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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE  
ON THE ACCESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA TO THE  
EUROPEAN UNION**

**NEGOTIATING POSITION  
ON CHAPTER 7  
AGRICULTURE**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ARDP	Agriculture and Rural Development Plan	MF	Ministry of Finance
ABSI	Animal Breeding Science Institute	MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ADNS	Animal Disease Notification System	MH	Ministry of Health
AMIS	Agrimarket Information System	MLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
ANIMO	System for animal movement within the Community	MRDP	Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works
CA	Customs Agency	MTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy	NA	National Assembly
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement	NAFA	National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CM	Council of Ministers	NASR	National Animal Selection and Reproduction Service
CMO	Common Market Organisation	NFB	National Forestry Board
DCFF	Department on the control of fresh fruit and vegetables	NGS	National Grain Service
DG	Directorate General	NSPPQA	National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agro-chemistry
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund	NSI	National Statistics Institute
EAVTFIC	Executive Agency on Variety Testing and Field Inspection	NUTS	Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistique
EAVW	Executive Agency on Vine and Wine	NVS	National Veterinary Service
EC	European Community	NVWC	National Vine and Wine Chamber
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
EEC	European Economic Community	OJ	Official Journal
EFICS	European Forestry Information and Communication System	PO	Patent Office
EU	European Union	SAPARD	Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the EU	SASM	State Agency for Standardisation and Metrology
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network	SFA	State Fund "Agriculture"
FCI	Feed Control Inspection	SFT	State Fund "Tobacco"
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	SG	State Gazette
GDP	Gross domestic product	SHIFT	System for animal movements outside of the Community
GISA	General Inspection of Seeds Approbation	TRIPS	International Agreement of Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
HEI	Hygienical and Epidemiological Inspectorate	UPOV	International association for the protection of new plant varieties
IACS	Integrated Administrative and Control System	WTO	World Trade Organisation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		
ME	Ministry of Economy		
MEW	Ministry of Environment and Waters		

## OVERALL POSITION

The Republic of Bulgaria fully accepts and will apply the acquis in the agricultural sector.

As a working hypothesis, the Bulgarian government considers that Bulgaria will become a member of the European Union on 01.01.2007.

The Republic of Bulgaria has made considerable progress in the introduction and implementation of the acquis in the agricultural sector. In the period before accession, the Republic of Bulgaria will adopt and will start to implement the acquis, which is applicable before accession and will create the necessary preconditions for its full implementation after the accession.

The Republic of Bulgaria has limited in number and scope requests for transitional periods or derogations necessary for the smooth application of the acquis on sectors with specific for Bulgaria characteristics.

## HORIZONTAL MEASURES

### EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE AND GUARANTEE FUND (EAGGF)

#### GUARANTEE SECTION

##### Regulation 1258/99

The Farmers' Support Act /FSA/, /SG 58/22.05.1998/ provides the legislative framework of the financial support for the agricultural producers. The State Fund "Agriculture" /SFA/ is in charge of administering the support-related measures.

By the end of 2003 the Farmers' Support Act will be amended to introduce the provisions of Regulations 1258/99, 1663/95 and 296/96, thus providing for establishing and functioning of a Paying Agency (within SFA). By the end of 2004 provisions on the accreditation of the Paying Agency will be adopted by the Council of Ministers.

Within the SAPARD framework the Republic of Bulgaria has established the necessary basis for administering EAGGF-Guarantee payments, and in particular:

- The SAPARD Agency within SFA, accredited by the European Commission in compliance with Regulation 2222/2000 and the Multiannual Financing Agreement between the Republic of Bulgaria and the European Commission;
- Competent Authority – the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry;
- An Internal audit department within the SAPARD Agency;
- Certifying body – the Public Internal Financial Control Agency;
- Directorate National Fund within the Ministry of Finance, responsible for the proper disbursement of EU funds. This directorate is in charge of reporting to the relevant EU services.

By the end of 2005 the current administrative system will be evolved to provide for the successful implementation of the functions of a Paying Agency, fully compliant with the acquis.

## **Integrated Administration and Control System**

### ***REGULATIONS 3508/92 AND 3887/92***

The Republic of Bulgaria is in the process of establishing an Integrated Administration and Control System /IACS/, fully compliant with Regulations 3508/92 and 3887/92. IACS will be fully set up within the administrative framework of the State Fund Agriculture by the end of 2005. The experts who will operate IACS will be trained in the period 2002 – 2005.

### ***ALPHANUMERIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURAL PARCELS***

The Cadastre and Property Register Act (CPRA), (SG 34/25.04.2000, in force since 01.01.2001), provides for the establishment, maintenance and use of a unified cadastre. The basic unit of the cadastre is the land parcel, identified by a unique ID. The main attributes of the cadastral units are boundaries, area, permanent mode of utilisation and address. The cadastre also contains data concerning property rights. The CPRA provides for the creation of a MAF managed agricultural cadastre based on the unified cadastre. The agricultural cadastre will identify the areas under respective crops and the current utilisation of agricultural parcels. The agricultural cadastre will be established until the end of 2004. On the basis of the latter a computerised alphanumeric identification system will be introduced.

### ***ALPHANUMERIC SYSTEM FOR ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF ANIMAL HOLDINGS***

All large ruminants have been identified and all animal holdings have been registered in compliance with Directive 92/102 and Regulation 820/97. The computerised system, containing the large ruminants identification data, will be operational in 2002.

### ***REGISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS***

MAF operates a Computerised System for Registration of the Agricultural Producers, defined by Ordinance 3 on the Establishment and Maintenance of a Farmers Registry (SG 10/5.02.1999). The system has a central register and regional registers. The central register manages data from the regional registers. By 2005 the system will be in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 3887/92.

## **GUIDANCE SECTION**

### **Regulation 1258/99**

Upon accession the Republic of Bulgaria will adjust the capacity developed in the context of SAPARD to fully manage and control rural development programmes and to apply structural measures.

## **TRADE MECHANISMS**

### **LICENSING SYSTEM**

Bulgaria does not apply import and export licenses in trade in agricultural products as defined by Regulation 1291/2000. Imports under preferential tariff quotas are not subject to preliminary licensing. The quotas are administered by the Customs Agency on the principle "first come, first served".

On the basis of Regulation 1291/2000 a division on trade mechanisms shall be established within the future Paying Agency. Among other things, it shall administer the licensing system.

The Civil Procedure Code provides for the implementation of the securities guarantees, envisaged in Regulations 1291/2000 and 2220/85.

## EXPORT REFUNDS

Under the WTO Bulgaria has the right to apply export refunds for wheat, flour, sunflower, fruit and vegetables – fresh and preserved, wine, tobacco, cheese, yellow cheese, live animals, mutton and lamb, pork, beef and poultry meat, eggs. It also has the right to apply export refunds for products that are not included in the EU Schedule.

By the end of 2005 mechanisms for administration of export refunds in compliance with Regulations 800/1999, 259/98, 615/98, 386/90 and 2221/95 shall be introduced. Within the future Paying Agency a division on trade mechanisms shall be established. Among other things, it shall administer export refunds. The Customs Agency shall be responsible for monitoring and physical checks on the agricultural exports.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF

There is a high degree of harmonisation of the Bulgarian customs legislation with the acquis. The Customs Act (SG 15/06.02.1998) and its Implementing Regulation are based on the Community Customs Code. Bulgaria applies the Combined Nomenclature of the EU, using national specifications at the 9<sup>th</sup> digit level. The tariff is updated annually to reflect changes in the Combined Nomenclature.

Until the date of accession complete harmonization with the customs acquis related to the implementation of CAP will be achieved and the necessary administrative capacity for its implementation will be in place.

## QUALITY POLICY

The Trademarks and Geographical Designation Act (SG 27/02.04.1993) provides the legislative basis for protection of geographical designations. The act introduces Regulation 2081/92 and is in compliance with the TRIPs Agreement and the Lisbon Convention.

The definitions of designation of origin and geographical indication, the grounds for refusal of registration and the legal protection are in full compliance with Regulation 2081/92. Geographical indications or designations of origin are registered by the Patent Office.

By the end of 2004 the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry shall establish a special body that shall issue certificates for specific characteristics of agricultural products and foodstuffs in compliance with Regulation 2082/92.

The State Agency on Standardization and Metrology shall control the application of Regulation 2082/92.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the agricultural products and foodstuffs with protected designation of origin registered by the Patent Office (Table A) to be included in Annexes A, B, and C of Regulation 1107/96.**

**TABLE A: PRODUCTS WITH PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN**

ESSENTIAL OIL			
No	Registered No	Designation of origin	Product
1	52-1	Българско розово масло/Bulgarsko rosovo maslo	Rose oil
2	176-1	Копърво масло Шумен / Kopurovo maslo Shumen	Dill essential oil
3	177-1	Лавандулово масло Шумен / Lavandulovo maslo Shumen	Lavander essential oil

FOODS			
No	Registered No	Designation of origin	Product
1	21-1	Дунавска салата / Dunavska salata	Vegetable salad, canned
2	22-1	Кюстендилски сушени сливи / Kjustendilski susheni slivi	Dried plums
3	23-1	Български белени домати / Bulgarski beleni domati	Skinned tomatoes, canned
4	24-1	Български млян червен пипер / Bulgarski mljan tcherven piper	Dried red pepper in powder
5	25-1	Доматен сос Пловдив / Domaten sos Plovdiv	Tomato sauce, canned
6	27-1	Русенско варено / Rusensko vareno	Meat can
7	184-1	Смядовска луканка / Smijadovska lukanka	Lukanka
8	193-1	Карловска луканка / Karlovska lukanka	Lukanka
9	196-1	Карловски луканков салам / Karlovski lukankov salam	Salami
MINERAL WATER			
No	Registered No	Designation of origin	Product
1	49-1	Извор Горна Баня / Izvor Gorna Banja	Natural mineral water
2	50-1	Извор Хисар Момина Баня / Izvor Hisar Momina Banja	Natural mineral water
3	51-1	Извор Михалково / Izvor Mihalkovo	Natural mineral water
4	53-1	Минерална вода Невестино / Mineralna voda Nevestino	Natural mineral water
5	165-1	Минерална вода Стефан Караджово / Mineralna voda Stefan Karadjovo	Natural mineral water
6	166-1	Натурална минерална вода ii генетичен тип Шипково / Naturalna mineralna voda ii genetichen tip Shipkovo	Natural mineral water
7	167-1	Натурална минерална вода i генетичен тип Шипково / Naturalna mineralna voda i genetichen tip Shipkovo	Natural mineral water
8	171-1	Минерална вода Рупите / Mineralna voda Rupite	Mineral water
9	172-2	Минерална вода Марикостиново / Mineralna voda Marikostinovo	Mineral water
10	175-1	Минерална вода извор Песнопой-Хисар / Mineralna voda izvor Pesnopolj-Hisar	Mineral water
11	178-2	Хисарска минерална вода / Hisarska mineralna voda	Mineral water
	178-3	Натурална минерална вода Хисар / Naturalna mineralna voda Hisar	Mineral water
12	182-1	Натурална минерална вода Горна Баня / Naturalna mineralna voda Gorna Banja	Mineral water
	182-2	Минерална вода от Горна Баня / Mineralna voda ot Gorna Banja	Mineral water
13	183-1	Каварненска минерална трапезна вода / Kavarnenska mineralna trapezna voda	Mineral water
14	185-1	Натурална минерална вода от Велинград находище Чепино / Naturalna mineralna voda ot velinGrad nahodiste Tchepino	Mineral water natural carbonated with flavour
15	186-1	Натурална минерална вода Търговище / Naturalna mineralna voda Turgoviste	Mineral water
16	189-1	Натурална минерална вода от Белово / Naturalna mineralna voda ot Belovo	Mineral water
17	190-1	Девинска натурална минерална вода / Devinska naturalna mineralna voda	Mineral water
18	191—1	Натурална минерална вода от Чумерна / Naturalna mineralna voda ot Tchumerna	Mineral water



19	192-1	Минерална вода от Банкя / Mineralna voda ot Bankja	Mineral water
20	195-1	Минерална вода от Драгойново / Mineralna voda ot Dragojnovо	Mineral water
21	197-1	натурална минерална вода Добринище / Naturalna mineralna voda Dobriniste	Mineral water
22	198-1	натурална минерална вода мадара / Naturalna mineralna voda madara	Mineral water
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS</b>			
No	Registered No	Designation of origin	Product
1	5-1	Българска закваска за производство на кисело мляко/ Bulgarska zakvaska za proizvodstvo na kiselo mljako	Pure cultures for production of original Bulgarian yoghurt
	5-4	Българска закваска за кисело мляко/ Bulgarska zakvaska za kiselo mljako	Ferment for yoghurt
2	6-1	Българско кисело мляко / Bulgarsko kiselo mljako	Yoghurt
3	46-1	Българско бяло саламурено сирене-краве / Bulgarsko bjalo salamureno sirene	Cheese
4	47-1	Кашкавал Балкан / Kashkaval Balkan	Yellow cheese
	47-2	Кашкавал от овче мляко Балкан / Kashkaval ot ovche mljako Balkan	Yellow cheese of sheep's milk
5	48-1	Българско бяло саламурено сирене-овче / Bulgarsko bjalo salamureno sirene – ovche	Cheese of sheep's milk
6	54-1	Български млечнокисел продукт Вита / Bulgarski mlechnokisel product Vita	Sour milk product "Vita"
7	174-1	Кашкавал от краве мляко Витоша / Kashkaval ot krave mljako Vitoshа	Yellow cheese of cow's milk
8	187-1	Новозагорско млечно роле / Novozagorsko mlechno role	Different kinds of cheese
<b>OTHER</b>			
No	Registered No	Designation of origin	Product
1	1-1	Шуменско пиво / Shumensko pivo	Beer
2	164-1	Българска боза / Bulgarska boza	Boza
3	170-1	Боза медена Русе / Boza medena Ruse	Boza
<b>TOBACCO</b>			
No	Registered No	Designation of origin	Product
1	7-1	Перушица / Perustitza	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
	7-2	Перушица – Устина / Perustitza - Ustina	Tobacco
2	8-1	Джебел басма-Момчилград / Djebel basma - Momchilgrad	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
3	9-1	Северна България / Severna bulgaria	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
4	10-1	Мелник / Melnik	tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products

5	11-1	Харманли / Harmanli	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
6	12-1	Джебел басма-Златоград / Djebel basma Zlatograd	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
7	13-1	Дупница / Dupnitza	tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
8	14-1	Джебел басма-Смолян / Djebel basma - Smoljan	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
9	15-1	Асеновград / Asenovgrad	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
10	16-1	Крумовград / Krumovgrad	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
11	17-1	Тополовград / Topolovgrad	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
12	18-1	Джебел басма-Ардино / Djebel basma - Ardino	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
13	19-1	Свиленград / Svilengrad	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
14	20-1	Неврокоп / Nevrokop	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products
15	26-1	Пловдив / Plovdiv	Tobacco leaves, processed, tobacco products

## SPREADABLE FATS

On the basis of the National Standardization Act (SG 55/18.06.1999), the Technical Committee "Food Industry" within the Standardization Agency has recognised all EU methods of sampling, analysis and rules of testing of fats of vegetable and animal origin as Bulgarian State Standards.

By the end of 2005 an ordinance defining the sales descriptions, methods of analysis and rules of testing of spreadable fats, fully harmonizing Regulation 2991/94, shall be adopted.

## ORGANIC FARMING

The rules of organic production of plant and plant products, laid down in Regulation 2092/91, are introduced by Ordinance 15 (SG 75/24.08.1999) on organic production of agricultural products and foodstuffs and indications referring to organic production.

By the end of 2001 the *acquis* on organic production, preparation, marketing, labelling, inspection and import of organic products will be fully introduced through the following Ordinances:

- Ordinance on organic production of plants, plant products and foodstuffs of plant origin and indications referring to the organic production methods. The Ordinance, based on the Plant Protection Act (SG 91/10.10.1997), will introduce the provisions of Regulation 2092/91 regarding the organic production of plants and plant products and will repeal the existing Ordinance 15.
- Ordinance on organic production of livestock, livestock products and foodstuffs of animal origin and indications referring to the organic production methods. The Ordinance, based on the Animal Breeding Act (SG 65/08.08.2000), will introduce the provisions of Regulation 2092/91 regarding the organic production of livestock and livestock products and Regulation 1804/99.

The inspections on organic production are carried out by the regional structures of the National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry and authorised legal persons. A new inspection system operated by an approved body will be set up. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry will be responsible for the approval and supervision of the inspection body.

## **FADN**

In the second half of 2001 the introduction of the FADN will start, based on a sampling survey of farm structures. The survey's objective was to determine the farm typology, which will be selected for the system. The temporary values of the Standard Gross Margin (SGM) for the agricultural products, included in the survey are calculated on the basis of coefficients used in the EU and adapted to the Bulgarian conditions. On the bases of these coefficients the technico-economic orientation of the farms for specifying their typology will be determined. This process is directly linked to the defining of the FADN sample. The coefficients are temporary and will be adapted in the process of FADN introduction.

The final farm typology and the establishment of the FADN will be made after the complete agricultural census envisaged for 2003 is carried out.

Until the date of accession complete harmonization with the *acquis* in this area will be achieved and the necessary administrative capacity for its application will be established.

## **NON-ANNEX I PRODUCTS**

Upon accession Bulgaria will be ready to apply the *acquis* on non-annex I products. The necessary preparation for the application of Regulation 3448/1993 will be made until 2005. Within the future Paying Agency a division on trade mechanisms shall be established. Among other things, it shall administer export refunds for processed agricultural products. The national laboratory to the Customs Agency shall control the composition of exported processed agricultural products.

## **STATE AIDS**

The Farmers' Support Act (SG 58/22.05.1998) provides the legislative framework for the financial support to the agricultural producers. The State Fund "Agriculture" is in charge of administering the support-related measures. The Tobacco Act (SG 101/30.11.1993) and the Forestry Act (SG 125/29.12.1997) set out provisions on state aid in the tobacco and forestry sector respectively.

After the accession the Republic of Bulgaria shall not apply national state aid schemes that are not compliant with the *acquis* on state aids and competition.

**There are three types of long-term contracts with duration of up to 10 years concluded between the State Fund "Agriculture" and farmers. The first type refers to investment credits provided by commercial banks for which SFA provides partial guarantees. The second type provides a partial interest rate subsidy for certain types of investment loans. The third type provides direct credits for perennials. The Republic of Bulgaria would like to note that contracts of these types have time span that goes beyond the date of accession. The Republic of Bulgaria would like the State Fund "Agriculture" to complete such contracts concluded before the accession.**

## **MISCELANEOUS**

### **“SOLDE”**

The Republic of Bulgaria applies the Combined Nomenclature for agricultural products. The Bulgarian nomenclature is updated annually to reflect changes in the Combined Nomenclature.

In compliance with Regulation 827/68 Bulgaria applies neither charges having effect equivalent to a customs duty nor quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect.

Bulgaria has routines for introduction of safeguard measures in accordance with the WTO rules.

### **PROMOTION**

In the 80-s Bulgaria used to apply promotion programmes for fruit, milk, and wine. Since 1990 Bulgaria does not apply promotion programmes.

### **PROGRAMMES FOR SPECIFIC ULTRAPERIPHERAL REGIONS**

Bulgaria does not apply regulations on ultraperipheral regions.

### **FREE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TO THE MOST DEPRIVED PERSONS**

The Social Support Act (SG 56/19.05.1998) provides for support mechanisms for the most deprived persons similar to those defined by Regulation 3730/87. These mechanisms are administered both by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and NGOs.

## **COMMON MARKET ORGANISATION (CMO)**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON MARKET ORGANISATIONS**

#### **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (MAF)**

The Minister of agriculture and forestry is in charge of the state policy in the field of agriculture and rural development. The Minister controls the administrative structures that implement this policy and adopts Ordinances providing detailed provisions on the implementation of the primary legislation in the agricultural sector.

#### **PAYING AGENCY WITHIN THE STATE FUND “AGRICULTURE”**

Until the end of 2005 a Paying Agency will be established within the State Fund “Agriculture”. The agency shall administer all CAP payments.

#### **INTERVENTION AGENCY WITHIN THE STATE FUND “AGRICULTURE”**

Until the end of 2005 the Intervention Agency will be established within the State Fund “Agriculture”. The agency shall administer intervention measures related to CAP implementation.

#### **CUSTOMS AGENCY**

Monitoring and physical control of goods on the border will be implemented by the Customs Agency.

## **PRICE REPORTING AND INFORMATION SYSTEM**

The Agriculture Market and Information System Ltd. (AMIS) to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is highly experienced in collecting market price information on basic agricultural products. It has a well-developed regional network. After the accession AMIS will collect and report price information in compliance with the CMOs acquis.

## **NATIONAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE AND AGROSTATISTICS UNIT WITHIN MAF**

The National Statistics Institute is in charge of the production of national statistical information on all sectors, including the agricultural sector. Following the decentralisation principle, envisaged by the Law on Statistics (SG 57, 25.06.1999) an agrostatics unit within MAF was created. Currently it carries out surveys on some agricultural sectors. The unit will be responsible for providing agricultural statistics compliant with the EUROSTAT methods.

The official agricultural statistics included in the position paper for the period before 1999 is provided by NSI. Statistical information for the period following 1999 is produced by the Agrostatics Unit in parallel to NSI. All available data produced by the Agrostatics unit is presented in the position paper.

## **ARABLE CROPS**

The arable crops sector is strategic for Bulgaria. It plays an important role in maintaining the food and feed balance of the country. It also provides raw materials for the food industry. Cereals production is a main source of income for about 20 % of the employees in agriculture.

The most important cereals in Bulgaria are: wheat (about 60 % of total cereals production), maize, barley, oats, and dry beans<sup>1</sup>. Traditionally cereals take between 39 % and 46 % of the arable land. Bulgaria is a net exporter of wheat and a net importer of maize.

The oilseed crops account for about 10 % of the total arable land, 9.6 % of which is sunflower – the most important oilseed for the country. The Bulgarian processing facilities have capacity to process the total sunflower output.

The Grain Storage and Trade Act (GSTA, SG 93/11.08.1998) sets out a national market organization in cereals, which provides the basis for the full implementation of the CMO of the arable crops sector. GSTA establishes a system of public licensed warehouses and granaries and a trade system based on securities in the form of warehouse receipts issued for deposited grain. The Act also sets out minimum requirements for proper storage of grain. An information system for checking out of the securities issued by the warehouses has been introduced.

## **Products covered by the CMO – Article 1 of Regulation 1766/92**

The Grain Storage and Trade Act provides a list of products subject to the national market organization. The list is to a high extent compliant with the list in Annex I of Regulation 1766/92. It contains products like common wheat, durum wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats, sunflower, and paddy rice.

## **Intervention and intervention agencies – Article 4 of Regulation 1766/92**

Until 2005 Paying and Intervention Agencies will be established within State Fund Agriculture. Preconditions for the functioning of the intervention section of the agency will be created according to the following schedule:

- 2003 – creation of the legal framework for market intervention and training of intervention agency staff;
- 2004 – adoption of the terms and conditions for accreditation of the Intervention Agency and establishment of the intervention agency;

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<sup>1</sup> The Bulgarian statistics reports fodder peas, soybeans, dry beans, lentils, broad beans, and chickpeas in the group of cereals. Sometimes they are referred to as “grain legumes”. In the European Union the “protein crops” term is used; since 1992 the cereals, the oilseeds and the protein crops are under a common scheme.

- 2005 – accreditation of the intervention agency and determination of the intervention parameters;
- 2006 – intervention on the cereals market.

### **Import and export licenses, Common Customs Tariff, Tariff quotas, Export refunds – Articles 9-13 and Article 15 of Regulation 1766/92**

Articles 9-13 of Regulation 1766/92 will be introduced until 2003. Within the future Paying and Intervention Agency a division on trade mechanisms shall be established. It shall administer import and export licenses, export refunds, and the collection of guarantees. The Customs Agency shall be responsible for monitoring and physical checks on the agricultural exports.

### **Regulation 2273/93 determining the intervention centres for cereals**

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry licenses the public warehouses and the grain storages upon a proposal by the National Grain Service. Licensing is done according to a set of criteria, defined by the Grain Storage and Trade Act and is compliant with Regulation 2273/93.

### **Regulation 824/2000 establishing procedures for the taking-over of cereals by intervention agencies and laying down methods of analysis for determining the quality of cereals**

Grain quality indicators and methods for their measurement are set out by the Bulgarian State Standards. 14 methodological ISO standards for grain control have been introduced so far. According to articles 29-31 of the Grain Storage and Trade Act the methodological and product standards for cereals quality grading are obligatory. Quality certificates are issued by accredited laboratories.

An Ordinance on grain quality grading and buying-in will be adopted until the end of 2004. It will introduce Regulation 824/2000.

### **Regulation 1251/1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops**

See Horizontal Measures, EAGGF – Guarantee Section.

Concerning the period for intervention buying-in, set out in Article 4 (2) of Regulation 1766/92, the Republic of Bulgaria requests to be included in the list of countries from the first indent of Article 4 (2) (Italy, Spain, Greece, and Portugal). Thus the period for buying-in in Bulgaria will be from August 1 to April 30.

The Republic of Bulgaria requests Bulgarian farmers to become beneficiaries of the EU direct payments schemes set out in Regulation 1251/99. The Republic of Bulgaria would like a single base area with two sub-areas to be established. The exact size of the base area and the boundaries of the sub-areas will be determined at a later stage.

The Republic of Bulgaria proposes the period 1987-1991 to be accepted as a reference period for the determination of the base areas, statistics on yields and output is provided in the Annex.

The Republic of Bulgaria requests the regions listed below to be added to Annex II of Regulation 1251/99 as traditional production areas for durum wheat:

- Starozagorski region
- Haskovski region
- Slivenski region
- Yambolski region
- Burgaski region
- Dobrichki region

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the maximum guaranteed area for durum wheat in Annex II to be set to 15 000 ha.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests 50 000 ha of additional areas with favourable conditions for growing of durum wheat to be added to Annex IV.**

## **JUSTIFICATION OF THE REQUESTS**

**Concerning the period for intervention buying-in, set out in Article 4 (2) of Regulation 1766/92, the Republic of Bulgaria requests to be included in the list of countries from the first indent of Article 4 (2) (Italy, Spain, Greece, and Portugal). Thus the period for buying-in in Bulgaria will be from August 1 to April 30.**

Bulgaria is classified as a southern type of production region. Summer is hot and dry. The timeframe of the harvesting season is very similar to that of the southern Member States. Crops (excluding maize) are harvested between June 25 and August 10.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the Bulgarian farmers to become beneficiaries of the EU direct payments schemes set out in Regulation 1251/99. The Republic of Bulgaria would like a single base area with two sub-areas to be established. The exact size of the base area and the boundaries of the sub-areas will be determined at a later stage.**

Cereals production is very important for the Bulgarian economy. The EU direct payments are essential as a support mechanism for the income of a considerable number of farmers and will ensure the social safety net that could keep them living in the rural areas. Their allocation will provide equal treatment of the Bulgarian farmers with the farmers in the other Member States, thus avoiding unfair competition among agricultural producers throughout the Community.

**The Republic of Bulgaria proposes the period 1987-1991 to be accepted as a reference period for the determination of the base areas, statistics on yields and output is provided in the Annex.**

In the last decade Bulgarian agriculture experienced major disturbances linked to the process of transition from a centrally planned to a market economy. A number of factors like opening to the world market, external crises, decreased purchasing power of the population, restructuring and reestablishment of land property rights had severe impact on the size of the planted areas and the yields.

As a result, in the period 1991 – 1997 the country experienced several grain crises. Since 1997 the government policy and the producers' strategies have been directed towards restoring the sector's positions and reaching the traditional pre-1991 levels. The process was hindered by the continued drought in the last years. Nevertheless, by achieving stable economic growth, and after the completion of the land reform and the setting up of an adequate legal framework a sound basis already exists for recovery of the production of cereals, oilseeds and protein crops to their traditional levels.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the regions listed below to be added to Annex II of Regulation 1251/99 as traditional production areas for durum wheat:**

- **Starozagorski region**
- **Haskovski region**
- **Slivenski region**
- **Yambolski region**
- **Burgaski region**
- **Dobrichki region**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the maximum guaranteed area for durum wheat in Annex II to be set to 15 000 ha.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests 50 000 ha of additional areas with favourable conditions for growing of durum wheat to be added to Annex IV.**

Bulgaria has a long tradition of wheat production. Thanks to the favourable climatic and soil conditions and to the high-yield varieties the country has a strong potential of producing high-quality durum wheat. The decrease in production areas during the last decade was due to the economic transition and in particular to the process of farmland restitution. It is expected that durum wheat output will be brought back to levels matching the natural production potential of the country.



# ANNEX

**TABLE 1: CEREALS AREA IN HA (EXCLUDING RICE)**

Year	Total (incl. lentils, broad beans and chickpeas)	Bread-making cereals - total	Wheat	Rye	Fodder cereals - total	Barley	Oats	Maize for grain	Fodder peas	Soybeans	Dry beans
1980	2202800	987400	967700	19700	1164600	452800	40700	584500	8400	94200	48500
1981	2237300	1059200	1032400	26800	1112200	381900	45600	563300	11600	93900	58300
1982	2270300	1082800	1059500	23300	1120200	351900	43500	620900	15300	68700	56100
1983	2265800	1153300	1127900	25400	1046200	322800	34200	595700	15800	64200	50600
1984	2190000	1152000	1126400	25600	937800	315400	23400	541500	12500	71700	54000
1985	1988100	1099300	1067000	32300	822100	260200	28700	435200	15400	71000	52400
1986	2220400	1156600	1126700	29900	1000700	317700	28400	574200	20000	51200	43500
1987	2079100	1114400	1085400	29000	901600	295100	27700	497100	26500	35700	41100
1988	2217500	1213100	1181500	31600	940300	345200	27300	489700	32400	23700	41700
1989	2259446,9	1162751	1138252	24498,8	1352636	360075,1	379579	563249,1	28240,1	21492,8	42855,8
1990	2145769	1187274	1162775	24499	874557	359950	35225	424428	38138	16816	39380,7
1991	2329098	1224868	1199839	25029	1023360	383470	35764	560069	33515	10542	NA
1992	2286299	1129004	1107961	21043	1091261	391249	42746	619406	16767	21093	35112
1993	2311858	1285252	1265981	19271	976326	361600	51653	528385	13917	20771	27103
1994	2340519	1334259	1319760	14499	953393	389572	53108	493163	8148	9402	37528
1995	2184426	1195298	1181115	14183	929018	396211	35715	475256	6723	15113	42747
1996	1838498	973147	957670	15477	798787	260517	35396	477750	8218	16906	41609
1997	2104683	1229873	1211722	18151	808944	291306	41085	463710	6575	6268	38162
1998	2054631	1160096	1141682	18414	826994	289948	44538	477140	4902	10466	39030
1999	1815421,1	985968,6	966281,8	19686,8	787078,6	254689,8	46447,3	455025,7	4524,1	5108,1	34179
2000*	1829473,5	997208,1	978574,5	18633,6	793749,5	251962,3	NA	471683	NA	4121,5	NA
<b>Period Average</b>	<b>2151020,119</b>	<b>1137290</b>	<b>1114577</b>	<b>22713,581</b>	<b>964847,8</b>	<b>334931</b>	<b>55037,8</b>	<b>519588,8</b>	<b>16378,36</b>	<b>34876,162</b>	<b>43363,5</b>

Source: NSI

\* Preliminary data

**TABLE 2: AVERAGE YIELDS FROM CEREALS (KG/HA)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Rye</b>	<b>Barley</b>	<b>Oats</b>	<b>Maize for grain</b>	<b>Fodder peas</b>	<b>Soybeans</b>	<b>Dry beans</b>	<b>Average for all cereals</b>
1980	3973	1410	3229	1294	3845	1466	1141	691	2131,125
1981	4300	1260	3680	1358	4245	1377	1117	884	2277,625
1982	4634	1454	4077	1155	5484	1459	1688	960	2613,875
1983	3194	1218	3236	870	5191	354	1281	964	2038,5
1984	4291	1406	4056	1045	5504	1547	998	736	2447,875
1985	2873	1492	3073	1388	3068	1105	517	703	1777,375
1986	3838	1654	3601	1444	4935	1147	1051	912	2322,75
1987	3820	1663	3695	1479	3718	1301	915	659	2156,25
1988	4011	1829	3795	1915	3169	1363	716	625	2177,875
1989	4765	2036	4363	2696	3999	1553	998	961	2671,375
1990	4550	1993	3853	1786	2866	1366	883	528	2228,125
1991	3744	1777	3902	1415	4921	924	1880	976	2442,375
1992	3105	1601	3046	1898	2809	1709	807	916	1986,375
1993	2836	1286	2565	1324	1855	1105	674	658	1537,875
1994	2841	1538	2923	1572	2718	1279	940	771	1822,75
1995	2907	1369	2949	1302	3761	1576	904	1039	1975,875
1996	1882	1039	1746	1134	2180	1329	574	425	1288,625
1997	2950	1478	2779	1321	3576	1252	975	612	1867,875
1998	2805	1441	2472	1427	2731	NA	538	578	1713,143
1999	2375	1486	2567	1415	3818	1655	1094	669	1884,875
2000*	2918	NA	2733	NA	1987	NA	453	295	1677,2
<b>Period average</b>	<b>3457,71</b>	<b>1521,50</b>	<b>3254,29</b>	<b>1461,90</b>	<b>3637,14</b>	<b>1308,79</b>	<b>959,24</b>	<b>741,05</b>	<b>2042,70</b>

Source: NSI

\* Preliminary data

**TABLE 3: CEREALS PRODUCTION IN TONS (EXCLUDING RICE)**

Year	Total	Bread-making cereals	Wheat	Rye	Fodder cereals	Barley	Oats	Maize for grain	Fodder peas	Soybeans	Dry beans
1980	7741173	3874476	3846572	27904	3827405	1375483	53500	2255535	12634	107435	37860
1981	8563585	4476798	4442757	34041	4022094	1405969	62105	2400514	16185	105056	60379
1982	10104055	4946511	4912580	33931	5084543	1435860	50498	3417731	22621	116064	62713
1983	8006894	3639786	3608421	31365	4306241	1047198	29866	3114766	5648	82499	57006
1984	9335706	4872886	4835576	37310	4407571	1279177	24697	2993905	19508	71515	46179
1985	5437125	3116515	3067514	49001	2266817	799628	40558	1350433	17358	36843	42595
1986	8566867	4378436	4326575	51861	4128998	1144212	41531	2848101	23827	53827	45536
1987	7342040	4197349	4148650	48699	3091353	1091450	41377	1857621	35189	32693	30380
1988	7882604	4804445	4743133	61312	3032801	1312655	53279	1557202	45936	17022	28520
1989	9608975	5477141	5425026	52115	4074813	1572058	107339	2265450	45779	21529	46758
1990	8191283	5341513	5292233	49280	2816554	1387396	64279	1221139	52972	14848	22769
1991	9051412	4542587	4497045	45542	4463512	1501617	51676	2775208	32788	19819	38116
1992	6629392	3477553	3442555	34998	3114200	1194726	82015	1742275	29589	17021	32922
1993	5706572	3643520	3618220	25300	2041452	932530	69813	983281	15942	14003	18363
1994	6458718	3776623	3754308	22315	2648884	1143203	84748	1383599	10636	8840	29783
1995	6589958	3454701	3435251	19450	3078662	1172651	47069	1817222	10696	13666	50679
1996	3417148	1818270	1802108	16162	1573514	456669	40457	1041951	11019	9707	19531
1997	6197763	3601687	3574837	26850	2554386	809841	54440	1659241	8440	6111	24974
1998	5387700	3229900	3203400	26500	2118400	717100	63700	1303400	5600	10300	NA
1999	5199898	2672224	2642973	29251	2499479	653799	65891	1739969	7499	5586	23777
2000*	4604564	2879299	2855930	23369	1712862	688548	NA	937079	NA	1865	NA
<b>Period average</b>	<b>7143972,952</b>	<b>3915343,81</b>	<b>3879793,524</b>	<b>35550,28571</b>	<b>3184025,8</b>	<b>1101036,667</b>	<b>56441,9</b>	<b>1936458,19</b>	<b>21493,3</b>	<b>36488,04762</b>	<b>37833,68421</b>

Source: NSI

\* Preliminary data

**TABLE 4: SUNFLOWER**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Area in ha</b>	<b>Production in tons</b>	<b>Average yield in kg/ha</b>
1980	247479,8	379950	1534
1981	260202,6	457197	1752
1982	253006,8	510868	2010
1983	261919	454158	1715
1984	253215,7	461592	1817
1985	267212,9	364691	1363
1986	255119,6	488692	1911
1987	266359,4	410288	1538
1988	238127,5	374328	1568
1989	239800,9	458386	1897
1990	280202,5	388560	1386
1991	269741,9	428859	1607
1992	475669	594725	1250
1993	469445	432119	919
1994	495938	601571	1209
1995	586009	766879	1270
1996	499842	526492	1052
1997	452863	438546	967
1998	538777	524200	972
1999	592164,7	620685	1022
2000*	511015	425025	831
<b>Period average</b>	<b>367338,6</b>	<b>481324,333</b>	<b>1409,048</b>

Source: NSI

\* Preliminary data

**TABLE 5: CEREALS EXPORT AND IMPORT (thousand tons)**

	<b>96/97</b>	<b>97/98</b>	<b>98/99</b>	<b>99/00</b>	<b>00/01*</b>
<b>Sunflower</b>					
1. Exports	100	58,66	77	277	58
Black	16	1,66	29	233	30
Stripped	84	57	48	44	28
2. Imports	0	2,5	14	1,7	1,4
Including quantities for sowing		0,3	1	1,1	
<b>Wheat</b>					
1.Exports	0	332	950	545	530
2. Imports	560	79	24	7	15
<b>Barley</b>					
1.Exports	12	0,7	0,03	2,8	5
2. Imports	0	4	5	33	180
<b>Maize</b>					
1.Exports	55	15	19	45	35
2. Imports	0	105	98	300	55

Source: NSI

\* Preliminary data

**TABLE 6: MAF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS UNIT DATA FOR SELECTED CEREALS FOR 1998/1999**

Cereal	Area in ha	Yield (kg/ha)	Production (thousands of tons)
Wheat	1113370	2834	3155,3
Winter barley	214950	2634	566,2
Spring barley	28609	2108	60,3
Oats	56801	1652	93,8
Irrigated maize	41946	4304	180,5
Non-irrigated maize	423597	4151	1758,3
Maize for seeds	21959	2397	52,6
Fodder maize	102769	8546	878,3
Sunflower	685904	1171	803,2

**TABLE 7: MAF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS UNIT DATA FOR SELECTED CEREALS FOR 1999/2000**

Cereal	Area in ha	Yield (kg/ha)	Production (thousands of tons)
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>1121,8</b>	<b>3040</b>	<b>3406,293</b>
Winter barley	217,2	2820	612,172
Spring barley	9,6	2540	24,284
<b>Barley total</b>	<b>226,8</b>	<b>2810</b>	<b>636,455</b>
<b>Oats</b>	<b>40,6</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>47,023</b>
Maize for seeds	5,1	1460	7,485
Maize for grain – irrigated	30,4	2530	76,831
Maize for grain - non-irrigated	540,8	1870	1013,417
<b>Maize for grain – total</b>	<b>576,3</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1097,733</b>
<b>Silage and green feed maize</b>	<b>50,7</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>301,475</b>
<b>Sunflower</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>598,852</b>

## RICE

Bulgaria is a traditional rice producer. There are favourable climatic conditions, combined with specific factors, providing for the sustainable development of the sector, such as:

- Water resources;
- Availability of levelled irrigated rice fields amounting to 24 700 ha;
- Centuries-old traditions and human resources potential;
- Possibility for balanced usage of the irrigation waters;
- Formed original biotopes – ecosystems supporting the biological equilibrium between the flora and the fauna;

Traditionally domestic production used to meet domestic demand. Due to structural changes in the early nineties there was a temporary decrease of production. Recently domestic production meets about 30% of the domestic demand. The overall macroeconomic stabilization and the successful completion of the land restitution process provide a sound basis for recovery of the rice production.

Rice is subject to the market mechanisms and rules established with the Grain Storage and Trade Act (SG 93/11.08.1998). The Act provides identical mechanisms for the arable crops and the rice sector. (see Arable Crops).

The definition of grain in the additional provisions of the Grain Storage and Trade Act includes paddy rice. The rest of the products in the definition of Article 1 of Regulation 3072/95 are not covered.

**Bulgaria requests to be added to the rice-producing countries according to Article 6 (4) of Regulation 3072/95.**

## DIRECT PAYMENTS

See Horizontal Measures, EAGGF – Guarantee Section

**Bulgaria requests that Bulgarian rice producers benefit from the compensatory payments scheme. In this regard Bulgaria requests a national base area of 10 000 ha to be determined for the country. The boundaries of the base area will be specified at a later stage.**

## JUSTIFICATION OF THE REQUESTS

**Bulgaria requests to be added to the rice-producing countries according to Article 6 (4) of Regulation 3072/95.**

Bulgaria is a traditional rice producer and has favourable natural and acquired conditions for the development of rice production.

**Bulgaria requests that Bulgarian rice producers benefit from the compensatory payments scheme. In this regard Bulgaria requests a national base area of 10 000 ha to be determined for the country. The boundaries of the base area will be specified at a later stage.**

According to Regulation 3072/95 Bulgaria consists of a single area with two sub-areas.

Statistical data for production, areas and yields of rice is enclosed (Table 8).

**TABLE 8: PRODUCTION, YIELDS AND AREAS**

Year	Production in tons	Average yields in kg/ha	Areas in ha
1980	67382	4071	16500
1981	73514	4474	16400
1982	74890	4554	16400
1983	74309	4763	15600
1984	61113	3820	16000
1985	54570	4246	12900
1986	62407	4707	13300

1987	52993	3747	14100
1988	45558	3227	14100
1989	42723	3125	13642,5
1990	25188	2378	10589,9
1991	20833	2540	NA
1992	14499	3204	4525
1993	10842	3476	3119
1994	3076	3719	827
1995	4984	3612	1380
1996	8832	3389	2606
1997	11333	2987	3794
1998	10300	3147	3266
1999	6727	2992	2248,2
2000*	NA	3597	NA
<b>Average for the period</b>	<b>36303,65</b>	<b>3608,33</b>	<b>9541,979</b>

Source: NSI

\* preliminary data

## DRIED FODDER

Bulgaria produces mainly lucerne, clover and other sun-dried fodders. Dehydrated fodders are not produced. Lucerne production for the period 1995 –1999 is as follows: 1995 – 640 792 tons, 1996 – 478 311 tons, 1997 – 567 173 tons, 1998 – 499 345 tons and 1999 – 534 571 tons.

**The Republic of Bulgaria would like to benefit from the direct payments for dried fodder defined by Regulation 603/95. The request for maximum guaranteed quantities will be determined on the basis of future research.**

## SUGAR

The Republic of Bulgaria is a traditional sugar producer. There are 6 sugar-producing plants, whose production is primarily oriented to meeting domestic demand. Over the last two decades the share of sugar, produced from locally grown sugar beet decreased while the share of sugar produced from imported raw cane sugar increased. Sugar is used for household consumption and for production of sugar products and beverages.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests an annual production quota of 250 000t for white sugar on the basis of art.27 of Regulation 2038/1999.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests an annual production quota of 200 000t for isoglucose (dried matter) on the basis of art.27 of Regulation 2038/1999.**

An Ordinance on buying in and fixing the standard quality for white sugar and molasses will be adopted by the end of 2003, introducing Regulations 431/68, 785/68 and 793/72.

An Ordinance on contracts on the purchase of sugar beet will be adopted by the end of 2005, introducing Regulation 206/68.

An Ordinance on the rules for transfers of sugar quotas will be adopted by the end of 2005 introducing Regulations 1043/67, 193/82 and 1443/82.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is in charge of the state policy in the field of sugar beet production. The Ministry of Economy is in charge of the state policy in the field of sugar production. According to the Food Act (SG 90/15.10.1999) the Ministry of Economy registers the enterprises in the food industry, including the sugar producing enterprises. AMIS Ltd will collect and report to the European Commission information on prices in the sugar sector (see Administrative structures for the implementation of CMO).

## TRADE REGIME

Under the GATT schedule the Republic of Bulgaria has opened an import quota of 250 000 tons of unrefined cane sugar (tariff position 170111) at 5% MFN rate.

Issuing of export and import licenses, collection of security guarantees and payment of export refunds will be carried out by the future Paying Agency. Monitoring and physical control of goods at the borders will be carried out by the Customs Agency.

### Justification of requests

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests an annual production quota of 250 000t for white sugar on the basis of art.27 of Regulation 2038/1999.**

In the period 1995-1999 white sugar production was about 250 000 tons per year, about 98% of which produced from unrefined cane sugar and 2% from sugar beet. The quantities produced are sufficient for meeting the needs of the Bulgarian market. Consumption of white sugar in Bulgaria has significantly decreased in comparison with the period before 1990 when 300-350 000 tons per year were used. During the last several years consumption of sugar is about 200-240 000 tons. The Bulgarian sugar plants have the capacity to fully satisfy the domestic demand for sugar if they use unrefined cane sugar.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests an annual production quota of 200 000t for isoglucose (dried matter) on the basis of art.27 of Regulation 2038/1999.**

Bulgaria is the only producer of isoglucose in the Balkan region. The production capacity is 200 000 tons dried matter. Maize produced in the Northeast part of Bulgaria is used as raw material, providing employment for farmers in a region characterised by high unemployment rate.

**TABLE 9: DATA FOR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR AND ISOGLUCOSE**

Year	Sugar production from sugar beet (Thousand tons)	Sugar production from sugar cane (thousand tons)	Production of isoglucose (Thousand tons)	Consumption of sugar (Thousand tons)	Consumption of isoglucose (Thousand tons)
1991	59.0	65.1	NA	167.3	NA
1992	28.3	181.8	NA	246.1	NA
1993	8.3	136.4	6.0	145.4	6.0
1994	7.1	301.3	13.0	232.3	13.0
1995	14.7	260.1	24.4	237.8	24.4
1996	5.1	292.4	21.2	186.9	21.2
1997	5.2	275.9	47.6	208.7	47.6
1998	4.5	177.2	31.6	187.0	31.6
1999	4.1	246.2	45.2	208.0	38.8
2000	NA	NA	56.6*	NA	48.3

Source: NSI

## FIBRE CROPS

### COTTON

Cotton is traditionally grown in Bulgaria. The sector provides permanent employment to about 10 000 people in the processing industry. In the process of growing and cultivating of the crop, additional seasonal workforce of about 3000 people is employed.

There are 5 primary processing factories with total annual capacity of 100 000 t unginned cotton. They have sufficient and well-equipped storage facilities for unginned cotton and fibre.



**The Republic of Bulgaria requests its national cotton varieties to be included in the EU Common Catalogue. (See Table 10)**

The Bulgarian cotton fibres are 29-33 mm long belonging to the group of medium fine cottons. They are characterised by high strength and evenness of fibre. Local varieties of cotton cover 100% of the cultivated areas.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a maximum guaranteed quantity of 40 000 tons of unginned cotton to be fixed.**

The production of unginned cotton in the period 1966-1975 varied from 31 582t to 68 578t. After mid 70-ies the production declined and stabilised at the level of 10 000 to 20 000 tons (see **Table 11**). Bulgaria has excellent climatic conditions for cotton growing. In the south and the central part of the north there are about 30 000 ha of suitable soil, equipped with irrigation facilities. At present these facilities are not used. For that reason the yield varies from 700-800 kg/ha to 1580 kg/ha. Irrigation would double the yields to a production level of 2200-3000 kg/ha. The requested maximum guaranteed quantity would provide for decreasing the currently high unemployment rate in the south. Cotton production is of great importance for the regeneration of soils polluted by industry and erosion.

## **FLAX AND HEMP**

Bulgaria is a traditional producer of flax and hemp. It produces high quality fibres from these crops. There are 2 factories producing flax fibre with processing capacity of 4000 t (short and long fibre).

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a maximum guaranteed quantity of 600t of long flax fibres and 1100t of short flax fibres to be fixed.**

In the period 1980-1990 the areas under flax varied from 21 654 ha to 62 356 ha, and the production of ready flax fibres (both short and long) varied from 1 071 tons to 1 662 tons. (See **Table 12**). After 1991 the cultivated areas and the production sharply decreased to 1000 ha and 41 tons of ready fibres. Recent trends indicate recovery of the areas under flax and hemp, which is expected to continue in the medium term. The increase in flax production is determined by higher demand from the textile industry to meet domestic needs. The current capacity of the processing enterprises (4 000t) is sufficient for the production of the requested maximum guaranteed quantity of flax fibres.

The cultivation of fibre flax and hemp is useful for the regeneration of soils polluted by industry and erosion. It is also socially significant providing employment to the most deprived part of the population in some rural areas.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a maximum guaranteed quantity of 3 000t of long hemp fibres to be fixed.**

In the period 1980 - 1990 the areas under hemp varied from 5 165 ha to 57 033 ha, and the production of ready fibres varied from 1 144 tons to 4 727 tons of ready fibres (See **Table 13**). After 1990 the cultivated areas and the produced quantities declined due to restructuring and privatisation. In this period flax and hemp were cultivated mainly for seeds with the purpose of maintaining the gene fund.

The restructuring and privatisation in the sub-sector have been completed and recovery is expected. The capacity of the processing factory (3 000 t) is sufficient for the production of the requested maximum guaranteed quantity of hemp fibres.

## **SILKWORMS**

Silkworms rearing is traditional for Bulgaria. It is of substantial economic importance as a main or additional source of income to the farmers in some less favoured areas. The Bulgarian breeds and hybrids of silkworms are recognised by large producers of silk like Japan, China, and Egypt as being of the highest world quality.

**The Republic of Bulgaria would like to become a beneficiary of the schemes for assisting this sub-sector.**

The Bulgarian legislation on silkworm rearing complies with the requirements for granting of aid to the silkworm rearers defined in Regulations 845/72, 1668/00, 922/72, and 1054/73. Each silkworm box contains 21 000 – 22 000 silkworm eggs. On average one box yields 20 kg of cocoons and the hatch rate is 98%. In the last 2-3 years, on the basis of newly created hybrids the average yield of the raw cocoons became 24-25 kg per box and for the year 2000 it was 26,4 kg.

**TABLE 10: COTTON VARIETIES GROWN IN BULGARIA**

1	Beli izvor
2	Ogosta
3	Chirpan 539
4	Chirpan 603
5	Avangard 264
6	Perla 267

(The Bulgarian varieties belong to g. hirsutum L.)

**TABLE 11: DATA ON COTTON PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL STATISTICAL DATA OF THE NSI (1966-1999)**

Year	Cultivated area (in ha)	Unginned Cotton Yielded (tons)
1966	49448	68578
1967	50724	55585
1968	42856	31051
1969	43735	40566
1970	41912	36015
1971	40838	40022
1972	37175	49412
1973	37063	37926
1974	36557	37288
1975	26451	31582
1976	25469	3315
1977	18670	13088
1978	18173	15909
1979	16123	17509
1980	12405	11743
1981	12760	12727
1982	12711	20052
1983	12622	17040
1984	11552	14508
1985	14426	14113
1986	14543	18118
1987	13671	19756
1988	11923	12963
1989	11269	12831
1990	8995	7889
1991	14992	17911
1992	13774	8583
1993	7296	4993
1994	9134	6738
1995	11482	13939
1996	12873	11815
1997	14106	8943
1998	10199	7150
1999	8366	10015

**TABLE 12: NSI DATA ON FLAX PRODUCTION (1980-1990)**

Year	Cultivated areas (ha)	Produced fibres (tons)
1980	56 252	1 071
1981	62 356	1 416
1982	61 198	1 662
1983	56 180	1 500
1984	60 344	1 366
1985	58 531	1 460
1986	45 253	1 547
1987	38 640	1 300
1988	31 378	1 687
1989	21 654	1 503
1990	28 060	1 321

**TABLE 13: NSI DATA ON HEMP PRODUCTION (1980-1990)**

Year	Cultivated area (ha)	Produced fibres (tons)
1980	39 076	4 727
1981	54 814	3 579
1982	50 587	2 763
1983	53 605	2 679
1984	57 033	2 702
1985	53 490	2 673
1986	45 825	2 109
1987	27 668	1 532
1988	13 372	2 981
1989	6 635	1 498
1990	5 165	1 144

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Bulgaria is a traditional producer of fruit and vegetables. Data on production and areas of fruit and vegetables are shown in **Table 18**.

### FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Regulation 2251/92 is fully introduced through Ordinance № 33 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (SG 154/28.12.1998) on quality grading, buying-in and conformity checks of fresh fruit and vegetables. The Ordinance regulates packing and labelling of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The Ordinance stipulates that all fruit and vegetables listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2200/96 (with the exception of avocado, which is not produced in the country) are subject to conformity checks. The regulations laying down quality requirements for fresh fruit and vegetables will be applied at conformity checks after amendments to the Ordinance, which will be adopted until the end of 2002.

An Ordinance on the terms and procedures for recognition of fruit and vegetable producer groups will be adopted until the end of 2001, transposing Title II of Regulation 2200/96 – Articles 11, 12, 14 and Regulation 478/97.

Several new fruit and vegetables producer organisations are in the process of establishment (in the towns of Pleven, Haskovo, Sliven). They will be subject to recognition by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry under the provisions of the Ordinance.

An Ordinance on interbranch organizations of producers and processors of fruit and vegetables transposing the provisions of Title III of Regulation 2200/96 will be adopted until the end of 2005.

In compliance with Ordinance No 33 (SG 154/28.12.1998) on quality grading, buying-in and control of fresh fruit and vegetables a Directorate on control of fresh fruit and vegetables has been established within MAF. It will carry out conformity checks, arbitrage control in contract grading, training and qualification of inspectors. The Directorate consists of headquarters and 9 regional offices for the control of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry coordinates a project "Wholesale markets for fresh fruit, vegetables and flowers". Under this project new wholesale markets will be constructed in the main production and consumer centres of the country, while the existing ones will be upgraded. This will provide for the establishment of an effectively functioning market organization.

Ten wholesale markets of the following types will be built:

- Wholesale markets – envisaged for big town centres where population is dependent on the market;
- Producer markets - envisaged for regions with high levels of production of fruit and vegetables in the Thracian lowland, Danube valley and the valley of the Struma river;
- Combined markets – wholesale markets and producer markets, envisaged for regions with high levels of fruit and vegetables production and a great number of people dependent on the market.

The wholesale markets established under this project provide for:

- The implementation of Regulation 2251/92 on quality inspection of fresh fruit and vegetables;
- The implementation of Regulation 3223/94 - on collecting and reporting to the Commission prices specified in Article 2 of the Regulation;
- The specification of representative markets for the country after accession in compliance with the respective procedure.

After the accession AMIS will be responsible for collecting and reporting of price information to the European Commission in compliance with Regulation 3223/94 (see Administrative structures for the implementation of the CMO).

## PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

There are about 160 canning enterprises and 40 enterprises producing frozen fruit and vegetables in Bulgaria. 70% of the existing enterprises are small and medium sized as regards number of staff and annual turnover. Their total processing capacity is 950 000 tons of end product annually. 150 000 tons of fruit and vegetables were processed in 1999. Processed fruit and vegetables are mainly intended for export.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a national threshold of 20 000t and respectively an increase of the Community threshold by the same quantity for processed peaches in syrup and/or natural juice on the basis of Art. 5/1/ of Regulation 2699/2000.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a national threshold of 300 000t and respectively an increase of the Community threshold by the same quantity for processed tomatoes on the basis of Art. 5/1/ of Regulation 2699/2000.**

The Food Act (SG 90/15.10.1999) requires all food producing enterprises to be registered with the Ministry of Economy. Registration has been started and should be completed by the end of 2001. This would provide for the implementation of Article 2 of Regulation 2699/2000.

There are two registered unions of fruit and vegetables processors – Union of canned products producers and Union of processors of fruit and vegetables in Bulgaria.

## Trade regime

(See Horizontal measures)

Issuing of export and import licenses, collection of security guarantees and payment of export refunds will be carried out by the future Paying Agency. Monitoring and physical control of goods at the borders will be carried out by the Customs Agency.

Data on imports and exports of main sorts of fruit and vegetables are shown in **Table 19**.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests an increase of the EU tariff quota for bananas by 55 000 tons on the basis of Art.18 and Art.19 of Regulation 404/93.**

### Justification of the requests

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a national threshold of 20 000 tons and respectively an increase of the Community threshold by the same quantity for processed peaches in syrup and/or natural juice on the basis of Art. 5/1/ of Regulation 2699/2000.**

**TABLE 14: SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF PEACHES, 1996 - 1999 (thousand tons)**

Indexes	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>I. Supply</b>	<b>69,5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43,2</b>	<b>41,4</b>
1. Production	69,4	50	42,0	38,5
2. Import	0,1	0	1,2	2,9
<b>II. Consumption (including)</b>	<b>69,4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43,2</b>	<b>41,4</b>
1. Fresh consumption	25,0	20,0	17,0	17,0
2. Export	0,4	0,4	1,5	0,2
3. Processed	36,0	24,6	20,7	20,2

Source: NSI, expert's estimate MAF

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a national threshold of 300 000 tons and respectively an increase of the Community threshold by the same quantity for processed tomatoes on the basis of Art. 5/1/ of Regulation 2699/2000.**

**TABLE 15: SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF TOMATOES, 1995-1999 (thousand tons)**

Indexes	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>I. Supply</b>	<b>533,1</b>	<b>323,7</b>	<b>244,5</b>	<b>492,6</b>	<b>448,2</b>
1. Production	530,4	322,4	244,2	490,2	445,7
2. Import	2,7	1,3	0,3	2,4	2,5
<b>II. Consumption (including)</b>	<b>533,1</b>	<b>323,7</b>	<b>244,5</b>	<b>492,6</b>	<b>448,2</b>
1. Fresh consumption	209,0	208,0	140,0	246,0	240,0
2. Export	3,9	5,1	2,3	1,2	0,5
3. Processed	260,2	80,6	77,2	165,4	153,8
4. Losses	60,0	30,0	25,0	80,0	53,9

Source: NSI, expert's estimate MAF

The total quantity of processed tomatoes varies in a wide range in the period 1995-2000. The currently low production is a repercussion of the painful economic reforms undertaken in agriculture and industry. It does not correspond to the potential of Bulgaria's natural resources, as well as to the traditional production levels. The production capacity of the processing enterprises is underutilized due to problems arising from the privatisation and restructuring process. As the decrease in production after 1990 is temporary and reflects the specific exceptional conditions of the transition period, the Republic of Bulgaria requests the national threshold to be based on quantities of tomatoes produced in the period 1985 –1990, as follows:

**TABLE 16: PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF TOMATOES (thousand tons)**

Product/year	1985	1989	1990
1.Production of tomatoes	781	873	846
2.Processed raw material	442	385	315
2.1.Necessary raw material for the production of tomato puree	342	300	250
Produced tomato puree	43	60	50
2.2 Necessary raw material for the production of whole peeled, non peeled tomatoes and as an ingredient of other vegetable cans /best expert's estimate/	100	85	65

**Source: NSI, expert's estimate MAF**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests an increase in the EU tariff quota for bananas by 55 000t on the basis of Art.18 and Art.19 of Regulation 404/93.**

The imports of fresh bananas in the period 1995 -1999 varies in a wide range – from 15,9 to 53,4 thousand tons (see *table 17*). In 1994 the imported quantity of bananas was 76,9 thousand tons. In 1997 there was a decrease in imports due to the economic crisis, high rate of inflation, high exchange rate of the USD to the national currency and low purchasing capacity of the population. Traditional suppliers are Ecuador, Columbia, Panama, Costa Rica and Greece.

The expected economic growth in the years to come will result in a better standard of living, a rise in income, a growth of the purchasing power and consumption. This is the reason to expect that imports of fresh and processed bananas in Bulgaria will continue to grow at a moderate rate.

**TABLE 17: IMPORT OF FRESH BANANAS IN BULGARIA (thousand tons)**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total, including:</b>	53,4	21,7	15,9	27,2	36,1
Ecuador	2,5	13,9	9,0	8,9	12,1
Columbia	-	2,9	3,8	9,3	15,5
Greece	25,0	1,6	1,2	2,3	3,0
Panama	-	0,3	0,9	1,6	3,1
Costa Rica	0,0	1,9	0,8	5,1	2,3

**Source: NSI**

**TABLE 18: PRODUCTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR THE PERIOD 1995-1999**

Crops	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	Thousand ha	Thousand tons	Thousand ha	Thousand tons	Thousand ha	Thousand tons	Thousand ha	Thousand tons	Thousand ha	Thousand tons
<b>Vegetables, pumpkins, melons and water melons</b>	209,3	-	152,7	-	165,6	-	209,4	-	216,6	-
<b>Vegetables: field and under cover (excluding seeds)</b>	111,9	1362,7	85,6	937,7	92,2	974,0	125,7	1400,1	129,6	1317,5
<b>Field vegetables (excluding seeds)</b>	110,4	1255,1	83,9	855,6	90,7	829,1	123,9	1344,4	127,8	1270,2
<b>Tomatoes- total</b>	29,8	514,5	17,3	305,8	19,3	227,4	27,6	469,4	29,0	427,2
<b>Pepper – total</b>	22,4	262,9	17,6	214,1	17,8	179,5	21,4	242,3	21,3	205,4
<b>Onions</b>	20,7	180,1	10,7	52,0	10,6	70,5	13,8	107,1	13,6	103,9
<b>White cabbage</b>	6,1	102,1	6,5	102,3	6,7	122,4	8,4	142,9	8,7	154,0
<b>Cucumbers – total</b>	7,8	90,9	7,7	87,0	8,4	104,4	11,5	159,0	10,4	143,1
<b>Melons and water melons</b>	35,7	421,5	21,4	227,1	23,2	245,8	28,2	288,1	29,7	383,5
<b>Greenhouses with heating – total</b>	0,8	107,7	0,9	82,2	0,8	146,7	1,0	56,5	0,9	47,2
<b>Tomatoes</b>	0,2	15,9	0,3	18,6	0,3	14,7	0,4	20,8	0,4	18,5
<b>Cucumbers</b>	0,4	66,9	0,4	31,2	0,4	29,9	0,5	34,3	0,4	27,6
<b>Perennial crops – totals</b>	196,1	-	191,4	-	190,8	-	209,0	-	204,5	-
<b>Fruit, soft fruit and grapes</b>	187,4	1162,4	183,1	1166,0	182,3	1072,7	-	733,5	-	674,0
<b>Fruit – total</b>	72,4	452,9	73,2	496,7	72,5	428,4	81,1	326,6	79,0	289,1
<b>Apples</b>	14,8	149,3	14,0	203,7	13,6	161,2	14,8	129,1	14,5	92,3
<b>Pears</b>	0,9	21,6	0,9	24,9	0,9	22,6	0,9	20,2	0,9	18,6
<b>Plums</b>	12,1	99,9	12,1	90,0	12,3	112,6	12,8	61,8	12,6	66,2
<b>Cherries</b>	8,3	74,8	8,3	56,6	8,0	36,4	8,3	33,5	8,1	32,2
<b>Sour cherries</b>	2,7	12,5	2,9	12,5	2,9	10,5	3,5	9,4	3,4	9,8
<b>Apricots</b>	4,9	4,6	5,8	23,8	5,5	11,9	5,6	9,1	5,8	10,9
<b>Peaches</b>	8,6	71,7	7,8	69,3	7,8	50,0	7,9	42,0	7,6	38,5
<b>Walnuts</b>	6,2	7,2	6,1	6,0	6,3	10,0	7,3	5,7	7,2	7,1
<b>Other types of fruit orchard</b>	2,4	3,3	2,7	3,1	2,4	7,8	2,9	14,0	2,8	12,4

Soft fruit – total	3	10,1	2,8	8,2	2,9	7,9	-	10,7	-	12,8
Strawberries	1,8	7,5	1,5	5,4	1,6	5,4	1,8	7,8	1,9	10,2
Raspberries	1,2	2,6	1,3	2,8	1,3	2,4	1,3	2,8	1,3	2,6
vines – table grapes	14,1	91,8	12,9	71,1	12,9	74,1	14,3	42,7	13,9	38,2

Source: NSI

**TABLE 19: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA WITH FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES DURING THE PERIOD 1995-1999  
(TONS)**

GOODS	Export					Import				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Tomatoes	3890	5103	2442	1189	445	2678	1296	2887	2367	2480
Onions	3665	2668	249	2920	5543	3419	350	8364	3975	2253
White cabbage	186	101	223	92	208	3595	3833	5595	3568	3123
Carrots and radishes	62	60	171	58	14	236	598	246	88	1053
Cucumbers and pickling cucumbers	10017	6797	5292	5802	2873	267	99	549	1023	1571
Aubergines	17	60	745	172	12	160	3	2358	894	81
Mushrooms	1687	1435	1247	1116	1486	82	66	23	1	-
Sweet peppers	11030	15894	3103	6962	3477	257	73	9032	1321	1059
Table grapes, fresh	2550	2934	2348	480	40	2073	2007	1768	1628	1226
Water melons and melons	7491	3594	2519	998	25	1229	372	609	4044	1913
Apples	336	1391	1210	78	71	15414	9832	12386	5779	15523
Apricots	36	306	512	108	14	103	5	20	83	307
Sour cherries	864*	845	796	942	519	1*	-	-	110	22
Cherries		577	417	643	307		-	-	28	1
Peaches	3110	2234	1181	1489	167	2662	1485	820	1161	2918
Plums and sloe	2148	1450	1514	2033	1212	-	1	1	2	250
Walnuts	1268	4151	4489	4108	4091	7	31	39	109	46

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Cherries are included



# WINE AND SPIRIT DRINKS

## CURRENT SITUATION

Bulgaria is a traditional producer of wine and other viticulture products. Bulgarian wine production is export oriented. It is of high importance to the Bulgarian economy.

Bulgaria is a traditional producer of spirit drinks. The most popular spirit drinks on the domestic market are rakiya and grape brandy. (Data on the production and trade in spirit drinks is given in the Annex).

During the 70s the vineyards in Bulgaria were 190 000 ha. As a result of antialcoholic policies in the 80s the production of wine grapes and in particular of wine varieties for production of quality wines sharply decreased. Data on the production of wine grapes for the period 1970-2000 is given in the Annex, Table 20.

Bulgarian wines are mainly exported to the EU, CEECs and CIS. Bulgaria also exports wine to the USA, Canada and Japan. (Data on wine trade is given in the Annex).

The Wine and Spirit Drinks Act (SG 86/01.10.1999) introduces the basic provisions of the wine and spirits acquis – Regulations 822/87, 823/87, 2893/74, 2894/74, 4252/88, 1601/91, 3201/90, 2333/92, 2092/91, 296/89, 2392/89, 3895/91, 2238/93 and 1576/89. In compliance with the EU legislation the Act provides for:

- A system for differentiation between wine categories and sets up strict criteria for defining table and quality wines;
- Measures for the mapping out of vine potential, planting of new vines, replanting, grafting and grubbing up of existing vines and classification of the wine varieties as recommended, temporarily authorized and authorized;
- Uniform rules for applying oenological practices in production of wine and products made of grapes and wine;
- The accompanying documents necessary for transportation of the products, subject to the Act;
- Common rules on labelling and commercial presentation of wines and spirit drinks;
- The establishment of a national and regional interprofessional organisations (vine and wine chambers have been set up in order to protect the professional interests of the producers of grapes and wine).

The following ordinances have been adopted so far:

- Ordinance on authorised oenological practices and processes and control thereof. (SG 31/14.4.2000). The Ordinance is fully harmonised with Regulation 1493/1999 – Title V Chapter I, Annex IV;
- Ordinance concerning the labelling and presentation of wines, spirit drinks and grape and wine products. (SG 31/14.4.2000). The Ordinance is harmonised with Regulation 1493/1999 – Title V, Chapter II, Annex VII and Regulations 1576/1989 and 1601/1991;
- Ordinance laying down conformity requirements to quality wine psr, conditions and procedures of approval. (SG 31/14.4.2000). The Ordinance is fully harmonised with Regulation 1493/1999 - Title VI, Annex VI;
- Ordinance laying down certain conditions and procedures of registration and licensing, deleting from register, taking away licences, data subject to filing, record keeping, the format and content of harvest and stock declarations and control over licensed economic agents and their activity (SG 31/14.4.2000). The Ordinance is partly harmonised with Regulation 1493/1999 and Regulation 2238/1993. It is envisaged that the licensing regime for the production of spirit, distillates and spirit drinks will be abolished at the date of accession and the European legislation will directly apply;
- Ordinance laying down rules for the production of sparkling wines and use of sweeteners and flavours (SG 26/20.03.2001) – harmonised with Regulation 1493/1999 – Annex V;

- Ordinance concerning special types of wine and rules of production (SG 53/12.06.2001) – harmonised with Regulation 1493/1999 - Annex V and Regulation 1601/1991.
- Organisation Manual and Proceedings Rules of the Wine-tasting Commissions (SG 5/16.01.2001) in compliance with Regulation 1493/1999, Title VI, art.55;
- Ordinance on spirit drink definitions, rules of production, authorized additives and conditions of use. (Adopted by the Council of Ministers on 07.06.2001, pending publication) The Ordinance is fully harmonised with Regulation 1493/1999 and Regulation 1576/1989.

By the end of 2001 the following ordinances will be adopted:

- Ordinance laying down sampling rules and methods of analysis determining the content of products referred to in the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act. The Ordinance will introduce Regulation 2676/1990, Regulation 1238/1998 and Regulation 2009/1992.
- Ordinance concerning documents accompanying the transportation of local and imported wines, grape and wine products, spirit, distillates and spirit drinks. The Ordinance will be harmonised with Regulation 2238/1993 and in conformity with the rules of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
- Ordinance laying down certain rules and requirements concerning regional wines

In 2002 the following ordinances will be adopted:

- Ordinance laying down certain conditions and procedures of vine area classification by categories and mapping out, new planting, replanting, grafting and grubbing up of existing vines;
- Ordinance laying down certain rules of classification of wine varieties and other vine varieties;

An Ordinance concerning control and co-ordination of control on wines, spirit drinks and other vine and wine products, harmonised with Regulation № 1493/1999 will be adopted in 2003 after the adoption of the whole package of secondary legislation under the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests all wine-growing areas in Bulgaria to be classified as part of wine-growing zone C I.a. and to be included in point 3 of Annex III of Council Regulation 1493/99.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a partial derogation of art.27, par.3 of Regulation 1493/99 in connection with par.1 of the same article concerning the mandatory delivery of grape marc, wine lees and other by-products of winemaking to distilleries.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests rights under art.3, par.2 of Council Regulation 1493/99 for a 3-year period after the accession.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests to be given the possibility of transcription of geographical names and the translation of traditional and specific traditional expressions into one or more other official languages of the Community for products originating in Bulgaria. Bulgaria requests inclusion in Annex VII of Council Regulation 1493/99 of a text similar to the provision concerning Greece and providing for the use of Community languages for labelling.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the inclusion in Commission Regulation 3201/90 of geographical names of wines, specific traditional and additional specific traditional expressions, which are included in the Agreement between EC and Bulgaria on reciprocal recognition, protection and control of wine names /see Annex, Table 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 36A/.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the recognition of the name “Rosenthaler” as an additional specific traditional name (Table 32) and its inclusion in Commission Regulation 3201/90 as well as the preservation of the geographical name “Rosova dolina” (Table 35).**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the inclusion of “Pelin” wine in Commission Regulation 1601/91, art.2 concerning aromatised wines.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the designations of the spirit drinks: “rakiya” and “mastika” to be recognised as traditional and the inclusion in Annex II to art.5, par 3 of Regulation 1576/89 of the traditional spirit drinks produced in Bulgaria and designated by a geographical indication (Table 31).**

## INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Control over the implementation of the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act regarding the vines, grapes intended for production of wine, grape must, the products made of grapes and wine and the wines is carried out by the Executive Agency on Vine and Wine (EAVW) to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. The Executive Agency on Vine and Wine is a legal person with headquarters in Sofia and 9 regional structures. It is in charge of the following tasks:

- Classification by categories of vine area and mapping out of vineyards areas;
- Establishment and maintenance of vineyard cadastre;
- Control over planting, replanting, grafting and grubbing up of vines;
- Control over growing of wine varieties, classified as: recommended, temporarily authorised and authorised;
- Control of compliance with origin denominations requirements;
- Processing of declarations for the yield of wine grapes and maintenance of a data bank;
- Control over grapes processing, oenological practices and processes and quality wines psr production;
- Control over the production of various types of wines, their circulation outside the cellars and sale on the market, over the import of grapes and wine.

The Central Arbitration Wine-Tasting Commission with MAF (CATC) carries out organoleptic analysis of wine, of products made of grapes and wine and of spirit drinks upon request of the EAVW and according to the Organisation Manual and Proceedings Rules of Wine-Tasting Commissions.

The regional wine-tasting commissions with the regional vine and wine chambers carry out mandatory organoleptic analysis of quality wines psr, table wines, grape rakiya and wine brandy. The regional tasting commissions carry out organoleptic analysis of spirit drinks with a geographical designation for their approval.

The Minister of Economy issues licenses for production of spirit, products obtained by distillation and spirit drinks. Structural unit "Registration, Licensing and Control" of the Ministry of Economy carries out the following tasks:

- Creates and keeps a register of the licensed producers and the licences issued;
- Carries out control over the production of spirit, products of distillation and spirit drinks;
- Approves, controls and keeps a register of the spirit drinks with a geographical designation.

The National Vine and Wine Chamber (NVWC) was established under the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act and was registered in Sofia City Court on 01.08.2000. It is an interprofessional organisation of producers, processors, traders of grapes, wine and products made of grapes and wine and its goals are to support and protect the common interests of its members, to protect and control the origin, quality and authenticity of the produced and traded products and to promote viticulture development. NVWC carries out its activities through regional structures. According to a Decision of the General assembly of NVWC 5 regional vine and wine chambers were established:

- Northern viticulture region "Mizia": Headquarters – Pleven;
- Eastern viticulture region "Black sea": Headquarters – Varna;
- South-East Thracian viticulture region "Sakar": Headquarters – Haskovo;
- South-West Thracian viticulture region "Thracian": Headquarters – Plovdiv;
- South-West viticulture region "Strouma River Valley": Headquarters – Blagoevgrad.

According to the requirements, stipulated in the Ordinance laying down the conditions and procedures of registration and licensing, deleting from register, taking away licences, data subject to filing, record keeping, the format and content of harvest and stock declarations and control over licensed economic agents and their activity, the NVWC registers the producers of wine grapes, wine and products made of grapes and wine.

According to the provisions of art.58 par.6 of the Wine and Spirit drinks Act and art. 6 of the Organisation Manual and Proceedings Rules of the Wine-Tasting Commissions, the Regional vine and wine chambers issue certificates of origin of grapes to the producers of grapes, certificates of origin of quality wines with denomination to the producers of wine and certificates for authenticity to the producers of grape rakiya and wine brandy.

The scientific, analysis and research activity in the field of viticulture and production of spirit drinks is carried out by:

- National institute for analyses and control of wines – Sofia;
- Institute of viticulture– Pleven;
- Laboratories for carrying out physical-chemical and microbiological analysis of wines.

The trade mechanisms in accordance with Regulation 1493/1999 will be applied by the Intervention Agency /see in Administrative structures applying CMO/.

The functions and the range of activities of the listed administrative structures are sufficient for the full implementation of the *acquis* in the viticulture sector as of the date of accession to the EU.

## **Justification of requests**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests all wine-growing areas in Bulgaria to be classified as part of wine-growing zone C I.a. and to be included in point 3 of Annex III of Council Regulation 1493/99.**

The climatic conditions in the wine-growing areas in Bulgaria allow for the classification of the whole country in wine-growing zone C I.a. according to the EU legislation. The Wine and Spirit Drinks Act and the relevant secondary legislation to it are based on the assessment that Bulgaria falls into the C I. a. zone.

The Annex contains full data on: geographical position of Bulgaria, average annual temperatures, bioclimatic parameters and soil characteristics.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a partial derogation of art.27, par.3 of Regulation 1493/99 in connection with par.1 of the same article concerning the mandatory delivery of grape marc, wine lees and other by-products of winemaking to distilleries.**

Bulgaria is a traditional producer of specific spirit drinks for the production of which by-products of the winemaking are used. The combination of the two technological processes – winemaking and distillation – is based on long-term traditions and is carried out in the same enterprise, i.e. at the same site. The mandatory delivery of grape by-products to distilleries specialized for this activity according to the EU legislation will impose structural changes of the existing production capacity thus leading to the economic destabilization of a number of Bulgarian producers. In fact, the introduction of this measure would imply new equipment, restructuring and liquidation of existing production capacity. On the other hand, this would disturb traditional practices of production of rakiya and wine brandy, which have been settled for many years.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests rights under art.3, par.2 of Council Regulation 1493/99 for a 3-year period after the accession.**

Bulgaria has a considerable potential for the production of quality wines and regional wines, categorized as such in accordance with the *acquis*. The request is with a view to the recovery of Bulgarian vine potential amounting to 190 000 ha.

As a result of the antialcoholic campaign performed during the 80s in one of the main wine markets for Bulgaria – the former Soviet Union, the grubbing-up that followed resulted in alteration of the country's vine potential. Currently, a large part of the vineyards is situated in flat areas, i.e. they are not positioned in their natural and most favourable sites as per soil and climatic conditions. The classification of the vine areas and the mapping out of vineyards that are carried out at present, result in the uprooting of the vines which are cultivated on unsuitable terrains and in their planting on suitable ones. This process is slowed down by the restitution and the fragmentation of ownership on agricultural land.

By the time of accession Bulgaria will have elaborated a production potential inventory which will serve as a basis for the necessary assessment as stipulated in art.3, par.9 of Regulation 1227/2000.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests to be given the possibility of transcription of geographical names and the translation of traditional and specific traditional expressions into one or more other official languages of the Community for products originating in Bulgaria. Bulgaria requests inclusion in Annex VII of Council Regulation 1493/99 of a text similar to the provision concerning Greece and providing for the use of Community languages for labelling.**

The official language in Bulgaria is Bulgarian, which is written out in Cyrillic alphabet. This creates certain problems to the EC consumers when reading the label information of the Bulgarian wines and spirit drinks. The transcription of the name and the translation of traditional and specific traditional expressions into one or more other official languages of the Community will inform the consumer about the product's characteristics, thus avoiding possible mislead.

Bulgaria requests the inclusion in Annex VII, D of Regulation 1493/99 of a text, same as the provision concerning Greece and providing for the use of Community languages for labelling:

"The information referred to in the second subparagraph may be repeated in one or more other official languages of the Community for products originating in Bulgaria."

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the inclusion in Commission Regulation 3201/90 of geographical names of wines, specific traditional and additional specific traditional expressions, which are included in the Agreement between EC and Bulgaria on reciprocal recognition, protection and control of wine names (Tables 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 36A).**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the recognition of the name "Rosenthaler" as an additional specific traditional name (Table 32) and its inclusion in Commission Regulation 3201/90 as well as the preservation of the geographical denomination "Rosova dolina" (Table 35).**

The traditional name "Rosenthaler" is used for the designation of wines which are produced of vines originating from the whole country following a special technology and acquiring specific characteristics, while the geographical designation "Rosova dolina" could be used for the designation of wines produced of vines which are cultivated in this wine-growing area only. The name is recognized under the Bulgarian law and its usage is regulated in art.30, par.7 of the Ordinance concerning the labelling and presentation of wines, spirit drinks and grape and wine products.

Bulgaria has a long tradition in the production and trade of wine, which bears the "Rosenthaler" designation. It has been produced in the country since the 50s up until now, the first producers being the cellars in Svishtov, Vidin, Liaskovets and Suhindol, the geographical location of which is outside the "Rosova dolina" region.

"Rosenthaler" wine is well known and accepted under this name on the world market. The name "Rosenthaler" is not translated. This is the name under which wines are exported not only to the EU but also to the Baltic countries and Japan.

It is recalled that in EU the names Moselthaler and Mosel-Saar-Ruwer exist in parallel.

The practice that is followed for many years, the bona fide use of the name "Rosenthaler" by the Bulgarian producers and the acquired rights are juridical facts which ought to be respected in solving the problem in the light of the latest provisions of the international law and in particular – TRIPS Agreement.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the inclusion of "Pelin" wine in Commission Regulation 1601/91, art.2 concerning aromatised wines.**

Pursuant to art.17, par.3 of the Wine and Spirits Drinks Act, the aromatised wine may be designated as "Pelin" provided that it is produced in Bulgaria following a specific technology. The share of the herbs which belong to the 'wormwood genus' and which are added to the herb mixture is not less than 20 % in weight. The actual alcoholic strength of the "Pelin" wine could be lower than 14,5 % vol.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the designations of the spirit drinks: "rakiya" and "mastika" to be recognised as traditional and the inclusion in Annex II to art.5, par 3 of Regulation 1576/89 of the traditional spirit drinks produced in Bulgaria and designated by a geographical indication (Table 31).**

The spirit drinks enlisted in Table 31 are traditional for the Bulgarian production of alcoholic products. They are placed under specific legal protection aimed at guaranteeing the authenticity of the raw material used in the production, as well as of the traditional and original technologies applied in the fermentation and distillation in reaching the specific or definitive organoleptic characteristics of the end-product. The production technologies of the wine, grape and fruit rakiya, of wine and fruit brandy, of mastika and liqueurs are stipulated in the Ordinance on spirit drinks definitions, rules of production, authorized additives and conditions of use..

# ANNEX

**TABLE 20: PRODUCTION OF WINE GRAPES OVER THE 1970-2000 PERIOD /in thousand tons/**

Year	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Quantity	621	745	563	576	616	394	380	499	520	495	319	307	350*

Source: NSI

\* Preliminary data - until 30.07.2000

**TABLE 21: EXPORTS OF BULGARIAN WINES FROM BULGARIA /IN HL/**

CN code	Country	1996/hl	1997/hl	1998/hl	1999/hl	2000/hl
220410	Vietnam	637	2014	2585	1358	3449.25
	Poland	3002	1676	5497	5840	3249
	Lithuania	212	758	4889	4850	2726
	Latvia	156	838	619	1259	1774
	Estonia	937	2915	4014	2339	2016
	Russia	20243	3049	3859	568	1332
	Denmark	864	1179	1108	1446	882
	Japan	-	-	-	-	138
	Ukraine	2614	3775	12786	4607	-
	Azerbaijan	3023	1808	2376	1882	444
	Moldavia	137856	77479	12227	-	-
	Georgia	10884	3220	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195344</b>	<b>102980</b>	<b>60941</b>	<b>25099.464</b>	<b>17197.73</b>
220421	UK	301039	254919	224488	209356	112971
	Holland	72156	64586	46104	25034	22739
	Germany	68182	126126	86128	98227	87900
	Poland	52573	65558	73475	125145	97578
	Lithuania	2418	7392	20836	53191	26261
	Russia	129055	54408	40139	8806	17407
	Latvia		34194	46632	68757	52167
	Estonia	4753	7529	14867	23102	19421
	Denmark	28897	20978	17084	21302	6857

	Japan		12711	50614	2074	2735
	Ukraine	73832		97961	23645	1871
	Moldavia	251077	235306	75441	4597	
	Sweden	12563	23927	30361	23597	21598
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1149613</b>	<b>1119738</b>	<b>934150</b>	<b>757282</b>	<b>535879</b>
<b>220429</b>	Germany	116613	94251	107943	81672	102360
	Moldavia	79991	57751	9042	-	2289
	Japan	54032	118166	219551	62982	36916
	France	55684	48669	53072	26573	14794
	Russia	33972	5149	22.56	608	2165
	UK	24344	13752	21070	18146	22862
	Sweden	15550	8153	4143	994	6843
	USA	7769	8668	4272	3569	1234
	Ukraine	-	6389	5719.9	14630	10172
	Canada	-	-	1875	5521	2778
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>459665</b>	<b>403222</b>	<b>530500</b>	<b>232912</b>	<b>211503</b>

\*Data provided by trade statistic

**TABLE 22: EXPORT OF BULGARIAN WINES**

CN code	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	EU	Total	EU	Total	EU	Total	EU	Total	EU	Total
	hl	hl	hl	hl	hl	hl	hl	hl	hl	hl
220410	2990	195345	1760	102980	1503	61801	1849	25676	998	17197
220421	616856	1149614	529524	1119738	428478	927768	395391	616975	264557	535880
220429	236015	459666	173101	403222	195176	532522	133332	240819	146570	211503
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>855861</b>	<b>1804625</b>	<b>704385</b>	<b>1625940</b>	<b>625157</b>	<b>1522091</b>	<b>530572</b>	<b>883470</b>	<b>412125</b>	<b>764580</b>

\*Data provided by the trade statistics

**TABLE 23: IMPORT OF WINES FROM THE EU**

CN code	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	I-IX 1999	I-XI 1999	1999	2000
	hl	hl	hl	hl	hl	hl	tariff quotas	hl	hl	hl	hl
<b>220410</b>	750	42	91	79	69	13	1600	54	99	109	163
<b>220421</b>	115	33	168	31	4	348	67200	489	512	4593	251

<b>220429</b>	102686	310	1643	0	9	25		128	128	130	74
<b>Total</b>	103551	385	1902	110	82	386		671	739	4832	488
<b>Tariff quota</b>	43000	47300	51600	55900	60200	64500	68800	68800	68800	68800	73100

\*Data provided by the trade statistics

**TABLE 24: PRODUCTION OF SPIRIT DRINKS**

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Type of production</b>	<b>1995 /hl</b>	<b>1996 /hl</b>	<b>1997 /hl</b>	<b>1998 /hl</b>
<b>220820</b>	Wine spirits-brandy, cognac	392290	168470	84540	34530
<b>220820</b>	Rakiya	156380	172040	165150	134320
<b>220830</b>	Whisky	700	238	1239	2090
<b>220840</b>	Rhum and tafia	-	-	-	90
<b>220850</b>	Gin and genever	-	-	-	2780
<b>220860</b>	Vodka	-	-	-	20290
<b>220870</b>	Liqueurs	120920	91230	63740	2600
<b>220890</b>	Other	-	-	-	57490

\* Data provided by NSI

**TABLE 25: EXPORT OF BULGARIAN SPIRITS /HL**

<b>CN code</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>220510</b>	Poland	29552	21483	17325
	Moldavia	1170	-	-
	Ukraine	-	188	729
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32074</b>	<b>22325</b>	<b>18331</b>
<b>220590</b>	Other EU countries	-	21	65
	Other countries	-	33	59
	Germany	-	14	-
	Estonia	-	-	48
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>220600</b>	Estonia	-	196	4250
	Austria	2222	3295	1978
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2225</b>	<b>3515</b>	<b>6250</b>



<b>220820</b>	Estonia	2721	7597	864
	Switzerland	-	1130	-
	Poland	-	1413	0.9
	Yugoslavia	518	1514	411.7
	Russia	3051	-	-
	Ukraine	2163	-	208.4
	Moldavia	-	-	168.4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11203</b>	<b>16147</b>	<b>1996</b>
<b>220840</b>	Ukraine	-	-	29
	Greece	-	-	24
	Other EU countries	-	8	50
	Other countries	6	0.5	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>220850</b>	UK	-	-	50
	Cyprus	20	-	-
	Greece	-	98	-
	Turkey	57	-	-
	Other countries	78	21	-
	Venezuela	28	-	-
	Ukraine	-	-	34
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>220860</b>	Ukraine	-	-	99
	Georgia	4443	22	-
	Cyprus	336	-	-
	Yugoslavia	208	-	-
	Azerbaijan	1189	-	-
	Turkmenistan	15.64	-	-
	Greece	-	307	136
	Bulgaria- Free Trade areas	-	83	-
	Turkey	-	107	-
	Italy	-	-	148
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8832</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>668</b>

<b>220870</b>	Ukraine	1433	-	269
	Azerbaijan	2254	-	-
	Georgia	2048	-	-
	Bulgaria- Free Trade areas	-	4	-
	Russia	2578	-	-
	Greece	-	25	33
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9107</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>220890410</b>	Jordan	-	-	68
	Iraq	-	50	-
	Turkey	-	-	68
	Other countries	4	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>220890710</b>	Switzerland	-	-	310
	Lebanon	-	30	-
	Other countries	0.09	-	63
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>220890740</b>	Other EU countries	-	0.6	0.2
	Other countries	0.5	1.9	0.1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>220890780</b>	Other countries	-	5	5
	Russia	403	-	-
	Ukraine	113	-	-
	Other EU countries	-	-	0.06
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>TOTAL ALL TYPES RAKIYA</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>458</b>

\*Data provided by the official trade statistics

## CLIMATIC DATA

Bulgaria belongs to the group of countries with moderate continental climate, specific with its hot summer and cold winter.

The relief of Northern Bulgaria is characterized by low rounded hills of average altitude of 200 – 300 m. In Southern Bulgaria the most characteristic relief forms are low and mid-high mountains and small valleys situated between them.

In terms of latitude, Bulgaria can be compared to some other viticultural countries, such as France, Italy, Spain and Portugal (**Table 26**)

**TABLE 26**

End points	Northern latitude (φ N)	Eastern longitude (λ E.Gr.)
Northern - Outflow of river Timok	44° 12'	22° 40'
Southern - Beikata peak Gumurdjinski snow-capped peak	41° 14'	25° 17'
Western - Kitka peak Kraichte	42° 19'	22° 21'
Eastern - Cape Shabla	43° 32'	28° 36'

The temperature totals for the period of temperature higher than 10°C, average July temperature and duration of the non-frosty period of designated surveillance stations in several vine regions in Bulgaria.

**TABLE 27**

Station	Temperature total for the period of T°>10°C		Average July temperature T°C	Non frosty period – average dates of the beginning, end and duration of the period		
	Total ΣT°C	Effective ΣT°>10°C		Last frost	First frost	Days
Vidin	3635	1635	22.9	8.04.	22.10.	196
Lom	3800	1750	23.4	23.03.	7.11.	228
Pleven	3795	1745	23.4	28.03.	2.11.	218
Suchindol	3720	1680	22.9	30.03.	10.11.	225
Obrastsov tchiflik	3640	1640	22.8	8.04.	10.11.	215
Turgovishte	3480	1490	21.7	6.04.	1.11.	208
Shumen	3440	1470	22.0	7.04.	27.10.	202
Silistra	3475	1415	23.0	29.03.	10.11.	226
Varna	3725	1645	22.6	23.03.	21.11.	242
Burgas	3920	1750	23.1	20.03.	21.11.	245
Sliven	3865	1765	23.2	31.03.	20.11.	234
Stara Zagora	4010	1850	24.0	28.03.	16.11.	232
Jambol	3730	1670	23.2	12.04.	30.10.	200
Haskovo	3950	1810	23.6	3.04.	12.11.	222
Kardjali	3850	1700	23.4	7.04.	12.11.	218
Ivailovgrad	3990	1810	23.5	1.04.	17.11.	228
Asenovgrad	3675	1795	23.5	28.03.	17.11.	233
Plovdiv	3795	1715	23.2	6.04.	31.10.	207
Kustendil	3500	1490	21.8	8.04.	21.10.	195
Sandanski	4400	2090	24.9	23.03.	23.11.	244
Petrich	4395	2085	24.9	19.03.	10.11.	235

**TABLE 28: DURATION OF THE CYCLE OF ACTIVE VEGETATION OF VINE PLANTINGS IN SEVERAL REGIONS IN BULGARIA**

Meteorological station	Dates of changing of average twenty-four-hour temperature of air over and below 10°C		Duration of the period (days)
	Starting date (> 10°C)	Last date (<10°C)	

Vidin	6	April	24	October	200
Lom	3	April	26	October	205
Pleven	4	April	27	October	205
Suchindol	7	April	29	October	204
Obrastsov tchiflik	8	April	26	October	200
Turgovishte	11	April	28	October	199
Shumen	12	April	27	October	197
Silistra	6	April	30	October	206
Varna	14	April	9	November	208
Burgas	9	April	13	November	217
Sliven	3	April	31	November	210
Stara Zagora	3	April	6	November	216
Jambol	9	April	2	November	206
Haskovo	3	April	4	November	214
Kardjali	3	April	5	November	215
Ivailovgrad	3	April	8	November	218
Asenovgrad	30	April	5	November	188
Plovdiv	4	April	30	November	208
Kustendil	7	April	26	November	201
Sandanski	25	March	12	November	231
Petrich	23	March	10	November	231

The most typical geographical points from table 27 and table 28 are the following:

- For Western Bulgaria – Vidin and Petrich,
- For Northern Bulgaria – Pleven and Plovdiv,
- For Eastern Bulgaria – Varna and Burgas.

The data described in tables 27 and 28 are based on research results.

The data series covers a continuous period of time, resulting in average annual temperatures of air in Bulgaria from 9,8°C to 14°C. (table 29).

**TABLE 29: AVERAGE ANNUAL AIR TEMPERATURE FOR BULGARIA**

Region	Station	T°C
Vidin		
	Novo selo	11.4
	Vidin	11.2
	Gramada	10.7
	Belogradtchik	10.0
Montana		
	Lom	11.8
	Buzovets	10.9
	Berkovitsa	10.4
	Vurchets	10.1
Vratsa		
	Vratsa	11.1
	Orjahovo	12.2
	Kneja	10.6
	Gabare	11.4
Lovetch		
	Teteven	10.1
	Trojan	9.8
Pleven		
	Pleven	11.6
	Dolna Mitropolia	11.2
	Somovit	11.9

Region	Station	T°C
Rousse		
	Bjala	11.6
	Dve mogili	11.5
	Rousse	12.1
	Obraztchov tchiflik	11.1
Razgrad		
	Kubrat	10.4
	Isperih	10.6
	Pazgrad	10.8
	Gara Samuil	9.7
Silistra		
	Silistra	11.6
Turgovishte		
	Slavjanovo	10.7
	Omurtag	10.2
	Turgovishte	11.0
Shumen		
	Shumen	11.0
	Tsarev brod	10.8
	Izgrev	9.7
Dobrich		
	Tervel	10.3

Veliko Tarnovo		
	Svishtov	12.0
	Vardim	11.8
	Pavlikeni	11.5
	Suhindol	11.6
	Gorna Orjahovitsa	11.5
	Elena	10.3
Gabrovo		
	Sevlievo	10.5
	Gabrovo	10.6
	Drjanovo	11.1
Burgas		
	Neseber	12.7
	Pomorie	12.5
	Burgas	12.7
	Sozopol	13.3
	Mitcurin	13.1
	Rezovo	12.9
	Malko Tarnovo	11.3
	Grudovo	12.8
	Ajtos	12.2
	Luljakovo	11.3
	Karnobat	11.4
Sliven		
	Sliven	12.4
Jambol		
	Jambol	12.0
	St. Karadjovo	11.8
	Elhovo	12.3
Stara Zagora		
	Stara Zagora	12.9
	Kazanlak	10.7
	Tchirpan	12.0
Haskovo		
	Dimitrovgrad	12.6
	Haskovo	12.5
	Harmanli	12.7
	Svilengrad	13.2
Kardjali		
	Ivailovgrad	12.8
	Krumovgrad	12.8
	Kardjali	12.5
	Djebel	12.2
Pazardjik		
	Panagurishte	10.1
	Ivailo	11.7
	Pazardjik	11.9
	Kozarsko	12.1
	Pechtera	11.5

	Krushari	10.7
	Institute of Dobrudja	10.2
	Shabla	11.8
	Kaliakra	11.8
	Baltchik	11.8
Varna		
	Suvorovo	10.8
	Varna	12.1
	Gorni tchiflik	11.4
	Obzor	12.4
Plovdiv		
	Asenovgrad	12.7
	Sadovo	12.1
	Plovdiv	12.0
	Hisar	12.1
Blagoevgrad		
	Belitsa	9.3
	Bansko	9.0
	Gotse Delchev	11.4
	Sandanski	13.9
	Petrich	13.9
	Gara Pirin	14.0
	Blagoevgrad	12.4
Kustendil		
	Rila	11.7
	Dupnitsa	10.0
	Kustendil	11.2
	Nikolichevtsi	10.4
Pernishka		
	Radomir	10.1
	Pernik	9.5
	Busintsi	8.6
	Trun	8.2
Sofia		
	Dolna Banja	9.3
	Ihtiman	8.8
	Vakarel	8.0
	Koprivitsa	6.8
	Botevgrad	10.7
	Sofia (1)	10.3
	Sofia (2)	10.0
	Sofia (3)	9.8
	Bankja	9.5
	Bojurishte	9.7
	Iskrets	9.5
Smolian		
	Zlatograd	10.8
	Srednogortsi	9.6

## SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

The most typical soils for Northern Bulgaria are chernozem (black earth) and gray forest soils. The Chernozems' characteristics are - light to heavy sandy clay mechanical structure, humus horizon of 40-60 cm, which changes in B-horizon. These soils are formed usually on carbonate materials (loess, loam, etc.).

The gray forest soils are specific with their heavy sandy clay mechanical structure in shallow horizon, which is of a depth of 30-40 cm and changes directly into clay B-horizon.

The most typical soils for Southern Bulgaria are chernozem vertisols and cinnamonic forest soils.

The chernozem vertisols are specific with their strong humus horizon of 60-80 cm, heavy sandy clay and lightly clay mechanical structure.

The cinnamonic forest soils are medium to heavy sandy clay soils with shallow humus horizon, which is of a depth of 30-50 cm. This horizon gradually (or directly) changes into clay B-horizon. Both types of soils are formed upon carbonate clay and non-carbonate materials of quaternary and plioscene origin. Often numerous intermediary forms between the two soil types are present.

Some of the most suitable soils for growing of vines, in Northern as well as in Southern Bulgaria, are the so-called azonal soils: rendzic leptosols, alluvial and delluvial soils.

**TABLE 30: CONTENT OF SUGAR IN GRAPE MUST FOR WHITE AND RED WINES IN BULGARIA**

<b>Variety</b>	<b>Content of sugar</b>
Rkatsiteli	15,5-17,6
Chardonnay	16,7-19,1
Riesling	14,2-16,2
Sauvignon	15,9
Muskat Ottonel	17,1
Pamid	14,5-17,5
Gamza	17,6
Dimyat	15- 17,1
Misket Red	14-16,8
Juni Blanc	15,7-17,0
Cabernet Sauvignon	18,5-21
Merlot	17,9-20
Mavrud	18,2-20,2
Shiroka Melnishka	17,1

**Source: National Wine Research and Control Institute**

For some years this indicator in Bulgaria is higher than in Northern France and in the countries of Central Europe. Its values are similar to those registered in Southern France, Spain, Italy and Portugal.

### **LIST OF DESIGNATIONS FOR SPIRIT DRINKS**

The name “wine spirit”, “grape marc” or “grape marc spirit” may be replaced by the designation “rakiya” / “ракия” exclusively for the spirit drink produced in Bulgaria - art.35 (2) of the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act.

For an aniseed-flavoured spirit drink to be called “mastika” / “мастика” it must have been produced exclusively in Bulgaria by special technology - art.35 (3) of the Wine and Spirit Drinks Act.

The designation “Rakiya” may be supplemented by the indications:

- Отлежала / Otlezhala / Aged;
- Специална / Specialna / Special;
- Стара / Stara / Old;
- Резерва / Reserva / Reserve;
- Селекция / Selekcija / Selection.

**TABLE 31: TRADITIONAL SPIRIT DRINKS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL DESIGNATION  
WINE SPIRIT**

Новоселска гроздова ракия или гроздова ракия от Ново село	Novoselska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Novo selo
Врачанска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Враца	Vratchanska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Vratza
Сухиндолска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Сухиндол	Suhindolska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Suhindol
Лясковска гроздова ракия или гроздова ракия от Лясковец	Lyaskovska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Lyaskovetz
Русенска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Русе	Russenska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Russe
Лудогорска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Лудогорие	Ludogorska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Ludogorie
Търговищка гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Търговище	Targovishtka grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Targovishte
Преславска гроздова ракия или гроздова ракия от Преслав	Preslavska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Preslav
Шуменска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Шумен	Shumenska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Shumen
Варненска гроздова ракия или гроздова ракия от Варна	Varnenska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Varna
Евксиноградска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Евксиноград	Euxinogradska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Euxinograd
Добричка гроздова ракия или гроздова ракия от Добрич	Dobrichka grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Dobrich
Поморийска гроздова или гроздова ракия от Поморие	Pomoriyska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Pomorie
Бургаска гроздова ракия или гроздова ракия от Бургас	Bourgaska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Bourgas
Сунгурларска гроздова ракия или гроздова ракия от Сунгурларе	Sungurlarska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Sungurlare
Ямболска гроздова ракия или гроздова ракия от Ямбол	Yambolska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Yambol
Стралджанска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Стралджа	Straldjanska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Straldja
Сливенска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Сливен	Slivenska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Sliven
Гроздова ракия от Славянци	Grozdova rakiya from Slaviyantzi
Карловска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Карлово	Karlovska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Karlovo
Казанлъшка гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Казанлък	Kazanlashka grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Kazanlak
Кайлъшка гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Кайлъка	Kaiylashka grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Kaiylaka
Плевенска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Плевен	Plevenska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Pleven
Пазарджишка гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Пазарджик	Pazardjishka grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Pazardjik
Стамболийска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Стамболийски	Stamboliyska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Stambolijski
Мелнишка гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Мелник	Melnishka grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Melnik
Гроздова ракия от Дамяница	Grozdova rakiya from Damianitza
Благоевградска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Благоевград	Blagoevgradska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Blagoevgrad

Добруджанска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Добруджа	Dobrudjanska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Dobrudja
Павликенска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Павликени	Pavlikenska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Pavlikeni
Гроздова ракия от Левски	Grozdova rakiya from Levski
Свищовска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Свищов	Svishtovska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Svishtov
Силистренска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Силстра	Silistrenska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Silistra
Тутраканска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Тутракан	Tutrakanska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Tutrakan
Никополска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Никопол	Nikopolska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Nikopol
Гроздова ракия от Любимец	Grozdova rakiya from Liubimetz
Хасковска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Хасково	Haskovska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Haskovo
Асеновградска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Асеновград	Assenovgradska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Assenovgrad
Гроздова ракия от Средец	Grozdova rakiya from Sredetz
Гроздова ракия от Първенец	Grozdova rakiya from Parvenetz
Пещерска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Пещера	Peshterska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Peshtera
Пиринска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Пирин	Pirinska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Pirin
Пловдивска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Пловдив	Plovdivska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Plovdiv
Перущинска гроздова ракия или Гроздова ракия от Перущица	Perustinska grozdova rakiya or Grozdova rakiya from Perustitsa

#### BRANDY

Евксиноград	Euxinograd
Бренди от Плиска	Brandy from Pliska
Бренди от Поморие	Brandy from Pomorie
Бренди от Преслав или Преславско бренди	Brandy from Preslav or Preslavsko brandy
Бренди от Велики Преслав или Великопреславско бренди	Brandy from Veliki Preslav or Velikopreslavsko brandy
Бренди от Мадара или Мадарско бренди	Brandy from Madara or Madarsko brandy
Бренди от Силистра или Силистренско бренди	Brandy from Silistra or Silistrensko brandy
Бренди от Варна или Варненско бренди	Brandy from Varna or Varnensko brandy
Бренди от Карнобат или Карнобатско бренди	Brandy from Karnobat or Karnobatsko brandy
Бренди от Лясковец или Лясковско бренди	Brandy from Lyaskovetz or Lyaskovsko brandy
Бренди от Сините камъни	Brandy from Sinite kamani
Бренди от Ловеч или Ловешко бренди	Brandy from Lovech or Loveshko brandy
Бренди от Пловдив или Пловдивско бренди	Brandy from Plovdiv or Plovdivsko brandy

#### GRAPE MARC SPIRIT

Ловешка джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Ловеч	Loveshka djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Lovech
Пловдивска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Пловдив	Plovdivska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Plovdiv
Виноградецка джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Виноградец	Vinogradetzka djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Vinogradetz
Сухиндолска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Сухиндол	Suhindolska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Suhindol



Лясковска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Ляковец	Lyaskovska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Lyaskovetz
Сунгурларска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Сунгурларе	Sungurlarska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Sungurlare
Мелнишка джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Мелник	Melnishka djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Melnik
Àæëáðîàà ðàèèÿ îð Ààìÿíèòà	Djibrova rakiya from Damianitza
Джиброва ракия от Славянци	Djibrova rakiya from Slaviyantzi
Хасковска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Хасково	Haskovska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Haskovo
Асеновградска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Асеновград	Assenovgradska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Assenovgrad
Свищовска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Свищов	Svishtovska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Svishtov
Джиброва ракия от Средец	Djibrova rakiya from Sredetz
Пещерска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Пещера	Peshterska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Peshtera
Силистренска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Силистра	Silistrenska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Silistra
Тракийска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Тракия	Trakiyska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Trakiya
Мизийска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Мизия	Miziyska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Miziya
Странджанска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Странджа	Strandjanska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Strandja
Средногорска джиброва ракия или Джиброва ракия от Средногорие	Srednogorska djibrova rakiya or Djibrova rakiya from Srednogorie

#### FRUIT SPIRIT

Тетевенска сливова ракия или сливова ракия от Тетевен	Tetevenska slivova rakiya or Slivova rakiya from Teteven
Троянска сливова ракия или Сливова ракия от Троян	Troyanska slivova rakiya or Slivova rakiya from Troyan
Еленска сливова ракия или Сливова ракия от Елена	Elenska slivova rakiya or Slivova rakiya from Elena
Ловешка сливова ракия или Сливова ракия от Ловеч	Loveshka slivova rakiya or Slivova rakiya from Lovetch
Омурташка сливова ракия или Сливова ракия от Омуртаг	Omurtashka slivova rakiya or Slivova rakiya from Omurtag
Габровска сливова ракия или Сливова ракия от Габрово	Gabrovska slivova rakiya or Slivova rakiya from Gabrovo
Исперихска сливова ракия или Сливова ракия от Исперих	Isperihska slivova rakiya or Slivova rakiya from Isperih
Преславска кайсиева ракия или кайсиева ракия от Преслав	Preslavska kayssieva rakiya or Kayssieva rakiya from Preslav
Силистренска кайсиева ракия или кайсиева ракия от Силистра	Silistrenska kayssieva rakiya or Kayssieva rakiya from Silistra
Тервелска кайсиева ракия или Кайсиева ракия от Тервел	Tervelska kayssieva rakiya or Kayssieva rakiya from Tervel
Русенска кайсиева ракия или Кайсиева ракия от Русе	Russenska kayssieva rakiya or Kayssieva rakiya from Russe
Исперихска кайсиева ракия или Кайсиева ракия от Исперих	Isperihska kayssieva rakiya or Kayssieva rakiya from Isperih
Варненска кайсиева ракия или Кайсиева ракия от Варна	Varnenska kayssieva rakiya or Kayssieva rakiya from Varna
Кюстендилска вилямова ракия или Вилямова ракия от Кюстендил	Kiustendilska wiliamova rakiya or Wiliamova rakiya from Kiustendil

Ловешка крушова ракия или Крушова ракия от Ловеч	Loveshka krushova rakiya or Krushova rakiya from Lovech
Исперихска крушова ракия или Крушова ракия от Исперих	Isperihska krushova rakiya or Krushova rakiya from Isperih
Сливенска прасковена ракия или прасковена ракия от Сливен	Slivenska praskovena rakiya or Praskovena rakiya from Sliven
Исперихска черешова ракия или Черешова ракия от Исперих	Isperihska chereshova rakiya or Chereshova rakiya from Isperih
Кюстендилска черешова ракия или Черешова ракия от Кюстендил	Kiustendilska chereshova rakiya or Chereshova rakiya from Kiustendil
Исперихска малинова ракия или Малинова ракия от Исперих	Isperihska malinova rakiya or Malinova rakiya from Isperih
Ловешка малинова ракия или Малинова ракия от Ловеч	Loveshka malinova rakiya or Malinova rakiya from Lovech

### CIDER SPIRIT AND PERRY SPIRIT

Тетевенска ябълкова ракия или ябълкова ракия от Тетевен	Tetevenska yabalkova rakiya or Yabalkova rakiya from Teteven
Öðiyíñēā yáúēēīāā ðāēēy ēēē ááúēēīāā ðāēēy ïò Öðiyí	Troyanska yabalkova rakiya or Yabalkova rakiya from Troyan
Кюстендилска ябълкова ракия или ябълкова ракия от Кюстендил	Kiustendilska yabalkova rakiya or Yabalkova rakiya from Kiustendil
Хасковска ябълкова ракия или ябълкова ракия от Хасково	Haskovska yabalkova rakiya or Yabalkova rakiya from Haskovo
Варненска ябълкова ракия или ябълкова ракия от Варна	Varnenska yabalkova rakiya or Yabalkova rakiya from Varna
Видинска ябълкова ракия или ябълкова ракия от Видин	Vidinska yabalkova rakiya or Yabalkova rakiya from Vidin
Пернишка ябълкова ракия или ябълкова ракия от Перник	Pernishka yabalkova rakiya or Yabalkova rakiya from Pernik
Исперихска ябълкова ракия или ябълкова ракия от Исперих	Isperihska yabalkova rakiya or Yabalkova rakiya from Isperih
Ябълкова ракия от Долна Баня	Yabalkova rakiya from Dolna Banya

### ANISEED-FLAVOURED SPIRIT DRINKS

Çààðñēā ìañòēēā ēēē ìañòēēā ïò Ñòàðā Çàāñðā	Zaarska mastika or Mastika from Stara Zagora
Каварненска мастика или Мастика от Каварна	Kavarnenska mastika or Mastika from Kavarna
Делиорманска мастика	Deliormanska mastika
Стамболийска мастика или Мастика от Стамболийски	Stamboliyska mastika or Mastika from Stamboliyski
Варненска мастика или Мастика от Варна	Varnenska mastika or Mastika from Varna
Карнобатска мастика или Мастика от Карнобат	Karnobatska mastika or Mastika from Karnobat
Хасковска мастика или Мастика от Хасково	Haskovska mastika or Mastika from Haskovo
Мастика от Венец	Mastika from Venetz
Асеновградска мастика или Мастика от Асеновград	Assenovgradska mastika or Mastika from Assenovgrad
Лясковска мастика или Мастика от Лясковец	Lyaskovska mastika or Mastika from Lyaskovetz
Пещерска мастика или Мастика от Пещера	Peshterska mastika or Mastika from Peshtera
Търновска мастика или Мастика от Търново	Tarnovska mastika or Mastika from Tarnovo
Пловдивска мастика или Мастика от Пловдив	Plovdivska mastika or Mastika from Plovdiv

## LIQUEURS

[illegible]

**TABLE 32: traditional expressions to be protected for bulgaria**

## SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL expressions

Вино с гарантирано наименование за произход (ВГНП)	Vino s garantirano naimenovanie za proizhod (VGNP)
Вино с гарантирано и контролирано наименование за произход (ВГКНП)	Vino s garantirano i controlirano naimenovanie za proizhod (VGCNP)
Îaîeëâî âeîî ñ ääðâîîeððâîî îâeîâîîââîeâ çà îðîeçðîâ (ÎÂÂÎÎ)	Penlivo vino s garantirano naimenovanie za proizhod (PVGNP)
Пенливо вино с гарантирано и контролирано наименование за произход (ПВГКНП)	Penlivo vino s garantirano i controlirano naimenovanie za proizhod (PVGCNP)
Искрящо вино с гарантирано наименование за произход (ИВГНП)	Iskriashto vino s garantirano naimenovanie za proizhod (IVGNP)
Искрящо вино с гарантирано и контролирано наименование за произход (ИВГКНП)	Iskriashto vino s garantirano i controlirano naimenovanie za proizhod (IVGCNP)
Ликьорно вино с гарантирано наименование за произход (ЛВГНП)	Likyorno vino s garantirano naimenovanie za proizhod (LVGNP)
Ликьорно вино с гарантирано и контролирано наименование за произход (ЛВГКНП)	Likyorno vino s garantirano i controlirano naimenovanie za proizhod (LVGCNP)
Благородно сладко вино (БСВ)	Blagородno sladko vino (BSV)

**ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC TRADITIONAL expressions:**

Ново или младо	Novo ili mlado
Премиум	Premium
Резерва	Rezerva
Барик	Barik
Премиум оак или първо зареждане в бъчва	Premium oak ili parvo zarejdane v batchva
Љđăĭĕőĭ đăçăđăă	Premium rezerva
Специална резерва	Specialna rezerva
Специална селекция	Specialna selekcia
Колекционно	Kolekzionno
Беритба при пълна зрялост или Беритба при напълно узряло грозде или Подбор на напълно узрели гроздове или зърна	Beritba pri palna zrialost or Beritba pri napalno uzrialo grozde or Podbor na napalno uzreli grozdove ili zarna
Беритба на презряло грозде или Беритба на благородно узряло грозде или Беритба на презряло и ботритизирано грозде	Beritba na prezrialo grozde or Beritba na blagorodno uzrialo grozde or Beritba na prezrialo i botritizirano grozde
Подбор на ботритизирани гроздове или зърна	Podbor na botritizirani grozdove ili zarna
Розенталер	Rosenthaler

## GEOGRAPHICAL Names

**TABLE 33: WINES BEARING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE NORTHERN VINI-VITICULTURAL REGION – “Dunavska Ravnina”**

Долината на Искър	Dolinata na Iskar
Долината на Вит	Dolinata na Vit
Долината на Осъм	Dolinata na Ossam
Долината на Бели Лом	Dolinata na Bely Lom
Луковит	Lukovit
Оаѐѐѐѐ	Telish
Тетевен	Teteven
Долни Дъбник	Dolni Dabnik
Веслец	Vesletz
Скална долина	Skalna dolina
Бяла Рада	Biala Rada
Ново село	Novo Selo
Видин	Vidin
Рубци	Rubtzi/Rubzi
Магура	Magura
Монтана	Montana
Лом	Lom
Враца	Vratza
Оряхово	Oriahovo
Мизия	Mizia
Бяла Слатина	Biala Slatina
Плевен	Pleven
Комарево	Komarevo
Лозица	Lozitza
Никопол	Nikopol
Долина на Янтра	Dolina na Yantra
Лясковец	Liaskovetz
Елена	Elena
Полски Тръмбеш	Polski Trambesch
Ресен	Ressen
Бяла	Biala
Две Могили	Dve Mogili
Русе	Rousse
Русенски бряг	Roussenski Briag
Ловеч	Lovetch
Александрово	Alexandrovo
Троян	Troyan
Севлиево	Sevlievo
Крамолин	Kramolin
Левски	Levski
Свищов	Svichtov/Svishtov/Svischtov
Стражица	Strajitza
Камен	Kamen
Върбовка	Varbovka
Димча	Dimtcha
Павликени	Pavlikeni
Долина на Росица	Dolina na Rossitza
Сухиндол	Suhindol
Бяла Черква	Biala Tcherkva/Biala Cherkva
Виненка	Vinenka

**TABLE 34: WINES BEARING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE EASTERN VINI-VITICULTURAL REGION - “Chernomorski Rayon”**

Долината на Камчия	Dolinata na Kamchiya
Средец	Sredetz
Росеново	Rossenovo
Шумен	Schumen/Choumen/Shumen
Преслав	Preslav
Нови Пазар	Novi Pazar
Хан Крум	Khan Krum
Плиска	Pliska
Драгоево	Dragoevo
Кралево	Kralevo
Поморие	Pomorie
Каблешково	Kablechkovo/Kableschkovo/Kableschkovo
Попово	Popovo
Търговище	Targowischte/Targovichte/Targovishte
Разград	Razgrad
Кубрат	Kubrat
Добрич	Dobritch/Dobrich
Каварна	Kavarna
Шабла	Chabla/Schabla/Shabla
Камен бряг	Kamen Briag/Kamen Bryag
Бургас	Burgas/Bourgas
Южен бряг	Joujen Briag
Силистра	Silistra
Тутракан	Toutrakan/Tutrakan
Царев дол	Tzarev Dol
Варна	Varna
Евксиноград	Euxinograd
Провадия	Provadia
Бяла	Bjala
Медовец	Medovetz
Просеник	Prossenik/Prosenik
Айтос	Aitos/Aytos

**TABLE 35: WINES BEARING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE SUB-BALKAN VINI-VITICULTURAL REGION - “Rozova Dolina”**

Московец	Moskovetz
Лозарево	Lozarevo
Грозден	Grozden
Калофер	Kalofer
Мъглиж	Maglizh
Карлово	Karlovo
Оѐѡѡ	Hissar
Баня	Bania
Гаврилово	Gavrilovo
Казанлък	Kazanlak
Сунгурларе	Sungurlare/Sungourlare
Славянци	Slaviantzi/Slavyantzi
Черница	Chernitza
Пъдарево	Padarevo
Карнобат	Karnobat

**TABLE 36: WINES BEARING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE SOUTHERN VINI-VITICULTURAL REGION - "Trakiiska nizina"**

Долината на Тунджа	Dolinata na Tundja
Долината на Чая	Dolinata na Chaiya
Ивайловград	Ivaiylovgrad
Свиленград	Svilengrad
Братя Даскалови	Bratia Daskalovi
Пещера	Peshtera
Нови Извор	Novi Izvor
Пазарджик	Pazardjik
Виноградец	Vinogradetz
Калугерово	Kalugерово
Ветрен	Vetren
Карабунар	Karabunar
Септември	Septemvri/Septemvry
Пловдив	Plovdiv
Брезово	Brezovo
Асеновград	Assenovgrad
Зарева поляна	Zareva Poliana
Ямбол	Yambol/Iambol
Елхово	Elhovo
Златоврач	Zlatovrach
Перущица	Perushtitza/Peruschtiza/Peruschtitza
Брестник	Brestnik
Брестовица	Brestovitza
Чирпан	Tchirpan/Chirpan
Свобода	Svoboda
Оряховица	Oriahovitza/Oriachovitza
Дълбоки	Dalboki
Стара Загора	Stara Zagora
Стралджа	Straldja
Сакар	Sakar
Гранит	Granit
Нова Загора	Nova Zagora
Кортен	Korten
Сливен	Sliven
Блатец	Blatetz
Хасково	Haskovo
Любимец	Lubimetz/Liubimetz
Шивачево	Shivatchevo/Chivatchevo/Schivatchevo
Стамболово	Stambolovo
Долината на Марица	Dolinata na Maritza
Странджа	Strandja
Пълдин	Puldin

**TABLE 36A: WINES BEARING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE SUD-EASTERN VINI-VITICULTURAL REGION - "Dolinata na Struma"**

Тумбите	Tumbite
Виногради	Vinogradi
Лехово	Lehovo
Пиперица	Piperitza
Момина долина	Momina Dolina
Петрич	Petritch/Petrich
Мелник	Melnik

Сандански	Sandanski/Sandansky
Хърсово	Harsovo
Дамяница	Damianitza
Кюстендил	Kyustendil
Бобошево	Bobochevo/Boboshevo/Boboschevo
Благоевград	Blagoevgrad

## SPECIALIZED CROPS

### TOBACCO

In the period 1980-1989 the tobacco production varies from 78 000 to 145 000 tons. Since 1990 there has been a significant decrease in tobacco production, which is a result of the restructuring of the economy, the process of land restitution, changes in the national mechanisms of domestic support and market regulation. The areas under tobacco decreased by 74% in 1999 in comparison with the average size of planted areas in the period 1980-1989 (data on production, areas, yields are in Annex I). The production quantity for the same period decreased by 72%.

Bulgaria is a net importer of Virginia and Burley varieties and a net exporter of Oriental varieties. Bulgaria mainly exports to USA, EC, Russia, Egypt, and imports from Zimbabwe, Brazil, India, Greece and Italy.

The annual capacity of tobacco processing factories in Bulgaria is 120 000t. There are 31 tobacco processing factories and 10 cigarettes producing factories.

The Bulgarian tobacco legislation in many of its characteristics (quota system, premium system, quality grading) is similar to the European legislation. The main legislative act in the sector is the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act (SG 101/30.11.1993). It provides for the production, quality grading, purchasing, processing and trade in tobacco, production and trade in tobacco products. Amendments to the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act (2000) have introduced new elements aimed at:

- Stricter control and regulation of tobacco production and trade;
- Improvements in the purchasing system through introducing supplementary clauses in the contracts;
- Introducing minimum quality requirements in quality grading in accordance with the Commission Regulation 2848 (the minimum quality requirements agreed per quality grade, with a minimum of three grades and first processing rules);
- Introducing bonuses for tobacco producers for improving variety and quality structure and growing certain origins with high market demand.

By the end of 2001 Ordinance on the setting up and recognition of tobacco producers groups will be adopted. It will introduce Chapter II of Regulation 2848/98. A new Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act will be adopted by the end of 2004, which will fully implement the Common market organisation in the raw tobacco sector according to the provisions of Regulations 2075/92, 2848/98 and 1636/98.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests a guarantee threshold (a production quota) for raw tobacco of 70 000 tons a year based on article 9(2) of Regulation 2075/92.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the Bulgarian tobacco varieties to be included in the Annex of Regulation 2075/92 and the recognized production areas to be included in Regulation 2848/98 (Table 39).**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the recognition threshold for Bulgaria in relation to the tobacco producers groups to be set at 0.4% of its national quota ( Annex I, Regulation 2848/98)**

The Council of Ministers carries out the state policy and control in the raw tobacco and tobacco products sector. The main institutional structure is the Tobacco Fund within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It is established according to the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act and is in charge of the regulative measures concerning the production, buying-in and trade in tobacco. The Headquarters of the Fund is in Sofia with ten regional offices in the tobacco producing regions of the country.

The Tobacco Fund keeps a register of the tobacco producers and of the areas designated for tobacco growing using special information system. The register contains data on the production quotas, actual production, and specific information needed for opening producers' accounts and effecting payments of premiums through the banks. The above-mentioned information will be the basis for allocation of the national quota under the provisions of Regulation 2075/92.

The new Tobacco and Tobacco products Act (2004) will provide for structural adjustments in the Tobacco Fund aimed at achieving full capacity to implement the Common Market Organization in the raw tobacco sector in Bulgaria. The Tobacco Fund will become part of the Paying and Intervention Agencies within the State Fund "Agriculture" (See General structures on Common Market Organization implementation).

The institutional framework is supplemented by two Regional centres for applied scientific research on tobacco growing, two testing stations on tobacco producing and the Institute on Tobacco and Tobacco Products.

## Justification

### **The Republic of Bulgaria requests a guarantee threshold (a production quota) for raw tobacco of 70 000 tons per year based on article 9(2) of Regulation 2075/92.**

Bulgaria is well known on the international markets as a producer of high quality oriental tobaccos. It also produces Virginia and Burley tobacco varieties.

Bulgaria has favourable agro-climatic conditions and national tradition in tobacco production. It is developed in regions with infertile soils, where no other crops can be grown, and where it provides positive balancing effect on the environment and soils.

The tobacco production is of particular economic, social and demographic significance for Bulgaria. It is developed in mountainous and semi-mountainous regions, where the population consists of different ethnic (minority) groups, and where no opportunities for alternative employment exist.

According to the National Agriculture and Rural Development Plan 2000-2006, prepared in connection with the SAPARD Programme, there are 34 less favoured areas covering 77 municipalities. Tobacco production is concentrated in these municipalities. The unemployment rate in the tobacco producing municipalities amounts to 46.8%, and that is well above the country's average of 13.7%.

The Republic of Bulgaria requests the national quota under Art.9(2) of Regulation 2075/92 to be established on the basis of a period, taking into account the years 1980 -1989 (in this period the tobacco production varies between 78 000 and 145 000 tones). The production decline after 1990 is a result of the transition to a market economy, the restructuring of agriculture and industry and therefore, this period is not representative for the potential and economic significance of the sector. There are also some other specific reasons for the production decrease in the last years:

- unfavorable and not-typical for the Balkan peninsula weather conditions in the last 3 years.
- the proper agricultural techniques were not observed (fertilizers, plant protection products and irrigation were not used, because of their high prices). That led to a decrease in the average yields.
- as a result of improper maintenance of the irrigation systems many areas have not been irrigated for a long time. Therefore, the yields are very low and some planting areas have been abandoned. Reconstruction of the existing and building-up of new irrigation systems are under way. That will lead to a recovery of the areas under tobacco and stabilization of tobacco production.

### **The Republic of Bulgaria requests the Bulgarian tobacco varieties to be included in the Annex of Regulation 2075/92 and the recognized production areas to be included in Regulation 2848/98 (Table 39).**

Bulgaria has 37 tobacco varieties of 13 origins in the Official variety list, which are suited to the national climatic and soil conditions and are specific for each region. Bulgarian varieties are well known on the international market due to the high quality and aromatic characteristics of the produced tobacco. The list of tobacco varieties in the Official variety list to be considered by the Commission Management Committee is in the Annex, Table 39.

There are six recognized tobacco-producing areas in Bulgaria. The list of tobacco producing areas is in the Annex.



## **Recognition of Producers groups**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the recognition threshold for Bulgaria in relation to the tobacco producers groups to be set at 0.4% of its national quota ( Annex I, Regulation 2848/98)**

Tobacco production is concentrated in less favored areas (mountainous and semi-mountainous regions). The parcels are small and fragmented in areas with insufficient transport infrastructure.

The production is organized in family farms (one family member is registered and receives a quota under the provisions of the TTPA, but the whole family works and uses the quota).

A recognition threshold above 0.4% of the national quota will be an obstacle to the establishment of eligible tobacco producer groups in Bulgaria.

# ANNEX

**TABLE 37: AREAS, PRODUCTION AND YEILDS - TOBACCO FOR THE PERIOD 1980-1999**

Tobacco	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total – ha	108065,5	106376,7	103321,6	107722,0	103653,9	101747,9	103001,8	90468,0	87222,4	72711,9
Oriental – ha	91959,9	89829,1	88186,0	91464,4	87406,7	85464,0	86036,2	76145,3	72398,6	60160,5
Virginia – ha	14042,7	13819,8	12472,1	12870,1	12289,9	11855,9	11920,7	10602,2	11210,3	9826,3
Yields-oriental, kg/ha	1120	1250	1430	1010	1290	1180	1240	1420	1240	1080
Yields-Virginia, kg/ha	1210	1330	1520	1270	1760	1550	1180	1760	1861	1250
Production – tons										
Oriental - tons	102605	111856	126251	92341	112930	101458	106728	108456	90012	65237
Virginia - tons	17034	18392	19031	16460	21719	18443	14122	18718	20901	12316
Tobacco	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total – ha	52897,3	53412,5	53153,0	38857,0	26775,0	14254,0	27863,0	41589,0	33611,0	26046,6
Oriental – ha	42300,6	43291,2	41529,0	31695,0	21279,0	8049,0	20507,0	32838,0	26285,0	19276,7
Virginia – ha	8070,7	7840,9	9254,0	5754,0	4391,0	4602,0	5527,0	7212,0	6663,0	5874,2
Yields-oriental, kg/ha	1340	1310	1270	1140	1150	1410	1340	1500	1130	1340
Yields-Virginia, kg/ha	1960	1600	1120	1210	1270	1140	1240	1410	1270	1300
Production - tons										
Oriental	56560	56919	52660	36184	25637	11686	30731	49161	29641	25789
Virginia	15809	13609	10344	7032	5585	5259	6926	10146	8448	7612

Data- National Statistical Institute

**TABLE 38: NUMBER OF TOBACCO PRODUCERS FOR THE PERIOD 1996-2000**

Tobacco producers	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	52 587	88 310	63 796	51 291	51 078
Oriental	51 475	87 125	63 220	49 851	49 670
Virginia	141	150	121	126	119
Burley	971	1035	455	1314	1289

**TABLE 39: TOBACCO VARIETIES IN THE OFFICIAL VARIETY LIST**

<b>Oriental varieties</b>	<b>Year of recognition</b>	<b>Code</b>
Type Basma Origin Djebel		
Basma 15	1972	BG12
Djebel 81	1974	BG12
		BG13
Djebel basma 576	1980	BG12
		BG13
		BG18
Djebel basma 169	1984	BG12
		BG13
Zlatna Arda K-766	1985	BG12
Origin Nevrokop		
Nevrokop 261	1969	BG13
Nevrokop 1146	1988	BG13
Type Bashi Bali		
Kuklen 6	1990	BG13
Origin Harmanli		
Harmanliiska Basma 163	1954	BG14
		BG13
Harmanli 18	1999	BG14
Origin Iztochen Balkan		
Elenski 817	1973	BG13
Origin Tekne		
Tekne 61	1973	BG13
Origin Topolovgrad		
Topolovgrad 573	1992	BG12
Origin Krumovgrad		
Krumovgrad 988	1961	BG14
		BG13
Krumovgrad 90	1974	BG14
		BG13
		BG12
Krumovgrad 58	1981	BG14
		BG13
		BG12

Ahrida K-351	1989	BG12
Origin Plovdiv		
Plovdiv 7	1969	BG13
Plovdiv 50	1983	BG13
Plovdiv 187	1984	BG13
Origin Melnik		
Melnik 812	1984	BG13
Origin Dupnica		
Rila 2011	1976	BG13
Rila 82	1987	BG13
Severna Bulgaria		
Han Tervel 39	1987	BG48
		BG13
Virginia Type		
Kokar 254	1973	BG48
Virginia 0454	1985	BG13
Biopreslavna	1987	BG48
Virginia 0514	1988	BG13
Byala Slatina A13	1998	BG13
Virginia 2323	1999	BG13
Type Burley		
Burley 1000	1991	BG13
Burley 1351	1999	BG13
List B		
Haskovo 2 (Ti-15-61X)	1988	BG14
Harmanli 17	1999	BG14
Type Bashi-Bali Origin Krumovgrad		
Krumovgrad 955	1999	BG14
Annex		
Sekirka		BG13
Myumyunovo seme		BG13

## RECOGNISED AREAS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION

1. Rila-Pirin
2. Plovdiv
3. Haskovo
4. Djebel
5. Tundja - Black sea
6. North Bulgaria

## HOPS

The hops varieties grown in Bulgaria originate mainly from Germany and the USA.

**The Republic of Bulgaria shall implement the acquis in the sector and shall establish the necessary administrative capacity in compliance with Regulations 1696/71, 1517/77, 1784/77 by the date of accession.**

At present there is no specific Bulgarian legislation in the hops sector.

The State Agency for Standardization and Metrology (SASM) will take a decision for accrediting a certifying laboratory in compliance with the requirements of Regulation 1696/71.

All malt and beer producers and some of the companies producing and trading in hops, as well as some suppliers of equipment for the brewing industry and research units are members of the Brewers Union.

## FLOWERS AND LIVE PLANTS

All greenhouses for flower production have been privatised. The main varieties of greenhouse cut flowers produced in Bulgaria are gerbera, carnations, chrysanthemums, gladiolus, freesia, lilies, roses as well as ornamental bushes and plants.

A Union of flower producers has been established. It will be the basis for setting up representative producer groups compliant with Regulation 2275/96.

Certain legal acts regulate the production of and trade in planting material, the quality indicators for the planting material and fresh cut flowers.

The Law on Seeds and Planting Material (SG 86/20.10.2000) provides for compulsory registration of producers and traders of flower planting material, obligatory application of quality requirements and control of compliance system. Distribution of planting material is allowed only if accompanied by certificates verifying its authenticity, purity of variety, quality, health and technological characteristics.

The quality requirements for flower planting material, cut flowers and ornamental plants are laid down in the respective Bulgarian standards. The standards currently in force will be fully harmonized with the requirements of Regulations 315/68 and 316/68 by the end of 2006.

The Executive Agency on Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control controls the production of and trade in planting material.

AMIS will be collecting information on producer prices and prices on the representative markets as stipulated in Regulations 4088/87 and 700/88 (See Administrative structures for the implementation of CMO).

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests that its producers benefit from the EU schemes for promotion of production and trade.**

## SEEDS

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests that its producers benefit from the EU aid schemes in the sector as laid down in Art.3 of Regulation 2358/71 concerning the production of basic and certified seeds from the varieties listed in the Annex to that Regulation.**

## OLIVE OIL

Due to its climatic conditions Bulgaria does not produce olives and has no production of olive oil.

## MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Bulgaria is a traditional producer of milk and milk products. It has favourable climatic and natural conditions for dairy farming. The dairy sector accounts for an important share of the country's economy. Bulgaria is a traditional cheese exporter.

The transition from centrally planned to market economy and the restructuring process in the agriculture and industry sectors resulted in dramatic decrease of the number of dairy cows (by 44%) and of raw milk production (by 46%). This trend was reversed in the period 1996 –1999, when the number of the dairy cows rose by 20% and the raw milk production - by 19%. In 1999 the total raw milk production is about 1.7 mln. tons, of which 82% is cow's milk.

Since 1998 the production of cheese, kashkaval and yoghurt has been recovering. In 1999 the cheese production increased by 20% compared to 1997. Bulgaria produces typical Bulgarian brands of cheese with long ripening period (white brine cheese and kashkaval).

Ordinance No 30 on veterinary, sanitary and hygiene requirements to the production of raw milk, construction and operation of milk processing plants, production and placing on the market of heat-treated milk and milk products (SG 1/03.01.2001) introduces the provisions of Directive 92/46. The Ordinance provides for a transitional period of 3 years (until 2004) concerning the implementation of hygiene requirements of raw milk delivered to the milk processing establishments. After this period milk, which fails to meet the EU requirements, will not be purchased for processing and marketed (see Veterinary issues).

Ordinance on the methods for analysis and testing of raw milk and heat-treated milk, introducing the provisions of Decision 92/608 and Decision 91/180, will be adopted until the end of 2002.

Ordinance on labelling and marketing of milk and milk products, introducing the provisions of Regulation 1898/87, will be adopted until the end of 2003.

Ordinance on the rules for drinking milk, introducing the requirements of Regulation 2597/97, will be adopted until the end of 2006.

A Paying and an Intervention Agencies will be established within the State Fund Agriculture until the end of 2005. They will be in charge of the implementation of the market support measures defined by Regulation 1255/99 (see Administrative structures for the implementation of the CMOs).

AMIS will collect and report to the European Commission price information in the dairy sector (see Administrative structures for the implementation of the CMOs).

The Agrostistics unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will carry out statistical surveys on milk and milk products according to Directive 96/16 (see Administrative structures for the implementation of the CMOs).

The Paying and Intervention Agencies will collect information and establish a database in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 3950/92 and Regulation 536/93. Upon accession they will be prepared to implement the quota regime.

Issuing of export and import licenses, collection of security guarantees and payment of export refunds will be carried out by the Paying and Intervention Agencies. Monitoring and physical control of goods at the border will be carried out by the Customs Agency.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests an annual reference quantity (quota) for raw milk production, as defined in Regulation 3950/92, of 2 100 000 tons out of which:**

- **1 680 000 tons for deliveries - 80% of the national quota;**
- **420 000 tons for direct sales – 20% of the national quota.**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests that its dairy producers are considered eligible to receive the direct payments applied in the sector, as defined by Regulation 1255/99.**

## **Justification**

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests an annual reference quantity (quota) for raw milk production, as defined in Regulation 3950/92, of 2 100 000 tons out of which:**

- **1 680 000 tons for deliveries - 80% of the national quota;**
- **420 000 tons for direct sales – 20% of the national quota.**

Dairy production is an important sector of the Bulgarian economy. It has been identified as one of the priority sectors in the National Agriculture and Rural Development Plan 2000-2006. SAPARD and national funds will be allocated for investment support aimed at improving quality and competitiveness of Bulgarian milk products.

The currently low production is a repercussion of the painful economic restructuring of agriculture and industry. It does not correspond to the potential of Bulgaria's natural resources, as well as to the traditional consumption levels of specific Bulgarian dairy products such as white brine cheese, yoghurt and kashkaval.

The Republic of Bulgaria requests that the period 1985-1990 is used as basis for determining the levels of the milk quotas. The drastic decrease in production and consumption after 1990 is temporary and reflects the specific exceptional conditions of the transition period.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests that its dairy producers are considered eligible to receive the direct payments applied in the sector, as defined by Regulation 1255/99.**

The EU direct payments will support the income of an important group of farmers and will ensure the social safety net that could keep them living in the rural areas. Their allocation will provide equal treatment of the Bulgarian farmers with the farmers in the other Member States, thus avoiding unfair competition among agricultural producers throughout the Community.



**STATISTICAL DATA OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE FOR THE PERIOD 1985-1999 ON DAIRY ANIMALS NUMBERS, TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION, DAIRY COWS' MILK DELIVERIES TO DAIRIES, AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER COW, PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS PER CAPITA IN THE HOUSEHOLDS**

**TABLE 40: DAIRY ANIMALS NUMBERS ON 01.01.**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Cows</b>	647164	632086	625194	632359	605930	596566	574024	486644	418940	349281	369768	356644	387055	419924	429482
<b>Sheep</b>	6734417	6403493	6087992	5289153	5006961	4951612	4527905	3535061	2839487	2357957	2386451	1999693	2129851	2057575	1947000
<b>Goats</b>	413296	398944	387698	370625	366559	417142	481151	498628	539591	655996	668250	619168	769660	830698	821662
<b>Buffaloes</b>	13882	12901	11814	10805	11238	13084	13308	12574	10208	6550	7747	6873	6515	6329	5880

**TABLE 41: TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION (THOUSAND LITRES)**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Cows</b>	2056218	2108750	2117330	2104998	2073108	2039610	1708659	1542640	1300814	1162087	1130020	1128134	1160699	1287414	1347262
<b>Buffaloes</b>	22021	20987	18901	17739	16915	20295	19345	17920	15560	14432	11891	12086	11040	10502	10448
<b>Sheep</b>	308376	314298	298164	294259	276536	262911	219262	180033	143631	129430	119587	110318	106510	105965	103412
<b>Goats</b>	75191	78991	78329	76479	71067	62106	57532	65758	71118	114548	142723	139005	157320	185135	193802
<b>Total</b>	<b>2461806</b>	<b>2523026</b>	<b>2512724</b>	<b>2493475</b>	<b>2437626</b>	<b>2384922</b>	<b>2004748</b>	<b>1806351</b>	<b>1531123</b>	<b>1420497</b>	<b>1404221</b>	<b>1389543</b>	<b>1435573</b>	<b>1589016</b>	<b>1654924</b>

**TABLE 42: DAIRY COWS' MILK DELIVERIES TO DAIRIES (THOUSAND LITRES)**

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1702655	1758005	1792964	1788021	1777882	1730916	NA	NA	NA	NA	333 126	431 765	290 476	294 679	201 858

**TABLE 43: AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER COW (LITRES)**

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
3181	3346	3449	3397	3 354	3 367	2 968	2 833	2 783	2 985	3135	3074	3102	3149	3 142

**TABLE 44: PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS (TONS)**

Product	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Cheese</b>	101 990	110 019	105 031	121 160	120 824	117 488	94 679	67 776	51 845	48 623	43 307	39 777	32 624	34 700	39 230
<b>Kashkaval</b>	27 545	31 349	32 982	33 254	34 886	35 142	25 873	19 625	15 678	11 285	9 560	8 335	5 771	7 400	2 870
<b>Butter</b>	24 633	24 405	26 137	23 643	21 984	21 586	12 428	8 682	4 632	2 197	2 919	2 295	1 732	1 678	1 007

<b>Drinking milk (thousand tons)</b>	539	550	576	602	598	586	368	307	216	173	156	160	88	112	90
<b>Milk powder</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 619	1 906	1 630	1 106	NA

**ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS PER CAPITA IN THE HOUSEHOLDS (LITRES)**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>
<b>Milk equivalent *</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>195.4</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>192.8</b>

\*Does not include the milk processed into milk butter

**ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS PER CAPITA IN THE HOUSEHOLDS (KG)**

<b>Product</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Fresh milk (litres)</b>	55.7	52.6	41.9	40.4	38.9	35.2	34.7	31.3	32.2	31.8
<b>Yoghurt</b>	65.5	50.0	36.4	30.1	30.8	27.1	26.2	18.9	23.3	26
<b>Cheese</b>	11.0	9.5	11.4	10.2	10.0	9.2	8.8	7.9	9.4	9.8
<b>Kashkaval and curd</b>	4.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.8
<b>Butter</b>	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.45
<b>Milk powder</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	NA

Source: National Statistics Institute, Statistics Yearbook of the Republic of Bulgaria

## **BEEF AND VEAL, SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT**

### **BEEF AND VEAL**

Bulgaria has favourable natural conditions for cattle breeding. Beef and veal account for 7.5% of the total value of livestock production and for about 3% of the total value of agricultural production. The number of bovine animals increased from 582 055 heads in 1996 to 681 661 heads in 1999. Milk cows prevail in the herds. In the last ten years the production of beef and veal decreased significantly, but in 1999 there was a slight increase of the production data. Import of live bovine animals is insignificant.

Beef and veal consumption is 9.82 kg per capita in 1999.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has drafted a Programme for Development of stockbreeding for 2001-2006. The Programme provides for stabilization of the sector, increase of the share of meat and mixed breeds and restructuring of the many and rather small farms into larger-scale animal holdings.

### **Common market organization in beef and veal sector - Regulation 1254/99**

Amendments to the Farmers Support Act will be adopted in 2003 with regard to the future implementation of direct payments schemes. The market support mechanisms in the sector will be applied by the Paying/Intervention Agencies (See Common structures for the CMOs implementation).

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the following maximum number of bovine animals covered by premia:**

<b>60 000 (sixty thousand)</b>	<b>Suckler cows</b>
<b>150 000 (a hundred and fifty thousand)</b>	<b>Bulls, cows, heifers and</b>
<b>140 000 (a hundred and forty thousand)</b>	<b>Calves for slaughtering</b>

### **Identification and registration of bovine animals and labelling of beef and beef products - Regulation 1760/2000**

The identification of large ruminants by ear tagging has been completed. An information system for management of a detailed database on cattle will be set up in 2002.

In 2005 special provisions on beef and beef products labelling will be adopted aimed at achieving full compliance with the EU legislation in this field.

### **Beef carcass classification- Regulation 1208/81**

An Ordinance on beef carcass classification will be adopted by the end of 2005 to introduce the requirements of Regulations 2930/81, 1168/90 and 344/91.

The introduction of the EU carcass classification has started at the beginning of 2001 in the framework of a two-year Bulgarian-Dutch bilateral cooperation project. Under this project classifiers will be trained and the classification scale will be implemented in one slaughterhouse.

### **SHEEP MEAT AND GOAT MEAT**

Bulgaria is a traditional producer of sheep and goat meat and has favourable natural conditions for sheep and goat breeding.

In the period 1990-1999 there was a twofold decrease in the number of sheep animals and an increase in the number of goats. The share of sheep meat in the total meat production for 1999 is 11.6%.

There are 4 slaughterhouses for sheep and goat meat, approved for export to the EU. The production of sheep and goat meat meets the internal market demand and provides some quantities for export.

## **Common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat - Council Regulation 2467/98**

Amendments to the Farmers Support Act will be adopted in 2003 with regard to the future implementation of direct payments schemes. The market support mechanisms in the sector will be applied by the Intervention and Paying Agencies (See Common structures for the CMOs implementation).

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the following maximum number of animals eligible for support:**

<b>4 000 000 (Four million)</b>	<b>Ewes</b>
<b>400 000 (four hundred thousand)</b>	<b>Goats</b>

## **Sheep carcass classification - Regulations 2137/92 and 461/93**

Ordinance on sheep carcass classification will be adopted until the end of 2002 to introduce the requirements of Regulations 2137/92 and 461/93.

The introduction of the EU carcass classification has started in the beginning of 2001 in the framework of a Bulgarian-Dutch bilateral project. Under this project classifiers will be trained and the classification scale will be implemented in one slaughterhouse in the country.

## **PIGMEAT, POULTRYMEAT AND EGGS, HONEY AND ALBUMINS**

### **PIGMEAT**

Pig meat production accounts for the biggest share – 53.3% of the total meat production in the country.

In the last 5 years pig meat imports vary between 200 and 7 000 tons per year, which is less than 1% of the total pig meat consumption. The imports come mainly from Romania and the EU. Pig meat exports have considerably decreased in the period 1990-1999.

One Bulgarian meat-processing plant is licensed for export to the EU of pig meat products. Bulgaria does not export pig meat to the EU due to the application of classical swine fever vaccination in the country.

## **COMMON ORGANIZATION IN PIG MEAT MARKET – REGULATIONS 2756/75 AND 1365/00**

Amendments to the Farmers Support Act (SG 58/22.05.1998) will be adopted in 2003 with regard to the future implementation of the system for private storage and public buying-in. The market mechanisms in the sector will be applied by the Paying/ Intervention Agencies (See Common structures for the CMOs implementation).

## **CLASSIFICATION OF PIG CARCASSES- REGULATION 3220/84**

The introduction of the EU pig carcass classification has started at the beginning of 2001 in the framework of a two-year Bulgarian-Dutch bilateral project. Under the project classifiers will be trained and the classification scale will be implemented in four big slaughterhouses in the country. A protocol with analysis of the current project results will be presented to the Commission by the end of 2001. The relevant requirements for carcass classification will be adopted with an ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in 2002.

### **POULTRYMEAT AND EGGS**

A twofold decrease of poultry numbers was recorded in the last ten years. The poultry meat production significantly declined in the period 1990 - 1995. Since 1996 there has been a stable trend of recovery of the poultry meat production, which reached in 1999 -106 000 tons.

Over the period 1994 - 1999 the poultry meat imports increased nearly 5 times. The main importing countries are Greece, France, Hungary, the Netherlands and the USA.

Until 1990 Bulgaria was a significant exporter of poultry meat. Since 1990 a downward trend in the exports quantities has been recorded. Currently six Bulgarian slaughterhouses for on-water birds are approved for export into the EU.

In the period 1990 - 1999 eggs production in Bulgaria decreased by 88%. Its share in the total animal production is 7,6% and - 3% of the total agricultural production.

Imports of eggs for human consumption increased nearly seven times over the period 1996 - 1999. The main importing countries are Turkey, Ukraine and the Netherlands.

### **Common organization of the market in poultry meat and common organization of the market in eggs - Regulations 2777/75 and 2771/75**

The market mechanisms in the sector will be applied by the Intervention and Paying Agencies (See Common structures for the CMOs implementation).

### **Marketing standards for poultry – Regulations 1906/90 and 1538/91**

Regulations 1906/90 and 1538/91 are transposed in Ordinance No 8 laying down the rules for classification, storage and marketing of poultry meat (SG 28/23.03.2001).

### **Marketing standards for eggs – Regulations 1907/90 and 1274/91**

Regulations 1907/90 and 1274/91 are transposed in the Draft Ordinance on the marketing of hen eggs for consumption. It will be adopted by the end of 2001.

## **ALBUMINS AND HONEY**

Until 1990 the honey production varied between 9 000 and 12 000 tons per year. After a sharp decline in the first years of the 1990s a slight recovery was registered in the period 1995 - 1999. The honey production in 1999 was over 5 500 tons, due mainly to the increased number of hives.

Bulgaria exports honey to more than 25 countries. Limited quantities are imported from the EU mainly.

The Republic of Bulgaria fully accepts the *acquis* in the sector.

The basic principles of the *acquis* in the field of production and marketing of honey as well as the support for producers are laid down in the draft Law on Bee-keeping. It will be passed in 2002 and will introduce Regulations 1221/97 and 2300/97. The quality requirements for honey will be adopted with the secondary legislation pursuant to the Food Act (SG 90/15.10.1999).

Albumin is not produced and traded in Bulgaria.

## **Justification of the requests**

### **BEEF AND VEAL**

The Republic of Bulgaria requests the following maximum number of bovine animals to be eligible for support:

60 000 (sixty thousand)	Suckler cows;
150 000 (a hundred and fifty thousand)	Bulls, cows, heifers, and
140 000 (a hundred and forty thousand)	Calves for slaughtering

Milk breeds prevail in Bulgaria. Only 5-8% from the total number of animals are of meat or mixed breeds. The Program for stockbreeding development covering the period 2000-2006 envisages recovery of the beef sector and an increased share of the animals of mixed and meat breeds. Farmers, who have small number of animals and produce milk, which do not meet the quality and hygienic standards, will switch to meat-oriented production.

According to the National Statistics Institute (NSI) the number of slaughtered animals in 1997 and 1998 were respectively 352 598 and 355 474, but this was a consequence of the grain/feed crisis in 1997. At present, cow slaughters prevail, and about 20 % of the total number of cows is slaughtered each year. The present number of bovine animals is far below the traditional levels. The production decline after 1990 is a result of the transition to a market economy, the land restitution, the restructuring and privatization process in agriculture and industry, the slump in meat consumption due to social reasons, and the changed marketing conditions. Therefore, this period is not representative for the potential and traditional parameters of the sector. Bulgaria's request is based on numbers for a longer period, which will level out the effect of the exceptional factors influencing the sector in the years of transition.

According to experts estimations there will be 140 000 calves, eligible for premiums.

## ***SHEEP AND GOAT MEAT***

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the following maximum number of animals to be eligible for support:**

<b>4 000 000 (four million)</b>	<b>Ewes</b>
<b>400 000 (four hundred thousand)</b>	<b>Goats</b>

The Program for stockbreeding development in Bulgaria for the period 2000-2006 provides for recovery of the stockbreeding and meat sector. It identifies sheep farming as a priority. In the last five years the number of sheep animals varied between 2.5 million and 3.5 million, compared to the total of 8 million in 1990 and 10 million in 1985. The production decline after 1990 is a result of the transition to a market economy, the restructuring of agriculture and industry, the slump in meat consumption due to social reasons, and the changed marketing conditions. Therefore, this period is not representative for the potential and traditional economic significance of the sector. Bulgaria's request is based on numbers for a longer period, which will level out the effect of the exceptional factors influencing the sector in the years of transition.

**Animal numbers (in heads, as on 31 December)**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>
<b>Bovine animals, o/w:</b>	1 705 685	1 678 364	1 648 605	1 613 116	1 575 107
<b>Male</b>	1 036 011	1 024 915	1 002 784	965 000	957 786
<b>Cows, o/w.:</b>	669 674	653 449	645 821	648 116	617 321
<b>Dairy cows</b>	647 164	632 086	625 194	632 359	605 930

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Bovine animals, o/w:</b>	1 456 900	1 310 454	973 727	750 395	638 238	631 739	582 055	611 720	671 376	681 661
<b>Male</b>	847 537	735 555	448 423	331 453	287 705	260 540	223 666	222 762	247 427	247 841
<b>Cows, o/w.:</b>	609 363	574 899	489 304	418 940	350 533	371 235	358 389	388 958	423 949	433 820
<b>Dairy cows</b>	596 566	574 024	486 644	418 940	349 281	NA	356 644	387 055	419 924	429 482

Source: NSI

**Net bovine meat /tons in dead weight/**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>
<b>Meat of bovine animals</b>	136 125	132 948	132 555	130 448	129 527

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Meat of bovine animals</b>	125 966	115 140	154 242	122 122	95 528	66 000	79 929	57 417	55 890	64 980

Source: NSI

**Bovine meat imports into Bulgaria over the 1996 -1998 period /in tons/**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Beef</b>	2 287	212	707	19 986	19 375	22 180	7 392	20 202	25 285	15 558

Source: NSI

### Live bovine imports into Bulgaria over the 1990-1999 period in tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Live bovine animals</b>	2 050	NA	58	153	505	380	98	181	692	74

Source: NSI

### Bovine meat exports from Bulgaria over the 1990-1999 period /in tons/

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Meat of bovine animals</b>	3 130	172	5 239	741	357	1236	1937	353	294	107

Source: NSI

### Live bovine exports from Bulgaria over the 1990 -1999 period in numbers

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Live bovine animals</b>	21 553	25 807	128 939	51 967	63 322	5 077	2503	2162	1837	7 410

Source: NSI

### Total size of the herd. Number of breeding ewes (in heads, as from 31 December)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Live sheep and goat, total</b>	8 436 143	7 256 108	5 425 525	4 439 644	4 193 046	4 216 359	3 868 342	3 813 643	3 821 313	3 595 170
<b>Live sheep</b>	7 938 056	6 703 372	4 814 300	3 763 212	3 397 610	3 383 034	3 019 600	2 847 529	2 773 702	2 548 884
<b>In private farms including</b>	3 177 802	3 260 660	3 582 148	3 293 319	3 136 362	3 143 451	2 986 314	2 820 181	2 748 758	2 525 504
<b>O/w ewes</b>	4 951 612	4 527 905	3 535 061	2 839 487	2 357 957	2 386 451	1 999 693	2 129 851	2 057 575	1 947 276
<b>Live goats</b>	498 087	552 736	611 225	676 432	795 436	833 325	848 742	966 114	1 047 611	1 046 286
<b>In private farms including</b>	495 133	550 516	610 233	675 878	794 672	832 655	848 292	965 692	1 046 931	1 045 650
<b>O/w she goats</b>	417 142	448 151	498 628	539 591	655 996	668 250	619 168	769 660	830 698	821 662
<b>In private farms including</b>	415 975	447 150	498 245	539 360	655 611	667 838	618 696	769 360	830 333	821 329

Source: NSI



### Net Sheep and Goat Meat Production over the 1990-1999 Period (in tons of dead weight)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Sheep and goat meat</b>	72 969	78 445	83 515	64 795	56 446	49 495	59 643	50 449	53 000	58 000

Source: NSI

### Live sheep and goat imports in Bulgaria.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Live Sheep and Goats</b>	289	-	-	2 929	987	7 310	-	-	-	

Source: NSI

### Sheep and Goat Meat Imports in Bulgaria over the 1989-99 Period (in tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	I quart .2000
<b>Meat of Sheep and Goats</b>	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	299	25	58	40

Source: NSI

### Live Sheep and Goat Exports over the 1990-1999 Period

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Live sheep and goats</b>	715 027	710 617	1 454 919	654 050	944 506	499 934	365 400	20 104	233	3840

Source: NSI.

### Sheep and Goat Meat Exports over the 1990-1999 Period (in tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Meat of sheep and goats</b>	16 871	1 226	6 854	3 288	4 151	1732	4348	3778	4286	5 546

Source: NSI

### Meat of sheep and goats (in tons)

Meat of sheep and goats	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>1 Production</b>	72 969	78 445	83 515	64 795	56 446	49 495	59 643	50 449	53 000	58 000
<b>2. Import</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	1	299	25	58
<b>3. Supply /1+2/</b>	72 969	78 445	83 515	64 795	56 446	49 507	59 644	50 748	53 025	58 058
<b>4. Export</b>	16 871	1 226	6 854	3 228	4151	1748	4 348	3 778	4 286	5 546
<b>5. Total domestic use /3-4/</b>	<b>56 098</b>	<b>77 219</b>	<b>76 661</b>	<b>61 567</b>	<b>52 295</b>	<b>47 759</b>	<b>55 296</b>	<b>46 970</b>	<b>48 739</b>	<b>52 515</b>
<b>6. Population (in thousands)</b>	8 669.3	8 595.5	8 484.9	8459.8	8427.4	8384.7	8 340.9	8 283.2	8 230.3	8 190.9
<b>7. Annual consumption per capita, in kg /5:6/</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>6.41</b>

Source: NSI

### Live pigs

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Live pigs, including:</b>	4 186 575	3 141 402	2 679 719	2 071 336	1 986 182	2 140 011	1 500 442	1 479 734	1 721 497	1 512 344
<b>Sows</b>	392 250	297 826	271 032	197 842	345 332	233 643	156 514	183 127	201 491	171 389

Source: NSI

### Poultry

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Breeding flock gallus domesticus	27 998 430	21 707 200	19 872 481	18 211 489	19 126 350	18 609 320	16 227 392	14 765 568	15 685 644	14 681 295
Laying hens >6 months	NA	11 109 541	10 608 074	9 520 734	11 626 135	10 614 662	8 956 729	8 524 036	8 896 131	8 135 690
Laying hens <6 months	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	707 580	826 770	758 570	NA

<b>Broilers</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 791 200	3 396 800	3 382 766	NA
Turkeys, geese, ducks (total)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 771 883	2 047 962	2 648 177	NA
O/w turkeys									650 100	
Geese									600 077	
Ducks									1 398 000	

Source: NSI.

#### Production of poultry meat

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Meat in tons of dead weight</b>	181 770	100 270	88 918	97 120	81 701	92 000	99 100	100 756	107 036	106 000
<b>Eggs in thousands.</b>	2 460 038	1 865 810	1 638 990	1 624 285	1 751 427	1 954 955	1 734 059	1 582 836	1 689 510	1 650 071

Source: NSI.

#### Exports of poultry meat

	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Meat in tons of dead weight</b>	4 478	5 876	7 410	9 176	10 506	9 176	3 988
<b>Eggs in thousands</b>	NA	NA	NA	73 578	82 399	29 345	38 120
<b>Live birds in numbers - in TEC</b>	NA	NA	NA	36 324 2	1 500 -	58 000 2	NA

Source: NSI

# STRUCTURAL POLICY, RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## STRUCTURAL POLICY

The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works (MRDPW) is in charge of the structural policy coordination. Within the MRDPW a Central Coordination Unit of the Special Preparatory Programme in the pre-accession period has been established, in which the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) is represented. A Joint Monitoring Committee on the implementation of the EU co-financed programmes and a Sector Monitoring Committee on Agriculture have been set up.

The Regional Development Act (RDA) (SG 26, 23.03.1999) regulates the planning, management and financial support of the regional development. It aims at creating conditions for sustainable and balanced regional development. In accordance with the RDA the Council of Ministers adopted a Decree (Council Decree 105, 02.06.1999) on the criteria for identification of areas for targeted measures and determination of area boundaries, taking into account the level and dynamics of economic development, employment and unemployment rates, economic structure, the level of technical and social infrastructure, of demographic and urban structures, the geographic situation and potential of each region.

According to the European nomenclature of territorial statistical units (NUTS) Bulgaria is a NUTS I region. Under the RDA Bulgaria is divided into 6 regions for planning at NUTS II level. Regional planning in accordance with the structural policy objectives is carried out at that level. Bulgaria is divided into 28 administrative regions at NUTS III level and into 262 administrative units, municipalities, at NUTS IV level.

The Republic of Bulgaria has prepared a National Economic Development plan. National Regional Development Plan has been adopted and it determines targeted measures in areas for growth, areas for development, areas for cross-boarder cooperation and development and areas with specific problems and priorities. The National Agriculture and Rural Development Plan of the Republic of Bulgaria 2000-2006 (NARDP) under the EU Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD) has been adopted in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 1268/1999.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Republic of Bulgaria has established the necessary administrative capacity for implementing the EU rural development policy. The SAPARD Agency was accredited by the European Commission on 15.05.2001. Payment, monitoring and financial control principles for preparing and implementing the measures for structural support of rural regions according to Regulation 1268/99 have been fully introduced. This will allow for the implementation of Regulation 1257/99.

The Farmers' Support Act (FSA) (SG 58/22.05.1998) is the basic legal act regulating the state support to agricultural producers. State Fund "Agriculture" (SFA), established under FSA, is the basic instrument for state support in the Republic of Bulgaria. Amendments to FSA will be adopted by the end of 2003 in order to introduce the requirements of Regulation 1257/99.

For the purposes of NARDP the rural areas in Bulgaria have been defined as 'municipalities, where the largest town is of population of less than 30,000 inhabitants and with population density of less than 150 people per square km'. Out of 262 municipalities in Bulgaria, 229 are located in rural areas. The number of settlements in the rural areas totals 5 307. The basic forms of economic activity in the rural areas are agriculture, forestry, craftsmanship and rural tourism. The classification of rural areas in Bulgaria is under revision with a view that all villages are covered.

Rural areas in Bulgaria cover a territory of 90,371 sq. km, or 81.4% of the country's total area. Rural population amounts to 3 612 974 people, accounting for 43.6% of the country's total population. The farmland in rural areas amounts to 5,133 thousands ha and accounts for 82.7% of the total agricultural land in Bulgaria. The forestland covers 3 160 thousands ha and represents 83.2% of the country's total forest area.

The rural economy in Bulgaria is characterised by a limited number of economic activities. The biggest share of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) is in the agriculture and forestry sectors– 40%, compared to those in the local industry – 24%, and trade – 23%. All other SME, including those in tourism, account for 13% of the total number. The share of agriculture in the value added, produced in the less developed rural areas, accounts for 51%.

## **Investment in agricultural holdings**

Ordinance 14 on support of investment in agricultural holdings under SAPARD was adopted (SG 50/01.06.2001). Upon accession the Ordinance will be amended in accordance with the rules of Regulation 1257/99.

## **Setting up of young farmers**

Ordinance on support of setting-up of young farmers under SAPARD will be adopted until the end of 2004 and will be amended in accordance with the rules of Regulation 1257/99 upon accession.

## **Training**

The National Agency on Vocational Training and Education is the state body for accreditation and licensing of such activities, as well as for coordination of the institutions involved in professional orientation, vocational training and education.

Ordinance on the conditions for vocational training in agriculture and activities in rural areas under SAPARD will be adopted until the end of 2001. Upon accession the Ordinance will be amended to cover the rules of Regulation 1257/99.

## **Early retirement**

The Republic of Bulgaria does not intend to apply this measure due to existing problems, which hinder adequate implementation of the early retirement schemes – negative growth rate, population decrease, small number of young people involved in agriculture.

## **Less favoured areas and areas with environmental restrictions**

The definition for less developed rural areas is set in the Ordinance on the criteria for identification of areas for targeted measures and determination of areas boundaries. The total number of less developed areas is 34 and includes 77 municipalities. Less favoured areas and areas with environmental restrictions cover 24.3% of the country's total area and 12.2% of the population. The less favoured rural areas support policy is in compliance with the EU policy. Ordinance on the definition and criteria for identification of less favoured rural areas and areas with environmental restrictions in compliance with Regulation 1257/99 will be adopted until the end of 2004.

## **Agri-environment**

Ordinance on support of investments in agri-environment under SAPARD will be adopted until the end of 2001. Support will be provided in order to introduce the methods of organic and environment friendly agriculture in environment-sensitive areas. Training of agricultural producers on environment friendly production methods and on Good farming practice codes will be supported within the vocational training measure of the NARDP.

Ordinance on the Good Farming Practice standards will be adopted until the end of 2001 and Ordinance on the codes of Good Agricultural Practice will be adopted until the end of 2004 in compliance with the National Strategy for Biodiversity Preservation.

Ordinances on organic production of agricultural products and indications on agricultural products and foodstuffs referring thereto, introducing the rules of Regulations 2092/91 and 1804/99 will be adopted until the end of 2001.

## **Improving processing and marketing of agricultural products**

Improving processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products is one of the measures of the NARDP. The establishment of competitive and viable processing and marketing structures is one of the key priorities of the structural adjustment in the sector.

Ordinance 16 on support of investments in processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products under SAPARD has been adopted (SG 50/01.06.2001) and will be amended in accordance with the rules of Regulation 1257/99 upon accession.

## **Forestry**

Ordinance on support of investments in forestry and processing and marketing of forestry products under SAPARD will be adopted until the end of 2001 and will be amended in accordance with the rules of Regulation 1257/99 upon accession.

## **Promoting the development of rural areas**

Some of the measures listed in Article 33 of Regulation 1257/99 are included in NARDP - Development and diversification of economic activities, provision of conditions for multiple activities and alternative income; Renovation and development of villages, protection and conservation of the rural heritage and cultural traditions; Development and improvement of the rural infrastructure and Management of water resources.

Ordinance 15 on the development and diversification of economic activities, and on the provision of conditions for multiple activities and alternative income has been adopted (SG 50/01.06.2001). Ordinance on support of renovation and development of villages and protection and conservation of the rural heritage will be adopted until the end of 2001. Ordinance on support of development and improvement of rural infrastructure will be adopted until the end of 2001. The Ordinances will be amended in accordance with the rules of Regulation 1257/99 upon accession.

## **Local development initiatives (LEADER)**

After accession the Republic of Bulgaria will apply for implementing the EU LEADER initiative.

## **FORESTRY**

Forests and lands of the forest fund in Bulgaria are about 3.87 million hectares and cover up to 34% of the country's territory. The total territory under forests is 3.35 million hectares or over 80% of the forestland. The percentage of coverage with forests for the country is about 30%. The coniferous forests cover a surface of about 1.07 millions hectares, and the broad-leaved forests – about 2.28 million hectares.

The National Forestry Department manages the state forest areas and controls all forests and forest areas.

## **PROTECTION OF COMMUNITY FORESTS AGAINST ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

Basic Legislation - Regulations R 3528/86; R 526/87; R 1696/87; 1697/87; R 2157/92; R 1091/94; R 307/97; R 1390/97; R 2995/89; R 836/94; R 690/95; R 1390/97.

The Ministry of Environment and Waters makes assessments of the harmful effect of atmospheric pollution in the country and implements measures for its reduction. Bulgaria is included in the International Programme for intensive monitoring and carries out observations in 280 points on the soil and leaves. Analysis results are forwarded for processing to a specially set up working group. The Ministry of Environment and Waters and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry share the relevant annual expenditures at 50%.

## **EUROPEAN FORESTRY INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM – EFICS**

Basic legislation - Regulation 1615/89 and implementing Regulations 400/94 and 1100/98.

A unified forest information system is introduced and an information unit at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is established in accordance with the Forest Act (SG 125/29.12.1997) and the Rules for its Implementation (SG 80/6.04.1998). Upon accession Bulgaria will be in a position to apply the respective acquis and deliver the relevant information to the European Commission.

## **PROTECTION OF THE COMMUNITY FORESTS AGAINST FOREST FIRES**

Basic legislation – Regulation 2158/92.

By the end of 2001 the main Regulation of the EU concerning protection of Community forests against forest fires will be introduced by an Ordinance.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the regions Southwest Bulgaria, South Bulgaria and Southeast Bulgaria to be included in the list of the regions of high forest-fire risk for the Community.**

## **TRADE IN AND MARKETING OF FOREST REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL**

Basic legislation – Directive 1999/105.

The requirements for classification of forest reproductive material, the criteria for defining the locations for reproductive material production, the rules for certification and labelling are introduced by the Ordinance on forestry selection and seed production.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests some typical species traditionally used for afforestation in the country to be included in the list of forest species (Annex 1 of Directive 105/1999 EC).**

- **Pinus peuce Griseb.**
- **Fagus orientalis Lipsky**
- **Quercus frainetto Ten.**
- **Tilia tomentosa Moench**

## **PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES IN FORESTRY**

Basic Legislation – Regulation 77/93.

Regulation 77/93 is introduced in the Bulgarian legislation by Ordinance No 1 on phytosanitary control (SG 82/17.07.1998).

## **TRADE IN ROUND TIMBER IN THE COMMUNITY**

Directive 89/68 will be introduced and applied in trade upon accession.

## JUSTIFICATION OF THE REQUESTS

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests the regions Southwest Bulgaria, South Bulgaria and Southeast Bulgaria to be included in the list of the regions of high forest fire risk for the Community.**

These regions are similar in their climatic conditions to the Mediterranean countries. They are characterized by a serious cyclic risk of forest fire, putting at risk the ecological balance and the safety of persons and goods on their territory. These regions qualify for areas of high forest-fire risk according to the criteria of Regulation 2158/92.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests some typical species traditionally used for afforestation in the country to be included in the list of forest species (Annex 1 of Directive 105/1999 EC).**

- **Pinus peuce Griseb.**
- **Fagus orientalis Lipsky**
- **Quercus frainetto Ten.**
- **Tilia tomentosa Moench**

Certain wood species not included in Annex 1 of Directive 105/1999 EC are important for the reproduction of Bulgarian forests. Their inclusion in the list will extend the common measures for trade and marketing of Directive 105/1999 EC on these species as well.

## VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY ISSUES

### VETERINARY ISSUES

The Law on Veterinary Activities (SG42/05.05.1999) (LVA) provides the legislative framework in the veterinary sector. It regulates all veterinary activities aimed at protecting animals' health and productivity, at assuring quality and safety of products of animal origin as well as providing for environment friendly way of carrying out all activities subject to veterinary control.

The Implementing Regulation of the LVA entered into force on 18.07.2000.

The Law provides for the introduction through ordinances of the entire veterinary acquis. According to the national schedule complete harmonisation will be achieved by the end of 2003.

According to the LVA the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for the organization, control and management of the veterinary activities.

The following institutions are involved in veterinary activities:

- The National Veterinary Service (NVS);
- The research and diagnostic veterinary institutes, stations and laboratories;
- The veterinary universities and colleges;
- The institutes and laboratories for production of veterinary medicinal products;
- The veterinary hospitals, clinics, surgeries and laboratories;
- The veterinary pharmacies and wholesale stores for veterinary medicinal products;
- The rendering and incinerating plants;
- The veterinary services within the structures of the Military Forces of Bulgaria, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Transport.

The NVS is a specialised executive body of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It is in charge of the organization, coordination, management and control of veterinary activities. The NVS is managed and



represented by the Director General. The NVS administration is organised in a General Directorate and 48 subordinated institutions. The specialised administration of the NVS includes: Directorate "Control on the veterinary activities in the regional veterinary services" with 28 regional veterinary services (RVSS) throughout the country; General Directorate "Animal Breeding Control" with 8 regional directorates for control of animal breeding activities, Directorate "Epizootic control, animal welfare and identification"; Directorate "Control on veterinary medicinal products/ medical, prophylactic, research and diagnostic activities/ staff training"; Directorate "Public Health Control and Border Control"; Directorate "International cooperation, European integration and certification"; Sofia Inspectorate "Public health control"; Central laboratory for veterinary control and ecology; Institute for control of veterinary medicinal products; Central Veterinary Research Institute, District veterinary research institute – Veliko Tarnovo, District veterinary research institute – Stara Zagora; and 6 district veterinary stations.

A strategy for development of the NVS in the period 2001 - 2006 has been developed in accordance with the current EU legislation and in particular with Council Decision 1999/857/EC on the short-term and medium-term principles, priorities and conditions laid down in the Accession Partnership with the Republic of Bulgaria.

## **CONTROL SYSTEMS IN THE INTERNAL MARKET: CONTROL ON THE IMPORT FROM THIRD COUNTRIES, SHIFT SYSTEM, IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS, FINANCING OF VETERINARY CONTROL, CERTIFICATION**

Basic EU legislation – Directives 90/425/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 96/93/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 89/608/EEC, 96/43/EC, 92/102/EC, Regulations 820/97/EC and 1760/2000/EC, Decision 92/438/EEC.

Movement of animals to markets, slaughterhouses, exhibitions, racings and other animal holdings and settlements is carried out only if accompanied by a veterinary certificate. For the large ruminants and solipeds – additional certificate for ownership and a health passport are required.

A control system allowing for emergency restrictions on the movement of goods subject to veterinary control is operating in Bulgaria. An Ordinance concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks during movement of animals, introducing Directive 90/425, will be adopted until the end of 2003. An Ordinance concerning the internal veterinary checks in trade with animal products, introducing Directive 89/662, will be adopted by the end of 2002.

## **ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS IMPORTED FROM THIRD COUNTRIES**

The legislative framework regulating the movement of animals and products coming from other countries is introduced with the LVA and its Implementing Regulation (SG 55/7.07.2000). Live animals are subject to obligatory quarantine in the quarantine premises of the border veterinary posts or in quarantine centers in the interior of the country under the supervision of the NVS. Obligatory diagnostic investigation for control on the health status of imported animals is carried out. According to the requirements of Ordinance № 4 on identification of big ruminants, introducing Directive 92/102, the imported bovine animals have to be identified with 2 additional ear tags. The ear tag of the country of origin has to be preserved.

According to the Implementing Regulation of the LVA, after the border veterinary inspection has been carried out, the animal products and raw materials are to be placed under quarantine in premises approved by the NVS. Samples are taken from the products and are tested in the Public Health laboratories. Upon negative results the consignments are released for trade within the country. Each consignment has to be accompanied by a veterinary certificate for movement issued by a state veterinarian.

The EU legislation concerning veterinary checks on imports of animals and animal products from third countries will fully be introduced until the end of 2006. It includes:

- Directive 91/496 - introduced with Ordinance No 29 on the general requirements to veterinary inspections on imports and transit of animals (SG 99/05.12.2000); Directive 97/78 - will be introduced with the Ordinance on border veterinary control on imports of animal products by the end of 2001. The two Ordinances will fully be implemented by 01.01.2006.
- The re-equipment of the long-term border inspection posts (BIPs) in accordance with the requirements of Directive 91/496 will be finalized by the end of 2005.

- The training of BIP personnel for effective implementation of Directives 91/496 and 97/78 will be completed by the end of 2005.

## **SHIFT SYSTEM**

Bulgaria will introduce the SHIFT system in accordance with Decision 92/438 from the date of accession.

## **ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION**

Animal identification is regulated by:

- The Law on Veterinary Activity;
- Council of Ministers Decree 67/25.03.1998 on animal identification and animal holding registration in Bulgaria (SG 37/1.04.1998).
- Ordinance No 4 on bovine identification (SG 7/20.01.1998), introducing Directive 92/102

An Ordinance on small ruminants' identification will enter into force by the end of 2001 and an Ordinance on identification of porcine and registration of porcine holdings will be adopted by the end of 2002. These ordinances will introduce Directive 92/102/EEC.

Regulations 820/97 and 1760/2000 will be harmonized by the end of 2003. Full compliance with the acquis in the field of animal identification will thus be achieved.

The identification of all large ruminants and animal holdings registration have been completed. Cattle were ear-tagged with 1 metal tag in 17 regions (in accordance with Directive 92/102/EEC) and with 2 plastic ear-tags in the remaining 11 regions (in accordance with Regulation 1760/2000). The pilot project for introducing the information system for large ruminants started at the beginning of 2001. The system will be fully operational in 2002.

Ear tagging of small ruminants for breeding will start in September 2001 and will be finalized in 2002. Data will be entered in a computer database in 2003.

The identification of breeding pigs will be finalized by 2003 and the database will be operational by the end of 2004.

The EUROVET system will be introduced in 2002. The system is compatible with the ANIMO system and provides for control on the animals identification (including sheep, goats and pigs). The animals' origin, animal holdings, movements of animals and the epizootic control measures on contagious diseases are registered in the system. The system will be an important prerequisite for the implementation of food safety control, based on the principle "from stable to table".

The ANIMO system in accordance with Decision 91/398/EEC will be introduced by ordinance by the end of 2001.

## **CERTIFICATION**

An Ordinance on the veterinary certification, introducing Directive 96/93/EC, will be adopted until the end of 2002.

## **EXPENDITURES IN THE VETERINARY FIELD**

Basic EU legislation – Decision 90/424/EEC, Directive 85/73/EEC.

Rules on expenditures in the veterinary field regarding specific veterinary measures (upon suspicion or confirmation of certain contagious and parasitic diseases, inspections on the spot, programs for eradication and monitoring of contagious diseases) have been specified in the LVA. They are in compliance with Decision 90/424/EEC. The state budget guarantees financing of the annual State prophylactic programme against certain infectious diseases. Under this program the NVS carries out obligatory prophylactic and anti-epizootic measures.

The funds for compensation of the owners for slaughtered animals for diagnostic and prophylactic purposes, and for slaughtered animals or destroyed animal products and feeds in order to eliminate dangerous diseases are

allocated from the State Budget. The procedures for compensation measures are specified in the Implementing Regulation of the LVA.

Upon accession the funds for 50% national compensatory payments to the owners of destroyed animals with the purpose of eradicating contagious diseases included in Annex 1 of Directive 82/894/EEC will be guaranteed.

A forthcoming amendment to the LVA will fully introduce Decision 90/424. It will provide for the establishment of a special fund "Zooprophyllactics". The Fund will start operating in 2006.

An Ordinance on financing veterinary health inspections and control, in compliance with Directive 85/73/EEC, will be adopted by the end of 2003.

## **CONTROL MEASURES – NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES**

Basic EU legislation – Directives 82/894/EEC, 85/511/EEC, 80/217/EEC, 92/35/EEC, 92/40/EEC, 92/66/EEC, 93/53/EC, 95/70/EEC, 92/119/EEC.

Ordinance №1 of 7.01.1998 on the notification of contagious diseases (SG 7/20.01.1998) is fully harmonized with Directive 82/894.

The Community requirements on certain diseases are fully harmonized in the national legislation: Foot-and-mouth disease – Directive 85/511/EEC; Swine vesicular disease - Directive 73/53/EEC; Classical swine fever – Directive 80/21/EEC; African horse sickness - Directive 92/35/EEC; Avian influenza – Directive 92/40/EEC; blue tongue disease - Directive 2000/75/EC and certain exotic diseases like rinder pest, peste des petits ruminants, Rift-valley fever, epizootic hemorrhagic disease of deers, vesicular stomatitis, Teschen disease and lumpy-skin disease – Directive 92/119/EEC.

Directive 92/66/EEC on the Newcastle disease will be implemented with an ordinance by the end of 2001.

Ordinance on the Control Measures on Certain Molluscs Diseases in compliance with Directive 95/70 will be adopted until the end of 2001.

Ordinance № 9 on Prophylaxis and Combat with Certain Fish Diseases (SG 30/28.03.2001) is in force. It is harmonized with Directive 93/53 introducing minimum Community measures for control on certain fish diseases including measures against trout hemorrhagic septicemia.

The preparation of contingency plans upon suspicion or confirmation of the diseases is regulated with the above Ordinances.

The ADNS system on notification of diseases, according to Directive 82/894/EEC, will be introduced by the end of 2001.

Laboratory diagnostic examinations for the OIE List A diseases are carried out in the National Reference Laboratory for Exotic Diseases at the Central Veterinary Research Institute in Sofia. The laboratory is fully equipped under a PHARE project and is completely in accordance with the EU standards. Specialists in that laboratory have been trained in the World Referent Laboratory for diagnostics of exotic diseases in Purbright, UK.

The non-vaccination against classical swine fever will start in 2003. This imunoprophyllactic measure will be fully forbidden in 2006. A programme for epizootic control over the classical swine fever on wild and East-Balkan pigs is under implementation.

A project for establishment of a laboratory for control on fish diseases in cooperation with the National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture is under way.

Veterinary experts have been appointed to carry out epizootic control on exotic diseases in three border regions along the frontier with Turkey (Burgas, Yambol and Haskovo). Other 20 experts on border zooprophyllaxis have been appointed in the six regions along the border with Turkey and Greece. They exercise control activities along the border.

The analysis of the epizootic situation in the three regions shows that they are under a permanent risk of trans-border penetration of exotic diseases from Turkey. In 1991, 1993 and 1996, three epidemiological outbreaks of foot and mouth disease were eradicated in the village of St. Karadjovo /Yambol/, in Simeonovgrad /Haskovo/ and in the village of Malko Sharkovo /Yambol/, caused by virus subtype O1, similar to the strains circulating in the Asian part of Turkey. Nine epizootic outbreaks of sheep and goat pox occurred in Bulgaria in 1995 and 1996, seven of them were on the territory of the same regions. In 1999 a Bluetongue outbreak on ruminants occurred for the first time in Bulgaria again on the territory of the same regions. In the period 1991-2001 those three diseases were reported also in Greece.

In view of the higher specific risk for spread of diseases across the border with Turkey and the need for more stringent control and enhanced surveillance in these regions, Bulgaria considers it appropriate that higher concentration of EU joint technical assistance and financial support is envisaged in the future. The Republic of Bulgaria proposes that these border regions with Turkey of both Bulgaria and Greece are given specific attention and a specific status in terms of EU resources allocation.

Monitoring programmes on foot-and-mouth disease, classical fever on wild pigs and on the East-Balkan breeds of pigs reared in pastures, bluetongue disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, avian influenza, Newcastle disease and some fish diseases are implemented.

## **ANIMAL HEALTH – TRADE IN LIVE ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

Basic EU legislation – Directives 64/432/EEC, 91/68/EC, 90/426/EEC, 90/539/EEC, 91/67/EEC, 88/407/EEC, 90/429/EEC, 92/65/EEC, 72/461/EEC, 91/494/EEC, 91/495/EEC, 92/45/EEC, 80/215/EEC, 92/46/EEC, 92/118/EEC.

The Law on veterinary activity lays down the legal framework in the area of animal health and trade in live animals and animal products.

Ordinance № 27 on Prophylaxis and Control of Bovine Brucellosis (SG99/5.12.2000) is harmonized with Directive 64/432 regarding the section on bovine brucellosis.

Ordinance № 28 on Prophylactics and Control of Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis (SG 99/5.12.2000) is harmonized with EU Directive 91/68 regarding the section on ovine and caprine brucellosis.

Ordinance № 22 concerning health requirements to the placing on the market of aquaculture and products thereof (SG 86/20.10.2000) introduces Council Directive 91/67/EEC.

In view of achieving complete harmonisation with regard to animal health and trade with live animals and animal products the following measures are forthcoming:

- The requirements of Directives 64/432/EEC, 64/433, 77/391 concerning bovine tuberculosis, bovine enzootic leucosis, sheep scrapie and Maedi Visna will be incorporated in the relevant Ordinances by the end of 2001.
- The Ordinance concerning public health and animal health issues related to the production and placing on the market of rabbit meat and farmed game meat drafted in accordance with Directive 91/495 and the Ordinance on health and veterinary requirements to wild game meat according to Directive 92/45 will be adopted by the end of 2002.
- All requirements of Directives 64/432/EEC (bovine and pigs), 91/68/EEC (sheep and goats), 90/539/EEC (poultry and hatching eggs), 90/426/EEC (equidae), 92/65/EEC (balai animals) will be introduced into the Bulgarian legislation by the end of 2003.

The NVS exercises epizootic control by carrying out animal identification and registration of animal holdings. The construction design and the setting up of new animal holdings of epizootic importance are consulted with the NVS.

Each year the National Veterinary Service drafts a Government prophylactic programme and a list of contagious and parasitic diseases against which the veterinary authorities carry out mandatory measures with regard to all physical and legal persons. The programme is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and contains schedules for implementing the epizootic control measures. The Council of Ministers approves the list of diseases in the Government prophylactic programme. The measures related to it are financed by the State Budget.

The animal health activities at national level are performed in the departments "Contagious and parasitic diseases", "Diagnostics" and "Animal Health control" within the Chief Directorate "Animal Health Control" at the NVS, and on regional level – in the 28 regional veterinary services (RVSs). A total of 1027 persons work within the NVS animal health structure, 479 of them are veterinarians. A regional epidemiologist is responsible for the management of those activities in each region, assisted by the Chief veterinarians of the regional veterinary clinics (145 for the whole country). The clinics are managed by chief veterinarians who organize and control the implementation of the compulsory prophylactic program on the territory of the veterinary clinic. Each region is divided in veterinary units managed by licensed private veterinarians. They implement the compulsory measures under the prophylaxis program on basis of contracts with the NVS. The control on compliance with the animal welfare requirements will be exercised by experts within the animal health structure.

Annually 10 to 30 cases of rabies are recorded in homebred animals mainly in Northern Bulgaria. Fox is the natural host of the disease. The experience of the EU countries and Switzerland shows that the zoonosis could be eradicated only by oral vaccination of foxes. A project for a vaccination scheme in compliance with Decision 90/638/EEC will be drafted by the end of 2001.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH (PH)– TRADE IN ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

Basic EU legislation – Directives 64/433/EEC, 71/118/EEC, 77/99/EEC, 77/96/EEC, 94/65/EEC, 89/437/EEC, 91/492/EEC, 91/493/EEC, 92/46/EEC, 91/495/EEC, 92/45/EEC, 92/118/EEC.

The Law on veterinary activity lays down the legal framework concerning trade in animal products. The requirements with regard to public health protection in the production, processing, storage and placing on the market of fresh meat, meat products, poultry meat, raw milk, heat treated milk products, fish and fish products are introduced in the relevant legislative acts:

- Ordinance № 10 on the veterinary-sanitary and hygiene requirements for the production and placing on the market of fishery products (SG 42/4.05.2000) is harmonised with Directive 91/493/EC.
- Ordinance № 11 concerning minimum hygiene requirements to fishery products processed and stored on board the fishing vessels (SG 42/4.05.2000) is harmonized with Directive 92/48/EEC.
- Ordinance No 30 on veterinary, sanitary and hygiene requirements to the production of raw milk, construction and operation of milk processing plants, production and placing on the market of heat-treated milk and milk products (SG 1/03.01.2001) introduces the provisions of Directive 92/46.
- Ordinance № 22 on the veterinary-sanitary and hygiene requirements to the construction and operation of slaughterhouses, and to the production and trade in fresh meat (SG 97/19.08.1998) is harmonized with Directive 64/433/EEC.
- Ordinance № 9 on the veterinary-sanitary inspection and control on animals intended for slaughtering (SG 42/14.04.1998) introduces the requirements of Directive 64/433/EEC.
- Ordinance № 5 on the veterinary-sanitary requirements to the construction and operation of poultry slaughterhouses, and to the production and trade in fresh poultry meat (SG 24/16.03.1999) is harmonised with Council Directive 71/118/EEC.
- Ordinance №28 on the veterinary-sanitary and hygiene requirements to the construction and operation of meat processing enterprises, and to the production and trade in meat products (SG 142/2.12.1998) is harmonized with Council Directive 77/99/EEC.

Directives 89/437/EEC, 91/492/EEC, 91/495/EEC, 92/45/EEC will be introduced by the end of 2002 to achieve full harmonization in the area of trade with animal products. Directive 92/118/EEC (balai products) will be harmonized by the end of 2003.

Sale of poultry meat on farms in accordance with Directive 71/118/EEC will be introduced in the national legislation by the day of accession.

Veterinary control related to public health is carried out at national level by the Public Health Control Department in the Headquarters of NVS. It organizes, coordinates and controls the activities of the Public Health competent authorities in the country. 27 regional inspectorates, operating within the relevant regional veterinary services, and the Sofia Public Health Inspectorate carry out prevention, regular and permanent veterinary control at regional level. The Public Health control structure is staffed with 1164 people, 703 of whom are veterinarians. They carry out veterinary Public Health control under Art. 53, par. (1) of the LVA. Veterinary experts exercise control in slaughterhouses regarding animal welfare during slaughter or killing according to Directive 93/119/EEC.

The slaughterhouses for red meat should be considerably improved with regard to construction, surfaces, water quality, and the requirements of the good manufacturing practice (GMP), so that full implementation of Directive 64/433/EEC is achieved by the end of 2005. Four slaughterhouses have been approved for export to the EU so far.

48 out of 88 industrial capacity enterprises and 90 out of 120 low capacity enterprises will be in conformity with the EU requirements until 1 January 2005. It is expected that 40 industrial capacity enterprises and 30 small capacity enterprises will be closed before the date of accession.

The same approach is applied to the enterprises processing red meat - cutting plants, cold stores and meat processing plants. About 25% out of 944 enterprises are to be closed before accession.

Only 6 poultry slaughterhouses among 23 industrial capacity poultry slaughterhouses and 6 low capacity poultry slaughterhouses meet the EU requirements. The remaining 23 enterprises are given prescriptions and are expected to fully meet the EU requirements by the end of 2005.

Four milk-processing plants have been approved for export to the EU among 470 in total. According to the national programme other 390 plants will be in compliance with the EU requirements by the time of accession.

The Republic of Bulgaria will make use of the derogation in article 8, point 1 (a) of Directive 92/46/EEC as regards characteristics of the raw milk for production of cheese with a period of ripening at least 60 days.

The Republic of Bulgaria will make use of the derogation in article 8, point 2 of Directive 92/46/EEC as regards the characteristics of the raw milk purchased for production of milk-based products with traditional characteristics.

The Republic of Bulgaria will make use of the derogation in article 11 of Directive 92/46/EEC as regards milk processing establishments with limited capacity.

#### **Request for a transitional period until 31.12.2009:**

**Bulgaria requests a transitional period until 31.12.2009 in which establishments processing raw milk, which do not meet the EU requirements of Annex A of Directive 92/46, will be allowed to market their products on the local market.**

#### **Justification:**

Ordinance No 30 on veterinary, sanitary and hygiene requirements to the production of raw milk, construction and operation of milk processing plants, production and placing on the market of heat-treated milk and milk products introduces the provisions of Directive 92/46 in the national legislation. The Ordinance provides for a transitional period of 3 years (until 2004) concerning the implementation of hygiene requirements to raw milk delivered to milk processing establishments. After the envisaged deadline milk, which fails to meet EU requirements, will not be purchased for processing and will not be marketed. Bulgaria considers that animal holdings of 1 to 5 cows should be exempted from the Ordinance provisions until 31.12.2009. There are 200 000 animal holdings in Bulgaria, of which 85% have 1 to 5 cows. This brings serious difficulties in meeting the hygiene requirements to the milk production and primary processing (cooling and storage). In certain cases milk is not up to the standards of Directive 92/46 concerning the bacteria count and somatic cells count in 1 ml. NVS in collaboration with the National Dairy Association drafts an action plan for decreasing somatic cells and bacteria count in order to comply with the requirements of Directive 92/46 until the end of 2009.

The majority of the small milk producers has difficulties to ensure investment resources and will not be able to meet the European hygiene requirements in the short term. The immediate implementation of the requirements of Directive 92/46 regarding the small farmers would create undesirable social and economic impact.

## **COMMON MEASURES –SUBSTANCES OF HORMONAL AND THYROSTATIC ACTION, BST, CONTROL OF RESIDUES, CONTROL OF ZONOSSES, MEDICATED FEEDSTUFFS, ANIMAL WASTE**

Basic EU legislation – Directives 96/22/EEC, 96/23/EC, 92/117/EC, 90/167/EEC and 90/667/EEC.

The Law on veterinary activity lays down the legal framework of the control on substances having hormonal and thyrostatic action. There are penalties for improper usage of hormones, thyrostatics, B-agonists and bovine somatotrophin.

The requirements of EU Directive 92/117/EEC on zoonoses are incorporated in Ordinance № 31 on the common veterinary measures for prophylaxis and protection against zoonoses. (SG 108/10.12.1999)

Ordinance № 14 on the rendering activity (SG 82/07.10.1994) has been partly harmonized with Directive 90/667/EEC.

The requirements of EU Directive 96/22 are incorporated in the Ordinance № 13 on the control of substances of hormonal and thyrostatic action and B-agonists (SG 53/12.06.2001).

In view of achieving full harmonization concerning the common measures on BST, control of residues, control of zoonoses, medicated feedstuffs and animal waste, Bulgaria will adopt the following ordinances by the end of 2002:

- Ordinance on the residue control with regard to technological contaminants in live animals and products of animal origin in accordance with Directive 96/23/EC.
- Ordinance laying down the conditions for the preparation, placing on the market and use of medicated feedingstuffs in accordance with Directive 90/167.
- Ordinance on prophylaxis and combat against avian salmonellosis in accordance with Directive 92/117.
- Amendment of Ordinance № 14 on the rendering activity (SG 82/07.10.1994) in accordance with Annex 2, Chapter 2, paragraph 6 of Directive 90/667.

According to the LVA, NVS carries out monitoring programmes on residues of harmful substances in red meats, white meats, wild game meats, milk and milk products and honey in compliance with Directive 96/23/EEC. The Central Laboratory for Veterinary Expertise and Ecology with 2 regional branches is the reference laboratory.

The institutional structure in charge of the control activities on the production, trade and usage of veterinary medicinal products includes:

- At national level – Dept. “Public health control, medicinal preparations and bioproducts” and Institute for control of veterinary medicinal products;
- At regional level – the chief veterinarians of the regional public health inspectorates and the chief veterinarians of the district public health veterinary stations.

## **ANIMAL WELFARE**

Basic EU legislation – Directives 91/628/EEC, 93/119/EEC, 78/923, 88/166/EEC (1999/74/EC), 91/629/EEC, 91/630/EEC.

The Law on veterinary activity lays down the legal framework concerning animal welfare. The EU acquis on animal welfare has been adopted in the Bulgarian legislation with:

- Ordinance № 4 on veterinary requirements for animal welfare during transport (SG 16/25.02.2000) introducing Directive 91/628/EEC, Regulation 411/98 and Regulation 1255/97.
- Ordinance № 30 on the minimum welfare requirements for calves (SG 108/ 10.12.1999), introducing Directive 91/629/EEC.

- Ordinance № 26 on the minimum welfare requirements for pigs (SG 99/16.11.1999) introducing Directive 91/630/EEC.
- Ordinance № 27 (SG 99/16.11.1999) on the minimum welfare requirements during slaughter, introducing Directive 93/119/EC
- Ordinance № 14 on the requirements for protection and welfare of animals kept in holdings applying intensive methods of production (SG 62/28.07.2000) harmonized with Decision 98/58/EC concerning the welfare of animals reared for farming purposes.
- Ordinance № 13 on the minimum requirements for the welfare of laying hens kept in battery cages (SG 64/16.07.1999) introducing Directive 88/166/EEC. The Ordinance will enter into force on 1 January 2002. The requirements of Directive 1999/74 laying down the minimum standards for the welfare of laying hens will be adopted by the date of accession.

An Ordinance on protection of animals that are used for experimental and laboratory purposes will be adopted by the end of 2002. It will be drafted in accordance with Directive 86/609/EEC so that full harmonization concerning animal welfare is achieved.

Bulgaria is a member of the Council of Europe but has not yet signed the European Convention for animal welfare during transport. Bulgaria will sign this Convention as well as the European Convention for the protection of animals reared for farming purposes, the European Convention on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing, the European Convention on the protection of animals used for experimental and research purposes and the European Convention on the protection of pet animals.

The requirements of Directive 91/628 and Regulations 411/98 and 1255/97 for preparing route plans for animal transportation have already been met. All itineraries of live animals transported transit through Bulgaria are not longer than 6 hours. The NVS has specified places for lairages for animals coming from the EU member states and the Associated countries at each BIP.

## **ZOOTECHNICAL ISSUES**

The Animal Breeding Act (SG 65/8.08.2000) introduces Directives 77/504, 91/174, 88/661, 89/361, 90/118 and 90/119 and lays down the legal framework in the area of zootechnics. There are a number of other laws containing provisions related to the sector. The Law on Veterinary Activity regulates the identification of breeding animals, the Law on the protection of new plant varieties and animal breeds regulates the legal protection of animal breeds, the Law on the legal entities with non-economic purpose regulates the registration of breeders' associations and the Farmers Support Act regulates the state support for maintaining the gene fund.

The Animal Breeding Act harmonizes the EU requirements with regard to:

- Recognition of breeding associations;
- Performance of the selection activities;
- Keeping of herd books;
- Trade in pure-bred breeding animals and their biological products;
- Approval of centres for artificial insemination and embryotransfer;

Complete harmonization in the sector will be achieved by introducing ordinances on species-specific rules in implementing the Animal Breeding Act.

All necessary institutional structures for effective implementation of the EU legislation on zootechnical issues are in a process of establishment.

The Chief Directorate for Animal Breeding Control within the National Veterinary Service is the body, which carries out the control and coordination of the selection and reproductive activities in animal breeding. The directorate includes a central department and eight regional directorates. The regional directorates have selection units, based in the distinct centers. The Chief Directorate for Animal Breeding Control has:



- Two centres for artificial insemination;
- Three laboratories for milk quality analysis;
- Laboratory for quantitative and qualitative wool analysis;
- Laboratory for blood tests;
- Two stations for control fattening of pigs.

In accordance with the Animal Breeding Act the centers for artificial insemination will be transferred to the breeding associations by the end of 2002. The selection activity is performed by the breeding associations following approved selection programmes. The following associations were established and registered under the Law on persons and families:

- Pig breeders association;
- Poultry breeding association;
- Bulgarian Buffalo breeders association;
- National horse breeding association;
- Association on black and white cattle breeding;
- Association on brown cattle breeding;
- Simmental bull breeders association;
- Association for Rhodopian cattle breeding;
- Association on sheep breeding;
- Association for goat breeding.

### **Approval of breeders' associations for performing breeding activities**

The requirements regarding the recognition of breeders' associations, which establish and keep herd books (Decisions 84/247, 92/353, 89/501, 89/504 and 90/254) are introduced in the Animal Breeding Act. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry is the authority, which approves the breeders' associations for performing breeding activities. In order to receive an approval a breeders' association must submit an application, accompanied by a selection programme and documents in accordance with the Animal Breeding Act.

The selection activity and the reproductive process are organized and carried out by the Chief Directorate of Animal Breeding Control within the National Veterinary Service to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Breeding associations by breed for bovine and sheep breeding and by species for buffaloes, horses, pigs and birds were established and registered in the period 1999 - 2000. According to the Animal Breeding Act the established associations should bring their activities in compliance with the requirements specified in the Act in six months' term. A specialized state commission approves the selection programmes of the breeding associations. The associations, which have managed to fulfill the criteria laid down in the Animal Breeding Act and have their selection programmes approved, are entered into the register of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The registration gives rights for carrying out selection activities with regard to particular breed or species of animals for the period of 10 years.

The existing breeding associations are established and registered in court as legal entities under the Law on persons and families and their pre-registration under the Law on the legal entities with non-economic purpose is pending. Their structure, activity, organization and management are determined in a statute document. The Animal Breeding Act specifies the conditions for recognition of breeding associations as well as the rights and obligations related to their activities.

## **KEEPING OF THE HERD BOOKS**

The EU requirements concerning the criteria for entering of pure-bred breeding animals in the herd books are fully harmonized with the adoption of the Animal Breeding Act (Decision 96/78, 84/419, 89/502, 89/505, 90/255) and Ordinance №6 on the herd books and zootechnical certificates (Decision 89/506, 89/503, 88/124, 96/80, 86/404, 90/258, 96/79, 90/255, 96/78, 84/419 and 89/502).

Ordinance №6 on the herd books and zootechnical certificates (SG 16/20.02.2001) harmonizes:

- The rules and conditions of keeping herd books by the breeding associations;
- The data, entered in the zootechnical certificate for pure-bred breeding animals;
- The data, entered in the zootechnical certificate for semen, ova and embryos from purebred breeding animals.

Currently the herd books are kept by the Chief Directorate of Animal Breeding Control within the National Veterinary Service.

The breeding associations are granted one-year transitional period to become compliant with the requirements of the ordinance and to be given the responsibility for keeping the herd books.

## **TRADE IN PURE-BRED BREEDING ANIMALS AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS**

The Animal Breeding Act introduces Directive 94/28.

An Ordinance on performing monitoring tests and assessing the genetic value of bovine pure-bred breeding animals will be adopted until the end of 2001. It will specify the conditions related to:

- The acceptance of pure-bred breeding animals for breeding;
- Control on the productive qualities of the pure-bred breeding animals;
- Assessment of the breeding value of purebred breeding animals.

The ordinance will be harmonized with Directives 77/504, 87/428 and Decision 86/130.

Ordinances on performing monitoring tests and assessing the genetic value of pure-bred breeding animals for pigs, sheep, goats and horses will be adopted until the end of 2002. The breeding associations should adapt their activities in compliance with the requirements of the ordinances in 2 years period as from the date of their entry into force.

The present methods for assessing the genetic value, productivity and reproductive qualities, as well as for determining the breeding value are in compliance with the rules of the International Committee on Animal Recording (ICAR), of which Bulgaria is a member.

The bovine breeding associations should adapt their activities in compliance with the requirements of the ordinance in 2 years period as from the date of its entry into force.

## **IMPORT OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES**

Basic EU legislation - Directives 72/462/EEC, 90/426/EEC, 90/539/EEC, 89/556/EEC, 88/407/EEC, 90/429/EEC, 92/65/EEC, 71/118/EEC, 91/493/EEC, 91/492/EEC, 92/46/EEC, 92/118/EEC, 77/96/EEC, 97/78/EEC and 95/408/EEC

The Law on veterinary activity lays down the legal framework concerning the imports of animals and animal products from third countries.

Directive 89/556/EEC has been introduced by Ordinance № 35 on the veterinary requirements to the control on breeding animals and production of semen, ova and embryos (SG 111/22.12.1995).

Ordinance № 29 on the general requirements to the veterinary inspections on imports and transit of animals (SG 99/5.12.2000) is harmonized with Directive 91/496/EEC.

Ordinance on the border veterinary control on imports of animal products will be issued by the end of 2001. It will introduce the requirements of Directive 97/78/EEC.

Full implementation of the two ordinances will be achieved by 2006.

The border veterinary control is carried out at the Border Veterinary Points (BVP) situated within the Border Inspection Posts (BIPs). BVPs are included in the structure of the Border Veterinary Inspections for Control and Quarantine (BVICQ) of the respective regional veterinary services.

Order № RD 09-135/27.01.1999 of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry establishes the status of the BIPs. The following BIPs have been determined:

- 10 long-term BIPs situated along the borders, which upon Bulgaria's accession will become external EU borders.
- 12 medium-term BIPs at the border between Bulgaria and other associated countries. Veterinary control on imports, exports and transit includes documentary check and identity check. The BIPs will stop their activity after the respective associated countries become EU member states.
- 15 short-term BIPs at Plovdiv Airport, Gorna Oriahovica Airport and along the border between Bulgaria and EU Member States. Veterinary control on the import, export and transit involves documentary and identity checks. The BIPs will stop their activities after Bulgaria's accession to the EU.
- Other 7 BIPs at the borders of Bulgaria with Turkey, Macedonia and the Republic of Yugoslavia. Veterinary control includes documentary and identity checks and they will be performed by the time of accession. After that date the import and transit through those BIPs will be forbidden and only prevention veterinary control will be maintained.

Veterinary control is carried out on the import, export and transit of animals, raw materials and animal products, feedingstuffs, feedingstuffs components and veterinary medicinal products and on the transporting vehicles.

The border veterinary control includes documentary check, identity check, physical check, clinical examination of animals, laboratory investigation, quarantine and disinfection activities. The requirements to the border veterinary control are specified in Ordinances of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Import shall be allowed upon receiving of a veterinary permission issued by the National Veterinary Service only if each consignment is accompanied with a veterinary certificate and meets the relevant veterinary requirements.

In case of diseases that present risk to human and animal health, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on proposal by the NVS prohibits the import, export and transit of animals, raw materials and animal products, additives, feedstuffs and feed additives, veterinary medicinal products, as well as transporting vehicles.

According to the NVS Strategy all border inspection veterinary posts will be in compliance with the above-mentioned ordinances by 2006.

## **INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**

Bulgaria has signed bilateral agreements in the veterinary area at government level with 71 countries as well as Cooperation agreements between the National Veterinary Service and the veterinary authorities of Australia, France, Italy, Macedonia and Mexico.

## **PHYTOSANITARY ISSUES**

### **SEEDS AND PLANTING MATERIAL**

Targeted seed production in the Republic of Bulgaria covers around 55 000 ha /pre-basic, basic and certified seeds/ and around 20 000 - 30 000 ha of controlled seed production /out of the scheme/ for farmers' own needs. The production amounts to 330 000 t of seeds (all species). The quantity is sufficient for sowing the greater share of the 3 000 000 ha that are sown annually.

The Republic of Bulgaria uses the generation scheme for seed production that is applied in all countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

<b>Bulgarian</b>	<b>OECD equivalent</b>
Breeder's seeds	Parent material
Super elite	Pre-basic
Elite	Basic
I <sup>st</sup> generation	Certified seeds I generation
II <sup>nd</sup> generation	Certified seeds II generation
Mass crops	Seeds for farmer's own needs*

**\* not an OECD term**

Bulgaria successfully maintains a system of seed production. A big share of it is organized in big farms on private land and in smaller agricultural cooperatives that follow the traditions in seed production and keep it a profitable activity.

Trade in seeds is performed by private traders. The state has only control functions.

The Republic of Bulgaria is a member of the international organizations ISTA and UPOV. ISTA rules are applied by the accredited laboratory for Bulgaria. It functions within the state authority Executive Agency on Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control. Bulgaria was an associated OECD member and participated in the certification schemes for cereals, fodder crops, maize and beet until 1993.

Certification of propagating material is organized in compliance with the national rules – Technical Specifications and Bulgarian State Standards.

In 1999/2000 and to-date the Executive Agency on Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control has been monitoring 118 producers of propagating material – 88 producers of fruit propagating material and 30 producers of vine propagating material.

In 2000 960143 fruit stocks were grafted, 4797709 grafted vines were produced and 343375 - re-rooted. Only standard fruit and vine planting material is produced in Bulgaria at present.

Establishment of a National System for production of certified propagating material in compliance with the EU standards is a primary objective in the area of fruit and vine growing. It is currently assisted by a Bulgarian–German project FAMAD – “Encouragement of vine and fruit growing in Bulgaria and agriculture in the mountainous region of Lovetch”. Special working group has been set up in MAF, working in cooperation with the German experts.

Control on seeds and propagating material in the Republic of Bulgaria is state managed and is carried out by the Executive Agency on Variety Testing, Field Inspection and Seed Control (EAVTFISC), the Executive Agency on Vine and Wine and the National Service on Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry.

The Chief Directorate on Variety Testing within EAVTFISC through its 11 regional structures is in charge of the recognition and inscription of plant varieties in the Official Variety List in compliance with the provisions of the Law on Seeds and Propagating Material (SG 86/20.10.2000).

The Chief Directorate on Field Inspection and Seed Control within EAVTFISC certifies and controls production and trade in seeds and planting material through its 24 regional structures. Seed certification is carried out in compliance with the OECD methods and schemes and ISTA rules. Certification covers the following activities:

- Field inspection /approbation/ of all seed production crop-fields. It is carried out by specialists of the regional structures of the Chief Directorate on Field Inspection and Seed Control. Agronomists carry out field inspection of seed fields, seeds of which are used for farmer's own needs.
- Laboratory analysis for determining/establishing the sowing qualities of seeds. In the central seed control station in Sofia pre-basic and basic seeds of aromatic and oil, medical, flower and fruit seeds, inbred lines of maize, hybrid lines, exported and imported seeds are analyzed. Vigour tests and laboratory tests for identity and variety purity - electrophoresis and test “Mildew” for hybrid sunflower bred in Bulgaria are carried out as well in this laboratory.

In the laboratories of the regional structures of the Chief Directorate on field inspection and seed control certified seeds I and II generation and farmers' seeds are analyzed.

The regional structures of the Chief Directorate on Field Inspection and Seed Control carry out quality inspection of seeds.

- Post control is carried out for all bre-basic and basic seeds, lines and hybrids, seeds for export and import and selected (picked out) 30 % of certified seeds I and II generation.

Samples are taken by the official control body – by the specialists of the regional structures for all generations except for the seeds for farmer's own needs, which are taken by the agronomists working for the seed producers.

In 1998 the Chief Directorate on Field Inspection and Seed Control carried out field inspection on 40 263 ha, sown with arable crops and 1 018 ha, sown with vegetable crops. In 1999 - 39 000 ha under agricultural crops and 790 ha under vegetable crops were inspected.

The Law on seeds and planting material (SG 86/2000) provides for the possibility of delegating by the official control body of functions of control on seeds and planting material to specialists from the private sector. The authorization process will depend on the privatization rate in the sector and the process of training of the necessary technical personnel in the private structures.

The Executive Agency on Vine and Wine certifies the produced vine propagating material and controls the quality of vine planting material, which is produced, processed, distributed in the country as well as those exported and imported. It controls the physical and legal persons, responsible for field inspections and quality control of vine propagating material.

With a view of achieving full harmonization with the Community acquis in the seeds sector a framework Law on seeds and planting material (SG 86/20.10.2000) has been adopted. This Law was developed in compliance with the following Directives: Directive 66/400 on the marketing of beet seed; Directive 66/401 on the marketing of fodder plant seed; Directive 66/402 on the marketing of cereal seed; Directive 66/403 on the marketing of seed potatoes; Directive 69/208 on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants; Directive 70/457 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species; Directive 70/458 on the marketing of vegetable seed; Directive 68/193 on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of the vine; Directive 98/56 on the marketing of propagating material of ornamental plants; Directive 92/33 on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed; Directive 92/34 on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production and Directive 93/62 setting out the implementing measures concerning the supervision and monitoring of suppliers and establishments pursuant to Directive 92/33 on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed.

The Law on seeds and planting material will be supplemented by 5 Ordinances. Ordinance No 10 on the Official Variety List has already been published in the State Gazette 30/2001. The basic provisions of Council Directive 70/457 of 29 September 1970 on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species and Regulation 930/2000 of 4 May 2000 establishing implementing rules as to the suitability of the denominations of varieties of agricultural plant species and vegetable species are introduced in that Ordinance. The rules of Council Directive 70/458 of 29 September 1970 on the marketing of vegetable seed, concerning official variety list are also harmonized.

The other ordinances will be as follows:

Ordinance on the registration of producers, processors and traders in seeds and planting material - to be adopted by the end of 2001; Ordinance on the maintenance of varieties, production, processing and trade in seeds and planting material - to be adopted by the end of 2001; Ordinance on packaging and labeling of seeds and planting material - to be adopted in 2002; Ordinance on the procedures for authorization of natural persons who carry out field inspection of plantations of agricultural crops - to be adopted in 2002.

In 1996 a Law on the protection of new plant varieties and animal breeds was adopted, entering into force on 04.01.1997. This legal act is in full compliance with the UPOV Convention and was drafted with the assistance of UPOV experts.

The Republic of Bulgaria became a UPOV member in April 1998. The Republic of Bulgaria grants plant breeders' rights for varieties of the following species: wheat, barley, sunflower, beans, lentils, tobacco, lucerne, vine, cotton, pepper, cabbage, peas, sugar beet, peanut, carnation, maize, rose, and strawberry.

The Republic of Bulgaria will apply Regulation 2100/94 upon accession to the EU.

## **ANIMAL NUTRITION**

At present there are 85 feed establishments in Bulgaria. The compound feed production is as follows: 1 505 thousand tons in 1995; 938 thousand tons in 1996; 604 thousand tons in 1997; 740 thousand tons in 1998; 710 thousand tons in 1999. From the total production of 710 thousand tons in 1999, 56% are for pigs, 38% are for poultry, 5,6% for ruminants and 0,4% for other animals.

In respect to the plant capacity:

- 35 plants are with annual capacity over 50 thousand tons;
- 45 plants are with annual capacity under 50 thousand tons;
- The rest have a capacity up to 10 thousand tons.

The Animal Feed Act (SG 82/17.9.1999) is in compliance with the European legislation on animal nutrition and sets up the legislative framework in the sector. The act introduces partially the following EU Directives - 70/524; 74/63; 79/373; 82/47; 82/475; 83/228; 91/357; 91/516; 93/74; 94/39; 94/381; 95/40; 95/53; 95/69; 96/25; 96/51; 97/8. The Act specifies the conditions for production, distribution, import, export and use of products and substances intended for animal consumption and the control thereon. The Act determines the official bodies, which regulate and control the products and substances intended for animal consumption.

The following ordinances are adopted and published on the basis of the Animal Feed Act:

- Ordinance No 24 on the conditions and arrangements for approval and registration of producers and traders of animal feeds (SG 106/3.12.1999);
- Ordinance No4 on the circulation of feed materials (SG 11/6.02.2001);
- Ordinance No3 on feed additives (SG 8/26.01.2001).

### **Conditions and arrangements for approval and registration of producers and traders of animal feeds**

The Animal Feed Act, in compliance with Directive 95/69 provides for the registration and approval of physical and legal persons, producing and/or trading with products and substances, intended for animal nutrition. Ordinance No 24 on the Conditions and Arrangements for Approval and Registration of Producers and Traders of Animal Feeds (SG 106/3.12.1999) which introduces fully Directive 95/69 was adopted pursuant to the Animal Feed Act. The Chief Directorate on Feed Control within the National Grain Service to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry controls the approved and registered producers and traders of animal feeds for their compliance with the specified requirements. Until the end of 2001 a register of the producers and traders of animal feeds will be established.

### **Official inspections in the field of animal nutrition, sampling and methods of analysis**

An Ordinance on the control over the products intended for animal nutrition will be adopted by the end of 2001. This ordinance provides for the principles and organization of the official inspections in the field of animal nutrition in accordance with the requirements of Directive 95/53.

The directive is introduced fully and the responsible bodies for animal feed control - the Chief Directorate on Feed Control within the National Grain Service and the National Veterinary Service, have the administrative capacity for its implementation.

The EU directives on the methods of analysis and taking of samples in carrying out official control on animal feeds - 71/250, 71/393, 72/199 (amended by 93/28), 73/46, 74/203, 75/84, 76/372, 78/633, 81/715, 84/425, 93/70, 93/117 will be introduced with an ordinance by the end of 2002. The implementation of this Ordinance will start in 2004.

## **The circulation of feed material and certain products used in animal nutrition**

Ordinance No 4 on the circulation of feed materials has been adopted (SG 11/6.02.2001). This ordinance introduces the requirements of Directive 96/25, regarding the circulation of feed materials, as well as Directive 82/471 on certain products used in animal nutrition, which are produced by special technologies. This ordinance regulates the circulation of feed materials in Bulgaria, without respect to their origin. The ordinance aims at ensuring the release into circulation of feed materials of the necessary feed value, not having harmful effects on animal and human health and without polluting effects on the environment. The annexes of Directive 96/25 are also fully introduced together with the amendments made to Directive 98/67. The implementation of this ordinance will start by the end of 2001.

## **Control on additives in animal feedingstuffs**

Ordinance No 3 on feed additives (SG 8/06.01.2001) introduces the requirements of Directive 70/524, amended with Directive 96/51. The ordinance provides for the conditions for authorization and use of feed additives in animal feeds. The list of authorized additives to the ordinance includes all the amendments specified in Regulations 639/1999, 866/1999, 1411/1999, 1245/1999, 1594/1999, 1636/1999, 2293/1999, 2430/1999, 2439/1999, 2562/1999, 2690/1999, 654/2000. It will be implemented by the end of 2001.

## **Control on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs**

An ordinance on trade with compound feedingstuffs introducing the requirements of Directive 79/373 will be adopted until the end of 2001. The implementation of the Ordinance will start in 2002.

## **Control on feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes**

An ordinance on feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes introducing the requirements of Directive 93/74 will be drafted and adopted by the end of 2002. Its implementation will start in 2004.

## **Control of undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition**

An ordinance on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition introducing the requirements of Directive 74/63 will be drafted and adopted by the end of 2003. The implementation of the Ordinance will start in 2005.

All necessary institutional structures for effective implementation of the EU legislation on animal nutrition are in a process of establishment and reinforcement.

On 12.12.2000 an amendment to the Animal Feed Act (SG 101/12.12.2000) was adopted, providing for the setting up of the Chief Directorate on Feed Control (CDFC) within the National Grain Service. CDFC will exercise the control on the conditions of production, storage, trade, import, export and use of products and substances, intended for animal nutrition. The activities of the CDFC are determined in the Animal Feed act and the secondary legislation pursuant to it and they include:

- Registration, approval and keeping of a register of producers and traders;
- Control of compliance with the requirements to the circulation of feed materials;
- Inclusion of additives in the list and preparation of their dossiers;
- Control on the marketed additives from the groups of the anti-oxidants; flavouring and appetizing substances; blinders, fluid and coagulants; emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents; colouring matters including pigments, acidity regulators and microelements;
- Control of compliance with the requirements for trade in compound feedingstuffs;
- Control of compliance and feed value of feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes;

- The harmonization of legislative acts in the field of animal nutrition;
- Control of compliance with the legislative acts requirements in the field of animal nutrition;

The laboratory on feed control in Sofia is subordinate to the head of the National Grain Service and has arbitration functions. It carries out the following activities:

- Analysis of feed materials, additives, compound feedingstuffs, premixtures and others;
- Arbitrage for disputes on feeds quality;
- Analysis of substances, dangerous for animal and human health.

Traditionally some of the control functions on animal feeds are carried out by the National Veterinary Service. According to the Ordinance on the control of products intended for animal nutrition the National Veterinary Service exercises control on:

- The additives from the groups of: antibiotics; additives preventing hystonoses and coccidyoses; preservatives; vitamins, provitamins and chemically well defined substances having a similar effect, enzymes and microorganisms;
- The compliance with the maximum permitted levels of undesired substances and substances in animal feedingstuffs;
- The safety of the compound feedingstuffs;
- The safety of the feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes;
- The compliance with the provisions of the legislative acts in the field of animal nutrition.

## PLANT HEALTH (HARMFUL ORGANISMS)

The Plant Protection Act /SG 91 of 10.10.1997/ provides the legal framework in the field of plant protection. The Act defines the status of the National Service for Plant Protection Quarantine and Agrochemistry (NSPPQA), which is in charge of the phytosanitary control.

The Act lays down the basic rules for plant protection measures against the introduction and spread of harmful organisms, transposing the basic principles of Directive 2000/29. The Act provides for registration of producers and importers of plants and plant products and specifies their obligations in accordance with Directive 92/90.

Ordinance N 1 on Phytosanitary Control (SG 82/17.07.1998) regulates the phytosanitary control system in Bulgaria. The Ordinance introduces the provisions of Directives 2000/29, 92/90 and 92/105. Phytosanitary passports as well as a register of producers and importers of plants and plant products have been introduced since January 2000.

In 1997 Ordinance N 6 on restricting the spread and control over Potato Cyst Eelworm (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *Globodera pallida*) entered in force (SG 43/30.05.1997). It is fully harmonized with Directive 69/465.

Ordinance N 5 of 27.02.1996 provides for restricting the spread of deceases in fruit trees caused by the bacteria *Erwinia amylovora*. This Ordinance introduces Directives 92/70 and 92/76.

Ordinance N 11 /SG 40 of 20.04.2001r/ on the control of potato brown rot caused by the bacteria *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. introduces Directive 98/57.

By the end of 2001, the following new ordinances will be adopted:

- Ordinance on the control of Potato Wart Disease caused by *Synchytrium endobioticum* Schilb., introducing Directive 69/464.
- Ordinance on the control of potato ring rot caused by the bacteria *Clavibacter michiganensis* (Smith) Davis et al. ssp. *sepedonicus* (Spieckermann et Kotthoff) Davis et al. introducing Directive 93/85.
- Ordinance on the control of carnation leaf-rollers introducing Directive 74/647.

By the end of 2002, the following legislation, will be adopted:

- Annex to Ordinance N1 on phytosanitary control, adopting the minimum conditions for carrying out plant health checks at inspection posts, introducing the provisions of Directive 98/22.



- Ordinance laying down detailed rules for the surveys for recognition of protected zones, introducing the provisions of Directive 92/70.
- Amendment to Ordinance N1 on phytosanitary control, establishing the procedure for notification of interception of a consignment or a harmful organism presenting an imminent phytosanitary danger, introducing Directive 94/3.

By the end of 2004, the following legislation will be elaborated:

- Ordinance establishing the conditions under which certain harmful organisms, plants, plant products and other items listed in Annexes 1 to 5 in Ordinance N1 on phytosanitary control, may be introduced into or moved within the country, for trial or scientific purposes and for work on varietal selections, introducing Directive 95/44.
- Amendment to annexes 1 to 5 in Ordinance N1 on phytosanitary control, in order to fully adopt the relevant annexes of Directive 2000/29.
- Ordinance establishing rules for movements and labelling of certain plants, plant products or other items through or within a protected zone, introducing Directive 93/51.

### **Existing administrative capacity for phytosanitary control in accordance to EU requirements**

Phytosanitary control is performed by the National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry, which has the necessary administrative capacity for inspection and control. It is organised as follows:

- Phytosanitary control and International Relations Unit within the Central Office of the NSPPQA;
- Central Laboratory for Plant Quarantine in Sofia;
- Phytosanitary control units in the 15 Regional Services for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry /RSPPQA/, including the border control posts.

The Phytosanitary control unit at the NSPPQA headquarters, implements the national policy in this area; takes part in the drafting of the relevant legislation and its harmonization with the *acquis*; manages and controls the phytosanitary activities in the country.

The Central Laboratory for Plant Quarantine carries out the laboratory phytosanitary expertise, diagnosis and identification of pests; guides and takes part in the monitoring of quarantine pests and makes analysis of the phytosanitary risk.

The Phytosanitary Control units in the regional NSPPQA offices carry out:

- Phytosanitary inspection of imported plants and plant products at border inspection posts and at places of destination;
- On-the-spot inspections and control measures against the spread of quarantine pests in crop production;
- Inspection of goods aimed for export or movement within the country and issue of phytosanitary certificates and passports.

### **Control at border inspection posts**

Border inspections are carried out on 15 road, 5 railway, 13 water and 4 air border points (Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna and Bourgas). The following border control posts will be equipped in accordance with EU requirements:

- Black Sea ports – Bourgas and Varna (port and ferry).
- Border with the Republic of Turkey – Kapitan Andreevo (on a roadway).
- Border with the Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) – Zlatarevo and Gyueshevo (both on roadways).
- Border with Yugoslavia – Kalotina, Vrushka chuka and Bregovo (on roadways) and Dragoman (on a railway).

- Border with the Republic of Romania (along the Danube river) – Vidin and Rousse.
- Sofia airport.

The border phytosanitary inspections, concerning import, are carried out mainly at border inspection posts and include:

- Document checks;
- Identification of the imported goods;
- Specification of the phytosanitary status of plants and plant products.

In case of import of seeds or planting material, samples for laboratory testing are taken at the time of inspection. Such products are allowed access to their final destination under quarantine. The receiver is obliged to store them properly until permission for their use is issued.

In case of transit of plants or other products of plant origin, presenting phytosanitary risk, the inspectors examine the consignments package to exclude any possibility for pests spreading. Consignments packed properly are not subject to inspection.

### **Improvement of the institutional capacity for carrying out checks in accordance with EU requirements**

The NSPPQA will take the necessary measures for improving its administrative capacity by:

- Improvement of the technical capacity necessary for effective application of the adopted EU legislation – additional equipment of laboratories, tools and devices for taking and transporting samples, means of transport, software and office equipment – by the end of 2005;
- Staff training for application of the introduced legislation – by the end of 2005;
- Employment of additional staff – by the end of 2005.

**The Republic of Bulgaria requests to be recognized as a protected zone for the following harmful organisms (Council Directive 77/93):**

#### **ANNEX I PART B**

##### **A. Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development:**

***Bemisia tabaci* Genn.(European populations)**

***Globodera palida* (Stone) Behrens**

#### **ANNEX II PART B**

##### **A. Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development:**

***Anthonomus grandis* (Boh.)**

***Ceratitis capitata* Wied.**

***Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.**

##### **B. Bacteria:**

***Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv.*flaccumfaciens* (Hedges) Collins and Jones**

***Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al.**

***Erwinia stewartii* (Smith) Dye**

***Xanthomonas campestris* pv.*corylina* (Miller, Bollen, Simmous) Dye**

**Xanthomonas populi (Ride)**

**C. Fungi:**

**Glomerella gossypii (Edgerton)**

**Hypoxyton mamatum (Wahl.) Miller**

## **JUSTIFICATION**

By the end of 2004, the Republic of Bulgaria will submit the necessary information based on phytosanitary monitoring, carried out in accordance with the criteria for Protected Zones, specified in Article 2 of Directive 2000/29.

## **PLANT HEALTH – PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS AND PESTICIDE RESIDUES**

### **Plant Protection Products**

The Plant Protection Act (SG 91/10.10.1997) is the main legislative act concerning plant protection and plant protection products. It provides for a uniform national policy and applies an authorization regime for testing, import, production, trade and control over use, storage and destruction of plant protection products, in order to save human health, animal health and environment. The principles set out in the Plant Protection Act are in compliance with Directive 91/414.

The Minister of agriculture and forestry organises, manages, delegates rights to other bodies and controls biological testing and registration of the plant protection products.

The NSPPQA keeps a register of the plant protection products. The NSPPQA must be notified of any modification in the chemical, biological or physical content, as well as of any changes in the application of the plant protection product. The NSPPQA proposes to the Minister decisions on the new application for registration or pre-registration of plant protection products.

Plant protection products are subject to control by the NSPPQA at border inspection posts and customs offices, at enterprises producing such products, repackaging departments and in the trade network. The control covers the formulation, packaging, availability of labels in Bulgarian with proper user instructions for transportation, storage and destruction in case of expiry of the “best before” date.

By the end of 2001 the following legislation will be introduced:

- Amendment to the Plant Protection Act – introducing the basic provisions of Directives 91/414 and 79/117. With regard to Directive 79/117 - the existing list of prohibited active substances in the Republic of Bulgaria contains more active substances than the EU list. The Republic of Bulgaria will adopt the list of the active substances, prohibited in the EU;
- Ordinance on licensing of plant protection products and pheromones – fully harmonized with Directives 91/414, 94/43 and Regulation 3600/92;
- Ordinance on testing of plant protection products – fully harmonized with Directives 94/43 and 93/71.

The process of registration of plant protection products in the Republic of Bulgaria is carried out by the “Biological testing and registration of plant protection products” unit at the NSPPQA. The unit carries out biological testing of efficiency and organises the registration of plant protection products under the provisions of the Plant protection Act and the Ordinance on Biological Testing and Registration of Plant Protection Products and Micro Fertilizers (SG 16/09.02.96).

A sanitary license and a label are required for import of plant protection products. The license should be issued by the Ministry of Health under the provisions of Ordinance N 27 on import of goods affecting health (SG 75/25.08.1995) and the label should be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry under the provisions of Ordinance N 3.

A list of licensed plant protection products and fertilizers is published annually by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in coordination with the Ministry of Health. The list includes all plant protection products registered under the Plant Protection Act. This registration is valid for 7 years.

The registration of plant protection products and the biological testing in the Republic of Bulgaria are organised as follows:

- Biological testing and registration of plant protection products unit at the NSPPQA - the unit carries out biological testing and organises the registration process of plant protection products.
- 13 Regional Services for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry - they carry out testing of plant protection products in accordance with the approved national methodology.
- Joint committee of experts under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry - carries out biological registration of plant protection products and keeps a record of the proceedings for issue of certificates for biological registration.
- Toxicology Commission of Experts in the National Centre for Hygiene, Medicinal Ecology and Feeding under the Ministry of Health - evaluates plant protection products with regard to: overall impact on the environment and protection of the subterranean waters; eco-toxic parameters and setting of maximum levels for impact on the living organisms; toxicological parameters and setting of maximum levels for impact on workers, operators and consumers. This evaluation is given by scientists in compliance with the Ministry of Health's Expertise instruction requiring full data from the producers of plant protection products. The Toxicology Commission of Experts takes a decision, which is a base for an expert evaluation of the risk for workers, consumers and environment.

To provide for efficient implementation of the newly adopted legislation the following improvements of the administrative capacity will be undertaken:

- By the end of 2001 construction and technical equipment of 3 and by the end of 2005 of other 3 stations for biological testing of efficiency and residues of plant protection products. Adoption of the Good Experimental Practice (GEP) in the stations and training of experts;
- By the end of 2002 establishment of a Council for Plant Protection Products under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as a consultative structure on the plant protection products, pheromones and active substances. Representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Health and Ministry of the Environment and Waters take part in the Council. Based on the data from the trials for biological effectiveness, pesticide residues and eco-toxicological impact, the Council proposes to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to authorize specific plant protection products for placing on the market.

## **Pesticide residues**

The Plant Protection Act (SG 91/10.10.1997) sets up the legal framework for the activities concerning plant protection, registration, trade and control over plant protection products.

Ordinance N5 (SG 39/15.05.84) on the maximum levels for certain chemical and biological contaminants in foodstuffs issued by the Ministry of Health is partially harmonized with Regulation 194/97.

The Republic of Bulgaria will achieve full harmonization with the EU acquis in the sector by the end of 2003 as follows:

- Directive 91/414 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market;

Full transposition of the basic Directive 91/414, all amendments to it as well as the related working documents, will be achieved with the following legislative acts:

- Amendment to the Plant Protection Act – by the end of 2001;
- Ordinance on the licensing of plant protection products and pheromones. The Ordinance will be adopted with a Decree of the Council of Ministers by the end of 2002.

The amended Act and the Ordinance on the licensing of plant protection products and pheromones will regulate the control over trade and use of plant protection products.

- Ordinance on the biological testing for effectiveness of plant protection products and residue quantities – by the end of 2002.

The amended Act and the Ordinance on the biological testing for effectiveness of plant protection products and residue quantities will regulate the rules for carrying out field trials for pesticide residues. The obtained results from these trials will define the compatibility between the agricultural practices in the Republic of Bulgaria and the existing maximum levels for pesticide residues.

With an Ordinance on the maximum levels of pesticides in foodstuffs, based on the Foodstuff Act /SG 90 of 15.10.1999/, the following EU Directives for maximum levels of pesticides will be adopted by the end of 2002:

- Directive 76/895 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables;
- Directive 86/362 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals;
- Directive 90/642 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables;
- Directive 97/41 amending Directives 76/895, 86/362, 86/363 and 90/642 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on, respectively, fruit and vegetables, cereals, foodstuffs of animal origin, and certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables.

By the end of 2001 for the needs of the official control, MAF will adopt an Ordinance on the Methods for Taking Samples from Plants and Plant products intended for control over pesticide residues. The Ordinance will be in full compliance with Directive 79/700.

By the end of 2002 a new Ordinance for taking samples from plants and plant products will be adopted.

## **NATIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM**

The administrative structures responsible for the control on pesticide residues in products of plant origin are within the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for the national sanitary control on foodstuffs carried out through the National Centre for Hygiene, Medicinal Ecology and Feeding and 28 Inspection Departments for Hygiene and Epidemiology.

Inspections under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Foodstuffs Act, which is harmonized with the two basic Directives – 89/397 and 93/43.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry controls plant raw materials and plant products under the provisions of the Plant Protection Act through the NSPPQA and its subdivisions - Central Laboratory for Control over Pesticides, Nitrates, Heavy Metals and Fertilizers /CLCPNHMF/ and RSPPQA. CLCPNHMF has adopted the Quality Control System and will be accredited on the Good Laboratory Practice /GLP/ and EN 45001 by the end of 2003.

Trials for pesticide residues will be carried out by the “Biological testing” units in RSPPQA, accredited on the GEP under the supervision of CLCPNHMF. The analyses for the pesticide residues will be carried out by CLCPNHMF.

## **NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM**

The process of establishment of a National Monitoring System has been initiated and the system will be functioning by the end of 2003. Observations and analyses on plants and plant products are performed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and by the Ministry of Health and their subdivisions.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry carries out monitoring over plant raw materials under the provisions of the Plant Protection Act (SG 91/10.10.1997). The Ministry of Health carries out monitoring over local and imported foodstuffs based on the provisions of the Food Act (SG 90/15.10.1999).

## **PLANT HYGIENE**

### **Commission Regulations 194/97 and 1525/98**

The amended Ordinance N 5 (SG 24/16.03.1999) issued by the Ministry of Health, in its part concerning the maximum levels of nitrates in plant products is in full compliance with the provisions of Regulation 194/97.

Ordinance No 11 (SG 58/18.07.2000) setting the maximum levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs is in full compliance with Directive 98/53 and Regulations 194/97 and 1525/98.

**The administrative structures are the same as in “Plant Protection Products”.**

#### **Annex 1**

### **Administrative structures in the phytosanitary sector in THE Republic of Bulgaria**

The Republic of Bulgaria is a member of the World Trade Organization since 1997. In 1990 Bulgaria signed the International Convention on Plant Protection. It is also a member of the European and Mediterranean Organization since 1959 and a member of Codex Alimentarius.

The competent authorities in the field of the phytosanitary issues in the Republic of Bulgaria are the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment and Waters.

The National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry /NSPPQA/ under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was established in 1992. According to the provisions of the Decree on its structure and activities, the National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry performs the following major functions:

- Organises, manages and carries out phytosanitary control over plants, plant and other products, which are potential pest transmitters, carries out quarantine measures at import, export, production, storage, trade and movement of plants, plant and other products and issues the respective documents;
- Organises, manages and performs biological testing; registers, permits or prohibits the use of plant protection products and fertilizers;
- Organises, manages and performs forecasting, notification, plant protection diagnosis, prepares recommendations and implements technological plant protection control over agricultural crops;
- Controls and guides the activities on the scientifically based plant mineral and organic fertilization and the use of bio-active substances and other organic or non-organic products, applied in agriculture;
- Controls the production, repackaging, sale, storage and use of the plant protection products, bio-active substances, mineral and organic fertilizers;
- Carries out control over import, production and exploitation of land or flying machinery for plant protection and fertilization;
- Supervises the control over chemical and biological contaminants in raw materials and products of plant origin, soils and irrigation waters;
- Controls the declared contents and the terms of validity of imported or exported plant protection products, mineral fertilizers and other organic and non-organic products, used in agriculture;

The structure of the NSPPQA, as approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry includes:

- Headquarters;
- Central Laboratory for Plant Quarantine based in Sofia;
- Central Laboratory for Control over Pesticides, Nitrates, Heavy Metals and Fertilizers based in Sofia;
- 15 Regional Services for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry.

### **Principal administration on plant protection**

The Headquarters of the National Service for Plant Protection, Quarantine and Agrochemistry have 4 units, which carry out the following functions:

- “Phytopathological Control” unit - carries out the national policy in this area; elaborates and takes part in the elaboration of new legislation and in its harmonization with the relevant EU *acquis*; organizes and controls the phytopathological control activities in the country;
- “Biological testing and registration of plant protection products” unit – carries out biological testing and organizes the registration of plant protection products, fertilizers and other chemical or biological substances used for plant protection;
- “Plant protection and forecasting” unit – organizes and supervises forecasting of the development of pests dangerous for the economy and notifies the appropriate timing for treatment of the contaminated zones, draws up recommendations and carries out technological control for protection of agricultural crops;
- “Agrochemistry and fertilizers” unit – controls and guides the activities on the scientifically based plant mineral and organic fertilization and the use of bio-active substances and other organic or non-organic products, applied in agriculture.

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The Bulgarian Government proposes the negotiations on this chapter to be provisionally closed on the basis of the existing acquis.

Should new elements of the acquis make it necessary, Bulgaria recognizes the possibility of opening supplementary negotiations before the end of the Intergovernmental Conference