



## Annex I.c : Programme for the control and eradication of Classical Swine Fever or African Swine Fever submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

**Submission Date**

Wednesday, July 01, 2015 14:28:04

**Submission Number**

1435753684860-6193



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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: BULGARIA

Disease: Classical swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2016

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

## A. Programme Information

### 1. Contact

Name : Dr Tsviatko Alexandrov

Phone : +359 2 915 98 42

Your job type within the CA : chief expert in Animal Health and Welfare Directorate, Feed

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### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2009 8 CSF cases were detected in wild boar in a 25 km<sup>2</sup> forest close to Danube river (State hunting area Karakuz, Tutrakan municipality, Silistra region)

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

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

From 2005 to the first half of 2008 annual prophylactic vaccination in the wild boar population had been carried out on the territory of the country. It included annually two vaccination campaigns with two distributions of baits per campaign. In 2008 there was a change in the programme for control and eradication CSF in relation to wild boar's vaccination. The second vaccination campaign in the autumn of 2008 was carried out in 40 km north and west border zone by two distributions of baits (20 km high risk zone and 20 km buffer zone on the territory of the municipalities which are located next to the borders with FYROM, Serbia and Romania. This approach was followed until 2012 - three vaccination campaigns per year with two distributions of baits per campaign in the 40 km north and west border zone. In 2013, 2014 and 2015 three vaccination campaigns per year with two distributions of baits per campaign were performed in the north and west border municipalities of the Bulgaria.

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

## 3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- Target population
- Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures
- Areas of implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Basic elements of this Programme are:

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

The following basic criteria of biosecurity are used for categorizing the holdings

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

The following 5 types of domestic pig holdings are identified:

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

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

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

1. The different types of pig holdings in Bulgaria described above;
2. The results from the scientific epidemiological analysis conducted for ascertaining the CSF transfer mechanism and the geographical spread of the disease;

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

3. The presence of wild boar population all over the territory of the country, which might have direct or indirect contact with the herds of East-Balkan pigs bred on the territory of three regions of the country.
4. The lack of big natural or artificial barriers as regards the movement of wild boar over the territory of the country;
5. Control over the registration of pig farms, the movement of pigs, their identification and the herd registers linked with the application of a corresponding electronic database;
6. Control over the oral vaccination campaign of wild boar population (blood samples for antibodies and organ samples which are negative for the virus presence).

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

##### *Describe*

- *The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities*
- *Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.*

*(max. 32000 chars):*

1. The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food:
  - Central Competent Authority for the control of infectious notifiable diseases which interacts with the institutions involved in the programme at national level, implements the 2014 CSF / ASF programme and reports to the EC and the other MS.
2. The 'Animal Health and Welfare' Directorate at the BFSA headquarters:
  - Elaborates the CSF/ASF control strategy and implements the 2014 CSF/ASF programme,
  - Coordinates actions of all authorities involved in the programme,
  - Collects information and prepares reports on the outcome of the programme.
3. Directors and Head of Unit "Animals health" at the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSD) of the BFSA:
  - Enforce the programme on both, the domestic and wild boar population at regional level, monitor the actions of all authorities involved at local level and report to the BFSA HQ
  - Supervise the two rendering plants at Varna and Shumen and take samples from dead pigs suspicious of CSF/ASF or killed for reasons of CSF/ASF eradication.
4. The public health officials at the RFSD of the BFSA in charge of meat inspection:
  - Carry out ante and post mortem inspection in accordance with the rules laid down by Council Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Article 5 and Annex I, in addition carry out the documentary and identity checks in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/855/EC,
  - Ensure health marking of the meat in accordance with Commission Decision Commission Decision 2013/764/EC, Article 5 on pig meat of Bulgarian origin,
  - Carry sampling of pigs for CSF according to the sampling scheme 2013, and ensure the traceability of the samples back to the farm of origin,
  - Notify the BFSA in case of suspicion of CSF/ASF and forward corresponding samples to the NRL Sofia,

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- In case of CSF declare meat of pigs unfit for human consumption in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section II, chapter V, 1 e) and seizure the meat accordingly and send for destruction to rendering plant,
- Check the cleaning and disinfection of means of pig transports in accordance with the provisions laid down by Commission Decision 2008/855/EC.

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

- Enforce the program at local level; carry out clinical surveillance (according to the clinical surveillance scheme 2014) and sampling of the domestic pig population (according to the sampling scheme 2014) in cooperation with the registered veterinary practitioners involved in the programme and approved according to the rules laid down by Directive 64/432/EEC, Articles 2, 2m) and 14 (3) B),
- In case of any suspicion of CSF tacking samples in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Decision 2002/106/EC
- in addition carry out the documentary and identity checks in accordance with Commission Decision 2013/764/EC in the context of movement of pigs inside Bulgaria,
- Ensure the traceability of the samples back to the farm of origin,
- Control the results of clinical surveillance in BG's Traceability database system submitted by the registered vets.
- Monitor the improvement and enforcement of bio security measures at the farms, including cleaning and disinfection procedures based on the principles laid down in Council Directive 2001/89/EC, Article 12 and Annex II,
- Control the implementation of the rules on holding registration, identification of the pigs and the control of their movements, including closing of holdings and seizure of pigs in case of breach or violation of rules in accordance with the rules laid down by Article 139a of The Law of Veterinary Activity and Council Regulation (EC) 882/2004,
- Record the results of surveillance measures including sampling of the wild boar population in the wild boar database.

### 6. National Forestry Agency by the Council of Ministers

- Implements its parts of the 2016 programme as regards the surveillance of wild boar.

### 7. Regional Forestry Directorates at National Forestry Agency:

- Provides carcasses or material of wild boar (shot at hunting, fallen stock or crashed in car accidents) for inspection and sampling to the institution listed under 5).

### 8. National Union of Hunters and Anglers

- Reports to the institution listed under 5) and 7),
- Provides carcasses or material of wild boar (shot at hunting, fallen stock or crashed in car accidents) for inspection and sampling to the institution listed under 5).

### 9. The National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for CSF and ASF in Sofia:

- Processes samples collected from both, domestic pigs and wild boar for CSF virus isolation and serology testing, records test results in the Traceability database system and reports to the BFSA,
- Tests and methods used are presented in chapter 10 below (Table),
- Undertakes confirmation tests on samples with doubtful test results send by the Regional Laboratories,
- Monitors the procedures at the Regional Laboratories and organises ring-tests with them
- Forwards virus isolates to the CRL for CSF, Hanover and takes part in ring-tests.
- In case of suspicion for ASF performs the necessary diagnosis to confirm or rule out the disease.

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10. The Regional CSF Laboratories at the Institute in Sofia , Stara Zagora and Veliko Tarnovo
- Perform CSF serology testing on samples from domestic pigs collected according to the sampling plans presented in tables (Chapter 7 below) record test results in the Traceability database system and report to the BFSA,
  - Tests and methods used are presented in chapter 10 below, tests limited to ELISA antibody testing,
  - Forward all samples with doubtful and positive test results for confirmation or rejection of the diagnosis to the NRL Sofia;
  - Inform for the results the BFSA and the respective RFSD which sends the samples for testing.
11. The CRL for CSF at Hanover
- Undertakes genotyping of virus isolates forward by the NRL, Sofia,
  - Provides the NRL with test materials on request from the Bulgarian side,
  - Organises ring tests in which the NRL Sofia will participate.
13. The registered vets:
- perform clinical investigation of pig holdings in the periods defined in the present program for the relevant types of farms and submit the results to the BFSA information system.
  - record in the BFSA information system all the test results of the samples of domestic pigs sent by them in the framework of implementation of the present programme.
14. The Ministry of Internal Affairs:
- Assists in the administrative and security measures in case of suspicion or confirmation of CSF.
15. The Farmers' Union and the Pig Breeders' Associations
- Inform their members about the CSF/ASF control program and support the BFSA to perform active clinical surveillance scheme and the sampling and testing schemes where necessary.
  - The association veterinarians take part in the active surveillance and clinical observations of the piggery farms.

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

*Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :*

- surveillance in holdings
  - surveillance in wild boars/feral pigs
  - vaccination in holdings and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
  - vaccination in wild boar/feral pigs and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- Add maps as necessary .

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme will be enforced on the whole territory of Bulgaria, involving all of its 28 districts in accordance with Commission Decision 2013/764/EC.



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## 4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

### 4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

The report shall contain the following information:

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

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

According to Bulgarian legislation (Law of Veterinary Activities Article 55) the notification has to be made by the owner or keeper of the pigs immediately to the holding veterinarian or the municipal veterinary service in case of suspicion of a disease or change of the health status of his animals.

### 4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

#### Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
  - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
  - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target animals under the programme are described in point 4.4.2 in the file attached.

### 4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

The new categorisation of pig holdings in the context of the eradication of CSF described under 2) above has no effect on the obligation of pig farmers or keepers as regards holding/herd registration, the identification of animals and their movements.

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

Pigs are identified by individual ear-tag (bearing either unique serial number or, in case of fattening pigs intended for direct slaughter, the registry number of the pig holding of fattening). Any such ear-tags must be and are delivered and distributed by the BFSA. Displacing or reuse of ear-tags placed on an animal is not permitted. The identification of the animals has to be carried within 5 days after birth or when living the holding at least. Only in case of pigs for fattening in industrial farms the identification can be carried out at the latest before they leave for slaughter with green ear-tags indicating the number of the holding.

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

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

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

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### 4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:

The Bulgarian Traceability database will be used for control of pig's movement in the context of the CSF programme.

The key obligations of the pig holders in the context above are listed in the table in point 4.4.5 in the file attached, also showing the possible violations of the obligations, the administrative measures taken in case of violations and possible punitive actions in those cases.

### 4.3.5 Tests used and sampling and testing schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

*Describe*

- *The test used, when are to be used and in which animals*
- *Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme*
- *Sampling scheme in wild populations*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratory test for the detection of CSF antibodies - overview

For serology currently the commercially available ELISA test kits Bommeli E2 – sero and Bommeli ERNS-Marker R are used according to the instructions of the manufacturer. These tests will be performed at the Regional CSF laboratories in Stara Zagora and Veliko Turnovo as well as at the NRL Sofia.

The virus neutralization test according to chapter 3) of the CSF draft Manual (2002) of the CRL Hanover has been installed at the NRL Sofia.

Laboratory tests for the detection of CSF virus, viral antigen and genome - overview

Virus isolation using the PK15 cell culture technique as well as the Immune Labelling for the detection of CSF virus in cell cultures and the differential diagnosis of virus isolates have been established at the NRL Sofia. The test is performed in accordance with the CSF draft Manual (2002) of the CRL Hanover.

Imunofluorescent antibody test on thin cryostat sections of organs (tonsilles, ileum, spleen, kidney and retropharyngeal lymphnodes) is the current standard procedure. A commercially available conjugate (Cedi Diagnostics BV, Lelystad) is used for diagnostic purposes as well as the CSF antigen ELISA produced by Bommeli and a diagnostic PCR as described in the draft Manual (2002) of the CRL Hanover are in use at the NRL Sofia

The genome typing of Bulgarian CSF virus isolates are sent to the CRL in Hanover.

The overview on the targets relating to testing methods and target groups is provided in chapter the

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

table in chapter 7.1.1. in the attached file).

### 4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

#### Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars) :

No prophylactic vaccination will be performed in wild boar in the year 2016. Oral vaccination of wild boar can be performed only in case of CSF outbreak.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

### 4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

*A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed refernece to the Union legislation provisions(slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalfied as free after a positive result.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures and terms of legislation in case of a positive result: In case of the positive results should be implemented the measures in Commission Directive 2001/89/ EC.  
Measures in case of suspicion of CSF in domestic pigs  
Ordinance No 4 transposes the provisions of Directive EC 2001/89 Art 4: The following measures shall be taken, in particular when the active clinical surveillance and serology monitoring of the CSF control programme 2013 give a doubtful result for a particular holding:

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

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

Classical Swine Fever Virus during their transport or killing;

- A sufficient number of samples have to be taken, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, from the pigs killed in order that the manner of introduction of the Classical Swine Fever Virus into the farm and the length of time during which it may have existed on the farm to be established;
- The carcasses of pigs which have died or have been killed have to be destroyed under official supervision;
- The meat of pigs, raw materials thereof and products of pigs slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of the disease to the pig holding and the taking of official measures have to be traced and processed under official supervision;
- Semen, ova and embryos of pigs collected from the holding during the period between the probable introduction of the disease and the taking of measures have to be traced and destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of the CSF Virus;
- All substances and waste likely to be contaminated, such as feeding stuff, have to be subjected to a treatment ensuring the destruction of the CSF Virus;
- All single-use materials, which may be contaminated with the CSF virus, have to be destroyed in accordance with the instructions of the state veterinarian;
- After the pigs have been disposed of, mechanical cleaning and disinfecting of the buildings for housing the pigs and premises used, the vehicles used for transporting them and their carcasses, the equipment, bedding, manure and excrements has to be performed;
- In case of a primary outbreak of the disease, the CSF Virus isolate has to be sent to the EU Reference Laboratory in Hanover (Germany) to identify the genetic type.
- An epizootic inquiry has to be organised.

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

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

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

- BFSa immediately carries out epidemiological investigation on the situation and establishes the zones in the infected area as laid down by Directive 2001/89/EC
- BFSa immediately orders reduction of the wild pig population in the 3km protection and 10 km surveillance zones to 2 wild pigs with their newborns on the 1km<sup>2</sup> during the hunting season. Out of the hunting season for reduction of the wild pig population it is ordered hunting only of newborn and young wild pigs up to one year of age. Trapping will be used as appropriate method for reduction of wild boar population. During the hunt it is important to avoid passing of the wild pig herds to other territories out of the zones. In the hunting season is important and we must to be careful with the wild boar – must not have access to any material that may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding.
- Samples are taken and send to the NRL in Sofia for testing for the presence of CSF virus from all shot wild pigs. The carcasses are identified and kept till the notification of the results. In case of positive result the carcass and the internal organs are send for rendering. In case of negative result the carcasses and the internal organs may be taken by the hunters for own use.
- BFSa immediately organises “oral” vaccination of the wild pigs in the affected area. The vaccine is distributed at least on 2 plains on 1 km<sup>2</sup> (with an option for two more plains on the 1km<sup>2</sup>). Two vaccination campaigns with two distributions of bites are carried out within a period of 30 days.
- BFSa forbids opening the carcasses of all shot and found dead wild pigs on the field. Opening of the carcasses is carried out only in defined for the purpose places. In case of CSF positives BFSa pays compensation to the hunting organisation. Strict documentation is kept for every shot in the 3km and 10 km zones wild pig, including sampling and testing procedure. In this documentation information is kept

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

for: identification of the animals, place of shooting, age, sex, weight and laboratory result.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.3.9 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

### 4.3.10 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

## 5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The financing of the 2016 CSF control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA. The necessary funds for compensation of the owners of the dead or killed in the context of the execution of this programme as well as the necessary financing for control and eradication measures in case of CSF outbreaks are provided by the state budget. The order and the conditions for providing the compensations are specified in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Art.109 of the LVA.

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

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



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

An estimate of cost details and summary of costs for the performance of the CSF control programme 2016 is given in chapter 8 below.

The benefits of the programme:

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

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

### B. Targets

#### B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
BULGARIA	all regions	Industrial Farms	49	49	686	0	0	<b>X</b>
BULGARIA	all regions	Farms Type A	114	114	1 513	0	0	<b>X</b>
BULGARIA	all regions	Farms Type B	605	605	2 737	0	0	<b>X</b>
BULGARIA	all regions	East-Balkan Pigs	59	59	826	0	0	<b>X</b>
Totals : 827				827	5 762	0	0	
<b>Add a new row</b>								

#### B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

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

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
BULGARIA	all regions	82 593	-	wild boars	Active	5500	550	
Totals :		82 593				5 500	550	
							<b>Add a new row</b>	

### B.3 Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km <sup>2</sup>
		Totals :		0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>

### B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments
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## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

BULGARIA	all regions	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	5 800	5800	0	-	<b>X</b>
BULGARIA	all regions	Domestic pigs	VN	Tissue	100	100	0	-	<b>X</b>
BULGARIA	all regions	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	200	200	0	Virological samples for RT-PCR <sup>+</sup>	<b>X</b>
BULGARIA	all regions	Domestic pigs	Virus isolation	Tissue	100	100	0	-	<b>X</b>
BULGARIA	all regions	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	5 500	5500	550	serologically positive animal <sup>+</sup>	<b>X</b>
BULGARIA	all regions	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	5 500	5500	0	-	<b>X</b>
<b>Totals :</b>					17 200	17 200	550		
<b>Add a new row</b>									

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

### C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

#### C.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

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

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

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

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100%/ Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal	5 762	0.55	3 169,1	yes	<b>X</b>
Sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal	5 500	5	27 500	yes	<b>X</b>
Tests	ELISA	Individual or pooled sample test	11 300	3.38	38 194	yes	<b>X</b>
Tests	Virus isolation/virological test	Individual or pooled sample test	200	24.95	4 990	yes	<b>X</b>
Tests	PCR	Individual or pooled sample test	5 700	19.01	108 357	yes	<b>X</b>
2. Vaccination in wild boars and feral pigs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100%/ Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
<b>3. Compensation paid to owners</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>6. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
sampling	vacuumtainers	0,3	11 300	0.3	3390	yes <b>X</b>
sampling	organ sampling tubes	0,4	5 500	0.4	2200	yes <b>X</b>
clinical examinations	clinical examinations	1,5	7 362	1.5	11043	yes <b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Total</b>					198 843,10 €	

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

## C.2. Financial informaton

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The official sampling is done by official veterinarians and is paid within the state budget. The samples for domestic as well as on wild animals are also provided by registered veterinarians and by hunters. The costs are covered by the state budget.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The testing is performed as described in point 4.3.5 above. The costs for testing are within the state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The compensation procedure is as described in point 4.3.9 above.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

n/a



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

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

n/a

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

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

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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

## 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 **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES**. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 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
	6193_3956.doc	6193_3956.doc	1730 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1730 kb

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