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HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12926/2010

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

Eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Bulgaria

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : ANNEX 1

Submission Date	Submission Number
03/08/2010	1200837961054-370

1. Identification of the programme

Member State	Disease	Species	Request of Community co-financing from beginning of	To end of
Bulgaria	Classical swine fever	Domestic pigs and wild boar	2011	2011

1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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. 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 (wild pigs) population of 2 districts.

In 2005, serious measures for confinement and containment of CSF were taken. Besides the continuation of regular prophylactic vaccination of all domestic pigs in the country these included the ban of animal markets under an Order issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Furthermore, a vaccination campaign (two placing of baits within two weeks) was performed within the wild boar (wild pig) population, because 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 Bourgas. On the other hand, no CSF cases in the wild boar (wild pig) population have been observed since the beginning of the last hunting season in 2006 until now. 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 Kustenzil, 6 km from the Serbian border. The disease was found out 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 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 territory of the country.

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

3. Description of the submitted programme

This programme will be applied on the whole territory of the Republic of Bulgaria throughout 2011, taking into consideration that

- On the territory of the west and north border areas of Bulgaria there is still risk for introduction of CSF virus through wild pigs. Migration of young male wild pigs from neighboring countries can raise risk for introduction and spread of the CSF virus among farms with no bio security measures applied and backyards by the direct and indirect contact with domestic pigs.
- Biosecurity needs to be improved at family farms type B and in backyard holdings.
- In certain municipalities of three regions of the country East-Balkan pigs are raised in herds and held on pastures; direct or indirect contact with wild boar cannot be excluded.
- Results obtained from genotyping of virus isolates collected between 2004 and 2008 need further epidemiological analysis and interpretation.

Basic elements of this Programme are:

- Active clinical monitoring of pigs for CSF, including a targeted sampling and testing scheme;
- 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 the disease that have emerged meanwhile;
- Scientific analysis of epidemiological data concluding on present and eventual future measures for control and eradication of CSF in Bulgaria.

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3. Description of the submitted programme

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme
beginning of 2011 to end of 2011

First Year :	
Control:	X
Testing	X
Slaughter and animals tested positive	X
Killing of animals tested positive	X
Vaccination	X

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Treatment	
Disposal of products	
Eradication, control or monitoring	X

Last Year :	
Eradication	X
Testing	X
Slaughter of positive animals	X
Killing of animals tested positive	X
Extended slaughter of killing	X
Disposal of products	
Other	X

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

- The National Veterinary Service (NVS) : interacts with the institutions involved in the programme at national level, implements the ZC10 CSF programme and reports to the EC and the other MS.
- Regional Veterinary Services (RVS) : 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 NVS.
- The public health officials at RVSs in charge of meat inspection: Carry out ante and post mortem inspection, in addition, carry out the documentary and identity checks; ensure health marking of the meat in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/655/EC; Carry sampling of pigs for CSF according to the sampling scheme 2011; Check the cleaning and disinfection of means of pig transports in accordance with the provisions laid down by Commission Decision 2008/655/EC.
- The animal health officials at the Municipal Veterinary Services (MVSs) of the NVS: Enforce the programme at local level; carry out clinical surveillance (according to the clinical surveillance scheme 2011) and sampling of the domestic pig population (according to the sampling scheme 2011). Control the results of clinical surveillance in BG's Traceability database system submitted by the registered vets; Monitor the improvement and enforcement of biosecurity measures at the farms; Supervise, monitor and control the distribution of baits for oral vaccination of the wild boar population;
- National Forestry Agency by the Council of Ministers - Cooperates on the planning for the oral vaccination of wild boar population and its surveillance for 2011.
- Regional Forestry Directorates at National Forestry Agency - Coordinates the distribution of the baits and the surveillance measures concerning wild boar at regional level and carry out the baiting on the spot in areas of their direct competence; provides carcasses or material of wild boar (shot at hunting, fallen stock or crashed in car accidents) for inspection and sampling.
- National Union of Hunters and Anglers: Carries out the baiting on the spot and performs surveillance of the oral vaccination campaign in this context. Provides carcasses or material of wild boar (shot at hunting, fallen stock or crashed in car accidents) for inspection and sampling.
- The National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for CSF Sofia: Processes samples collected from both, domestic pigs and wild boar for CSF virus isolation and

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

serology testing, records test results in the Traceability database system and reports to the NVS; Undertakes confirmation tests on samples with doubtful test results sent by the Regional Laboratories; Monitors the procedures at the Regional Laboratories and organizes ring-tests with them; Forward virus isolates to the CRL for CSF, Hanover and takes part in ring-tests.

- The Regional CSF Laboratories at the Institute in Sofia, Stara Zagora and Veliko Turnovo; Perform CSF serology testing on samples from domestic pigs collected according to the sampling plans record test results in the Traceability database system and report to the NVS; 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 NVS and the respective RVS which sends the samples for testing.

- 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.

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

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

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

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

Classical Swine Fever is 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:

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

The reports provide further details as laid down by Council Directive 2001/89/EC Annex 1.

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

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

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

- a) Industrial pig holdings, representing about half of the country's domestic pig population
- b) Family farms, type A (farms with established bio security measures) and B (bio security still absent)
- c) Backyard holdings (allowed only for own consumption)
- d) East Balkan pig herds which are bred in field conditions
- e) Wild Boar population.

Target animals and animal population under the programme:

- 61 industrial farms with 454 317 pigs;
- 99 family farms type A with 27 430 pigs;
- 1 727 family farms type B with 33 060 pigs;
- 53 858 backyard with 86 655 pigs;
- 96 east-balkan pigs herds with 9684 pigs.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

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. NVS 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 NVS information system is used 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 National Veterinary Service (NVS) or by veterinary specialists - private practitioners duly authorized by the NVS.

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

1. The registry on animal movement control that is kept by the owner;
2. The NVS information system.

The code (seal) 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.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

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

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

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

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

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

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

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

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

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- 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;
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4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

The table below shows the targets related to testing and to all of the five different categories of pigs as regards the Bulgarian CSF control plan for 2011:

- AB - Elisa - all categories - monitoring, sero-conversion, control of vaccination in case of wild boar;
 - VNT - all categories - monitoring, differentiation tests;
 - FAT - all categories - confirmation;
 - Virus Isolation - all categories - confirmation of CSF
 - RT-PCR - all categories - confirmation of CSF
- Blood samples are taken from domestic pigs at farms and slaughterhouses under scheme presented in the programme;
Blood and organ samples are taken from shot, killed in accident of found dead wild boar

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

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

As regards the monitoring of the oral vaccination of the wild boar population it is the intention to combine the sampling procedure for the legally required testing on *Trichinella* with the control of the CSF status of the wild boar. With this approach the targeted monitoring on the whole territory of Bulgaria will be achieved and 30 % of the whole wild boar population could be reached for checking circulating field virus or sero-conversion.

In the 2005 CSF in wild pigs was detected in 7 districts of Bulgaria. In May 2006 a training of veterinary specialists of the NVS, representatives of the NFD and the National Association "Union of the Hunters and Fishermen in Bulgaria" on the use of oral vaccination of the wild pigs was organised with the help of TAIXEX experts.

To restrict and eradicate the outbreaks of CSF in wild pigs two vaccination campaigns with per oral vaccine made in the Federal Republic of Germany in 2006 were conducted and 60,000 doses of this vaccine were distributed on a total area of 5,234 sq. km.

During 2006 and 2007 for restriction and eradication of CSF in wild pigs two vaccination campaigns with two distributions of bites within 14 days were carried out with 100,000 bites – each.

An oral vaccination of the wild boars consisting of 200,000 doses oral vaccines in two vaccination campaigns are carried out in the year 2008 on the whole territory of Bulgaria.

In the second half of 2008, based on results in the implementation of approved programs for surveillance and eradication of classical swine fever, NVS second vaccination campaign asked two bids to be carried out only in the territory of the municipalities entering the zone 40 km / 20 kilometers, high-risk and 20 km buffer zone / on the border with Romania, the Republic of Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Vaccination is performed by trained hunters and hunting instruction approved by officers to perform oral vaccination of feral pigs. Setting of vaccine baits is performed twice in 14 days, the same is under the supervision of official veterinarians municipalities. For the present vaccination and monitoring of performance and draw up appropriate protocols, which are reported in the Head quarters of NVS. In 2009 three vaccination campaign were carried out in the aforementioned 40 km border zone.

Number of samples will be taken from wild boar found dead or shot on the territory of Bulgaria after oral vaccinations against CSF. The oral vaccination will be carried out only in the municipalities near to the borders with Serbia, Macedonia and Romania.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

The oral vaccination of the wild pigs in 2011 will be carried out only on the territory of the municipalities near to the borders with Serbia, Macedonia and Romania. In 2011 three vaccination campaigns with two distributions of bites each will be carried out. The further strategy shall depend on the results from the mandatory Monitoring Program for the wild pigs shot in hunting or found dead. Instructions have been given to take samples from any wild pigs shot or found dead. With view to the vaccination this testing will involve serological and virological tests.

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

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

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

- 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 taken;
- 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 2008/655/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 2010 CSF control programme give a positive result:
 - A. Measures on the hunting field in case of outbreak of the CSF disease in wild boar:
 - epidemiological investigation on the situation and establishes the zones in the infected area as laid down by Directive 2001/89/EC
 - reduction of the wild pig population in the 3km protection and 10 km surveillance zones to 2 wild pigs with their newborns on the 1km2 during the hunting season.
 - B. Samples are taken and sent 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 sent for rendering. In case of negative result the carcasses and the internal organs may be taken by the hunters for own use.
 - "oral" vaccination of the wild pigs in the affected area. The vaccine is distributed at least on 2 plains on 1km2 (with an option for two more plains on the 1km2);
 - Two vaccination campaigns with two distributions of bites are carried out within a period of 30 days.
- B. Measures in domestic pigs in case of CSF in wild pigs:
 - MVS notifies for the situation all owners of domestic pigs and hunters in the 3km and 10km zones area
 - 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 kept up to date by

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4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

the owner.

- with regard to open pig farming all East Balkan pigs must to be closed immediately in the holdings (no movement outside is allowed), and consus 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 hygienic measures have to be placed at the entrances and exits of the buildings housing domestic pigs and of the holding as a whole;
- all dead or sick pigs with a CSF symptoms have to be applied by all persons coming in contact with wild boar, to reduce the risk of spread of the 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;

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

National Veterinary Service and the 28 Regional Veterinary services 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

The financing of the 2009 CSF control programme shall be financed through the budget of the NVS. 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

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5. Benefits of the programme

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

The benefits of the programme:

- Reducing the risk of spreading CSF within the European Union;
- Creating access for Bulgarian pig holders to the EU market and third countries;
- Opportunity of Bulgarian pig meat and meal products producers in the internal market and trade with third countries;
- Eradication of CSF from the wild boar population most probably being a main reservoir for CSF virus in Bulgaria and thus lowering the risk of CSF transmitted to the East-Balkan pigs.

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herds coverage	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
2009	Whole territory of Bulgaria	77,865	77,865	47,511	0	0	0	61%	0%	0%
Sum:		77,865	77,865	47,511	0	0	0			

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	Indicators	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive Herd incidence
2008	Whole territory of Bulgaria	75,250	75,250	1	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	75,250	75,250	1	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
2007	Whole territory of Bulgaria	111,029	111,029	3	3	3	3	3	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	111,029	111,029	3	3	3	3	3	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
2006	Whole territory of Bulgaria	111,029	111,029	7	7	7	7	7	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	111,029	111,029	7	7	7	7	7	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
2005	Whole territory of Bulgaria	115,870	115,870	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Sum:	115,870	115,870	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Total :		491,043	491,043	11	11	11	11	11					

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
2008	Whole territory of Bulgaria	115,870	115,870	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Sum:	115,870	115,870	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
2007	Whole territory of Bulgaria	111,029	111,029	3	3	3	3	3	100%	100%
	Sum:	111,029	111,029	3	3	3	3	3	100%	100%
2006	Whole territory of Bulgaria	111,029	111,029	7	7	7	7	7	100%	100%
	Sum:	111,029	111,029	7	7	7	7	7	100%	100%
2005	Whole territory of Bulgaria	115,870	115,870	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100%
	Sum:	115,870	115,870	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total :		491,043	491,043	11	11	11	11	11		

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6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
2009	Whole territory of Bulgaria	729,893	729,893	46,063	46,063	0	0	0	5%	0%
	Sum:	729,893	729,893	46,063	46,063	0	0	0		
2008	Whole territory of Bulgaria	870,962	870,962	25,784	25,784	31	5	78	3%	0%
	Sum:	870,962	870,962	25,784	25,784	31	5	78		
2007	Whole territory of Bulgaria	951,216	86,847	23,010	23,010	245	245	608	26%	1%
	Sum:	951,216	86,847	23,010	23,010	245	245	608		
2006	Whole territory of Bulgaria	1,014,933	105,573	105,309	105,309	627	511	525	100%	1%
	Sum:	1,014,933	105,573	105,309	105,309	627	511	525		
2005	Whole territory of Bulgaria	1,080,519	8,349	9,047	9,047	19	18	19	108%	0%
	Sum:	1,080,519	8,349	9,047	9,047	19	18	19		
Total:		4,647,523.00	1,801,624.00	209,213.00	209,213.00	922.00	779.00	1,230.00		

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	whole territory of Bulgaria	microbiological or virological test	Ag ELISA, RT PCR, FAT	1,606	0
	whole territory of Bulgaria	serological test	Ab ELISA	46,063	0
Sum:				47,669	0
2008	whole territory of Bulgaria	microbiological or virological test	Ag ELISA, RT PCR, FAT	1,148	5
	whole territory of Bulgaria	serological test	Ab ELISA	25,784	48
Sum:				26,932	53
2007	whole territory of Bulgaria	microbiological or virological test	Ag ELISA, RT PCR, FAT	6,627	87
	whole territory of Bulgaria	serological test	Ab ELISA	64,998	275
Sum:				71,625	362
2006	whole territory of Bulgaria	microbiological or virological test	Ag ELISA, RT PCR, FAT	9,044	73
	whole territory of Bulgaria	serological test	Ab ELISA	96,265	554
Sum:				105,309	627
2005	whole territory of Bulgaria	microbiological or virological test	Ag ELISA, RT PCR, FAT	2,509	39
	whole territory of Bulgaria	serological test	Ab ELISA	13 107	130
Sum:				15,616	169
Total:				267,151	1,211

6.3 Data on infection for year :

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6.3 Data on infection for year :

Year	Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animal infected
2009	Silistra	1	8
	Sum:	1	8
2008	Kjustendil	1	5
	Sum:	1	5
2007	whole Bulgaria	3	87
	Sum:	3	87
2006	whole Bulgaria	7	73
	Sum:	7	73
2005	whole Bulgaria	0	0
	Sum:	0	0
Total:		12	173

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year

Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Not Free or not officially free from disease		Free or officially free from disease		Officially free from disease	
		Herds	Animals	Last check positive	Last check negative	Free from disease	Free from disease status suspended	Animals	Herds
	Total:								

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
		Total number of herds animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated
Total:							

6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
2009	whole territory of Bulgaria	wild boar	counting by hunters	64,852
Sum:				64,852
Total:				64,852

6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	whole territory of Bulgaria	wild boar	other test	RT PCR	7,548	8
2009	whole territory of Bulgaria	wild boar	serological test	Ab ELISA	4,336	3,028

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6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	
2009	Blagoevgrad	3,055	13,850	3	13,850	
	Dobrich	4,147	8,250	3	7,970	
	Kustendil	2,882	9,700	3	9,691	
	Montana	3,505	10,200	3	10,082	
	Pernik	1,791	6,400	3	6,232	
	Pleven	2,912	5,400	3	5,400	
	Razgrad	1,324	3,320	3	3,313	
	Ruse	2,687	9,021	3	9,021	
	Silistra	2,131	13,400	3	13,383	
	Sofia district	1,345	12,420	3	12,420	
	Veliko Turnovo	1,041	2,762	3	2,612	
	Vidin	2,851	7,720	3	7,720	
	Vraca	1,379	1,490	3	1,102	
		Total:		103,933		102,796

7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
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7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2011	whole territory of Bulgaria	Ab ELISA	Pigs and wild boar	blood	monitoring, sero-conversion, control of vaccination in case of wild boar	35,920
	whole territory of Bulgaria	FAT	Pigs and wild boar	tissues	confirmation of suspected cases	2,000
	whole territory of Bulgaria	RT PCR	Pigs and wild boar	blood or other	confirmation of suspected cases	10,000
	whole territory of Bulgaria	Virus Isolation	Pigs and wild boar	blood or other	confirmation of suspected cases	500
	whole territory of Bulgaria	VNT	Pigs and wild boar	blood	monitoring, differentiation tests	1,000
Total:						49,420

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year:

Year	Region	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators		
								% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence
2011	whole territory of Bulgaria	55,832	55,832	0	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%
	Sum:	55,832	55,832	0	0	0	0			
	Total:	55,832	55,832	0	0	0	0			

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Target indicators		
									Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	Expected % animal level
2011	whole territory of Bulgaria	613,146	613,146	35,920	35,920	0	0	560,000	6%	0%	
	Sum:	613,146	613,146	35,920	35,920	0	0	560,000			
	Total:	613,146	613,146	35,920	35,920	0	0	560,000			

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme	Expected unknown			Last check positive			Last check negative			Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended			Expected free from disease			Expected officially free from disease			
			Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
2011	whole territory of Bulgaria	55,832	613,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,832	613,146	0	0
	Sum:	55,832	613,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,832	613,146	0	0
	Total:	55,832	613,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,832	613,146	0	0

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
NUTS Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign		
Vratica	1,379	520	3	1,560
Sum:	31,049	31,410		94,230

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request	
2011	1. Testing	Ab ELISA test	Cost of analysis	35,920	1.5	53,880.00	yes	
		FAT test	Cost of analysis	2,000	4.2	8,400.00	yes	
		RT PCR test	Cost of analysis	10,000	15	150,000.00	yes	
		Sampling	collection and transportation of samples to laboratory	50,000	1	50,000.00	yes	
		Sampling	Cost of sampling	35,920	2	71,840.00	yes	
		Virus isolation	Cost of analysis	500	6.5	3,250.00	yes	
		Virus neutralization reaction test (VNR)	Cost of analysis	1,000	8	8,000.00	yes	
		Sum:			135,340		345,370.00	
		2. Vaccination or treatment	Control of vaccination of wild boar	Control costs	100,000	3	30,000.00	yes
			Vaccine for wild boar	oral vaccination	94,400	1.5	141,600.00	yes
Sum:			194,400		171,600.00			
3. Slaughter and destruction	Destruction	Destruction costs	200	50	10,000.00	yes		
	Transport	Transport costs	200	100	20,000.00	yes		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2011	3. Slaughter and destruction			Sum:			
	4. Cleaning and disinfection	Cleaning and disinfection	Cleaning and disinfection	200	100	20,000.00	yes
	4. Cleaning and disinfection			Sum:		20,000.00	
	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	NA	NA	0			no
	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)			Sum:		0.00	
	6. Consumables and specific equipment	Vacuainers	Consumables and specific equipment	36,000	.3	10,800.00	yes
	6. Consumables and specific equipment			Sum:		10,800.00	
2011	7. Other costs	clinical examinations	clinical examinations of pig farms with check lists	272,205	1	272,205.00	yes
	7. Other costs			Sum:		272,205.00	
	Total			Sum:		849,975.00	