



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10813/2012

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

Survey programme for Bluetongue

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Bulgaria

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.1

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : BULGARIA

Disease : Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species : Bovines and sheep and goats

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing from
beginning of : 2012

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The bluetongue disease was first found in Bulgaria in July 1999 in the region of Burgas. Until then the disease had never been registered in territories situated beyond the 42 parallel. From 06.07.1999 until the middle of August the disease was spread in four regions – Burgas, Yambol, Haskovo and Kurdgali regions, which are situated near the south country border with the Republic of Turkey and Republic of Greece.

As soon as the disease was found NVS*, under the direction of Dr. Philip Mellor from the Community Reference Laboratory for bluetongue in Pirbright, Great Britain, immediately implemented the following measures eradication of the disease:

- Destruction of sheep with clinical signs of bluetongue through “stamping out” and burial. 975 sheep were destroyed.
- Smoking with hot and cold solutions through spraying from airplanes and special guns of a territory with radius 20 km around the affected settlements.
- Disinsectization in the vector habitats.
- Disinsectization in the infected animal holdings and in the holdings located within the protection and surveillance zones. .
- Ban on the movement of susceptible animals from the affected regions to the country inside.
- Ban on grazing ruminants in the hours of highest vector activity.
- Disinsectization of all vehicles entering and leaving the protection and surveillance zones.
- Washing the small ruminants in specially adapted baths using insecticide solutions with repellent action.

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- The large ruminants were treated with insecticide solutions with repellent action using manual sprayers.
- Testing of samples from wild ruminants from the affected regions.

As a result of the implemented measures the disease was limited to the 20-30 km zone from the south border in the affected regions.

In 1999 a programme for surveillance of bluetongue in ruminants was launched along the southern border of the Republic of Bulgaria. The programme involved monthly testing (from May until October) of sentinel animals for detecting antibodies against the bluetongue virus.

In order to determine the bluetongue serotype samples were sent for typing to the Community Reference Laboratory for bluetongue in Pirbright, Great Britain. The laboratory analysis revealed presence of serotype No 9.

At the end of September 2001 bluetongue in ruminants was found for the second time in animals reared near the western border of the Republic of Bulgaria with FYRO Macedonia and the Republic of Serbia. The laboratory investigations again revealed serotype No 9. 22 sheep showing clinical signs of the disease were destroyed. NVS immediately took the steps described above.

At the beginning of October 2006 as a result of the testing of samples from sentinel animals under the surveillance programme, bluetongue seropositive animals not showing clinical signs of the disease were found in the region of Burgas near the border with the Republic of Turkey. Since then no seropositive animals have been detected on the territory of the country.

* Note: National veterinary service of Bulgaria (NVS) is as of 25th of January 2011 part of the Bulgarian food safety agency (BFSA)- State gazette 8/25.01.2011

3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme includes:

- Laboratory testing of blood samples from bovines, sheep and goats for detection of antibodies against the bluetongue virus;
- Destruction of BTV positive ruminants;
- Payment of compensations to the owners of the compulsory killed or slaughtered animals;
- Catching culicoides for quantity and species determination;

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4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2012

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

I. Department "Contagious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at the Headquarters of the Bulgarian food safety agency (BFSA) have the following responsibilities:

1. To draft the programme for surveillance of bluetongue in ruminants and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the sentinel animals tested for bluetongue.
4. In case of disease outbreak – to test the ruminants in the protection and surveillance zones.
5. To summarize the data on seropositive animals.
6. To summarize data on the costs of surveillance from the regions with sentinel animals.
7. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with ruminants free of bluetongue.
8. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 1-7.

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

1. To control the implementation of the bluetongue surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for bluetongue in the region.
3. To summarize the data on seropositive animals.
4. To summarize the data on seropositive wild animals.
5. To summarize the data on the bluetongue surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with ruminants free of bluetongue.
7. To collect and send samples for species and quantity determination of caught culicoides.
8. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-7 to Directorate "Animal health" at BFSA.

III. The municipal veterinarians have the following responsibilities:

1. To control the implementation of the programme for surveillance of bluetongue in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling and the sending of samples from sentinel animals.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for bluetongue in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
4. To summarize the data on seropositive animals (domestic and wild) from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the bluetongue surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with ruminants free of bluetongue.
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RFSD.

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IV. The veterinary private practitioners have the following responsibilities:

1. To take and send samples for bluetongue testing.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the tested ruminants for bluetongue from the animal holdings located on the territory of the relevant veterinary unit.
3. To summarize data on seropositive animals from the animal holdings located within the relevant veterinary unit.
4. To summarize the data on the bluetongue surveillance and eradication costs incurred at the level of the respective veterinary unit.
5. To create a list of registered ruminant holdings free of bluetongue.
6. To send annual reports to the municipal veterinarian containing the data referred to in points 1-5.

V. Diagnostics: performed only by the Reference Laboratory for exotic diseases at the National Diagnostic Research Veterinary Institute in Sofia. The National Diagnostic Research Veterinary Institute (NDRVI) in Sofia, Laboratory for Arachnoentomology is responsible for quality and quantitative determination of the vectors and vectors control.

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

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be implemented in the regions defined as high risk areas like: Burgas, Yambol, Haskovo, Kargali, Smolyan, Blagoevgrad, Kjustendil, Pernik, Sofia region, Montana and Vidin. Please see the map. In addition 1000 blood samples will be taken from the bovines within 20 km zone around holdings or collection centers where BT susceptible animals coming from affected countries are kept. In this way control of the disease will be carried out in the inside parts of the country.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Art. 124 of the Law on Veterinary Activities and Ordinance No 23 of 14.12.2005 laying down the terms and conditions for notification and registration of contagious diseases of animals implementing EU Directive No82/894. BT is s subject to mandatory notification in accordance with Art 50 of the Law on Veterinary Activities.

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4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bovines - 5140 animals in the regions defined as high risk areas like: Burgas, Yambol, Haskovo, Kargali, Smolyan, Blagoevgrad, Kjustendil, Pernik, Sofia region, Montana and Vidin. In addition 1000 blood samples will be taken from the bovines within 20 km zone around holdings or collection centers where BT susceptible animals coming from affected countries are kept

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to Art. 51 of the Law on Veterinary Activities the animals are subject to identification and the animal holdings – to registration by BFSa and Regulation 1760/2000 on the terms and conditions for identification of animals, registration of animal holdings and access to the database for animal identification and registration, implementing Regulation 21/2004. According to Art. 51 of the Law on Veterinary Activities the animals are subject to identification and the animal holdings – to registration by BFSa and Ordinance No 61 on the terms and conditions for identification of animals, registration of animal holdings and access to the database for animal identification and registration, implementing Directives 2001/84 and 92/102.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bovine animals and herd bred in the regions defined as high risk areas like: Burgas, Yambol, Haskovo, Kargali, Smolyan, Blagoevgrad, Kjustendil, Pernik, Sofia region, Montana and Vidin. In addition 1000 blood samples will be taken from the bovines within 20 km zone around holdings or collection centers where BT susceptible animals coming from affected countries are kept

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Bulgarian Traceability database will be used for control of large and small ruminants' movement in the context of the BT programme. 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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4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Description of the used serological tests: competitive ELISA

The programme will be implemented in the regions defined as high risk areas like: Burgas, Yambol, Haskovo, Kargali, Smolyan, Blagoevgrad, Kjustendil, Pernik, Sofia region, Montana and Vidin. In addition 1000 blood samples will be taken from the bovines within 20 km zone around holdings or collection centers where BT susceptible animals coming from affected countries are kept. In this way control of the disease will be carried out in the inside parts of the country. Depending on the epizootic situation NVS may order blood sampling for laboratory analysis of ruminants reared close to water reservoirs and quarantine stations, intended for collecting ruminants to intracommunity trade or export to third countries.

Due to the unfavorable epidemiological situation with Blue Tongue in some member states it is possible NVS to order taking of blood samples from susceptible animals originating from affected counties. For control inside the country it is foreseen 500 samples to be taken from bovine animals bred within 20 km zone around holdings where BT susceptible animals coming from affected countries are kept.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (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)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measure provided for in ORDINANCE No 19 of 14.12.2005 for prevention, control and eradication of bluetongue in ruminants

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4.4.10 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. Co-financing is foreseen by the Community pursuant to Decision 2009/470/EC

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

BFSa is the competent authorities for control of BT. 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 for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

The benefits of the programme:

- Reducing the risk of spreading BT within tBulgaria;
- Maintaining access for Bulgarian animal holders (large and small ruminants) to the EU market and third countries;

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2006 - 2009 :

yes

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Bulgaria	Bovine	serological test	Competitive ELISA	3 702	0
Total				3 702	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.5 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes*

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

6.6 *Data on wildlife*

Data on Wildlife is: *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2012**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Burgas	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	495	X
Yambol	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	405	X
Haskovo	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	405	X
Kardjali	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	405	X
Smolyan	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	405	X
Blagoevgrad	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	675	X
Kjustendil	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	315	X

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Pernik	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	135	X
Sofia region	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	270	X
Montana	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	270	X
Vidin	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	360	X
other	competitive ELISA	Bovines	blood	surveillance	1 000	X
Total					5 140	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds Not applicable Applicable...

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals Not applicable Applicable...

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable Applicable...

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is Not applicable Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is Not applicable Applicable...

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2012

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

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost of analysis	Elisa (serum antibody detection)	Individual animal sample/test	5 140	2.5	12850	yes
Cost of sampling	blood sampling	Individual animal sample/test	5 140	0.2	1028	yes
					Add a new row	
2. Vaccination or treatment						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
3. Slaughter and destruction						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection						

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
packaging and transportation of samples to the lab	packaging and transportation of samples to the lab	individual sample	5 140	0.25	1285	yes
					Add a new row	X
Total					15 163,00 €	

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Attachments

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- 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 : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
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- 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!
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