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6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes

7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission date

Sunday, September 14, 2014 23:01:44

Submission number 1410724920576-3739

1.	Identification	of the	programme	
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Member state: BULGARIA

#### Disease avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

This program is multi annual :

no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of :

2015

### 1.1 Contact

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# 2. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in poultry

# 2.1.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control and surveillance of the Al programme.

Department "Infectious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and Welfare" at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

- 1. To draft the AI surveillance programme and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
- 2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
- 3. To collect and analyze the data on the animals tested
- 4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
- 5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings under the porgramme
- 6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-5.

At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the AI surveillance programme at regional level.

2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested in the region.

3. To summarize the data on positive animals.

4. To summarize the data on the surveillance costs incurred at regional level.

5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings

6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-5 to Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the AI surveillance programme at the relevant municipality.

2. To control the sampling and the sending samples to the laboratories.

3. To collect and analyze the data on the poultry tested in the veterinary units located onthe territory of the relevant municipality.

4. To summarize the data on positive animals.

5. To summarize the data on the AI surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.

6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings

The Programme is been performed under the assistance rendered by the local associations of ornithologists and by the local units of the national Union of Hunters and Anglers of Bulgaria.

### 2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

#### (max. 32000 chars) :

All commercial holdings are registered in accordance with Article 137 of the law of the Veterinary activity. The register of commercial holdings are entered into the national electronic database and maintained by Headquarter at the BFSA. The records on registration of farms are kept at central level (Headquarter at BFSA) and local level (RFSDs).

### 2.1.3 Design (risk based or surveillance based on representative sampling)

#### (max. 32000 chars):

The surveillance design in the programme is based on two approaches- risk based sampling and the representative sampling.

Risk-based surveillance:

The data on AI surveillance data in the country, AI positive cases recorded in the country and neighbor countries in past years and location of the poultry holding in areas with a high density of migratory wild birds or areas where the migratory wild water birds may gather are the main criteria and risk factors used to draft the surveillance design in the country based on the the risk.

10 administrative regions located in the northern part of the country, especially all regions bordering

Romania are being identified as such of higher risk with regards to AI ( Vidin, Montana, Vratsa, Pleven, Veliko Turnovo, Ruse, Silistra, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas) taking into account:

- number of AI positive cases recorded in Romania and in the Danube Delta .

- number of AI positive cases recorded in Bulgaria (Vidin, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas). Please see point 5 of the programme regarding the descriptive data on the epidemiological situation of the disease in wild birds during the last five years.

- the migratory route of wild birds observed in north-eastern regions of the country( Silistra , Dobrich, Varna and Burgas are the regions where pass a migratory route, named Via Pontica ).

Surveillance based on Representative Sampling:

The rest regions of the country have also been included in the programme as the surveillance design in these regions is based on the representative sampling.

Sampling procedure used in the poultry holdings located in the regions with higher risk with regards to AI and regions with a Representative Sampling :

-In high risk regions all commercial poultry holdings with laying hens, breeders, turkey, farmed game and duck and geese holdings will be included to be tested for the AI serological purposes. Number of poultry holdings located in other regions in the country to be AI serological sampled is being determined so that this sampling to be considered as representative for the whole of the country according to the Tables 1 and 2 in Annex of Decision 2010/367/EC.

Please see the attached table regarding the number of poultry holdings included in the programme per poultry categories and region.

-The number of samples to be taken per poultry category will be defined in accordance with the sampling procedures laid down in point 5.2.1, and 5.2.2. of the Annex I of Decision 2010/367/EC. This procedure will be followed in the poultry holdings located in whole country, namely: - Blood samples from at least 5 to 10 birds (except ducks, geese and mallards) per poultry holding, and from the different sheds in holdings with more than one shed.

- Blood samples from at least 20 ducks, geese or mallards in the poultry holding

# 2.1.3.1 Short description of predominant poultry population and types of poultry production

(max. 32000 chars) :

The numbers of poultry flocks, per poultry production category located in the country as by the end of 2013 and to be included in the programme are as follows:

Laying hens : No of holdings - 147 laying hen holdings No of Poultry - 2 346 142 poultry

Breeders No of holdings - 32 No of poultry 1 361 889 poultry Turkey: No of breeder holdings -1 No of breeder Poultry - 7410 poultry No of fattening holdings -1 No of fattening Poultry - 10 800 poultry

Farmed game: No of holdings - 5 holdings with breeding rock partridges and pheasants Broilers No of holdings - 179 No of poultry - 9,500,000 poultry for a period of one year.

Backyards holdings : No of holdings - 307034 No of poultry - 1,688,687 birds.

Waterfowl - geese and mallards: No of holdings - 151 fattening No of poultry 1,538,856 No of holdings - 3 breeding No of poultry - 39,460 breeding.

Please see : - map- No 2 location of the holdings with breeding hend, laying hens, Turkey and farmed game - map- No 3 location of duck and geese holdings

### 2.1.3.2 Criteria and risk factors for risk based surveillance(1)

#### (max. 32000 chars):

Please see explanations regarding the risk based surveillance in point 2.1.3. Please see the tables in point 2.2. of the poultry holdings to be tested under the programme according to the above mentioned surveillance designs. - map- No 1 Via Pontica migration route

map No 4 location of the holdings with breeding hend, laying hens, turkey

and farmed game to be tested under the programme

(1) Including maps showing target sampling sites identified as being particularly at risk for the introduction of avian influenza virus, taking into account criteria set out in point 4 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EC.

### 2.2 Target populations (2)

#### (max. 32000 chars):

The sampling of the following poultry species and production categories shall be included in the surveillance programme: (a) laying hens; (b) chicken breeders; (c) fattening turkeys; (d) breeding turkey; (e) fattening waterfowl; (f) breeding waterfowl; (j) farmed game birds However, some broiler holding will be included because(1) they are kept in significant numbers in free range production and (2) they are considered to pose a higher risk of infection with avian influenza.

(2) including MS specific exceptional circumstances as described in Annex I point 3 of Commission Decision 2010/367/EU)

Serological investige	ation according to	Annex I to Comm	ission Decision 201	0/367/EU		
Targets for year	2015					
Category : laying hens		Total sumber of holdings to	Number of complete per	delete t	his category	
Category : laying hens	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	delete t	his category Method of laboratory analysis	
NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)			Total number of tests		
NUTS (2) (b) garia	0.()	be sampled	holding	Total number of tests 420	Method of laboratory analysis	
	147	be sampled 42	holding	Total number of tests 420	Method of laboratory analysis ELISA test haemagglutination-inhibition test	

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Category : turkey breeders			delete this category					
NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis			
Bulgaria	1	1	10	10	agar gel immune diffusion test	Х		
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	haemagglutination-inhibition test	Х		
Total				11				
					Add a new row			
(b) Refers to the location of the ho	<ul> <li>Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</li> <li>Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</li> </ul>							

#### Category : fattening turkeys

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Bulgaria	1	1	10	10	agar gel immune diffusion test	X
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1 haemagglutination-inhibition test	
Total				///11		
				Add a new row		

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Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
 Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
 Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

#### *Category :* farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Bulgaria	5	5	10	50	agar gel immune diffusion test	Х
Bulgaria	5	5	1	5	haemagglutination-inhibition test	X
Total				55		
			Add a new row			

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

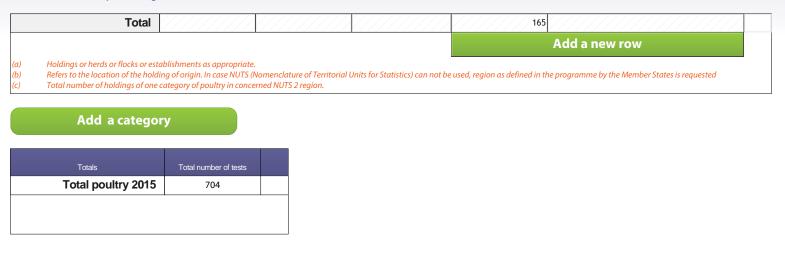
(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Category : chicken breeders

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
BG	32	15	10	150	ELISA test	X
BG	32	15	1	15	haemagglutination-inhibition test	X

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#### 2.2.2 DUCKS, GEESE AND FARMED GAME BIRDS (WATERFOWL e.g. MALLARD) HOLDINGS (a) to be sampled.

Serological investigation according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

Targets for year **2015** 

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Category : fattening ducks				delete this o	ategory	
NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
ulgaria	151	78	20	1 560	ELISA test	Х
3	151	78	2	156	haemagglutination-inhibition test	Х
Total				1 716		
	L				Add a new row	
) Refers to the location of the hold		) code can not be used, regi	on as defined in the program.	me by the Member State is r		
e) Refers to the location of the hold	ling of origin. In case NUTS (2,	Total number of duck and				
) Refers to the location of the hold			on as defined in the program. Number of samples per holding			
Refers to the location of the hold Category : duck breeders NUTS (2) (b)	ing of origin. In case NUTS (2,	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be	Number of samples per	delete this of Total number of tests	ategory	×
<ul> <li>Refers to the location of the hold</li> <li>Category : duck breeders</li> <li>NUTS (2) (b)</li> <li>G</li> </ul>	ing of origin. In case NUTS (2,	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be	Number of samples per holding	delete this of Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
e) Refers to the location of the hold	ing of origin. In case NUTS (2,	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be	Number of samples per holding	delete this of Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis ELISA test haemagglutination-inhibition test	

Add a category

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2015

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of tests	
Total ducks and geese 2015	1 782	
		•

#### TOTALS for Poultry (2.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (2.2.2) for year :

Poultry +Ducks/Geese	Total number of tests
Grand Total	2 486
Grand Total ELISA	2 190
Grand Total agar	70
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	0
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	0
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	0
Grand Total PCR test	0
Grand Total Other test	226
Grand Total Samplings	0

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#### 2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing

#### (max. 32000 chars) :

2.3.1 Sampling procedures in domestic poultry.

The number of poultry holdings (for each poultry production category, except those of ducks, geese and mallards) to be sampled is defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected poultry holding where the prevalence of infected poultry holdings is at least 5 %, with a 95 % confidence interval. The number of duck, goose and mallard holdings to be sampled is defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected poultry holding where the prevalence of infected poultry holdings is at least 5 %, with a 95 % confidence interval. The number of duck, goose and mallard holdings to be sampled is defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected poultry holding where the prevalence of infected poultry holdings is at least 5 %, with a 99 % confidence interval.

#### 2.3.2..Sampling procedures for serological testing

Serological testing for Avian influenza shall be carried out in the following species and birds category:

a)Domestic poultry hens, kept in non-commercial holdings ( back yards) or in industrial holdings

- the gallinaceous species /breeding stocks, laying hens, turkeys, ratites/;

- the waterfowls species / breeders and fattening ducks and geese/;

b)Birds, reared and used for hunting (pheasants, partridge, quails, half-savage birds) ((gallinaceous) focusing on adult birds such as breeding birds and waterfowl);

#### 2.3.3.Sampling for virological testing

Sampling for virological testing for avian influenza shall not be used as an alternative to serological testing and must be performed solely within the framework of investigations to follow-up serological positive testing results for avian influenza.

2.3.4.Frequency and period for testing

The sampling of poultry holdings shall be carried out annually. The time period for sampling in the poultry holding shall coincide with seasonal production for each poultry production category.

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In order to optimise efficiency and also to avoid the unnecessary entry of persons onto poultry holdings, whenever it possible sampling may be combined with sampling for other purposes, such as within the framework of Salmonella control. Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with the approved surveillance programme from 1 January to 31 December 2015.

#### 2.4. Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used and follow up investigations

#### Description of the used serological tests : (max 32000 chars)

For serological analyses are sent serum samples of clinically healthy birds.

Blood obtained by a single-use closed blood sampling system. The blood is collected of the internal part of the wing from v. cutanea ulnaris and v. Brachialis, using vacuum container type butterfly.

The samples are chilled immediately on ice and submitted to the laboratory as quickly as possible. If rapid transportation cannot be guaranteed the samples can be stored for 48 to 72 hours at 0 - 4oC and for a longer period – at -70o C. The specimens for virological sampling should not be transported on dry ice, since the CO2 inactivate immediately the avian influenza virus.

The plan for laboratory surveillance for 2015 is based on a regional principle as regards to the samples which have to be taken from different bird species and sent for analyses. The programme includes examination of live poultry. It is preferable the samples taken from domestic poultry from gallinaceous species and waterfowls to be sent with a separate cover letters. The samples should be taken within the migratory period of the wild birds and can include considerable number of slaughtered domestic poultry.

In case of taking samples from one settlement the latter must be collected from at least three different backyards/ flocks.

Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC) laying down the procedures for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of avian influenza (including examination of sera from ducks and geese by haemagglutinationinhibition (HI) test).

Testing of samples shall be carried out at National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza under the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute /NDRVI/, Sofa National Reference Laboratory for Diagnostics of Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease in Varna.

All positive serological findings shall be confirmed by the National Laboratories for avian influenza by a haemagglutination-inhibition test, using designated strains supplied by the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza:

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a) for H5 subtype:

- initial testing using teal/England/7894/06 (H5N3);

- testing of all positives with chicken/Scotland/59(H5N1) to eliminate N3 cross reactive antibodies;

b) for H7 subtype:

- initial testing using turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7);

- testing of all positive with African starling/983/79 (H7N1) to eliminate N7 cross reactive antibodies.

All positive serological findings must be followed up at the poultry holding by epidemiological investigations and further sampling for testing by virological methods in order to determine, if active infection of avian influenza virus is present on the poultry holding. The conclusions of all those investigations shall be reported to the Commission.

All avian influenza virus isolates shall be submitted to the EURL in accordance with Union legislation according to the functions and the duties of the National reference laboratories as laid down in Annex VIII to Directive 2005/94/EC, unless a derogation has been granted as provided for in paragraph 4(d) of Chapter V of the Diagnostic Manual. Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the Diagnostic Manual.

The specific protocols provided by the EURL for the submission of samples and diagnostic material shall be used. The samples should be addressed to: Avian Virology, VLA Weybridge, New Haw, Addlestone, and Surrey KT15 3NB, United Kingdom

Community Reference Laboratory contacts

lan H. Brown, Director of the Reference Laboratory Direct TEL: +44 1932 357 339; Direct FAX: +44 1932 357 239; Email: i.h.brown@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk Ruth Manvell, Reference Laboratory Manager Direct TEL: +44 1932 357 736 or +44 1932 357 708 Direct FAX: +44 1932 357 856 Email: r.manvell@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk

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3. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in wild birds

3.1.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and relevant collaborating partners (e.g. epidemiologists, ornithologists, nature bird observation and hunter organisations).

#### (max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control and surveillance of the Al programme.

- Department "Infectious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and Welfare" at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities: 1. To draft the AI surveillance programme and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
- 2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
- 3. To collect and analyze the data on the animals tested
- 4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
- 5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings under the porgramme
- 6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-5.
- At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:
- 1. To control and to implement the AI surveillance programme at regional level.
- 2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested in the region.
- 3. To summarize the data on positive animals.
- 4. To summarize the data on the surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
- 5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings

6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-5 to Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at BFSA.

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The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the Al surveillance programme at the relevant municipality.

2. To control the sampling and the sending samples to the laboratories.

3. To collect and analyze the data on the poultry tested in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.

4. To summarize the data on positive animals.

5. To summarize the data on the AI surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.

6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings

The Programme is been performed under the assistance rendered by the local associations of ornithologists and by the local units of the national Union of Hunters and Anglers of Bulgaria.

#### 3.1.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

max. 32000 chars) :

The Programme is been implemented over the territory of the whole country.

#### 3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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#### 3.2 Design, criteria, risk factors and target population(3)

#### (max. 32000 chars) :

3.2 DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION:

(a) A risk-based surveillance (RBS) shall be implemented as a 'passive' surveillance system by laboratory investigation of moribund wild birds or birds found dead and it shall be specifically directed towards water bird species.

(b) Wild birds, in particular migratory water birds, that have been shown to be at a higher risk of becoming infected with, and transmitting the HPAI H5N1 virus, the 'target species' (TS) (listed in Table 3.1.1), shall be specifically targeted.

(c) Areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways where birds were found dead; and in particular when these areas are in close proximity to poultry holdings (listed in Table 3.1.2), especially in areas where there is a high density of poultry holdings, shall be targeted.

(d) It is necessary the participation of ornithological institutions and organizations responsible for the ringing of birds. Where necessary this must be done under the supervision of these organizations or by the hunters.

(e) If the epidemiological situation for the HPAI H5N1 virus so requires, surveillance activities shall be enhanced by awareness raising and active searching and monitoring for dead or moribund wild birds, in particular for those belonging to TS.

A detailed description of the number of samples per villages, please see Table 3.2.1.

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency has prepared model cover letters, according to the European Commission requirements, for submission of the samples to the National Reference Laboratories "Newcastle disease and Avian Influenza A".

(3) Areas at risk (wetlands in particular where links with high density poultry populations), previous positive findings as referred to in point 2 of Part 1 of Annex II to Commission Decision 2010/367/EC should be taken into account and if possible complemented by a map.

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#### 3.2.1 WILD BIRDS focussed on target species

Investigations according to the surveillance programme set out in Part 2 of Annex II to Decision 2010/367/EC

Targets for year 2015

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Total number of birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance	Type of test	Number of tests				
Bulgaria	200	200	PCR test	200	x			
Bulgaria	50	50	Virus isolation test	50	x			
Total								
Add a new row								
(a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case NU the Member State is requested. Please fill-in these values directly in th		rial Units for Statistics) can	not be used, region as defi	ined in the programme by				

General description of the wild birds are intended to be sampled in the framework of the active and passive surveillance. Voluntary, to be included for information purposes, not eligible for cofinancing. (b)

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	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	250
Total Virus isolation tests	50
Total PCR tests	200
Total Other tests	0

#### 3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

#### max 32000 chars :

Sampling procedures:

a)Sampling procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

(b) Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues from wild birds found dead or moribund shall be sampled for molecular detection (PCR) and/ or virus isolation.

(c) Specific care must be taken for the storage and transport of samples in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter IV of the Diagnostic Manual. All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the EURL, unless a derogation has been granted as provided for in paragraph 4(d) of Chapter V of the Diagnostic Manual. Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the Diagnostic Manual.

#### 3.4 Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used

max 32000 chars :

1. Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC). 2. Testing of samples shall be carried out at National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza under the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary

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Institute /NDRVI/, Sofa National Reference Laboratory for Diagnostics of Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease in Varna.

Initial screening using M gene PCR shall be carried out, followed by rapid testing of positive findings for H5 which shall be carried out within a period of not more than 2 weeks. In case of a positive finding for H5, an analysis of the cleavage site shall be undertaken as soon as possible to determine whether or not it has a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or a low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) motif. Where H5 HPAI is confirmed, further analysis to determine the N type must be done rapidly, even though this can only provide evidence to eliminate N1.

3. All positive serological findings shall be confirmed by the National Laboratories for avian influenza by a haemagglutination-inhibition test, using designated strains supplied by the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza

4. In case of confirmed positive cases of HPAI H5 (N1)\*, the control measures laid down in Commission Decision 2006/563/EC of 11 August 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in wild birds in the Community and repealing Decision 2006/115/EC shall apply.

### 4. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in poultry during the last five years

#### max 32000 chars :

4. 1. Each year since 2000, an annual AI Surveillance Programme in poultry has been implemented in Bulgaria.

Measures included in the programme for poultry surveillance:

Observation of health status of the poultry kept in the poultry farms of intensive mode of keeping /the large poultry holdings/;

Observation of health status of the poultry kept in backyards;

It resting of samples taken from the birds kept in all regions of the country considered to be of higher risk with regards to AI;

Itesting of poultry carcasses collected in case of mortality rates higher than the normal poultry ones;

Strict control on the movements of poultry and poultry products;

Interest Management The Interest and Therein and There

☑ Control on the implementation of bio-security measures.

Epidemiological situation in birds throughout the last 5 years:

During the last 5 years not a single case of highly pathogenic Avian influenza (HPAI) has ever been identified in poultry populations in Republic of Bulgaria.

4.1.1. The BFSA of Bulgaria is the national competent authority responsible for the implementation of the AI Surveillance Programme.

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This Programme is directly performed by registered veterinarians exercising private practice /registered private practitioners/ under the control of the official veterinarians directly responsible for all the country municipalities located within the 28 administrative districts (= 28 veterinary regions) of Bulgaria.

The outcomes of implementation of the AI Surveillance Programme are reported in writing on monthly basis by the 28 "Animal Health" Department Chiefs (with the 28 Regional Food Safety Departments) to the "Animal Health and Welfare" Directorate at the BFSA Central Administration. Each week the National reference Laboratory send information, regarding the samples from the Surveillance Programme to the Animal Health and Welfare Directorate in the BFSA.

4.1.2 All poultry holdings (including backyard poultry) are registered and have an identification number according to the Law of veterinary activity.

4.1.3 The prophylactic vaccination against Avian Influenza is prohibited. In Republic of Bulgaria the vaccination against the disease was never carried on.

### 5. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in wild birds during the last five years

(max. 32000 chars) :

5. 1. Each year since 2000, an annual AI Surveillance Programme in wild birds has been implemented. Measures included in the programme for wild birds surveillance:

Monitoring of the wild birds migration; monitoring of the mortality in wild birds; capture and taking samples from wild bird; survey and laboratory testing of samples from wild birds; Epidemiological situation in wild birds throughout the last 5 years:

Al in poultry has never been found out up to 31.01.2006: On 31.01.2006 in river Danube near the town of Vidin a sick swan was found. Al virus, strain H5 was isolated from the swan at the National Reference

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Laboratory on AI in Sofia. The isolate was sent to Central Reference Laboratory of the European Community in Waybridge, Great Britain and on 10.2.2006 the isolate was confirmed as influenza A H5N1;

On 09.02.2006 in samples taken from dead swans found in the lake of Durankulak, region of Dobrich, a virus was isolated determined as influenza of the type A-H5;

On 09.02.2006 virus H5N1 was isolated from a dead swan found out in the dam Tzonevo, region of Varna.

On 11.02.2006 a virus of influenza H5 was confirmed in dead swan found out on the beach of Karimorie residential quarter, town of Burgas. All data for surveillance of wild birds for 2007 were on-line submitted to DG SANCO;

On 08.02.2008 a Low pathogenic avian influenza virus H7N7 was confirmed in a mallard duck shot near to the village of Han Krum, municipality of Veliki Preslav, administrative district of Shoumen.

On 01.04.2010 a highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) was confirmed in a buzzard

(Buteo buteo) found dead at the Black sea coast in Varna region, Bulgaria.

5.1.1 The BFSA is the national competent authority responsible for the implementation of the AI Surveillance Programme. The Programme is been performed under the assistance rendered by the local associations of ornithologists and by the local units of the national Union of Hunters and Anglers of Bulgaria.

5.1.2 The Programme is been implemented over the territory of the whole country. Based on the AI risk analysis 10 administrative regions have been considered as such of higher risk with regards to AI and samples for serological surveillance will be taken from all poultry holdings located in these regions. In the other regions of the country the number of poultry holdings to be sampled under the programme has been determined so that this sampling to be representative for the whole of the country.

5.1.3 Throughout the whole season of intensive wild bird migration, the "Animal Health Welfare" Directorate at the BFSA Central Administration would receive the daily information about the numbers and the health status of the wild birds observed.

#### 6. Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law on Veterinary Activities, Art.124 and Ordinance No.23 / 14.12.2005 on the order and the way of notification and registration of infectious diseases in animals, which is harmonized with Council Directive 82/894/EEC

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#### 7. Costs

#### 7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

#### 7.1.1 Poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 1. Costs related to taking and transportation of samples for testing to diagnostics laboratories
- 2. Costs for the purchase of the required diagnostics kits
- 3. Costs for compensations to the owners of compulsively killed or slaughtered birds
- 4. Costs for remuneration of the labor of the executers of the program

#### 7.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Costs related to taking and transportation of samples of wild birds for testing to diagnostics laboratories

2. Costs for the purchase of the required diagnostics kits

3. Costs for remuneration of the labor of the executers of the program

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7.2	Summary of the annual costs :	
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7.2.1 Poultry surveillance

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme - poultry

#### Targets for year2015

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Indicative unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)
ELISA test	2 190	3.26	7139.4
agar gel immune diffusion test	70	1.8	126
HI-Test for H5 (specify number of tests for H5)	113	9.64	1089.32
HI-Test for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	113	9.64	1089.32
Virus isolation test	50	37.87	1893.5
PCR test	50	19.74	987
0	0	0	0
Sampling			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)

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Samples	4 164	1.19	4955.16	
Other measures				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Transport	4 164	1	4164	X
			Add a new row	
Total poultry Testing + Sampling + Other measures	10 914		21 443,70 €	

(\*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

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7.2.2 Wild bird surveillance			
Detail analysis of the cost of the programme - wild birds			
<b>T</b>			
Targets for year2015			
Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)
Virus isolation test	50	37.89	1894.5
PCR test	200	19.74	3948
Other cost	0	0	0
Delivery of wild animals			
	No of wild birds	Eligible cost in €(*)	Total cost (€)
Delivery of wild animals	200	1	200
Other measures			
	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)

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Other please specify here	0	0	0	X
			Add a new row	
Total wild birds Testing + Delivery + Other measures	450		6 042,50 €	

2015

(\*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

TOTALS for Poultry (7.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (7.2.2) for year :

 Total Cost

 Grand Total Poultry + Ducks/Geese
 27 486

#### 7.3 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

 $\bigcirc$ Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

○Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Not applicable

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7.4 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

☑ public funds
 □ food business operators participation
 □ other

Please give details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

The costs are from the national budget and then co-financed by the Community

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#### **Attachments**

#### **IMPORTANT** :

1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .

2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
4) IT CAN TAKE <u>SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD</u> ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!

5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

#### List of all attachments

Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and) :	File size
3739_3298.lsx	3739_3298.lsx	31 kb
3739_3299.png	3739_3299.png	332 kb
3739_3300.png	3739_3300.png	218 kb
3739_3301.png	3739_3301.png	918 kb
3739_3302.png	3739_3302.png	318 kb
3739_3303.png	3739_3303.png	318 kb
	Total size of attachments :	2134 kb

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Attachments in RED have an attachment extension that is not allowed. Please remove the file, otherwise submission will not work.

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