

SANCO/10212/2014

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

## Survey programme for Avian Influenza

Bulgaria

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

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

version: 2.22







#### PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX IV

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of avian influenza in poultry and wild birds shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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Tuesday, July 23, 2013 15:22:05

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1.	Identification	of the	programme
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Member state: BULGARIA

Disease: avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Request of Union co-financing for the period :

FROM

2014

TO

2014

### 1.1 Contact

Name: Dr Alexandra Miteva

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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

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#### (max. 32000 chars):

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

Department вЂыInfectious diseases" within Directorate вЂыAnimal 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 "Аnimal 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

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(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 criteria and risk factors used to draft the risk-based surveillance design are the surveillance data in the country, AI 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.

In 2006 AI has been found in swans in four regions in the country – Vidin, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas. All regions bordering on Romania are considered as regions with high risk of AI because of the AI cases recorded in Romania and in the Danube Delta.

Concerning the migratory wild birds, the regions of Silistra, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas are the regions where pass a migratory route (named Via Pontica).

Based on these facts there are 10 administrative regions identified as such of higher risk with regards to AI (Vidin, Montana, Vratsa, Pleven, Veliko Turnovo, Ruse, Silistra, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas). Samples for serological surveillance will be taken from all poultry holdings located in these 10 administrative regions.

-Surveillance based on Representative Sampling:

Other regions of the country have also been included in the programme as the surveillance design in these regions is based on the representative sampling. The number of poultry holdings to be sampled under the programme has been determined so that this sampling to be considered as representative for the whole of the country.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The numbers of poultry holdings, per poultry production category located in the country are as follow: Laying hens: There are 107 laying hen holdings with 2 346 142 poultry and 31 breeding flock holdings with 1 361 889 poultry, totally 138 holdings.

Turkey: There are one turkey breeding holding with 2600 and one fattening turkey holding with 3800. Farmed game: There are five aviaries in the country.

Broilers: In Bulgaria broilers are reared indoors and therefore they are not included in the program. There are 179 broiler holdings rearing 9,500,000 broilers for a period of one year.

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Backyards holdings There are 307 034 holdings rearing 1,688,687 birds. These holdings are not included in the program because they play a minor role in virus circulation and spread of avian influenza and sampling them require a lot of resources. In case of suspicion or/and increased mortality in backyard birds, samples must be taken.

Waterfowl - geese and mallards: There are 150 waterfowl holdings with a total of 1,538,856 fattening and 3 sites with 39,460 breeding.

Please see tho following maps:

- map No 2 location of laying hen, breeding flock, turkey and farmed game holdings
- 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):

The criteria and risk factors used to draft the risk-based surveillance design are the surveillance data in the country, Al 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.

In 2006 AI has been found in swans in four regions in the country – Vidin, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas. Concerning the epidemiological situation in the country in last years, please see point 5 in the programme.

All regions bordering on Romania are considered as regions with high risk of Al because of the Al cases recorded in Romania and in the Danube Delta.

Concerning the migratory wild birds, the regions of Silistra, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas are the regions where pass a migratory route (named Via Pontica).

Based on these facts there are 10 administrative regions identified as such of higher risk with regards to AI (Vidin, Montana, Vratsa, Pleven, Veliko Turnovo, Ruse, Silistra, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas). Samples for serological surveillance will be taken from all poultry holdings located in these 10 administrative regions. Please see the tables with the poultry holdings per production category to be tested under the programme in point 2.2.1.

Please see maps presenting the number and location of the poultry holdings per production category to be tested under the programme according to the above mentioned surveillance design:

- maps No 1 regions where pass a migratory route named Via Pontica
- maps No 4 location of laying hen, breeding flock, turkey and farmed game holdings to be tested
- map No 5 location of duck and geese holdings to be tested

(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.

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### 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) free range laying hens;
- (c) chicken breeders;
- (d) turkey breeders;
- (e) duck breeders;
- (f) geese breeders;
- (g) fattening turkeys;
- (h) fattening ducks;
- (i) fattening geese;
- (j) farmed game birds (gallinaceous) focusing on adult birds such as breeding birds;
- (k) farmed game birds (waterfowl);
- (I) ratites.

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)

2.2.1 POULTRY HOLDINGS <sup>(a)</sup> (except ducks, geese and farmed game birds (waterfowl e.g. mallards) to be sampled

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

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis. If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Category: laying hens

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	
Republic of Bulgaria	107	37	58	2 146	ELISA test	X
Total	107	37	58	2 146		

Add a new row

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.

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In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.

If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

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	
Republic of Bulgaria	31	16	59	945	ELISA test	X
Total	31	16	59	945		

#### Add a new row

) 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.

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.

If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Category: turkey breeders

delete this category

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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	
Republic of Bulgaria	1	1	58	58	agar gel immune diffusion test	X
Total	1	1	58	58		

Add a new row

- (a) 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.

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.

If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

#### 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	
Republic of Bulgaria	1	1	59	59	agar gel immune diffusion test	X
Total	1	1	59	59		
				Add a new row		

- 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
- (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.

If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

#### 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	
Republic of Bulgaria	5	5	59	295	agar gel immune diffusion test	X
Total	5	5	59	295		

#### Add a new row

- $Holdings\ or\ herds\ or\ flocks\ or\ establishments\ as\ appropriate.$
- (a) (b) (c) 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.

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### Add a category

Total Poultry	145	60	293	3 503	

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

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.

If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Category: farmed game (waterfowl e.g. mallards)

delete this category

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	
Republic of Bulgaria	153	80	9	720	HI for H5 and H7	X
Total	153	80	9	720		

Add a new row

Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

### Add a category

Total Ducks and geese	153	80	9	720	

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Grand Total Poultry + Ducks/Gueese	298	140	302	4 223	
Grand Total ELISA Poultry + Ducks/Gueese				3 091	
Grand Total agar Poultry + Ducks/Gueese				412	

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

(max. 32000 chars):

2.2.2 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 99 % confidence interval.

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#### 2.2.2.1. 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);

#### 2.2.2.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.

#### 2.2.3. 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.

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 2014.

#### 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 can not be guaranteed the samples can be stored for 48 to 72 hours at 0 - 4PsPy and for a longer period βħ" at -70Ps C. The specimens for virological sampling should not be transported on dry ice, since the PyPħ2 inactivate immediately the avian influenza virus.

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The plan for laboratory surveillance for 2014 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 flocks.

- 1. 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 haemagglutination-inhibition (HI) test).
- 2. 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.
- 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:
- 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;

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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

- 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):

Please see point 2.1.1 concerning the designation of the CA

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

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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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Objectives, general requirements and criteria:

въў A Objectives

The objective of the surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds is the timely detection of HPAI of the subtype H5N1 in wild birds in order to protect poultry in poultry holdings and safeguard veterinary public health.

• В. General requirements and criteria:

- 1. Sampling shall not extend beyond 31 December 2014.
- 2. 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.
- 3. All avian influenza virus isolates shall be submitted to the Community Reference Laboratory.

The samples should be addressed to:

Avian Virology, VLA Weybridge, New Haw, Addlestone, and Surrey KT15 3NB, United Kingdom

Community Reference Laboratory contacts

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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

**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION:** 

- (a) A risk-based surveillance (RBS) shall be implemented as a вЂ⊠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 вЂ⊠target species' (TS), 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.

TARGET POPULATION - according to the table pointed in Annex II, part 2 of Commission Decision 2010/367/EU.

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(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.

### 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

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.

If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Wild birds to be sampled (b)	Total number of birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for active surveillance (c)	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance	
Republic of Bulgaria	295	295	0	295	X
Total	295	295	0	295	

Add a new row

- (a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.
- (b) General description of the wild birds are intended to be sampled in the framework of the active and passive surveillance.
- (c) Voluntary, to be included for information purposes, not eligible for cofinancing.

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### 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).

determine the N type must be done rapidly, even though this can only provide evidence to eliminate N1.

- 2. 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.

  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
- 3. All positive serological findings shall be confirmed by the National Laboratories for avian influenza by a haemagglutination-inhibition test, using

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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:

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

Measures included in the programme for poultry surveillance:

- nfj Observation of health status of the poultry kept in the poultry farms of intensive mode of keeping /the large poultry holdings/;
- nrj Observation of health status of the poultry kept in backyards;
- пѓј Testing of samples taken from the birds kept in all regions of the country considered to be of higher risk with regards to Al;
- nfj Testing of poultry carcasses collected in case of mortality rates higher than the normal poultry ones;
- пѓј Strict control on the movements of poultry and poultry products;
- πή Thorough disinfection of transport vehicles entering into the country from third countries;
- πή 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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:

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 Laboratory on Al 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.

version: 2.22

### 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

### 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

version : 2.22

7.2 Summary of the annual costs: 2014

7.2.1 Poultry surveillance

### Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme - poultry

In case of multiannual programme, please provide estimations on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in €	Total cost (€)
ELISA test	3 091	1	3091
agar gel immune diffusion test	412	5	2060
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H5 (specify number of tests for H5)	360	9	3240
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	360	9	3240
Virus isolation test	500	10	5000
PCR test	500	9	4500

Other please specify here	0	0	0	
			Add a new row	
Sampling				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Samples	4 223	0.5	2111.5	
Other measures				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
transport	4 223	1	4223	x
			Add a new row	
Total poultry Testing + Sampling + Other measures	13 669		27 465,50 €	

#### Wild bird surveillance 7.2.2

### Detail analysis of the cost of the programme - wild birds

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in €	Total cost (€)
Virus isolation test	50	10	500
PCR test	295	9	2655
Other please specify here	0	0	0
			Add a new row
Sampling			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)
Samples	295	5	1475
Other measures			

	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
transport	295	1	295	X
			Add a new row	
Total wild birds Testing + Sampling + Other measures	935		4,925,00 €	
Grand Total Poultry + Wild birds	14604		32 390,50 €	

### **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: <u>jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna, pdf.</u>
  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!