domestic production which includes border control, production control and laboratory analysis;
- Biological testing and registration of plant protection products;
- Pesticides residue control in plan production and preparation of CLPNHM for international accreditation in compliance with the principles of GLP.

All sub-projects include assessment of the existing situation, harmonisation of legislation, workshops and individual training in Bulgaria and in member states. A long-term expert from France is working constantly in Bulgaria since the beginning of 1999.

National Veterinary Service (NVS)
TAIEX is supporting the improvement of qualification of staff in the veterinary field for 4 years already. Three workshops are organised and sponsored by EU annually for the experts from the 7 sub-groups established under the working group of the General Directors of Veterinary Services from the associated countries. More than 30 experts from NVS attend these training courses annually. TAIEX information system - VETLEX, is used by more than 30 experts from NVS.
Experts from laboratories and institutes responsible for contagious and parasite diseases diagnostic and research were trained under the multinational veterinary diagnostics and control program. During the last 4 years many training courses with duration from one week to 40 days were organised and a lot of supporting materials (manuals, contingency plans, video materials etc.) were prepared.
At present NVS participates in a bilateral project with the Ministry of Health of Italy (Improvements in Veterinary Control), financed by PHARE. The purpose of the project is to strengthen the administrative capacity and improve the qualification of NVS employees. The value of the project is 1 million Euro for two years. 75 veterinary experts from Italy are consulting NVS on short-term basis. During the 2-years term of the project 132 Bulgarian
veterinary specialists will be trained in Italy in veterinary control of production, processing, storage and distribution of foods of animal origin. Six workshops will be organised in Bulgaria and another 240 experts and members of producers’ organisations will be trained. Workshops on Zoonosis, Animal welfare, Fish diseases, Introduction of good manufacturing practices and HACCP in meat-processing industry have been organised so far. Training courses for trainers in good manufacturing practices and HACCP and on measures for implementation of the WTO requirements regarding veterinary and phytosanitary measures were organised with the support of FAO. The veterinary staff at the border inspection points was trained on border veterinary control procedures under 1999-2001 PHARE project. Additional training course in diagnostics of transmittable diseases, registration and control of veterinary medicinal products etc. will be organised NVS also provides the necessary training programs for its staff in order to be able to meet EU standards and requirements. Representatives of NVS are members of the Experts Councils of producers’ organisation and are assisting them in developing guidelines for good manufacturing practices and model HACCP–plans for different sub-sectors of the food industry.
In execution of the European Agreement for association of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union (EU) since 1996 started the harmonisation of the national legislative and regulatory framework on the basis of European principles of legal regulation in the domain of veterinary activities. This agreement states that 'one of the priority trends of harmonisation of legislation is the protection of health of humans, animals and plants in order to ensure the consumer protection', a substantial part of those being relevant to the official authorities given to the veterinary medical activities and their official bodies of power.

The newly adopted Law on Veterinary Activities (LVA) was entered into force on June 5, 1999. It implements a considerable share of all the basic requirements of the horizontal veterinary legislation of the Community and enables the vertical requirements of that legislation to be enforced on its basis through specific regulations or ordinances. As per EU experts on veterinary legislation 'the Bulgarian Law on Veterinary Activities is an example of best kind for what the model for such law should be for all European countries, the Member States included. This law is an efficient tool of Bulgarian administration to be used in organising the veterinary services, the introduction of the requirements of the European Union and their implementation’.

The Regulation for the Implementation of the Law on Veterinary Activities (RILVA) was entered into force in July this year, its objectives being to facilitate and make easier the implementation of the Law within its full integrity. In it the basic principles and issues of the Law has been further developed and it lays down the procedures related with the terms and order to be followed when effecting the activities of the private veterinary practices, the rules for compensating owners of animals destroyed, the terms governing the procedures for approval of production and processing plants, including and particularly such authorised for export, and others.

Pursuant to the plan laid down in the White Paper presented at the Bilateral Screening meeting on veterinary matters between representatives of the European Commission and Republic of Bulgaria, which took place in Brussels in 1999 the overall harmonisation of the national legislation in that domain should be completed by the end of 2001.

This Strategy for development of the National Veterinary Services for the period 2000 - 2006 has been fully adjusted to and developed in compliance with the currently applicable legislation of the EU and Commission Decision 1999/857 defining the short- and mid-term principles, priorities and conditions involved in the document on Accession Partnership with Republic of Bulgaria.

Hereinunder the major tasks laid down in the NVS development strategy for the period 2001-2006 are presented in separate chapters where they are broken by years, main directions and trends.

YEAR 2000

1. Animal Health

   - Legislation: adoption of regulations and other regulative acts for exotic diseases, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, bluetongue in ruminants, enzootic leucosis in bovines, New Castle disease in fowls, rendering harmless of wastes of animal origin, salmonelosis in fowls, avian typhus, infectious diseases in fish. The updating of regulations for registration, permitting production and the wholesale of veterinary medicinal preparations, and also on the establishing and operation of veterinary pharmacies shall also be effected and adopted.

   - Programmes for epizootologic surveillance on some problematic contagious diseases of extremely dangerous and exotic diseases, in particular bluetongue, FMD, ovine and caprine pox, bovine transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.
• Control on zoonoses - collecting information to be used in updating the Cadastre of the stationary anthrax outbreaks.

• Training - two-day course on fish diseases for the regional epidemiologists, three-day course on zoonoses for the regional epidemiologists carried out under the Twinning programme, five-day course on fish diseases for the regional epidemiologists carried out under the Twinning programme, training sessions with videos on extremely infectious and exotic diseases carried out with the assistance of the training materials provided under the Phare programme.

2. Diagnostic Activities

• Restructuring - transfer of certain laboratory and research units, such as the Central Research Veterinary Institute, the regional research veterinary institutes in Stara Zagora and Veliko Tarnovo, and the regional veterinary stations to the structure and under the authority of the NVS.

• Legislation - developing a project for ordinance on the order and terms to be followed when effecting laboratory diagnostic investigations and veterinary sanitary expertise for diagnostic purposes.

• Surveillance - developing programmes for serological monitoring of extremely dangerous exotic diseases, such as bluetongue, FMD, ovine and caprine pox, spongiform encephalopathy, etc.

• Training - organised by the TAIEX office two-days workshop in Bucharest on diagnostics of classical swine fever (CSV) with the participation of two local experts.

• Assistance - developing a project under the Phare Programme to provide for equipment to be delivered in a laboratory for diagnostics of bovine tuberculosis.

3. Information System

• Adopting the regulative framework on identification of large ruminants and registering animal holdings;

• Providing the computerised information system with the hardware equipment for the NVS Chief Directorate and for the 13 of all 28 Regional Veterinary Services (RVS) in the country;

• Training on and putting into operation the software package needed for the overall functioning of the information system;

• Developing final draft of regulation on identification of small ruminants and registration of animal holdings thereof;

• Effecting a tender to select a company to deliver the needed ear-tags for small ruminants identification and the newly born (during the current year) large ruminants;

• Effecting a trial ear-tagging of 400 small ruminants on the territory of the district veterinary office of the town of Kostinbrod and the Regional Veterinary Service of Burgas, in order to determine both the level of acceptability of small ruminants ear-tags and the most suitable season for carrying-out the tagging;

• Training in Italy of 18 experts on operating with the ANIMO system.

4. Animal Welfare Issues

• The following regulative acts on Animal Welfare issues harmonised with the EU legislation are to be adopted:
  ⇒ laying hens kept in battery cages;
  ⇒ rearing of calves;
  ⇒ rearing of pigs;
  ⇒ minimising animal suffering during slaughtering;
  ⇒ animal welfare during transportation;
  ⇒ animal welfare issues when rearing animals under intensive methods;
  ⇒ effecting a workshop on Animal Welfare issues with the participation of 30 local experts and trainers provided under the Twining project.

5. State Veterinary Sanitary Control (Public Health)

• Adopting regulative acts on the following topics:
  ⇒ veterinary sanitary and hygiene requirements to production and trade of fish products;
  ⇒ minimal hygiene requirements to fish products processed and kept on board of fishing vessels;
⇒ health requirements to and placing on the market of aquacultures and aquatic animals;
⇒ veterinary sanitary and hygiene requirements to developing projects and constructing meat processing establishments, the yield of raw milk, and the production and placing on the market of milk and milk products produced of heat treated milk;
⇒ control of certain substances and residues therefrom which could appear as present in live animals or animal products;
⇒ ban of the use in livestock breeding of certain substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action, or betagonists;
⇒ establishing norms for maximum acceptable levels of veterinary medicinal products in products of animal origin;

• **Funding:**
⇒ effecting a tender under the Phare programme within the Twinning project to provide for and deliver laboratory equipment of 8 specialised laboratories for control of milk, meat, fish, poultry and bee honey, and also for one central laboratory for control of residues from technogenic contaminants.

• **Establishing and Entering into Force National Monitoring Programmes for:**
⇒ poultry meat;
⇒ cattle;
⇒ equidae;
⇒ game.

• **Preparing and establishing a strategy for restructuring of establishments processing and producing raw materials and products of animal origin:**
⇒ carrying-out checks and inspections of 596 registered milk processing establishment (46 of which are with temporary ban and 146 of which are with permanent ban for operation);
⇒ carrying-out checks and inspections of 680 registered meat yielding (slaughtering) and meat processing establishment for red and white meats.

• **Accrediting (authorisation) of laboratories**
⇒ accrediting of 6 laboratories, after which the total number of accredited laboratories at the NVS structure would become 12;
⇒ 4 laboratories are ready to be accredited.

• **Completing the system of uniform registry of all establishment processing raw materials and products of animal origin target of the control of the State Veterinary Sanitary Control (SVSC) authorities.**

• **Training**

  A. **Training in Italy under the Twinning project on the following topics:**
⇒ the specific requirements of EN45001 on laboratory accrediting;
⇒ methods for analysis of residues from medicinal products, environmental contaminants, microbe contaminants and analysis of quality of food products of animal origin;
⇒ harmonisation of legislative framework in the domain of the control of and consumer protection in the production and processing of sheep or goat milk, and milk products therefrom;
⇒ acquainting with and getting deeper knowledge in the HACCP system, the methods for producer’s own control and for enhancing the official control at producing food products of animal origin;
⇒ review of and improving the veterinary sanitary and hygiene requirements to the establishments dealing with food products of animal origin, in order to achieve the EU standards.

  B. **Training in Bulgaria:**
⇒ training of experts and staff of the establishments producing fish and fish products, the SVSC and the National Fishery Agency, in order to improve the implementation of the GMP and HACCP procedures in the activities of the fish processing plants;
⇒ training of veterinary inspectors on implementation of the EU legislation in the domain of those products for which the relevant new national regulations are already adopted;
⇒ organised by the TAIEX office in Brussels training of inspectors from the SVSC system to improve the control on implementation of GMP and HACCP in slaughterhouses and establishments processing milk, meat, poultry and fish;
⇒ visit of specialists from Italy to carry-out an assessment of the status of the SVSC laboratories and the laboratory control as a whole.
1. **Border Veterinary Control and Quarantine**

- *Training* - one-week course on the ANIMO system to be held in Italy for 18 experts (under the Twinning Project 1998);
- Preparing Term of Reference (TOR) for the total design and construction of Border Point for Veterinary Control and Quarantine at the town ‘Kapitan Andreevo’ (under the Phare project for 1999);
- Promulgating the Ordinance for the Organisation (rules and procedures to be followed) of veterinary checks of import of live animals.

2. **YEAR 2001**

1. **Animal Health**

   - *Legislation:* adoption of regulations and other regulative acts for the diseases in bivalve molluscs, porcine brucellosis, anthrax, rabies, certain contagious diseases in poultry, certain contagious diseases in equidae, certain contagious diseases in ovine and caprine animals. Completing the process of total adoption and full implementation of the whole EU legislation referred to and applicable in the animal health domain.

   - *Programmes for epizootologic surveillance:* updating and implementation of the blue tongue monitoring programmes and further implementation of the programmes for surveillance of FMD, ovine and caprine pox, and spongiform encephalopathies; preparing a five-years programme for eradication of bovine tuberculosis; preparing a five-years programme for confining and eradication of enzootic bovine leucosis; preparing a five-years programme for eradication of classical swine fever in those regions of the country where porcine animals of the east-Balkan breed are kept, and a step-by-step discontinuing the vaccination against that disease; preparing a two-years programme for providing and installing the equipment needed for disinfecting and disinsecting (funded under the Phare programme).

   - Control on zoonoses: preparing programmes for confinement of echinococcosis and trichinosis. Rendering harmless wastes of animal origin: preparing a programme for modernisation of plant rendering harmless such wastes; preparing a plan for modernisation of one rendering plant (incinerator) to be funded under the Phare programme or SAPARD; updating the cadastre of the stationary anthrax outbreaks.

   - *Training:* two-weeks course for 10 Bulgarian experts in Italy on control on zoonoses; three-days course on exotic diseases for the regional epidemiologists; training with videos on extremely infectious and exotic diseases through training materials provided by the Phare programme for all official and privately practising veterinarians; two-days course for all the chief veterinarians of district veterinary clinics on the issues referred to the control on the registered veterinary pharmacies, pharmaceutical warehouses, veterinary ambulatory, clinics and licensed veterinary stations, and on the issues referred to small ruminants ear-tagging and identification.

2. **Diagnostic Activities**

- Adopting an Ordinance (regulation) on the terms and procedures to be followed when effecting laboratory diagnostic testings and veterinary sanitary expertise assessments of diagnostic importance.

- Completing the furnishing with all the necessary equipment of the Laboratory for diagnostic testings for exotic diseases to be carried out under the Twinning project.

- Providing all the necessary equipment to a reference laboratory for diagnostics of classical swine fever.

- Providing all the necessary equipment to a reference laboratory for diagnostics of Newcastle disease.

- Training of one expert in diagnostics of bovine tuberculosis.

3. **Information System**

- Implementing and putting into operation the system for disease notification.

- Implementing and putting into operation the ANIMO information system.

- Designing and preparing for entering into operation the information system of the Sofia SVSC Inspectorate for effecting checks and inspections in production and processing plants.

- Delivering, installing and testing the information hardware equipment for the other 15 RVS in the country and providing the relevant qualified staff needed for its operation.
• Delivering, installing and testing the information software for the data-base to serve the 13 border inspection posts.
• Carrying-out the training on the use of and operation with the relevant software packages for the staff of the NVS Chief Directorate and those same 13 border inspection posts to operate with it.
• Providing and testing the communication lines between those 13v border inspection posts and the Information (host) Centre at the NVS Chief Directorate.
• Starting the process of establishing the computerised data-base of all large ruminants.
• Delivering the necessary ear-tags and consumables for ear-tagging the small ruminants throughout the country.
• Starting the process of overall identification and ear-tagging of small ruminants.
• Carrying out a training workshop on the ANIMO system for 40 experts.

4. Animal Welfare Issues
• Training on animal welfare specifics of all experts nominated to be responsible for those issues at the RVS.
• Training in Italy on animal welfare specifics of 10 experts under the Twinning project.
• Building up the necessary administrative structures at the NVS Chief Directorate and the RVS for specialised control on the implementation of Animal Welfare legislation.
• Starting the training in Animal Welfare issues in the veterinary faculties in Sofia and Stara Zagora.

5. State Veterinary Sanitary Control
• Legislation:
  ⇒ Ordinance on public health protection and animal health issues influencing the production of and trade in rabbit meat and meat of farmed game;
  ⇒ Ordinance on veterinary sanitary and hygiene requirements to the production of minced meat and semi-manufactured meat products;
  ⇒ Ordinance on public health protection and animal health issues related to wild animals hunting and trade in game meat;
  ⇒ Ordinance on health requirements to rearing of and trade in live bivalve molluscs;
  ⇒ introducing new methods in accordance with the plan for monitoring control and adequate equipment of the laboratories;
  ⇒ pilot project to implement an information system for laboratory control.
• Funding:
  ⇒ effecting a pilot project under the Phare programme to improve the laboratory control on raw milk and milk products.
• Structures:
  ⇒ developing and entering into implementation programmes to adjust the establishments into compliance with the requirements of the newly adopted legislation and defining clear criteria to outline their restructuring within a two-years grace period;
  ⇒ implementing programmes to improve the veterinary inspectors’ qualification in implementing the harmonised legislative and regulative framework;
  ⇒ developing a strategy to effect prevention control, regular and uniform frequency of the physical checks carried-out in the establishments and the frequency of the inspections on products manufactured.
• Training:
  ⇒ training the laboratory staff to implement all the methods referred to in Item 5 of the ‘Legislation’ paragraph hereinabove;
  ⇒ training the laboratory staff in implementing the methods for control of residues from medicinal products and contaminants of environmental origin;
  ⇒ workshop to train producers and SVSC inspectors in the issues of manufacturing and control of fish products;
  ⇒ training in an EU member-state of 5 inspectors in the domain of fish-processing specifics of relevant establishments and fish products;
  ⇒ carrying-out by experts trained in Italy a workshop to train SVSC inspectors in issues referred to milk and milk products specifics;
implementing a National Plan for Monitoring Control on milk and bee honey;
⇒ training veterinary inspectors in implementing the EU legislation in the spheres of manufacturing or processing of products affected by newly adopted national regulations;
⇒ workshop in Bulgaria with the participation Italian experts to asses the training of Bulgarian experts passed through training courses held in Italy on the control of veterinary medicinal products and residues therefrom in animal products, and the national monitoring programmes in that domain;
⇒ course to acquaint Bulgarian experts with legislation and animal health issues referred to aquacultures in EU, visiting relevant farms in Bulgaria included;
⇒ accreditation of 5 SVSC laboratories and implementing the ISO norms in the laboratories’ routine practice.

6. **Border Veterinary Control and Quarantine**

⇒ Workshop on the procedures to be applied in case of import, export or transits as per the EU requirements (under the guidance of the TAIEX office);
⇒ Workshop on the ANIMO system to be held in Bulgaria to 60 local experts which are to be trained by Italian and Bulgarian trainers (under the Twining project of 1998);
⇒ Assessment done by Italian experts of the equipment available and the servicing provided alongside the national borders (under the Twining project of 1998);
⇒ Entering into force the mandatory requirement that any certificate to be used for import into the Republic of Bulgaria shall incorporate the relevant texts in Bulgarian language also;
⇒ Preparing a Term of Reference for the design and construction of Border Control Inspection Posts at Kalotina, Varna and Burgas (under the Phare programme for 2001);
⇒ Effecting a tender to select the contractor to carry out the construction activities of the Border Control Inspection Post at ‘Kapitan Andreevo’ Burgas (under the Phare programme for 1999);
⇒ Promulgating the Ordinance on organising veterinary checks to be effected in case of importing any products of animal origin into the country.

7. **Control on Veterinary Medicinal Products**

⇒ Participating in meetings held under the regular annual schedules of PARF, CADREAC and other EU organisation;
⇒ Promulgating the ordinances to ensure the operating conditions within the system of general surveillance and control on veterinary medicinal preparations (in compliance with the requirements laid down in the EU legislation), in particular: ordinance on the requirements to labelling and packaging veterinary medicinal preparations or products (VMP); ordinance on the requirement to the good manufacturing practice (GMP); ordinance to determining the maximum acceptable concentrations of residues from VMP in food products of animal origin and others.
⇒ Commissioning a project under the Phare programme to renovate the laboratory basis of the Institute for Control on the Veterinary Medicinal Products (ICVMP) and implementing the Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) system in compliance with the relevant EU requirements.

**YEAR 2002**

1. **Animal Health**

- **Legislation:** preparing a programme for training animal health experts in execution and control of all the regulations entered into force in this domain.
- **Programmes for epizootologic surveillance:** execution of the programmes which were started in 2000 and 2001 to effect the epizootologic surveillance on FMD, ovine and caprine pox, blue tongue, bovine tuberculosis, enzootic leucosis in bovine animals and classical swine fever.
- **Control on zoonoses:** executing the mid-term programmes initiated in 2000 and 2001.
- **Training:** one-week course for all epidemiologists of the RVS on spongiform encephalopathies; training veterinarians from the RVS on animal health veterinary legislation.
2. **Diagnostic Activities**
   - Providing and installing the necessary equipment for a reference laboratory for brucellosis diagnostics.
   - Providing and installing the necessary equipment for a reference laboratory for enzootic bovine leucosis diagnostics.
   - Providing and installing the necessary equipment for a reference laboratory for diagnostics of spongiform encephalopathies in animals.
   - Training one expert in diagnostics of classical swine fever and one expert in diagnostics of Newcastle disease.

3. **Information System**
   - Implementing and putting into operation a prototype version of the SHIFT information system.
   - Training experts from the rest 15 RVS in using and operating with the relevant software of the national identification and registration information system.
   - Testing the communication lines and procedures between the rest 15 RVS and the Host Centre at the NVS Chief Directorate.
   - Completing the installation of the data-base of large ruminant and the relevant animal holdings.
   - Completing the activities for initial identification of all small ruminants throughout the country.
   - Commissioning the process of establishing a national data-base of the small ruminants.
   - Developing the regulative basis to govern the activities of identifying the porcine animals and registering the relevant animal holdings.
   - Delivering the necessary ear-tags and tagging pliers to be used for porcine animals identification.

4. **Animal Welfare Issues**
   - Commissioning nationwide control activities on animal welfare issues in compliance with the relevant regulation basis.
   - Effecting a training course for slaughterhouse managers on minimising the suffering of animals during slaughtering.
   - Effecting a training course for veterinarians from the RVSs on animal welfare issues related to laying hens in battery cages, pigs and calves, and treatment of animals during transportation.
   - Effecting training courses in animal welfare for farm managers, traders, transporters and exporters of live animals, and for the head staff of poultry-, pig- and cattle-breeders’ associations.

5. **State Veterinary Sanitary Control**
   - **Legislation:**
     - Ordinance on the requirements for public and animal health protection in intra Community trade and in cases of import into the Community of products which are not subject of specific Community rules referred to in Annex A to Directive 89/662 and in Directive 90/425 regarding pathogenic micro-organisms.
   - **Structures:**
     - rendering assistance to the producing firms an establishment in developing and entering into implementation their own programmes for internal control, HACCP included;
     - implementing programmes to improve the veterinary inspectors’ qualification in effecting the rules of the harmonised legislative and regulative framework;
     - entering into operation an information system for the checks and inspections carried-out in producing or processing establishments by the Sofia SVSC inspectorate;
     - developing a strategy to effect preventive control, of regular and uniform frequency physical checks to be carried-out in such establishments, and the frequency of the inspections on products manufactured;
     - entering into operation and implementing an information system for laboratory control of food products of animal origin;
     - delivering and installing the equipment for 4 regional diagnostic laboratories.
• **Training:**
  ⇒ training the laboratory staff to work with the new methods in the laboratory control on food products of animal origin;
  ⇒ training in Bulgaria for veterinary inspectors in implementing the European legislation in those areas where new national regulations have been recently adopted;
  ⇒ accreditation of 5 SVSC laboratories and implementing the ISO norms in the laboratories’ routine practice.

6. **Border Veterinary Control and Quarantine**

⇒ Course on specialisation in international trade, in particular the control on export and import of live animals and products of animal origin (under 1999 project of the Phare programme).
⇒ One-month course for three border inspectors from the ‘Kapitan Andreevo’ Border Inspection Post (BIP) to be acquainted and get thorough knowledge in the procedures applied to export and transit consignments, and the overall operation of the other services functioning at one external border in an EU member-state (under 1999 project of the Phare programme).
⇒ Two-weeks course for the border inspection staff of the ‘Kapitan Andreevo’ BIP on sampling rules and procedures, methods for inspecting consignments and checking live animals state (under 1999 project of the Phare programme).
⇒ Effecting a tender to select the contractor to carry out the design construction activities of the BIPs at Kalotina, Varna and Burgas (under the Phare programme for 2001).

7. **Control on Veterinary Medicinal Products**

⇒ Participating in meetings held under the regular annual schedules of PARF, CADREAC and other organised by the EU bodies.
⇒ Effecting a tender for refurbishing and updating the equipment of the laboratory basis of the ICVMP.
⇒ Effecting a tender for information system to be used in registering the VMPs.
⇒ Training experts exercising the control functions in that domain through workshops and specialisation courses (under the Twinning programme for 2001).
⇒ Creating the conditions needed to accredit the ICVMP as a national reference centre and arbitrage body for the VMPs in Bulgaria.
⇒ Two-weeks training course for 6 experts in the rules and procedures of the GMP in that domain.

**YEAR 2003**

1. **Animal Health**

• *Legislation:* executing the programme for control on implementation of the regulations entered into force in that domain.

• *Programmes for epizootologic surveillance:* execution of the programmes which were started in 2000 and 2001 to effect the epizootologic surveillance on FMD, ovine and caprine pox, blue tongue, bovine tuberculosis, enzootic leucosis in bovine animals and classical swine fever. Discontinuing the vaccination against classical swine fever in small scale pig breeding holdings in certain districts of the country.

• *Control on zoonoses:* executing the mid-term programmes initiated in 2000 and 2001.

• *Training:* one-week course for all the RVS epidemiologists on the control of some chronic infectious diseases, such as: bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucelosis, ovine and caprine brucelosis, spongiform encephalopathies.

2. **Diagnostic Activities**

• Providing and installing the necessary equipment for reference laboratories for diagnostics of salmonellosis, chlamydiosis, Q-fever, leptospirosis, rabies, ovine Maedi Visna, caprine arthritis and encephalitis.

• Training experts in diagnostics of brucellosis, enzootic leucosis and spongiform encephalopathies.
3. **Information System**
   - Commissioning and putting into operation the information system for identification and registration of small ruminants.
   - Completing the activities for initial marking of all porcine animals and registering the relevant animal holdings.
   - Starting the process of establishing a Common Computerised Host Centre at the NVS Chief Directorate.
   - Preparing and adopting the regulative acts to govern the identification of equidae.
   - Delivering the necessary marking material and devices to effect the identification of equidae.

4. **Animal Welfare Issues**
   - Effecting the regular control activities on complying with the relevant regulations.
   - Acquainting animal owners nationwide with the requirements of animal welfare regulations.
   - Acquainting representatives of the animal welfare organisations with the requirements of animal welfare regulations.

5. **State Veterinary Sanitary Control**
   - **Legislation:**
     ⇒ Entering into force new EU directives related to the veterinary control on production and placing on the market raw materials and products of animal origin.
   - **Structures:**
     ⇒ rendering assistance to the producing firms and establishment in developing and entering into implementation their own programmes for internal control, HACCP included;
     ⇒ implementing programmes to improve the veterinary inspectors’ qualification in implementing the harmonised legislation and regulations;
     ⇒ developing a strategy to effect preventive control, regular and of uniform frequency physical checks to be carried-out in establishments, and the frequency of the inspections on products manufactured;
     ⇒ entering into operation an information system for laboratory control;
     ⇒ introducing and implementing new methods in the laboratory control on food products of animal origin;
     ⇒ delivering and installing the equipment for the rest regional SVSC laboratories.
   - **Training:**
     ⇒ training the laboratory staff to work with the new methods in the laboratory control on food products of animal origin;
     ⇒ training in Bulgaria for veterinary inspectors in implementing the European legislation in the control on products subject of recently adopted new national regulations.

6. **Border Veterinary Control and Quarantine**
   ⇒ Entering in operation the new BIP at Kapitan Andreevo.
   ⇒ Starting the construction activities at the BIPs of Kalotina, Varna and Burgas (under the Phare programme for 2001).
   ⇒ One-month course for three border inspectors from the BIPs at Kalotina, Varna and Burgas (under the Phare programme for 2001).
   ⇒ Training in the procedures applied to export and transit consignments and getting acquainted with the operation of the other border authorities functioning at an outer border of a EU member-state (under 1999 project of the Phare programme).
   ⇒ Two-weeks training course for the border inspection staff of the BIPs ‘Kalotina’, ‘Varna’ and ‘Burgas’ (under 2001 project of the Phare programme).
   ⇒ Entering into force the Ordinance on the organisation of veterinary checks in case of import of live animal(s).
   ⇒ Entering into force the Ordinance on the organisation of veterinary checks in case of import of product(s) of animal origin.
   ⇒ Applying for a Phare project to assist in the design and construction of the other BIPs which would be also used in long-term perspective as such.
7. **Control on Veterinary Medicinal Products**

⇒ Implementing modern methods and testing procedures to assess VMPs and Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs), which could be effected after renewal of the equipment of the ICVMP.

⇒ Establishing the all-national information system for registration of VMPs.

⇒ Two-weeks training in GLP for 6 experts (under the Twinning programme for 2001).

⇒ Participating in meetings held under the regular annual schedules of PARF, CADREAC and other organised by the EU bodies.

⇒ Renewal of the laboratory basis of the ICVMP and entering into operation a system for GLP in compliance with the EU regulations.

**YEAR 2004**

1. **Animal Health**

   - **Legislation:** executing the programme for control on implementation of the regulations entered into force in that domain.

   - **Programmes for epizootologic surveillance:** executing the programmes which were started in 2000 and 2001 to effect the epizootologic surveillance on FMD, ovine and caprine pox, blue tongue, bovine tuberculosis, enzootic leucosis in bovine animals and classical swine fever. Discontinuing the vaccination against classical swine fever of pigs for fattening. Preparing and starting the implementation of three-years experimental programme for oral vaccination of foxes against rabies.

   - **Control on zoonoses:** executing the mid-term programmes initiated in 2000 and 2001; preparing a five-years programme for confining the salmonelloses in fowls.

   - **Training:** one-week training course for all the RVS epidemiologists on infectious diseases among fowls; one-week training course on disinfecting, disinsecting and deratisation.

2. **Diagnostic Activities**

   - Training courses in using modern diagnostic methods for experts from the reference laboratories for diagnostics of salmonellosis, chlamidiosis, Q-fever, leptospirosis, rabies, ovine Maedi Visna, caprine arthritis and encephalitis.

   - Delivering and installing the necessary equipment for the laboratory for diagnostics of viral diseases in equidae.

3. **Information System**

   - Starting and completing the overall basic marking of equidae.

   - Starting the implementation of the information system involving the porcine animals.

   - Providing and installing the necessary hardware equipment to ensure entering the information into the local information systems of the RVSs.

   - Training the relevant RVSs’ staff in using the software package applicable for that purpose.

   - Continuing the process of ear-tagging and registering the new-born animals and ensuring all the marking materials and consumables needed for that purpose.

   - Delivering the necessary marking material and devices to effect the identification of porcine animals.

4. **Animal Welfare Issues**

   - Effecting the regular control activities on complying with the relevant regulations.

5. **State Veterinary Sanitary Control**

   - **Legislation:**

     ⇒ Entering into force new EU directives related to the veterinary control on producing and placing on the market raw materials and products of animal origin.

     ⇒
• **Structures:**
  ⇒ rendering assistance to the producing firms and establishment in developing and entering into implementation their own programmes for internal control, HACCP included;
  ⇒ entering into operation in the RVSs information system for the control of producing establishments;
  ⇒ entering into implementation programmes to improve the veterinary inspectors’ qualification in implementing the harmonised legislation and regulations;
  ⇒ developing a strategy to effect preventive control, regular and of uniform frequency physical checks to be carried-out in establishments, and the frequency of the inspections on products manufactured;
  ⇒ entering into operation the updates of the information system for laboratory control;
  ⇒ introducing and implementing new methods in the laboratory control on food products of animal origin;

• **Training:**
  ⇒ training the laboratory staff to work with the new methods in the laboratory control on food products of animal origin;
  ⇒ training in Bulgaria for veterinary inspectors in implementing the European legislation in the control on products subject of recently adopted new national regulations.

6. **Border Veterinary Control and Quarantine**
  ⇒ Entering into operation the new BIPs at Kalotina, Varna and Burgas (under the Phare programme for 2001).
  ⇒ In case of approving the project applied for, starting tender procedures for preparing Term of Reference on the design and construction of the rest BIPs of long-term perspectives.

7. **Control on Veterinary Medicinal Products**
  ⇒ Starting a procedure to accredit the ICVMP as a National Reference Centre and arbitration body on VMPs in Bulgaria.
  ⇒ Participating in meetings held under the regular annual schedules of PARF, CADREAC and other organised by the EU bodies.

**YEAR 2005**

1. **Animal Health**
   • **Programmes for epizootologic surveillance:** completing the programme which was started in 2000 to eradicate bovine tuberculosis and carrying out a detailed analysis of the results therefrom. Discontinuing the vaccination against classical swine fever in pigs for breeding placed in small- and mid-scale animal holdings.
   • **Control on zoonoses:** completing the five-years programmes to confine echinococcosis and trichinosis.
   • **Training:** one-week training course for all the RVSs epidemiologists on infectious diseases in equidae.

2. **Diagnostic Activities**
   • Training courses in using modern diagnostic methods for experts from all reference laboratories.

3. **Information System**
   • Starting the implementation of the information system involving the equidae animals.
   • Completing the final adjustment testing procedures of the Common Host Centre at the NVS Chief Directorate.
   • Starting the computerised information contacts with the EU member states and the other Associated Countries (AC).
   • Effecting the necessary updating of the software and hardware facilities involved in the national veterinary information system.
   • Developing and adopting the regulation framework to input to the information system network the computer systems of veterinary stations, of producers, processors and traders of animal products, including all the relevant access rights and levels.
   • Developing and adopting a regulative framework to govern the appropriate information exchange with other authorities, countries and consumers.
4. **Animal Welfare Issues**
   - Effecting the regular control activities on complying with the relevant regulations.

5. **State Veterinary Sanitary Control**
   - **Legislation:**
     ⇒ Entering into force new EU directives related to the veterinary control on producing and placing on the market raw materials and products of animal origin.
   - **Structures:**
     ⇒ rendering assistance to the producing firms and establishment in developing and entering into implementation their own programmes for internal control, HACCP included;
     ⇒ entering into implementation programmes to improve the veterinary inspectors’ qualification in implementing the harmonised legislation and regulations;
     ⇒ developing a strategy to effect preventive control, regular and of uniform frequency physical checks to be carried-out in establishments, and the frequency of the inspections on products manufactured;
     ⇒ entering into operation the updates of the information system for laboratory control;
     ⇒ introducing and implementing new methods in the laboratory control on food products of animal origin;
   - **Training:**
     ⇒ training the laboratory staff to work with the new methods in the laboratory control on food products of animal origin;
     ⇒ training in Bulgaria for veterinary inspectors in implementing the European legislation in the control on products subject of recently adopted new national regulations.

YEAR 2006

1. **Animal Health**
   - **Legislation:** executing the programme for control on implementation of the regulations entered into force in that domain.
   - **Programmes for epizootologic surveillance:** completing the programme which was started in 2001 to confine the bovine enzootic leucosis, and carrying out a detailed analysis of the results therefrom. Discontinuing the vaccination against classical swine fever in all breeding pigs throughout the country.
   - **Control on zoonoses:** completing the three-years experimental programme for oral vaccination of foxes against rabies, and effecting analysis of the results achieved.
   - **Training:** one-week training course for all the RVSs epidemiologists on infectious diseases in ovine and caprine animals.

2. **Diagnostic Activities**
   - Training courses in using modern diagnostic methods for experts from all reference laboratories.

3. **Information System**
   - Maintaining, updating and enhancing the capacities and capabilities of the information system, in order to: enable the effective usage of data-bases available to produce forecasts and strategies targeted at improving the animal health, strengthening the control on manufacturing and processing of, and trade in raw materials and foods of animal origin, or working out new effective routes for evolution of livestock breeding, environment protection, or others.

4. **Animal Welfare Issues**
   - Effecting the regular control activities on complying with the relevant regulations.
5. **State Veterinary Sanitary Control**

- **Legislation:**
  - entering into force new EU directives related to the veterinary control on producing and placing on the market raw materials and products of animal origin.

- **Structures:**
  - developing and implementing programmes for HACCP to ensure that the establishments are in compliance with the requirements of any new legislation recently adopted in the relevant domain;
  - entering into implementation programmes to improve the veterinary inspectors’ qualification in implementing the harmonised legislation and regulations;
  - developing a strategy to effect preventive control, regular and of uniform frequency physical checks to be carried-out in establishments, and the frequency of the inspections on products manufactured;
  - entering into operation the updates of the information system for laboratory control;
  - introducing and implementing new methods for laboratory control on food products of animal origin;
  - providing and installing equipment for the regional SVSC laboratories.

- **Training:**
  - training the laboratory staff to work with the new methods in the laboratory control on food products of animal origin;
  - training in Bulgaria for veterinary inspectors in implementing the European legislation in the control on products subject of recently adopted new national regulations.
Annex 9

Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies (may include Institution Development Plan, Business plans, Sector studies etc)

7.14. Veterinary Issues

The Law on Veterinary Activities (SG42/05.05.1999) (called hereinafter “LVA”) is the basic veterinary legislative act in Bulgaria. It regulates social relationships in connection with veterinary activities for the protection of health and productivity of animals, the guarantees of the quality and safety of the products of animal origin as well as the protection of environment with regards to veterinary control. According to the LVA the Minister of agriculture and forestry issues ordinances and instructions for its implementation in order to provide for the complete introduction of the EU legislation in the veterinary area.

7.14.1. Checks on live animals and animal products

7.14.1.1. Adoption of Ordinance on introducing the information system for exchange of information - ANIMO to the Law on Veterinary Activity

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date of Adoption</th>
<th>Date of Entry into Force</th>
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Administrative Infrastructure: Celex
National Veterinary Service: 31991D0398

7.14.1.2. Adoption of Ordinance concerning the internal veterinary checks governing trade of animal products to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tr>
<th>Date of Adoption</th>
<th>Date of Entry into Force</th>
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Administrative Infrastructure: Celex
National Veterinary Service: 31989L0662

7.14.1.3. Adoption of Ordinance concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks during movement of animals

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<th>Date of Adoption</th>
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Administrative Infrastructure: Celex
National Veterinary Service: 31990L0425

7.14.2. Funding of checks

7.14.2.1. Adoption of Ordinance on financing veterinary health inspections and controls. to the Law on Veterinary Activity

<table>
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<th>Date of Adoption</th>
<th>Date of Entry into Force</th>
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Administrative Infrastructure: Celex
National Veterinary Service: 31985L0073

7.14.3. Identification of animals

For the epidemiological control the National Veterinary Service shall introduce animal identification and animal holding registration. Identification of the animals shall be carried out through eartagging and registering of pigs, big and small ruminants and solid hoofed animals. During the identification the veterinary authorities shall issue health passports to each animal. The way and order of the animal identification and animal holding registration shall be specified in an Ordinance of the Minister of agriculture and forestry.
7.14.3.1. Adoption of Ordinance on the identification of ovine and caprine animals to the Law on Veterinary Activity

| Administrative Infrastructure | Celex |
| No Indication | 31992L0102 |

7.14.3.2. Adoption of Ordinance on identification of porcine and registration of porcine holdings to the Law on Veterinary Activity

| Administrative Infrastructure | Celex |
| National Veterinary Service | 31992L0102 |

7.14.3.3. Completion of the Animal Identification Information System for bovine animals

The Information System contains data for ear-tagged bovine animals, and in particular:

- Date of birth;
- Health status
- Data of putting ear tagg;
- Vaccination;
- Animal treatment;
- Animal movement;
- Death or animal slaughter;
- Restrictions etc.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period: 00.00.0000 - 31.03.2002</th>
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<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>2001</td>
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<td>Total:</td>
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<td>Grand Total:</td>
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7.14.4. Certification

7.14.4.1. Adoption of Ordinance on the veterinary certification

| Administrative Infrastructure | Celex |
| National Veterinary Service | 31996L0093 |
7.14.5. Control measures - notification of diseases

According to the Law on Veterinary Activity, the contagious and parasitic diseases on animals reported in the country shall be subject to obligatory registration. The way and order of registration and notification of the diseases shall be specified in an Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

7.14.5.1. Adoption of Ordinance on control measures on certain molluscs diseases to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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7.14.5.2. Adoption of Ordinance on the prophylaxis and control of Newcastle disease to the Law on Veterinary Activity

The Ordinance on prophylaxis and control of Newcastle disease will be issued to the article 23, par.2 of the Law on Veterinary Activity, according to which the type and term of action of the specific measures for each disease are arranged by individual Ordinances of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

The ordinance defines: measures for protection, restriction and eradication of the Newcastle disease; measures to be applied under suspicion of being infected or contaminated with Newcastle disease; diagnosis of the disease. The ordinance also includes a content of the contingency plan specifying the measures to be implemented in the event of suspicion and an outbreak of Newcastle disease; rules for disinfections of the disease.

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7.14.6. Animal health - trade with live animals

Chapter 3 “Medical and prophylactic veterinary activities” of the LVA defines basic requirements on animal health. The medical and prophylactic activities covers agricultural, pet and wild animals and fowls and is carried out by veterinarians with the cooperation of the owners of animals and the units of the executive authorities and the local authorities on the territory of the country. These activities are carried out in veterinary stations, clinics and laboratories that meet the relevant requirements specified in Ordinance issued by the Minister of agriculture and forestry

7.14.6.1. Adoption of Ordinance on control of enzootic bovine leukosis to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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7.14.6.2. Adoption of Ordinance on bovine tuberculosis to the Law on Veterinary Activity

The Ordinance will be issued according to par. 5 from the final provisions of the Law on the Veterinary Activity.

The Ordinance includes measures on country protection from bovine import being affected with tuberculosis; measures on protection of bovine animals; measures under bovine suspicion; diagnosis of the disease; measures on restriction and eradication of the disease.
7.14.6.3. Adoption of Ordinance concerning some equidae diseases to the Law on Veterinary Activity

**Date of Adoption: 31.12.2001 - Date of Entry into Force: 31.12.2001**

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<tr>
<th>Administrative Infrastructure</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
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7.14.6.4. Adoption of Ordinance on prophylaxis and combat with certain ovine and caprine diseases to the Law on Veterinary Activity

**Date of Adoption: 31.12.2002 - Date of Entry into Force: 31.12.2002**

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7.14.6.5. Adoption of Ordinance on prophylaxis and combat with some poultry diseases to the Law on Veterinary Activity

**Date of Adoption: 31.12.2002 - Date of Entry into Force: 31.12.2002**

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7.14.6.6. Adoption of Ordinance on health requirements for movement of bovine and porcine animals to the Law on Veterinary Activity


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7.14.6.7. Adoption of Ordinance on health requirements on ovine and caprine movement to the Law on Veterinary Activity


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7.14.6.8. Adoption of Ordinance on health requirements on equidae movement to the Law on Veterinary Activity


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7.14.6.9. Adoption of Ordinance on health requirements of poultry and hatching eggs to the Law on Veterinary Activity


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7.14.6.10. Adoption of Ordinance on health requirements in trade with balai animals to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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</table>

7.14.7. Animal health - trade with animal products

LVA defines the following items subject to epidemiological control to be guaranteed that foods of animal origin are not carriers of dangerous diseases:

- Animals and holdings in which they are collected, settled and reared;
- Movement, trade, import, transit and export of animals, raw materials and animal products, feedingstuffs and feedingstuff components;
- Establishments for obtaining, storage and processing of raw materials and products of animal origin and other establishments of epidemiological interest;
- Rendering facilities, places of collecting and destroying of dead animals, slaughterhouse wastes and confiscates, kitchen wastes from public nutrition facilities and restaurants in trains, aircrafts and sea vessels;
- Animal market places and exhibitions and collecting centers for animal products.

LVA also includes obligations for animal owners and authorities of local authorities with a view to guarantee safety of the animal products.

7.14.7.1. Adoption of Ordinance concerning public health and animal health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of rabbit meat and farmed game meat to the Law on Veterinary Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure</td>
<td>Celex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
<td>31991L0495; 31992L0045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.14.7.2. Adoption of Ordinance on health and veterinary requirements to wild game meat to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<td>Administrative Infrastructure</td>
<td>Celex</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
<td>31992L0045</td>
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7.14.7.3. Adoption of Ordinance laying down Animal Health and Public Health requirements governing Trade in and import into Bulgaria of balai products to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure</td>
<td>Celex</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
<td>31992L0118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Chapter 6 of the Law on Veterinary Activity regulates the state veterinary control and includes all provisions laying down basic principles of veterinary control regarding public health safety in accordance with the EU Directives.
The National Veterinary Service through its subordinated veterinary inspections shall carry out preventive, regular and permanent veterinary public health control and expertise on animals, raw materials and products of animal origin, feedingstuffs and feedingstuff additives.

The production, processing, storing and trade of raw materials and products of animal origin, additives, feedingstuffs and feedingstuff components is allowed in buildings, premises etc. approved by the National Veterinary Service under conditions and order specified in ordinances issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

7.14.8.1. Adoption of Ordinance on Veterinary and Sanitary Control on the production of minced meat and meat preparations to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure Celex</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service 31994L0065</td>
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</table>

7.14.8.2. Adoption of Ordinance laying down the health conditions for the production and processing of live bivalve molluscs to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure Celex</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service 31991L0492</td>
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</table>

7.14.8.3. Adoption of Ordinance on avian salmonelosis prophylaxis and combat to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure Celex</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service 31989L0437</td>
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7.14.8.4. Adoption of Ordinance on veterinary-sanitary requirements in production and trade of egg products to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure Celex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service 31989L0437</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7.14.9. Common measures

In the LVA it is prohibited usage of veterinary medicinal products, bioproducts and feedingstuff additives to encourage capacity, growth and fattening of animals, which are harmful to human and animal health. Upon failures in these prohibitions observation, depending on their type and degree, the Law gives the right for applying proper sanctions.

7.14.9.1. Adoption of Ordinance concerning the prohibition on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure Celex</td>
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<td>National Veterinary Service 31996L0023</td>
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</table>
7.14.9.2. Adoption of Ordinance concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyr?ostatic action and of B-agonists to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
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7.14.9.3. Adoption of Ordinance laying down the conditions governing the preparation, placing on the market and use of medicated feedingstuffs to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure</td>
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<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
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</table>

7.14.9.4. Adoption of Ordinance on rendering activity to the Law on Veterinary Activity

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure</td>
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<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
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</table>

7.14.10. Checks on import of animal products from TCs

7.14.10.1. Adoption of Ordinance on common principles concerning border veterinary control on import and transit of animal products to the art. 43 from Law on Veterinary Activity

The Ordinance on common principles concerning border veterinary control on import and transit of animal products will be issued to the article 43 of the LVA. The veterinary checks for each consignment subject to veterinary checks in the border inspection post are defined in the ordinance - documentary checks, identity checks, physical checks. Common requirements/conditions for approving of border inspection posts are included in the Ordinance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Adoption: 31.12.2001 - Date of Entry into Force: 01.01.2006</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.14.10.2. Border Inspection Post "Kapitan Andreevo"

7.14.10.3. Equipment of border Inspection Post "Kapitan Andreevo" and 'green fence' with Turkey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period: 31.12.2001 - 01.01.2002</th>
<th>Completed: No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Source</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Veterinary Service</td>
<td>PHARE National Programme/1999/7.Development of the administrative capacity to adopt and implement the acquis/Institution building</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>800 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Sum (EURO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>PHARE National Programme/1999/7.Development of the administrative capacity to adopt and implement the acquis/Institution building</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 250 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>1 250 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total:</td>
<td>2 050 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NPAA 2000 - Animal FEEDING

Current situation
A Feed Act (OG 82/1999) has been adopted bringing the country’s legislation in the area of animal nutrition in line with the acquis. Detailed rules for its implementation are yet to be adopted.
Ordinance No 24 of October 20, 1999 (OG 106/1999) laying down certain procedures of approval and registration of animal food producers and traders provides some of the implementation rules.

Short-Term Priorities

Harmonisation of the legislation
• Measures introducing certain requirements to the circulation of feed material;
• Measures introducing certain requirements to animal additives;
• Measures introducing the principles governing official control in the area of animal nutrition;

Administrative Capacity Reinforcement
• Setting up a Department of Feeds Control (DFC) under article 6 of the Feeds Act;
• Setting up an intergovernmental animal nutrition council of experts as an advisory body to MAF;
• Equipment of a laboratory for feeds control under the DFC.

Medium-Term Priorities

Harmonisation of the legislation
• Measures concerning trade in compound feeds;
• Measures laying down methods of analysis of animal feed control;
• Measures introducing certain requirements to animal feed with special nutrition purposes;
• Measures concerning some undesired substances and products in animal feed;
• Measures concerning animal feed energy value.

Administrative Capacity Reinforcement
• Establishing a research and technology centre for feedingstuffs with a laboratory of its own at the Animal Food and Feeds Research Institute (FFRI) in the town of Konstinstrood;
• Further provision of equipment for the DFC laboratory for feeds control;
• Further provision of equipment for a laboratory under the Feeds Research and Technology Centre (FRTC).

Administrative capacity
• Setting up a Department of Feeds Control (DFC);
• Establishment of a feeds research and technology centre with a specialised lab of its own;
• Setting up an intragovernmental animal nutrition council of experts as an advisory body to MAF.

Financial Needs
About 1 MEURO of allocations are to be extended for lab equipment and consumables.
Annex 10.3

NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
BORDER VETERINARY CONTROL

NATIONAL LEVEL

Staff:
255 persons (in this number 170 vets)

general directorate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directorate:</th>
<th>Directorate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public health and border veterinary</td>
<td>Epizootic control, animal welfare and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control</td>
<td>animal identification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional level

16 RVSs on which territory BIP/BIPs is/are situated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RVS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Inspection on Border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veterinary Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Inspection of border veterinary control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LOCAL LEVEL

35 Border Inspection posts (BIPs)

from 1 to 5
BIPs in one
RVS

- BIP
  Head of BIP
  Inspectors

- BIP
  Head of BIP
  Inspectors

- BIP
  Head of BIP
  Inspectors
Annex 10.4

Structure of National Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute (NDVRI)

Director

I. SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

II. Department of virology and viral diseases.
   1. Laboratory for viral diseases in ruminants
   2. Laboratory for viral diseases in swine.
   3. Laboratory for viral biochemistry.
   4. Laboratory for Chlamydiae and Rickettsiae.
   5. Laboratory for Rabies
   6. Laboratory for Transmissible Spogiforme Encephalopathie.
   7. Laboratory of Pathomorphology.
   8. Laboratory for cell cultures.
   9. Laboratory for Leukosis.

III. Department of exotic and extremely dangerous infections.
   1. Laboratory for Foot and Mouth disease and vesicular diseases.
   2. Laboratory for Bluetongue.
   3. Laboratory for African and classical swine fever.
   4. Laboratory for horse viral diseases with reference laboratory for African Horse Sickness.
   5. Laboratory for poultry viral diseases with reference laboratory for Newcastle disease and Influenza in poultry.

IV. Department of Bacteriology.
   1. Laboratory for bacterial diseases in ruminants and equidae
   2. Laboratory for bacterial diseases in swine.
   3. Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry.
   4. Laboratory for bacteriology and immunology.
   5. Laboratory for molecular microbiology.
   6. Laboratory for Tuberculosis.
   7. Laboratory for Brucellosis.
   8. Laboratory for nutrition media.
V. Department of veterinary and sanitary expertise of products of animal origin for human consumption and raw materials of animal origin.

1. Laboratory for veterinary and sanitary expertise of meat, meat products, eggs, egg products animal fats and raw materials of animal origin.
2. Laboratory for veterinary and sanitary expertise of milk, dairy products and bee honey.
3. Laboratory for veterinary and sanitary expertise of fish, fish products and fish tins.
4. Laboratory for Salmonellosis
5. Laboratory for Physical and Chemical analysis of products of animal origin for human consumption and raw materials of animal origin.

VI. Department of fish, bee and silk warm diseases.

1. Laboratory for viral fish diseases.
2. Laboratory for bacterial fish diseases.
3. Laboratory for parasitic fish diseases.
4. Laboratory for bee and silk warm diseases.

VII. Department of Parasitology

1. Laboratory for Helminthology
2. Laboratory for Protozoa.
3. Laboratory for Arachno-entomology.
4. Laboratory for Parasitozooonosis.
5. Laboratory for Disinfection Deratisation and Desinsection.

VIII. Department of noninfectious diseases.

1. Laboratory for Mycology and Mycotoxicology.
2. Laboratory for pharmacology and toxicology.
3. Laboratory for noninfectious pathology.
4. Laboratory for zoo hygiene and animal ecology.
5. Laboratory for pathology of animal reproduction.
Local Units

Central Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute, Sofia

- Regional Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute, Veliko Tarnovo
  - RVS Vratsa Regional Diagnostic Laboratory
  - RVS Pleven Regional Diagnostic Laboratory
- Regional Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute, Stara Zagora
  - RVS Haskovo Regional Diagnostic Laboratory
  - RVS Varna Regional Diagnostic Laboratory
- Regional Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute, Burgas
  - RVS Burgas Regional Diagnostic Laboratory
- Regional Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Institute, Blagoevgrad
  - RVS Blagoevgrad Regional Diagnostic Laboratory
List of Acronyms

AHS  AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS
BIP  BORDER INSPECTION POST
BVIP  BORDER VETERINARY INSPECTION POINT
CDFC  CENTRAL DIRECTORATE OF FEEDINGSTUFFS CONTROL
MAF  MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NPAA  NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS
NVDRINATIONAL VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
NVS  National Veterinary Service
VMP  Veterinary Medicinal Products
RDI  Regional Diagnostic Institute
RVS  Regional Veterinary Service