



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : BULGARIA

Disease Classical Swine Fever

Species :

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

1. Contact data

Name	Anna Zdravkova	Phone	+359894405095
Email	ah@bfsa.bg	Your job type within the CA :	Animal health and welfare chief expert

Submission Date	Submission Number
Monday, December 05, 2022 17:32:46	1670254368075-19073



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) :

The history with the disease in the country is available here:

https://www.bfsa.bg/userfiles/files/ZJ/diseases/csf/BG%20CSF_Dossie_OIE-Sept2016.pdf

In addition, the surveillance results for the years 2019-2021 (until Oct.) are available in the enclosed file.

Potential constraint in the effective implementation of the CSF surveillance could be the number of the backyard holdings in the country and the potential under-registration of that category of holdings and the capacity of the CA to ensure their control.

In relation to that the BFSA has enforced Action plan for backyard holdings in Bulgaria in relation to ASF (enclosed in the ASF programme already resubmitted).

In the plan an action is included under Objective 2 – “Carrying out clinical examinations/biosecurity checks by registered veterinarians” with a frequency set out in the programme.

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) :

The current programme aims at providing strategy for early detection of possible incursion of CSF and collecting epidemiological evidence for maintaining disease freedom by implementing passive and active surveillance activities.

In 2023 the following activities will be carried out under the programme:

-Clinical examinations of all categories of pig farms - industrial, family farms and backyard and East-Balkan pigs by official and private veterinarians;

-Laboratory testing of samples collected from animals from industrial, family farms and East-Balkan pig farms;

-Laboratory testing of samples collected from wild boars - under active and passive surveillance.

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) :

The programme is part of the Multiannual National Programme for Eradication, Control, Surveillance and Prevention against Certain Animal Diseases and Zoonoses which is approved by the Council of Ministers (CM) for three years period.

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the main CA responsible for the design of the current programme, its submission for approval by CM through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAFF). In the process of approval, the programme is coordinated besides by all ministries, also by the National Reference Laboratories (NRL), Risk Assessment Center (RAC), Bulgarian Veterinary Union (BVU). The BFSA is the main CA which is in charge for the coordination and the implementation of the programme.

Institutions and stakeholders involved and responsibilities

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAFF)

1. Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA)

- enforcement and control of the veterinary measures (zoning, movement restrictions, surveillance activities in domestic and wild populations, biosecurity, carcass disposal, laboratory analyses, notification and reporting, trainings)

- enforcement and control of the food safety measures (production of domestic/feral pig meat and products thereof, ABPs, laboratory analyses, commercial chain)

- recommendations on measures in relation to hunting activities and strategy in case of diseases in wild animals

The National Reference Laboratory for ASF/CSF within the BFSA is in charge of carrying out laboratory diagnostics on samples from regular surveillance activities, pigs found dead, suspected animals.

Regional state laboratories (located in Stara Zagora and Veliko Tarnovo) perform mostly laboratory test on shot WB.

2. Executive Forestry Agency (EFA)

- regulation on hunt and hunting practices (for the purposes of the current plan - ban or special regimen of hunt, enforcement and control of biosecurity during hunt, etc.)

Ministry of Environment

- shared competences with MAFF on regulation of hunting practices

- competences in relation to wild populations and nature
- agrees related measures, including access to forests, nature parks, etc.

Border Control Directorate (within the Ministry of Interior) – performs the check and controls at border points for animals and products of animal origin

Hunting organizations and associations

- WB population control
- sampling of shot WB
- notifications of WB found dead

Pig industry

- implementation and promotion of biosecurity measures and good practices
- support the surveillance activities
- development of individual contingency plans

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) :

- 1) Surveillance in holdings/wild boar
- 2) Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- 3) Describe risk areas if they have been defined
- 4) Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The current programme will be implemented on the territory of all 28 administrative districts of Bulgaria.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Any CSF outbreak/case in the country will be notified as required by the EU legislation (Art. 18 and 19 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, CIR (EU) 2020/2002) and the national legislation - Art. 50 of the Law on the Veterinary Activities: https://www.mzh.government.bg/media/filer_public/2021/03/09/zakon_za_veterinarnomeditsinskata_deinost.pdf

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) :

Domestic pig population

The following categories of pig holdings do exist in Bulgaria (in accordance with Ordinance 44 on the veterinary requirements on the animal holdings):

-Industrial farms (commercial) - 96

-Family farms (commercial) - 206

-Backyards (non-commercial)

-East-Balkan herds (commercial, limited distribution to only three AD in the country, possibility to slaughter only in dedicated slaughterhouses) - 29

The updated register of the commercial pig farms in the country is available here:

https://www.bfsa.bg/bg/Object/site_register/view/5/%D0%97%D0%B4%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BE%D0%BF%D0%B0%D0%B2

WB population

The estimated WB population according to the spring taxation in 2021 is 40 000 WB. Overall, a significant decrease of the WB density is observed in the country, with the north part of the country achieving a density below 0,5 WB per sq km. The WB densities in the country are presented in the attached file.

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

(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.

Art. 137 details the requirements on holding registration. In addition, a specific SOP was issued on the rules of population/repopulation of pig holdings, including backyards, which is available here:

https://www.bfsa.bg/userfiles/files/ZHOJKF/outbreaks_2020/%20-%20%D0%97%D0%A5%D0%9E%D0%96%20-%2031%2C%20ver.2%20-%20Zaselvane%20svine%20ASF.pdf

Art.. 3 of Ordinance 61 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 categorisation of pig holdings is as follows (in accordance with Ordinance 44):

- Industrial farms - large commercial farms with a high biosecurity level
- Family farms - smaller productions with a high biosecurity level
- Backyard farms - holdings with a lower biosecurity level, up to 3 pigs, no mother sows, kept for own consumption, no movements of pigs allowed from backyard
- Traditional outdoor holdings of East Balkan pigs - local Bulgarian pig breed, kept, under regular circumstances, outdoor in the Eastern parts of the country. All herds are under a strict supervision of the veterinary service

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.

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) :

The current rules for pig movements in accordance with CIR (EU) 2021/934 will be applied

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

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*
- *Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Surveillance regimen in 2023

Surveillance in industrial farms:

1. Blood samples are taken at the industrial farms by private veterinarians every four months. The sample size is calculated to detect 10 % prevalence with 95% confidence. Samples for serological examination are taken from all boars. The sample size for the mother sows is calculated to detect 5 % with 95%.
2. Private veterinarians perform clinical examinations of each consignment of pigs going to slaughter - the pigs are accompanied by a checklist.
4. The minimum number of pigs to be clinically examined should be under a 5% detection with 95% confidence. At the semen collection center all boars should be examined.
5. Samples shall be taken at each case of increased mortality in farm and sent for serological and virological examination

Surveillance in family farms:

1. Samples shall be taken in the holdings by registered veterinarians, subject to the requirement of 95% confidence and 20% spread of the virus - once a year.
2. In case of suspected CSF, the minimum number of samples for serological testing must allow a 10% spread with 95% confidence. In the case of breeding sows, the minimum number of samples must be based on a 5% spread with 95% confidence. In the semen collection centers, samples are taken from all boars.
3. The minimum number of pigs to be clinically examined should be under a 5% detection scheme with 95% confidence. At the semen collection center all boars should be examined.

Surveillance in East-Balkan pigs:

1. Samples for serological surveys shall be taken to the field by registered veterinarians by scheme for detection 10% spread with 95% confidence - once a year.
2. Samples for serological examinations shall be taken during the slaughter of the IBP by the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse of each slaughtered animal.
3. In case of suspected CSF, the minimum number of serological specimens should allow for a 5% spread with 95% confidence
4. The minimum number of pigs to be clinically harvested should be under a 5% spread detection scheme with 95% confidence. At the seed seed collection centers all boars should be examined.

Surveillance in back yard farms:

1. Samples for laboratory testing shall be taken to the ground in the event of changes in the health

status of the pigs and in the case of suspected CSF or ASF.

(please see the enclosed table)

Surveillance regimen in 2023

Clinical and biosecurity checks will remain as scheduled under the ASF programme (described above)

Serological surveillance twice per in year in all commercial holdings (industrial and family farms) within at least four months on a sample size to discover 10% prevalence with 95% confidence. The samples will be taken by registered (private veterinarians) and will be tested in the NRL/State laboratories.

Virological samples will be taken in all suspect cases and every sow/boar found dead and from dead pigs found during the official control visits.

(please see the enclosed table)

Clinical examinations/biosecurity checks in backyards are foreseen (tbc) to be implemented by private (registered veterinarians) four times per year.

Samples from backyards will be taken upon suspicion.

Surveillance in WB

2023

All WB found dead on the territory of the country will be tested virologically and serologically.

The WB shot or found dead on the territories of the regions of Vratza, Vidin, Montana, Sofia-district (municipalities of Dragoman and Godech), Pernik and Kyustendil will be tested virologically and serologically. Serological samples will be taken in addition from each region, other than the above-described, aiming to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence.

The detailed requirements for the biosecurity measures are set already in Ordinance 44 on the veterinary requirements for the animal holdings and are published here:

https://www.mzh.government.bg/odz-stzagora/Libraries/%D0%9D%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B1%D0%B8/Naredba_44-20_04_2006.sflb.ashx

In addition awareness materials for the owners on the requirements for each category are available here:

https://www.bfsa.bg/bg/Page/for_farmers/index/for_farmers/%D0%97%D0%B0%20%D1%84%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B8%EF%BF%BD

The document and a file with links to the awareness materials is also enclosed in the pdf.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The biosecurity checks are documented in dedicated check-lists (separated from the ones used for clinical examination).

On the basis of biosecurity measures introduced, the holdings are divided into (as already described in point 4.3.3):

- Industrial farms / farms with biosecurity measures and closed cycle of rearing pigs
- Family farms - these are the farms open with cycle of rearing pigs with biosecurity measures
- backyards - private farms, which rear to 5 pigs for personal consumption
- East Balkan pigs - population, which is reared only in the territory of 12 municipalities in 3 regions of the country (Varna, Burgas and Shumen), under certain conditions that ensure the biosecurity of pigs. Additionally, EBP are currently required to be raised in closed/fenced premises in such a way to avoid possible contacts with WB.

For the gaps identified in the biosecurity measures applied, the official veterinarian gives a prescription to the owner of the holding to correct the non-compliances.

Biosecurity checks are described in the point above.

The biosecurity requirements according to the national legislation are enclosed in a file.

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 reference 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 requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of a positive result measures in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, LVA and the National Contingency Plan will be implemented.

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars):

-

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensations are paid by the State budget in accordance with the provisions of Art. 140-148 of the LVA and the Ordinance on the compensations following outbreak eradication measures

4.3.11 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 its 28 RFSD is the competent authority for the current programme.

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Regulation (EU) 2017/625

CDR (EU) 2020/687

CIR (EU) 2020/2002

CIR (EU) 2021/934

Regulation (EU) 2021/690

In addition - the implementation of the official activities by the Regional Food Safety Directorates are responsibility of the Verification of the Official Controls Directorate, which carries out planned thematic audits and verifications checks on yearly basis.

In addition the AHW Directorate follows regularly through the year the implementation of the checks, the surveillance activities and the other related measures under the programme.

4.3.12 Measures implemented in wild boar (in ASF programmes).

Describe

- how sustained feeding is avoided.
- average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²
- sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied

(max. 32000 chars):

Described in the surveillance plan above.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Awareness raising activities are foreseen as follows:

- awareness campaigns for stakeholders (including hunters) through leaflets, video-spots, road posters, informational factsheet available in the mobile app for hunters and regular media updates given by the BFSa and regular meetings organized by BFSa
- awareness campaigns for travelers and truck drivers (in cooperation with transport authorities) - leaflets, posters, stickers
- awareness campaigns for general public
- trainings of hunters

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) :

Benefits of the programme:

- Early detection of possible new outbreaks/cases and timely control;
- Maintain and provide evidence for the disease freedom;
- Awareness to all stakeholders on the disease and overall improvement of biosecurity;
- Ensuring safe trade of pigs and pig commodities and, in general, sustainable pig production.

An estimate of costs for the implementation of the CSF control programme is provided in chapter C below.

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B. Targets

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

Targets for year: **2023**

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	Entire country	Commercial	341	341	15 800	0	0	
BULGARIA	Entire country	Backyard	15 000	500	1 500	0	0	
Totals : 15 341				841	17 300	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)							Add a new row	
							17300	

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

B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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	Entire country	Commercial	341	341	3 000	0	0	
BULGARIA	Entire country	Backyard	15 000	200	500	0	0	
		Totals : 15 341		541	3 500	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)							Add a new row	
							3500	

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

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
BULGARIA	Entire country		Observation	WB	Active	5300	0	
BULGARIA	Entire country		Observation	WB	Passive	2500	0	
Totals :		0				7 800	0	
Add a new row								
							5300	
Animals sampled Active in MS							2500	
Animals sampled Passive in MS								

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

	Animals sampled - Total in MS
	7800

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

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km ²	
BULGARIA	Entire country	12	-	0	0	X
Totals :				0	Add a new row	
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS						
				0		
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in neighbouring third countries						
				0		

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year: **2023**

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
BULGARIA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	17 300	17300	0	X
BULGARIA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	1 500	1500	0	X

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

BULGARIA	Enire country	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Sera	5 300	5300	0	0	X
BULGARIA	Enire country	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	2 500	2500	0	0	X
Totals :					26 600	26 600	0	0	
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						22 600			
Total tests PCR in MS						4 000			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						0			
Total tests (Other) in MS						0			

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

C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

C.1. Cost per year

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.

Costs of the planned activities for year:

2023

1. Sampling									
Cost related to	Specification	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	Union funding requested	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled (blood)	17 300	1.07	18511	yes	45	8 329,95	yes	8 329,95
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled (organ)	3 500	2.39	8365	no	45	0	no	0
Sampling	Wild boar sampled active	5 300	10	53000	no	45	0	no	0
Sampling	Wild boar sampled passive	2 500	10	25000	no	45	0	no	0
2. Testing									
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	Union funding requested	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Testing	ELISA	22 600	3.4	76840	yes	45	34 578	yes	34 578
Testing	PCR	4 000	11.34	45360	yes	45	20 412	yes	20 412

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

Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	27,36	0	no	45	0
3. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Vaccination	Vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS	0	0	0	no	45	0
Vaccination	Distribution of oral vaccine for wild animals in MS	0	0	0	no	45	0
Vaccination	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0	0	0	no	100	0
4. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
5. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
6. Duly justified measures							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign (budget foreseen for each regional unit for awareness materials - leaflets)	28	750	21000	yes	45	9 450
				Add a new row			
Total with Union funding request (€):				161,711	including		72769,95

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

Total without Union funding request (€):	86365	= requested EU contribution in €
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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 performs 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):

Sampling of domestic pigs is done by either official or appointed registered veterinarians.

Sampling of WB is done by hunters/representatives of the forestry authority/OV - costs are paid by the BFSA within the ASF activities.

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

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)

(max. 32000 chars):

The testing for the official controls purposes is done either in the NRL or in the two regional State laboratories. The expenses are covered by the BFSA.

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 compensations are paid by the State budget.

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 surveillance

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

2. 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

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

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If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

n/a

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [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
	19073_14783.jpg	19073_14783.jpg	176 kb
	19073_14784.docx	19073_14784.doc	19 kb
	19073_14785.pdf	19073_14785.pdf	276 kb
	19073_14786.pdf	19073_14786.pdf	288 kb
	19073_14787.jpg	19073_14787.jpg	148 kb
	19073_14788.xlsx	19073_14788.xls	52 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb

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			Total size of attachments :	1247 kb
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