



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).

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Protection of Your Personal Data:

For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

[Privacy Statement](#)

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).
If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.
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 African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

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	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

Submission Number

Monday, December 05, 2022 17:23:30

1670253811931-19067



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) :

In total 6 ASF outbreaks were confirmed in Bulgaria in 2021 as follows:

- 1 in Varna region (East-Balkan pigs)
- 2 in Pazardzhik region (industrial and family farm)
- 3 in Plovdiv region (2 in backyards and 1 in industrial farm)

The geographical distribution of the disease in the domestic population is available on the BFSAs webpage:

<https://www.bfsa.bg/bg/Page/ASF2/index/ASF2>

With regard to the wildlife in total 533 cases were confirmed (involving 1642 wild boar affected).

The distribution of the cases is available both on the link provided above or in real-time on the following page, dedicated to track the surveillance in the WB population in the country:

https://www.bfsa.bg/bg/Page/asf_map/index/asf_map/%D0%92%D0%B8%D0%B7%D1%83%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%86

No seropositive results have been ever registered in domestic pigs. Seroconversion in wild boar begun to be observed first in the areas of the country which were first affected by the disease in 2019. For the hunting season 2021-2022 approximately 88,3% of the WB found dead were ASF positive. In total 2,31% of the shot WB were positive for the ASF virus, with 2,97% seropositivity.

As for the WB, the disease reached its endemic phase already in 2020 and there was a decrease of the WB population with 60-70% compared to the situation before the ASF incursion, in 2021 the population was relatively stable compared to the previous year. The most significant decrease in the WB population is observed in the north part of the country which was first affected in late 2018, while the virus moved to the central and south of Bulgaria.

Potential constraint in the effective implementation of the ASF 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 BFSAs has enforced Action plan for backyard holdings in Bulgaria in relation to ASF (enclosed in the programme).

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 objectives of the current programme are to:

- control and eradication of ASF in the domestic pig population;
- ensure the prevention of further spread of ASF to domestic pig population;
- contain the spread, control and eradicate ASF in the wild boar population.

In order to achieve the objectives above, the following elements will be implemented under this programme:

- Active and passive surveillance on domestic pig population;
- Active and passive surveillance on wild boar population;
- Introduction of enhanced biosecurity measures for small pig holdings (backyards; family farms)
- Biosecurity checks on domestic pig holdings;
- Movement control;
- Reduction of the wild boar population;
- Biosecurity related to hunting activities;
- Awareness for stakeholders.

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 in relation to ASF

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

Accredited private laboratories perform laboratory tests on samples submitted by operators for pre-movement guarantees (paid by the operators). All of them were subjected to supervision by the NRL and the Laboratory Control Directorate of the BFSA.

Other relevant institutions//stakeholders on central and local level, which are engaged with control,

eradication and prevention measures as appointed by the Central Epizootic Council (on ministerial level), established for the purposes of the ASF control.

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 ASF 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) :

Any ASF 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

4.3.3 *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.

Detailed information on the number of holdings and pigs is available on the BFSa webpage on the following link: https://bfsa.egov.bg/wps/portal/bfsa-web/register_s/pig_register

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 the country are in line with the CIR (EU) 2021/605 and are available here:

https://www.bfsa.bg/userfiles/files/ZHOJKF/outbreaks_2021/RD_11-1080_26.05.2021dvijenieSvine.pdf

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) :

Active surveillance in domestic pigs is foreseen as follows:

Biosecurity checks (carried out by official veterinarian):

- four times per year in the industrial farms in part III of the Annex I of CIR 2021/605, two times per year in industrial farms located in part II
- four times per year in the family farms located on the territory of part III of CIR 2021/605, three times per year for those located in part III.
- four times per year in EBP holdings regardless their location
- inventory once per year on the backyard holdings + biosecurity check by OV.

Each biosecurity inspection is documented with a checklist available here:

http://www.babh.government.bg/userfiles/files/ZHOJKF/obrazci/2019/213_pigs_biosecurity.pdf

Clinical examinations:

- Twice per year for all industrial farms (carried out by official veterinarian), every consignment sent for slaughter (carried out by registered(private) veterinarian). The clinical examinations to be carried out by OV are within the margins of two of the biosecurity inspections through the year.
- Twice per year for all family farms (carried out by official veterinarian), every consignment sent for slaughter/another holding (carried out by registered(private) or official veterinarian, depending on the zone). The clinical examinations to be carried out by OV are within the margins of two of the biosecurity inspections through the year.
- Twice per year for all EBP farms (carried out by official veterinarian), at least four times per year/every consignment sent for slaughter or to other holding. The clinical examinations to be carried out by OV are within the margins of two of the biosecurity inspections through the year.

Each clinical examination is documented in a checklist and recorded in the informational system VetIS.

Laboratory testing:

Industrial farms/family farms/EBP:

Pathogen identification (PCR testing) for ASF:

- upon suspicion
- every mother sow/boar found dead
- every pig found with clinical symptoms suggesting swine fever
- every (at least) first two pigs found dead in each production category in the holding on a weekly basis (for the type of holdings where applicable) (submitted for OC)
- from the batch sent to slaughter/another holding in the case to laboratory results from passive surveillance are available for the past 15 days.

The targets set in the tables below are calculated based on the surveillance regimen already provided by the legislation and based on the average epi-units in the pig holdings in BG and the minimal requirement to send samples from dead pigs every week.

Backyards:

- upon suspicion
- every pig found with clinical symptoms suggesting swine fever

Antibody detection:

AbELISA - upon suspicion for seroconvalescence.

Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) - upon suspicion for seroconvalescence

Immunoblotting test (IBT) - upon suspicion for seroconvalescence

WB population:

- PCR and AbELISA/IP/IB testing of all WB found dead on the entire territory of the country
- PCR and AbELISA/IP/IB testing of WB shot under the rules set out for the restricted zones in relation to confirmed WB case
- PCR and AbELISA/IP/IB testing of WB shot and submitted by hunters as a result of the regular hunting activities on the entire territory of the country.

The SOP for the official controls (including biosecurity checks, clinical examinations, laboratory testing,

pre-movement health guarantees) in the pig farms is available here:

https://www.bfsa.bg/userfiles/files/ZHOJKF/outbreaks_2020/SOP%20-%20ZHOJ-32%20Rev.2.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

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 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.

Awareness campaigns are foreseen to be implemented in all 28 regions of the country targeting hunters/farmers. The costs foreseen are related to awareness materials - leaflets/other awareness

materials/meeting room or other costs.

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) :

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 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.

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) :

Risk-based approach will be used for implementation of preventive slaughtering/culling, pending on the spread of the disease, results of the epidemiological investigation, geographical location of holdings/settlements.

In relation to the outbreaks occurred in 2019 the following approach was followed:

- culling of all domestic pigs located in established zones around confirmed ASF outbreaks
- preventive slaughter in sanitary zones around industrial farms, slaughterhouses and main roads

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) 2021/605

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.

The control of the activities related to the hunt, including the biosecurity measures set out by the Minister of Agriculture, are responsibility of the Executive Forestry Agency.

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):

The general measures related to the hunt are (checks are implemented by the Executive Forestry Agency):

-Ban of sustained feeding, except for the purposes of trapping

-Biosecurity during and after hunt (cleaning/disinfection of equipment, vehicles, etc.)

-Ban of evisceration and skinning of the WB -> evisceration and skinning only on dedicated places in the

hunting ground

- Storage of the carcasses in dedicated premises with refrigerator
- Burial on the spot or in a dedicated ABP pit (the carcass is transported wrapped in a plastic/in a way that no environment could not be contaminated) -> followed by disinfection
- Notification of the carcass found/WB shot through Hunt Module/official veterinarian and via Hunt Module.
- Identification of the samples
- Carcass searching parties around industrial pig farms.

Measures related to hunt are set out in Ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Forestry:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iPUCeZiSxEYDclNoANc7bFLZD1Er8EpB/view?usp=sharing>

<https://wettransfer.com/downloads/11b526619c33e55890c450daba6df37420211102152255/2c8c5d31e2e23437965bc8e722d558f020211102152332/fdea44>

According to the above-described Ordinance, the payments of the hunting related activities - shooting of WB and sampling, finding of WB carcasses/sampling/disposal is organized through the local hunting clubs and paid by the BFSA.

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:

- Prevention of the spread of the ASF on new territories and eradication and control in domestic pigs;
- Early detection of possible new outbreaks/cases and timely control;
- 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 ASF control programme is provided in chapter C below.

Expected progress:

- No outbreaks confirmed in domestic pigs
- Limiting the areas affected by ASF in WB
- Improvement of WB and domestic pig population management

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

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	100	3 000	0	0	X
BULGARIA	entire country-passive surveillance	Commercial	341	341	35 000	0	0	X
BULGARIA	entire country	Backyard	10 000	200	600	0	0	X
BULGARIA	entire country-passive surveillance	Backyard	10 000	200	600	0	3	X
Totals : 20 682				841	39 200	0	3	
						Add a new row		
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						39200		

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

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	40 000	observation	WB	Active	25000	550	X
BULGARIA	entire country	40 000	observation	WB	Passive	1000	900	X
Totals :		80 000				26 000	1 450	
						Add a new row		
<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>						25000		
<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>						1000		

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

Animals sampled - Total in MS	26000
--------------------------------------	-------

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

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	PCR	Tissue	35 600	35000	0	0	X
BULGARIA	entire country	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	3 600	3600	0	0	X
BULGARIA	entire country	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	26 000	26000	1450	0	X
BULGARIA	entire country	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Sera	25 000	25000	1000	0	X
Totals :					90 200	89 600	2 450		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						28 600			
Total tests PCR in MS						61 000			
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.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

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 BFS.

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):

all costs will be covered by the state budget.

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.

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

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:

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

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	19067_14773.pdf	19067_14773.pdf	288 kb
	19067_14774.pdf	19067_14774.pdf	288 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	864 kb