

Standard Summary Project Fiche

1. Basic Information

- 1.1 CRIS Number (Year 1): BG2004/016-711.03.03
- 1.2 Title: **Approximation and implementation of the legislation - CAP and CFP mechanisms – and strengthening the administrative capacity of MAF to meet future responsibilities**
- 1.3 Sector: Agriculture
- 1.4 Location: Bulgaria
- 1.5 Duration: Three years

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective:

Contribute to the efforts of Bulgaria towards its accession to the European Union.

2.2 Project purpose:

Develop implementation mechanisms based on harmonized laws and by-laws in the agricultural sector.

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and NPAA priority (and implementing measures envisaged by the Action Plan for AP priorities related to strengthening administrative and judicial capacity).

- Continue to upgrade the capacities to operate management mechanisms of the CAP, particularly the Paying Agency and the Integrated Administration and Control System.
- Continue implementation of Common Market Organizations for all relevant products.
- Strengthening the capacity of the Inter-branch organizations for participation in the processes of harmonization and implementation of relevant EU legislation, programmes for agriculture and rural development funded under EU Structural Funds.
- Complete the establishment of adequate organisation, adequate institutional resources and equipment relating to inspection and controls, market and structural policy at central and regional levels;
- Strengthen control activities by putting more emphasis on training fisheries' inspectors, providing appropriate equipment;
- Implement the regulations concerning resources management and control.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan (and/or Structural Funds Development Plan/SDP)

Not applicable

2.5 Cross Border Impact

Not applicable

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

The current legal framework in Bulgaria is not yet sufficiently harmonised and will require intensive drafting and implementing efforts. As such, a variety of legal laws and by-laws need to be drafted. These will concern mostly pillar 1 of the CAP and the CFP (Common Fishery Policy). Additionally, assistance is necessary to support the development of Common Market Organisation (CMO) and also to develop a variety of necessary tools. In order to clarify the issues, we will present below the interventions, with more details available in Annex 4.

2004	(i) Legal approximation	(Contract 1 twinning)	Integration Policy Directorate
	(ii) Develop CMO	(Contract 1 continued)	IPD, NGFS, NAFA
	(iii) Support vine/wine	Contract 2 twinning	EAVW, Vine and Wine Chamber
		Contract 3 TA	EAVW, Vine and Wine Chamber
		Contract 4 TA	EAVW
	(iv) Milk and meat	Contract 5 TA	ABD, Dairy Board
	(v) Horizontal training	Contract 5 continued TA	IPD and others
	(vi) Supplies		
	Contract 6.1 – IT		IPD, NGFS and associations
	Contract 6.2 – Inspection		NAFA
	Contract 6.3 – GPS and chromatograph		EAVW
	Contract 6.4 – Pilot Laboratory for milk control		ABD – Dairy Board
	Contract 6.5 – training equipment		ABD – carcass classification
2005	Contract 7.1 – lab and cars		NGFS
	Contract 7.2 – laboratory		NAFA
	Contract 7.3 – fish census		NAFA
	Contract 7.4 – satellite based vessel track		NAFA
	Contract 8 – twinning light, milk quota management		ABD
2006	Contract 9 – additional laboratories of 6.4		ABD – Dairy Board

(i) Legal approximation (contract 1 – twinning)

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has created a variety of working groups in charge of drafting legal documents. The role of the twinningers will be to contribute to an initial review of the situation related to legal drafting needs and gaps. Upon completion of the drafting by the MoA working groups, the twinningers will review the documents in view of assessing their level of harmonisation with the *EU Acquis*.

This intervention will have as primary partner the Ministry of Agriculture coordinated by the Integration Policy Directorate. Since the legal documents concern mostly other sectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, and impact the development of CMOs, the drafting tasks will be implemented in a participatory manner involving all relevant stakeholders. IPD will coordinate groups that will, according to the sectors concerned, include representatives from the National Dairy Board, the National Grain and Feed Service, the National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture, NGOs, etc. BAFDI is the main NGO that will contribute for the processors, since it is the apex organisation for the food processors. Producers do not have such a strong apex organisation as yet and they will be involved in a more ad-hoc manner according to the sector and needs. In particular, the Coordination Council of the Agricultural Organisations, an apex producer organization, will be involved. It is a new organization, nevertheless it has a role to play and it will be involved, depending on how it evolves over the years. Eventually, it could be considered as an equal partner to BAFDI if the conditions allow.

In order to function efficiently, the IPD and its partners (BAFDI, NGOs, NGFS) require IT equipment, as described under point (vi) Supplies – contract 6.1.

The IPD and its partners will organise at least 6 least seminars around Bulgaria to explain and present to stakeholders the CAP, the CFP, and the role of CMOs. Training on facilitation skills, seminar organisation and preparation, and communication skills foreseen under contract 5 will serve this purpose.

(ii) Support to the development of CMOs (contract 1 continued – twinning)

Additionally to the development of the legal framework, the twinningers are expected to provide technical support to the development of CMO in the dairy and the fish sectors, and institutional strengthening in the grain sector.

CMO and grain intervention

The existing National Grain and Feed Service (NGFS) is central to the grain CMO, which will be the primary beneficiary of this component.

The task assigned by law to the NGFS in relation to the *Acquis* is that the NGFS is the official body responsible for the enforcement of Ordinance No 26 and Commission regulations R824/2000/EC and R2148/1996/EC. In this relation NGFS executes the function of control according to Grain Storage and Trade Law. A basic element of the CMO is the intervention on the market. For example, in the grain sector, the National Grain and Feed Service (NGFS) at MoA executes the function of grain quality control and quantity control of the grain storage in cases of intervention. In order for an effective control to be executed, it is necessary to define the rights and obligation of the NGFS, the intervention centres and the Paying Agency. This will be a task for the twinningers under contract 1.

In order to improve grain quality and grain storage control it is necessary to extend the range of laboratory analyses and strengthen the facilities for inspections. In accordance with the above mentioned, further equipment is needed. Therefore, transport and laboratory equipment is necessary (contract 7.1 – supplies), alongside the IT equipment foreseen under contract 6.1.

CMO and Fish intervention

Negotiations on Chapter 8, Fisheries and Aquaculture, have been provisionally closed. A proposal for amendment of the adopted Fisheries and Aquaculture Act (FAA), published in the State Gazette No. 41/24.04.2001, has passed on a first reading in the National Assembly (NA), and the purpose of this amendment is to achieve full harmonization with the EU legislation and to correspond to the current EU regulations' amendments. A compliance table for the current stage of harmonization of the Bulgarian legislation with the *Acquis* has been drafted.

Considering the current amendments of the EU regulations in the fisheries sector, national legislation needs to be harmonized and assistance is required to aid implementation. Following the provisions of Council Decision 2003/396/EC, it is necessary in a short term period to carry out a large volume of activities related to the legislation harmonization of the market policy, market infrastructure and market standards. It is necessary to highlight that up to now nothing significant has been carried out regarding the market organization. The aid of an experienced MS is compulsory so as not to make substantial discrepancies in the Bulgarian legislation as compared to the *acquis*.

NAFA still does not have enough capacity to complete the harmonization without EU assistance due to the large volume and the short terms until the accession of Bulgaria.

Supplies were also provided with past assistance, but further needs exist related to equipment for strengthening of the inspection (contract 6.2); upgrading VMS introducing satellite based VMS to trace fishing ships in high waters outside the territorial waters of the country (contract 7.4); estimating fish stocks in order to define fishing capacity (contract 7.3) and laboratory equipment for the use of DNA markers (contract 7.2).

Inter-branch association of producers and processors of fresh fruit and vegetables

The association is not yet created; neither does the legal basis exist. As such, the IPD will act as primary partner for this component.

The support of the twinningers will focus on the preparation of draft legal documents (ordinances, etc) focusing on the Inter-branch organisation of producers and processors of fresh fruit and vegetables for its legal establishment, it is necessary to define the rights and obligation of the Inter-branch organisation, the intervention centres and the Paying Agency for the purposes of the intervention.

(iii) Specific Support to the Vine and Wine sector

The EAVW (Executive Agency for Vine and Wine) is the primary partner for this intervention.

The Wine and Spirit Drinks Act (WSDA) was adopted in 2001. In accordance with the WSDA, the Executive Agency on Vine and Wine (EAVW) has been established as a subordinated structure to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in order to carry out control over vine plantations, grapes designated to the production of wine, grape must and products from grapes and wine. It works in close cooperation with the National Wine and Vine Chamber, which is in charge of registering the producers.

The last amendments of the WSDA settle down the setting-up of a vineyard register and a National Reserve of Planting rights. The setting-up of the GIS based vineyard register began in the framework of Phare project BG 99/IB/AG 01D, using Pleven as pilot region. This project was useful to start the reform of the sector, and to provide the concerned professionals with needed experience in international projects. Important lessons were learnt from difficulties encountered in this project, as can be seen under the relevant chapter.

The acute needs for the sector are the development of a methodology for the determination of regions for quality wines production, and the finalization of the vineyard register. Supplies (GPS and chromatograph) are also necessary (contract 6.3)

(iv) Specific support to the Milk and Meat Sectors (contract 5 – technical assistance and contract 8 twinning light)

Milk and Milk Quotas

The National Dairy Board will be the primary partner of this intervention, alongside the Animal Breeding Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture. The National Dairy Board has been legally established early March 2004 as a non-profit organisation. The Board has not been budgeted under 2004, so it will be physically established early 2005. A budget of 850.000 leva has been reserved for this purpose under the 2005 budget. The Statute and working mechanisms will be developed in 2004.

Upon the initial support by the State budget (including the provision of premises and funds in 2005), the functioning of the National Dairy Board will be covered from incomes generated by its various activities, mainly routine milk quality checks made possible by the equipment of laboratories.

The role of the National Dairy Board is to supervise the quantity and quality of milk provided by producers to processors, in a way that is considered as professional, independent, transparent and reliable by all stakeholders. The main tools for doing so will be the (i) Milk Data Base (also called the quality management information system), relying on data provided by the (ii) network of laboratories (estimated at four but this will be confirmed in the feasibility study). The National Dairy Board, using these tools, will develop and supervise the (iii) national quality management programme, which will provide a strategy - common to authorities, producers and processors – to improve the situation in the milk sector, both quality and quantity wise.

Support will start with a feasibility study to determine the required capacity and location of the laboratory network, continue with the development of the preparation of the national quality management programme and the associated training. One pilot laboratory will be established the first year, and additional equipment is budgeted under 2006 for the extension of the network based on the results of the feasibility study. Equipment under contracts 6.4 and 9 concern the laboratories.

A twinning light in year 2 is proposed to support the line authorities in setting-up their milk quota management system, particularly related to the calculation of the quotas and allocation system. By year 2, the system will be sufficiently developed to usefully take all benefits from the twinning project.

Meat

In the **meat sector** the efforts must be focused on stimulating animal breeders to breed market oriented stock by means of price policy.

The structural changes that occurred in the economic development in Bulgaria affected the quality of animal production and particularly meat quality. The current system of payment for live animals intended for slaughter does not offer any incentives to stockholders to improve the quality of meat. The system is based on the slaughter weight of the animal without respecting meat quality.

The project will enable Bulgaria to solve the situation by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to undertake its new responsibilities with regard to carcass classification and

supporting the professional organisation of meat producers and processors in Bulgaria (AMB) in their efforts to help its members to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

In order to ensure the appropriate functioning of the meat market in Bulgaria, the EUROP classification system of pig, beef, veal and sheep carcasses should be implemented in its full range. This will enable domestic and international trade in carcasses and red meat monitoring, buying-in of carcasses under the intervention scheme and improvement of the quality of fresh meat. Contract 6.5 will provide equipment necessary for training.

The project is consulted with and fully supported by the leading NGOs in the milk and meat sectors – the Association of Milk Processors in Bulgaria (AMBP), the National Association of Milk Producers (NAMP) and the Association of Meat Processors in Bulgaria (AMB).

(v) Specific horizontal support (contract 5 continued – technical assistance)

Development of facilitation skills (contract 5 – technical assistance)

Technical assistance is required for the development of communication and facilitation strategies from the authorities and focused on stakeholders (globally speaking the civil society, professional organisations, etc).

The implementation of the harmonised legal frame will require the contribution of all stakeholders, and simultaneously impact them. In order to inform the stakeholders, and to involve them appropriately - in particular NGOs and professional associations - it is necessary to develop communication skills and strategies.

Technical assistance is requested to train and inform staff from the Ministries, and other stakeholders, in vulgarisation and communication techniques, in facilitation and in the development of communication strategies. In addition, training in “project cycle management” is also necessary. Training will include also staff from the Rural Development Directorate (RDID) benefiting from Pillar II intervention. It was nevertheless decided to make them benefit from the training here rather than contract additional training.

It is proposed to send 5 staff from the Ministry to a training cycle in the partner organisation. Subsequently, these 5 trainees will train their colleagues within the Ministry and major partners through 6 workshops (activities 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 of LFW of contract 5). The international trainers will accompany them in these training sessions to support them and provide them with hands-on experience, complementing their involvement. As indicated above, these 5 trainees will provide specific support to the 6 field workshops mentioned under (i) Legal approximation. In particular, they will support the technical experts (CAP and CMO) with the facilitation skills they have acquired through this project. They will also contribute to the development of communication strategies from the MoAF in the future.

(vi) Supplies

Supplies are necessary for nearly all the interventions above, in 2004 (contract 6), 2005 (contract 7) and 2006 (contract 9).

When preparing the lists of supplies, special attention was given to the subsequent use of the equipment to secure that quantities correspond to the needs, and that recipients are aware of the budget that will be required to use (maintenance and operation) and even replace (amortisement) the equipment, in order to budget this.

3.2 Sectoral rationale

The Government adopted in 2002 its Strategy for the acceleration of the negotiations for the integration of the Republic of Bulgaria to the EU, creating the strategic framework of the measures which will be adopted pursuant to the engagements of Chapter “Agriculture” of the forthcoming accession to the EU.

The strategy in the agricultural sector focuses primarily on the development of the mechanisms of the CAP. We quote below the 2003 Annual Report to demonstrate the consistence and of the Ministries’ policy, and adequacy of the intervention described in this fiche. When we analyse the interventions required in this fiche, we realise that they are in full coherence with the ongoing negotiations, and fully correspond to a sectoral approach building up on past experience, focusing on clear objectives, and encompassing all the major elements of the first pillar, that is the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Extract from the Annual Report 2003 of the Ministry of Agriculture:

Chapter 7 “Agriculture” is the largest chapter for negotiations, because the legislation in this field includes approximately 50% of the whole EU legislation. Chapter “Agriculture” consists of two parts, which are detached and belong to different parts of the EU legislation, but at the same time both parts are united because of their links to the agriculture. The first part consists of EU legislation, which regulates the Common agricultural policy (CAP). This part of legislation provides for the mechanisms for regulation of market organisation of individual agricultural products, schemes supporting the farmer’s income, rural development and its funding. That’s why the main guidelines of preparation for accession concern the ability of Bulgaria, as candidate country, to implement the Community legislation through an institutional building and strengthening of administrative capacity.

The other part of EU legislation is linked to the functioning of EU unified internal market. Its main objective seeks to protect the consumers in the whole community and to ensure the necessary food safety. (...)

The position under negotiation includes the following main sections:

- *Horizontal measures* representing the general terms and conditions for introduction of Common agricultural policy and EU policy for rural development in Bulgaria...
- In the section devoted to the Common agricultural policy is considered its implementation in relevant agricultural sectors. There are 22 common market organisations;...

Officially Bulgaria has submitted its position on negotiations under Chapter “Agriculture” at the beginning of July 2001 and it was registered as document of the Conference held on 6 July 2001...

In its negotiation position, Bulgaria took an engagement to put the national legislation in the field of agriculture in compliance with the EU *acquis* until the end of 2005...Main priority, set in Bulgarian negotiation position is the successful absorption of means provided from EU structural funds including European Fund for guarantees and orientation of agriculture (FEOGA) after the accession to the EU... In MAF was established a Directorate “Plant growing and quality controls of fresh fruit and vegetables”, which controls the fresh fruit and vegetables, including those intended for export and import.

Main priorities in the veterinary sector, with respect to the harmonisation of the Bulgarian legislation with the European legislation and its gradual introduction, through bringing of administrative structures and procedures in line with the requirements of EU membership, are related to: observance of veterinary, sanitary and hygienic requirements concerning the production and trade with meat, milk, dairy and meat products ... etc.

Executive agency on seed testing, approbation and seed control was established. It will unify the administrative structures dealing with seed testing, approbation and seed control. It will also allow better and more coordinated implementation of EU legislation.

Within the National Grain Service was established a Directorate of Fodder control that implements the EU legislation in the field of animal food control.

End of quotation

The government of the Republic of Bulgaria has committed itself to implement all the activities necessary for its integration into the European Union, including the agricultural sector approximation. The preparation for EU accession and the upcoming negotiations require well-elaborated, concrete strategies for the implementation of the EU legislation and mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Feasibility Studies have been implemented for the introduction of the CAP in six sectors.

3.2.1. Identification of the projects

This chapter should be read alongside the logical framework.

The following means are required in **2004** (year 1):

- (i) Twinning
 - a. *Contract 1*

Support for the development of laws and by-laws harmonised with the CAP

Support for the development or strengthening of CMOs in the grain, dairy and fish sectors, and for the development of an inter-branch association for fruit and vegetables

b. Contract 2

Support for the determination of regions for quality wine production

(ii) Technical assistance

a. Contract 3

Develop the vineyard register

Contract 4

Modify the existing EAVW database

c. Contract 5

Provide training for the staff working in the dairy and meat sectors

Prepare strategic plan for the development of routine milk quality controls

Provide training in communication strategies, PCM and facilitation

d. Supplies - Contract(s) 6

There will be one procurement procedure sub-divided in a variety of lots. As such, the procedure will lead to a diversity of contracts. The supplies will include mostly laboratory equipment, equipment for field inspectors, and other types of equipment (see Annex 8).

The following means are required in **2005** (year 2):

e. Supplies - Contract(s) 7

f. Twinning light - contract 8

The following means are required in **2006** (year 3):

g. Supplies – Contract 9

3.2.2. Sequencing

Contract 9 is dependent on the results of contract 5.

Results

Twinning Covenant – contract 1

1. Legal framework closer to full harmonisation
2. CAP institutional schemes clarified

Twinning Covenant – contract 2

1. Strengthened administrative capacity of the EAVW

Technical Assistance – contract 3 and contract 4

1. Vineyard register completed up to 65%

Technical Assistance – contract 5

1. Feasibility study for independent routine laboratory network
2. Milk quota management programme developed
3. Quality management information system developed
4. Communication skills improved

Supply Contracts

Equipment supplied and control capacity of partners improved.

3.3 Activities:

Twinning Covenant – contract 1

- Review Bulgarian legislation in the field concerned
- Organise a study tour of 1 weeks for 7 people involved in legal drafting
- Review drafts prepared by MoA, contribute to elements of drafting and public discussions
- Define all types of institutions involved in CAP mechanisms, develop institutiogram
- Clarify the type of relations between them and how these are institutionalised
- Prepare draft Standard Contracts between Intervention Agency and Intervention Centres for the purposes of the intervention
- Prepare draft documents necessary for the setting-up of an interbranch organisation of producers and processors of fruits and vegetables
- Training on CAP and CFP mechanisms
- Elaboration of Strategy of the MAF in the area of the products with protected designations (PDG/PDI/TSG)
- Preparation of Ordinance on the control over the use of geographical indications and designations of origin of agriculture and food products
- Preparation of Ordinance on the control over the use of agriculture and food products with Traditional Specialty Guaranteed
- Preparation of Ordinance of the quality standards and control of the spreadable fats.
- Develop import-export licensing system and to transfer information to the EC

Twinning Covenant – contract 2

- Elaboration of a methodology for the determination of regions for production of quality wines.
- Elaboration of (i) Procedure manual for the activity of the regional offices of EAVW, regarding the declaration system (grapes, wine, stocks, planting and uprooting) as well as the report to the central office (ii) Elaboration of Procedure manual for monitoring and control over granting of rights, filling up and transfer of rights from the National Reserve.
- Training of key officials in EAVW of applying Acquis on the management of the National Reserve of planting rights
- Elaboration of methodology for carrying out of control on-the-spot; Staff training.

Technical Assistance Contract 3

- Review of existing tools, summarise lessons learnt with users
- Elaboration of Action plan concerning the development of the vineyard register
- Register development through the declaration system for vineyard location and checks on-the-spot.

Technical Assistance Contract 4

- Modification of database for registry.

Technical Assistance Contract 5

- Feasibility Study: Review of current situation in the milk sector and recommendations related to its future sustainable development
- Development milk quality monitoring procedures including sampling, sample processing, testing and results analysis, quality trend analysis, formulation of recommendations and feedback to producers.
- Develop pricing and payment procedures, milk quota determination procedures
- Develop the information system that will integrate on a digital support - the data collected under the procedures above - based on the existing database – in order to facilitate calculations
- Training for ABD staff and representatives of AMPB and NAMP on new EU legislation on quality standards, application of quality systems and individual reference quota regimes in member states, marketed quantities of milk and dairy products, on keeping of registers of milk producers, processors and collecting centres
- Issuing training materials in the form of information bulletins
- Training for 6 members of the milk associations (quality consultants)

Component 2 “Meat”

- Assessment and advice for development of the administrative capacity of AMB staff: management, exchange of experience with meat association in EU member states.
- Seminar for ABD staff and representatives of AMB on EU requirements and MS experience in assessment and classification of bovine, sheep and pig carcasses.

- Training of trainers for 6 ABD experts on implementation of the EUROP classification system of pig, beef, veal and sheep carcasses.
- Cascade training by the 6 ABD experts.
- Training of AMB experts in meat processing techniques, legislative requirements, meat quality standards, quality management system requirements, etc.
- Preparation of Technical Specifications for supply of equipment for a Training and Qualification Centre of AMB.

Component 3 “horizontal training” for communication, facilitation and programming skills

- Define training needs and develop training material
- Provide training on facilitation, PCM and communication skills
 - Principles of communication: 90 people
 - Facilitation skills: 90 people
 - Preparation and management of seminars: 90 people
 - PCM: 50 people

Technical Assistance Contract 8 – year 2

- Training needs assessment and preparation (primary data collecting and management of milk producers DB)
- Workshops for 28 experts from the regional offices of MAF
- Review of existing methodology for calculation of average productivity per region including correction indexes
- Recommendations and elaboration of new methodology
- Presentation of MS system to define milk quota allocation
- Adaptation to Bulgarian needs
- Recommendation of system within ABD to define proposals for milk quota allocation
- Training preparation and workshop for 6 staff for milk quota allocation in ABD
- Training preparation and workshop for 5 experts from National Centre for Agri-Sciences on calculation methodology of average productivity

Supply Contract

- Supply of equipment, installation and training on its use

3.4 Linked activities:

CAP Legal Drafting and CMO

BG9507 -01-01 TA to Policy Advisory Unit and Integration Policy Department

BG9507-02 Harmonisation of legislative and regulatory framework of quality control

BG9806-01-03-01 Twinning project for administrative reform and approximation of legislation

BG9806-01-03 TA to the IPD and the Policy advisory and Pre-Accession Unit

BG 9913.05 Administrative Reform and Alignment

BG9913.05-01 Twinning Covenant

BG 9913.05-02 Technical assistance to the Integration Policy Directorate and the Pre-accession Policy Advisory Unit.

BG0201.02 Establishment of a Paying agency and preparation for setting up of IACS in Bulgaria and for the implementation of a pilot scheme by the Paying agency.

Wine and Vine Sector

Phare project BG9913-06

Milk and Meat

SPP – Pilot project BG 9810-01-03-02 Integrated Development in the Dobrich Region under Special Preparatory Program for Structural Funds in Bulgaria

BG9806-01-01 Twinning project of NVS with Italy

Sub-project 3 Review and improvement of the plants for products of animal origin for reaching the EU standards

Sub-project 5 Introduction of HACCP system, own-control, policy, improvement of official control and surveillance.

Subproject 6 Harmonisation in food quality control and consumer protection: ewe and goat milk and dairy products

Phare project BG9806-01-03/TA to Integration Policy Directorate of MAF

BG 2001/IB/AG-03 Twinning project for NVS – Improvement of Veterinary Control (on-going)

Sub-Project 4 Dairy Industry is ongoing.

Fish and Aquaculture

Phare BG 0012.01 - Bulgarian Vessel Traffic Management and Information Services (VTMIS) of MTC/EAMA for tracking and control of vessels in territorial waters;

The Phare project BG 0101-05 of MAF/NAFA Restructuring of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

The Phare project BG 9913-05-02 – feasibility;

The Phare project BG 99/IB/AG-01-C;

The Phare project BG 98/IB/AG-01 – NVS control

3.5 Lessons learned:

The lessons learned from previous Phare projects show that to adopt the respective legislative acts for the implementation of the CAP, it is necessary to get acquainted with and to benefit from the experience of member-states on the implementation of the respective legislation.

The previous experience with projects was helpful not only in the approximation of legislation but also in the setting up of the necessary administrative structures, responsible for the implementation of the newly adopted legislation. In addition to introduction and implementation of CAP, the training, provided to the IPD staff was very helpful.

Nevertheless, in an optic of optimal use of the technical assistance provide by twinnings or consultants, it is most important to secure the following elements:

- 1- full cooperation of the beneficiaries
- 2- allocation of sufficient resources by the beneficiaries to “absorb” the aid
- 3- clear definition of the respective roles
- 4- full cooperation and coordination of the local stakeholders to avoid misunderstandings or exclusion of important partners

Additionally, when it comes to monitoring the projects, it is important that these have not been over ambitious in their design. As such, it is important to avoid nice sounding “objectives “ that are too often either hollow or excessive. It is therefore very important to define the interventions in a participative manner, using the full potential of the logical framework, going into sufficient details to allow monitoring and evaluation. This will have the advantage of showing the complexity of the tasks, and defining the resources necessary both for the beneficiaries and the assistance.

4. Institutional Framework

Integration Policy Directorate

The current structure of MAF is defined by the Council of Minister’s Decree of 10.11.1999 (SG 105/1999) adopting Rules of Procedure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and on the restructuring and liquidation of administrative structures under the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (subsequently amended and supplemented, SG 107/2000, 44 and 88/2001 and 39/2002 and 25/2003). The MAF Rules of Procedure provide that by 21 March 2003 the staff of MAF amounts to 2315 persons.

The **Integration Policy Directorate** within MAF has five departments with 39 full time staff and one Head of the Directorate. The departments are as follows:

- Harmonization of legislation;
- Analysis of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Common Fishery Policy (CFP);
- EU coordination;
- Trade Agreements and Internal Market of the EU;
- PHARE Programme – Agriculture.

Main responsibilities of IPD

- The Directorate prepares analyses and gives assistance to the Minister for the determination of the national priorities in the field of agriculture in accordance with the national interests and the Criteria for EU membership.
- The Directorate coordinates and participates in the process of harmonization of Bulgarian legislation with the European legislation in the field of the Common agricultural policy, the Common market organization and the Common fisheries policy. The Directorate prepares and participates in the execution of the National programme for the adoption of the *Acquis* and updates the National harmonogram.
- The Directorate coordinates the activities of working groups: 7 - Agriculture and 8 - Fisheries and organizes the activities of the working groups at the Ministry.
- The Directorate elaborates position and participates in the negotiation for accession to the European Union under the chapters Agriculture and Fisheries.

Bulgarian Association on Food and Drink Industry (BAFDI) is the national representative organisation of the Bulgarian food and drink industry that carries out activities and realises policies favouring the development of the food sector in Bulgaria. BAFDI, through its 14 branch associations, provides support to market beneficiaries in their preparation for accession to the EU.

Associations of Food Producers: The Coordination Council of the Professional Agricultural Organisations, an apex producer organization, will be involved. Since it is a new organization, there are doubts related to its future. Nevertheless it has a role to play and it will be involved, depending on how it evolves over the years. Eventually, it could be considered as an equal partner to BAFDI if the conditions allow.

National Grain and Feed Service (NGFS) was established on 27.06.2003 by the Grain Storage and Trade Law (Government Official Journal issue 58) and it is part of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. NGFS is the authorized official body responsible for the enforcement of the provisions relating to:

- Propose for licensing public grain stores;
- Registration of grain stores;
- Control of licensed public grain stores and registered grain stores;
- Registration and control of the grain traders to keep the requirements of the law;
- Control of the grain and feed products at the markets;
- Issue certificates of conformity in cases of import and export of grain and grain products;
- Control of quantity and quality of grain in cases of intervention;
- Control of feeding stuffs according to Feeding stuffs Law.

Executive Agency on Vine and Wine is the official control body in vine and wine sector and is subordinated to MAF. In compliance with its Structure and Organization Regulation. - SG 90/03.11.2000, last amended SG 39/16.04.2002/ the Agency is a legal entity under the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry's supervision.

The activity, the structure and the work organisation of EAVW is settled down with its Structure and Organization Regulation

There are 133 permanent employees in the EAVW. The Agency has 9 regional offices in the country and 2 laboratories (in Sofia and in Plovdiv) for physicochemical and microbiological analysis.

EAVW carries out control over the respect of the requirements of Wine and Spirit Drinks Act (WSDA) regarding vine plantations, grapes, designated for wine production, grape must, products from grapes and wine.

Gathers, works up and keeps the declarations for vineyard location, harvest, production and stocks;

- Carries out control over the respect of the order for planting new vines, replanting, engrafting and uprooting of existing vines;
- Manages the filling up of the National Reserve and the granting of planting rights for wine variety vines;
- Carries out control over the usage of authorised oenological practices and processes
- Carries out control over the correspondence of the production conditions in the act for approbation of quality wines produced in a specified region;

- Carries out control over technological process registers and their correspondence with the accompanying documents and stocks;
- Controls the respect of the requirements for marking and trade representation of wines and products from grapes and wines;
- Makes trials for physiochemical and microbiological analysis as well as for organoleptic analysis;
- Carries out physicochemical and microbiological analysis of the quality wines produced in specified region and designated for export;
- Determines and gives the quality wines produced from a specified region a control number and watch over its correct utilization;

This project is closely related to the legal drafting activities foreseen under the CAP project, since it will rely on the drafting of (secondary) legislation related to quotas, carcasses, monitoring, etc. For this reason, the Ministry of Agriculture will secure appropriate coordination and synergies between its services and between different technical assistance/twinning assistance provided.

The project beneficiaries are the Animal Breeding Directorate (ABD) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the newly created National Dairy Board which includes as more prominent but not exclusive partners the Association of Milk Processors in Bulgaria (ADPB), the National Association of Milk Producers (NAMP) and the Association of Meat Processors in Bulgaria (AMB).

Animal Breeding Directorate (ABD)

The Animal Breeding Directorate at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry assists the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the implementation of the Government policy in the field of livestock breeding.

The Directorate, the National Centre for Agrarian Sciences and the representatives of branch organizations elaborate jointly strategies and programs related to the livestock breeding. The Directorate coordinates activities in the field of livestock selection and reproduction, participates in the State Committee on Livestock Breeds.

It is the body responsible for the monitoring and supervision of the quality standard systems in the meat and milk sectors.

With respect to the building of administrative capacity for the application of milk quotas, Government Decree No. 187 of 26 August 2003 amending the rules of procedure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (State Gazette No. 79/05.09.2003) determines new functions of ABD, which are directly related to the application of the system of milk quotas and the increase of staff from 14 to 28.

The new responsibilities of ABD include:

- staff training on quality management of produced and marketed quantities of milk and dairy products;
- development of a database of milk producers and processors, quantities of raw milk produced, deliveries to dairies and production of dairy products;
- keeping registers of milk processors and collecting centres.
- issuing information bulletins providing information on the system of milk quotas, the rights and responsibilities of the milk producers and processors;
- establishing connections and co-operation with the branch organizations of producers, processors and traders of milk and dairy products;
- supervising the implementation of the system for quality assessment and classification of carcasses;
- participating in arbitrage procedures related to concerning disputes on carcasses assessment and classification.

The regime of milk quotas will be administered by the Animal Breeding Directorate and a unit of the Paying and Intervention Agency within State Fund Agriculture.

Association of Milk Processors in Bulgaria (AMPB)

ADPB is a non-profit, non-governmental volunteer organization of legal and natural persons - milk processors and companies and persons involved in other activities related to dairy processing. The member

companies range from small to the large dairy companies, which represent over 60% of the quantities of raw milk processed in Bulgaria.

The goal of the ADPB is to protect the interests of its members and to help them achieve higher quality and efficiency.

National Association of Milk Producers (NAMP)

NAMP is a non-profit, non-governmental volunteer organization of milk producers. It is recognized as the counterpart of AMPB. The activities of NAMP are directed towards development of the milk sector and improvement of the quality and efficiency of milk production.

ADPB and NAMP are two of the seven founders of the National Dairy Board ;

Association of Meat Processors in Bulgaria (AMB)

AMB is a voluntary non-profit organization established in 1994. AMB has 136 members-companies - legal entities involved in slaughtering and processing of meat, as well as in other activities related to meat processing.

The Association provides its members with consultancy, advice, training and information and protects their interests in a non-discriminatory manner in order to improve the quality and safety of the meat products and assert the Bulgarian traditions and expertise in meat processing industry.

AMB is a partner of the government institutions and a member of the Consultative Committee of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the National Food Safety Council under the Council of Ministers, a joint member of the Bulgarian Industrial Association, the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Bulgarian Association for Partnership and other non-governmental business organizations including CLITRAVI - the Liaison Centre for the Meat Processing Industry in the EU during September.

As such it participates actively in setting forth the strategic priorities for development and in implementation of the national policy in the food industry.

A priority for AMB in the pre-accession period is to inform its members on EU issues, to prepare them to meet EU single market requirements and meet food safety and related legislative requirements.

The Vine and Wine Chamber is in charge of the registration of the producers. The Chamber was in charge of receiving declarations for locations of vineyards and simply forwarded them to the Agency. The Agency found that many declarations were erroneous. In February 2004, an amendment to the law transferred the complete management of the register of vineyard locations to the Agency. This concentrates all the management activities of the vineyard register with one partner (the Agency), and as such creates a positive pre-requisite for the development of the register. The Chamber remains in charge of the producer registration.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) leads responsibility for administration of the **fisheries sector**. MAF has jurisdiction for controlling:

- Fisheries activities in the Black Sea, the Danube River and the inland water basins;
- The fishing regime and the licensing and registration of the fishermen major activities (issuing licenses for commercial fishing and permits for angling);
- Control activities related to the fishing regime;
- Veterinary and sanitary control of the quality of the production and its marketing. The National Veterinary Service /NVS/ also under the legal and administrative authority of the MAF;
- Granting concessions for fishing facilities in the Black Sea.

The **National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NAFA)** is within the MAF structure, and pursuant to Art. 6 of FAA, carries out the above listed activities (except the veterinary ones) in all waters and inland water basins, including the Danube River and the Black Sea.

The Regional Fisheries Inspectorates (RFIs). At present, the operating RFIs are situated in all administrative regions of Bulgaria, and the number of staff working in them is 171. The 27-th RFIs are responsible for the implementation of the NAFA activities at regional level. The further equipment received under this project will be used to improve their administrative capacity to implement the harmonized legislation.

EAMA is under the authority of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Responsible for carrying out the control, licensing and registration functions of the marine vessels, operating in the Bulgarian territorial waters. Responsible for keeping the FVR as a part of the Vessels Register of Bulgaria. Responsible for the monitoring of the fishing vessels as a part of all vessels operating in Bulgarian territorial water,

The following laboratories are also relevant:

IFA – Varna, Scientific and research institute for the sea water fish species

IFA – Plovdiv Scientific and research institute for the sweet water fish species

ABI – Agro Bio Institute - Scientific and research institute for genetic tests of plants

IMB – Bulgarian Academy of Science - Scientific and research institute with a very wide scope of genetic tests

Border Police – Ministry of interior – responsible for the control over the boundaries of Republic of Bulgaria

5. Detailed Budget

Meuro

	Phare support					
Year 1/Phase 1	Investment support	Institution building	Total Phare	National Co-Financing	IFI	TOTAL
Contract 1 TC		1.002.000	1.002.000	*		1.002.000
Contract 2 TC		507.750	507.750	*		507.750
Contract 3 TA		1.584.122	1.584.122			1.584.122
Contract 4 TA		80.000	80.000			80.000
Contract 5 TA		657.000	657.000			657.000
Contract 6.1 Supp	100.000		100.000	34.000		134.000
Contract 6.2 Supp	559.275		559.275	186.425		745.700
Contract 6.3 Supp	170.625		170.625	56.875		227.500
Contract 6.4 Supp	499.875		499.875	166.625		666.500
Contract 6.5 Supp	185.213		185.213	61.738		246.950
Total year 1	1.514.988	3.830.872	5.345.860	505.663		5.851.522
Year 2/Phase 2	Investment support	Institution building	Total Phare	National Co-Financing	IFI	TOTAL
Contract 7.1 Supp	187.000		187.000	63.000		250.000
Contract 7.2 Supp	182.000		182.000	61.000		243.000
Contract 7.3 Supp	225.000		225.000	75.000		300.000
Contract 7.4 Supp	188.000		188.000	62.000		250.000
Contract 8		115.500	115.500			115.500
Total year 2	782.000	115.500	897.500	261.000		1.158.500
Year 3/Phase 3	Investment support	Institution building	Total Phare	National Co-Financing	IFI	TOTAL
Contract 9 Supp	965.250		965.250	321.750		1.287.000
Total Year 3	965.250		965.250	321.750		1.287.000
GRAND TOTAL	3.262.238	3.946.372	7.208.610	1.088.413		8.297.022

** Note: National co-financing up to 10% of the TC budget will be provided by the National Fund Directorate, Ministry of Finance.*

The Phare contribution for investment costs will be no more than 75% of eligible public expenditure, the balance having to be covered by the national co-financing. The national co-financing will be provided by the National Fund Directorate at the Ministry of Finance. All operational and running costs and the maintenance of the equipment will be provided by the final beneficiaries.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The CFCU (Ministry of Finance) will be the Contracting Authority responsible for tendering, contracting, payments and financial reporting and will work with close co-operation with the beneficiary. The Secretary General of Ministry of Finance will act as PAO of the project. His contact details are:

Secretary General of Ministry of Finance and PAO

Address: 102 Rakovski Str.

1040 Sofia

Tel: 359 2 985 927 72

Fax: 359 2 985 927 73

The PIU at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will be responsible for monitoring of project implementation and coordination of the activities at all stages of the project cycle. Contact details of the PIU:

Head of Phare Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Address: 55 Hristo Botev blvd.
Sofia
Tel: 359 2 981 6163
Fax: 359 2 981 75 42
E-mail: demina@phare-agr.orbitel.bg

6.2 Twinning

Contract 1:

The beneficiaries of the Twinning project are IPD and NGFS of MAF, BAFDI and Coordination Council of the Professional Agricultural Organisations

Contact details:

Address: # 55 Christo Botev Blvd. Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel.: 3592 985 11 334

National Grain and Feed Service (**NGFS**) at MAF.

Contact details:

15 Vitosha blvd

Sofia

Tel: 359 2 9805831

Fax 359 2 9805832

E-mail: nsz@inetrnet-bg.net

Bulgarian Association of the Food and Drink Industry (**BAFDI**):

Contact details:

Address: 13, Prof. Tzvetan Lazarov Str.

Tel: ++359 2 971 26 61

Fax: ++359 2 971 26 61

E-mail: bafdi@mb.bia-bg.com

Coordination Council of the Professional Agricultural Organisations

Contact details:

99 Rakovski str. Sofia

Tel: ++ 887 64 94 12

e-mail: ltodorova@mail.orbitel.bg

National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture (**NAFA**) at MAF

Contact details:

Address: 17, Christo Botev Blvd. Sofia 1606

tel.: +3592 952 6108

fax: +3592 951 5718

e-mail: office@nafa-bg.org

Director of **Animal Breeding Directorate (ABD)** at MAF,

Contact details:

Address: 55 Hristo Botev Blvd.

Sofia

Tel: + 359 2 985 11 340

Fax: + 359 2 985 11 340

e-mail: lilieva@mzgar.government.bg

Association of Milk Processors in Bulgaria

Contact details:

Residential district "Lagera", bl. 44, entr. B

1612 Sofia, Bulgaria.

Tel No: + 359 2 953 27 23

Fax No: + 359 2 952 32 65
E-mail: bam@mb.bia-bg.com

National Association of Milk Producers

Contact details:

Residential district “Lagera”, bl. 44, entr. A
1612 Sofia.

Tel/Fax No: + 359 2 953 28 68

E-mail: jfd@abv.com

Association of Meat Processors in Bulgaria

Contact details:

240 A Shipchenski prohod Blvd
1111 Sofia

Tel No: + 359 2 971 26 71

Fax No: + 359 2 973 30 69

E-mail: amb@einet.bg

The pre-accession advisor is expected to offer overall day-to day assistance to the experts of the IPD of MAF and to organise the fulfilment of all the activities under the project.

PAA Profile – duration of 24 months

- Excellent knowledge of CAP (CMO) mechanisms
- Experience in CAP (CMO) implementation
- Excellent inter-personal communication skills
- Good knowledge of English

Twinning – contract 2

The beneficiaries of the Twinning project are:

Executive Agency for Vine and Wine at MAF.

Address: # 1 Tzarigradsko Shosse, Sofia, Bulgaria

Tel.: 970 81 11

Fax 970 81 22

E-mail: sofia@eavw.com

The National Wine and Vine Chamber

1000 Sofia 19 Lavele Str.

Tel: 2 981 16 74

Fax: 2 988 47 97

Twinning light – contract 8

Director of **Animal Breeding Directorate** at MAF,

Address: 55 Hristo Botev Blvd.

Sofia

Tel: + 359 2 985 11 340

Fax: + 359 2 985 11 340

e-mail: l.ilieva@mzgar.government.bg

PAA profile for contract 1: The pre-accession advisor is expected to offer overall day-to day assistance to the experts of the beneficiary and to organise the fulfilment of all the activities under the project.

Duration: 24 months

PAA Profile

- Excellent knowledge of CAP (CMO) mechanisms
- Experience in CAP (CMO) implementation
- Experience in the commitmentology
- Excellent inter-personal communication skills

- Good knowledge of English

He should also:

- Have an experience in an administrative unit
- Have an experience in a Candidate country
- Have an experience in the elaboration of Procedure manuals

PAA profile for contract 2: The pre-accession advisor is expected to offer overall day-to day assistance to the experts of the beneficiary and to organise the fulfillment of all the activities under the project.

Duration: 12 months

He should:

- Have an experience in an administrative unit
- Have an experience in a Candidate country
- Have an experience in the elaboration of Procedure manuals

6.3 Non-standard aspects

Practical Guide to contract procedures financed from the General Budget of the European Communities in the context of external actions and Twinning Manual will be strictly followed, with the following exceptions:

- Contract 4 (80,000 EURO for IT services) will be directly contracted to the company that initially developed the software
- Real time PCRs (contract 7.2) and multifunctional station for detection and analysis of fluorescent labelled DNA and images in molecular and biological investigations, including micro array format, which are – to the best of our knowledge – not produced in an eligible country.

6.4 Contracts

2004

Contract 1	Twinning Covenant	1.002.000
Contract 2	Twinning Covenant	507.750
Contract 3	Technical Assistance Contract	1.584.122
Contract 4	Technical Assistance Contract	80.000
Contract 5	Technical Assistance Contract	657.000
Contract 6.1	Supply Contract	133.000
Contract 6.2	Supply Contract	745.700
Contract 6.3	Supply Contract	227.500
Contract 6.4	Supply Contract	666.500
Contract 6.5	Supply Contract	246.950

2005

Contract 7.1	Supply Contract	250.000
Contract 7.2	Supply Contract	243.000
Contract 7.3	Supply Contract	300.000
Contract 7.4	Supply Contract	250.000
Contract 8	Twinning Light Contract	115.500

2006

Contract 9	Supply Contract	1.287.000
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7. Implementation Schedule

1. Contracts 1 and 2. Twinning covenant
 - a. Start of tendering/call for proposals – July 2004
 - b. Start of project activity – January 2005
 - c. Project completion – January 2006 (contract 2) January 2007 (contract 1)
2. Contracts 3, 4 and 5. TA contract
 - a. Start of tendering/call for proposals – January 2005
 - b. Start of project activity – October 2005
 - c. Project completion – October 2007 (contract 3); December 2005 (contract 4) and October 2006 (contract 5)
3. Contract 6. Supply contract
 - a. Start of tendering/call for proposals – January 2005
 - b. Start of project activity – August 2005
 - c. Project completion – October 2005
4. Contract 7. Supply contract
 - a. Start of tendering/call for proposals – January 2006
 - b. Start of project activity – August 2006
 - c. Project completion – October 2007
5. Contract 9. Supply contract
 - a. Start of tendering/call for proposals – January 2007
 - b. Start of project activity – August 2007
 - c. Project completion – October 2007

8. Equal Opportunity

Gender balance will be strictly respected.

9. Environment

Not applicable

10. Rates of return

Not applicable

11. Investment criteria Not applicable

- 11.1 Catalytic effect: NA
- 11.2 Co-financing:
The national co-financing is 25% for the investment component of the project, and up to 10% for the twinning component.
- 11.3 Additionality: NA
- 11.4 Project readiness and size:
The ToR and the technical specification will be ready by the date of the start of the tendering procedure.
- 11.5 Sustainability: NA
- 11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions NA
- 11.7 Contribution to NDP and/or Structural Funds Development Plan/SPD NA

12. Conditionality and sequencing

The preconditions are:

1 - For all equipment supplies, that the premises where the supplies will be delivered are available and refurbished – ready for the supplies to be installed. This concerns in particular:

- the milk testing laboratory in Sliven
- the NGFS laboratory
- the agro-bio institute fish DNA marker laboratory
- the other milk testing laboratories foreseen for support under 2006
- the AMB and other training premises for carcass classification are refurbished

In addition, beneficiaries of supply contracts have to prepare business plans – according to a standard format that will be obtained from the Ministry – to demonstrate the impact of the equipment (running, maintenance and operations costs) on their yearly budget.

In particular, the Delegation will not give any prior approval to contracts or procedures if satisfactory conditions related to installation, use, maintenance and operations budgets are not met, meaning that M&O budgets, premises, installations (electricity, heating or air conditioning, etc) must be available or – for budgets – committed. This includes the existence of the legal basis for the activities to be performed with the procured equipment: the beneficiary must be empowered with a public service activity that specifically requires the equipment procured. Should the legal basis be absent (either because there have been changes during the lead time to procurement removing this role, or because there have not been the introduction of the law) then no endorsement can be given for any contract.

In some cases, supplies have been included in past projects for the same beneficiaries. Should this equipment procured in the past not be used (e.g. still packed), or should past commitments taken by the local authorities related to past supplies or programmes not be fulfilled, the Delegation reserves itself the right not to endorse contracts listed in this fiche.

Specific requirements exist for the Dairy Board (contract 5 and contract 6.4):

- 1- Establishment of the working mechanisms of the Board (developed by end of 2004)
- 2- Set-up of the pilot laboratory (allocation and refurbishment of premises, selection and employment of staff, by mid 2005)
- 3- Selection procedure and employment (by mid 2005) of the central and regional staff of the National Dairy Board
- 4- Development by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Database, to be finalised by end 2004

Condition for the procurement of the equipment under contract 7.3: the only possible research ship needs to be docked and the echo sounder system installed in order to be able to effect the four missions. This will be done with the Ministries' fund, as a pre-condition.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logframes in standard format (one for the fiche, one for contract 1, one for contracts 2 3 and 4, one for contract 5)
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule, by quarter, for full duration of project
4. Reference list of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies, in depth ex ante evaluations or other forms of preparatory work. For all investment projects, the executive summaries of economic and financial appraisals, environmental impact assessments, etc,
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies (may include institution sector strategies, development plans, business development plans, etc) - Not applicable.
7. List of relevant legislation for CAP, CMO and dairy sectors
8. Detail of supply contracts
9. Needs assessment justification – Contract 7.1

OVERALL FICHE			Annex 1
<i>Summary of Objectives / Activities</i>	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of information	<i>Important assumptions</i>
Overall goal to which the project contributes	Indicators that the overall goal has been achieved		
Contribute to the efforts of Bulgaria towards its accession to the European Union	Bulgaria joins the EU in 2007		
Project purpose	OVI	Sources of verification	For achieving the project purpose:
Develop implementation mechanisms based on harmonised laws and by-laws in the agricultural sector	Chapter 7 closed by 2007		
Results / Outputs	OVI	Sources of verification	For achieving the results:
1. Legal framework harmonised in a participative manner 2. CMO for grain operates as necessary 3. Interbranch association of fruit & vegetable producers established 4. CFP operational 5. Vine and Wine production qualitatively and quantitatively supervised 6. Milk and meat production improved 7. Communication skills improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chapter 7 closed by 2007 - Chapter 8 reviewed by 2007 - Relations between NGFS and intervention centres legally clarified by EoP - NGFS covers 100% of its control plan by EoP - Legal documents linking stakeholders adopted by EoP - Fish census implemented and fishing fleet estimated by EoP - All vessels at sea tracked using satellite by EoP - DNA markers/bank developed EoP and system routinely used - Export of wine to the EU increases by 7% by EoP - Milk production quantitatively increased by 5% by EoP - Low quality milk samples reduced by 7% by EoP - Meat and milk/dairy export increase by 5% - Requests of information to MoAF decreases by 10% p.a. 		
Activities	Means and costs	Reporting	for carrying out the activities

1.1Review Bulgarian legislation in the field concerned	Contract 1		
1.2Organise study tours involved in legal drafting	Contract 6.1		
1.3Review drafts prepared by MoA, contribute to elements of drafting and public discussions	Contract 8		
2.1Define all types of institutions involved in CAP mechanisms, develop institutiogram			
2.2Clarify the type of relations between them and how these are institutionalised			
2.3Prepare draft Standard Contracts between Intervention Agency and Intervention Centres for the purposes of the intervention			
3.1Prepare draft documents necessary for the setting-up of an interbranch organisation of producers and processors of fruits and vegetables			
3.2Training on CAP and CFP mechanisms			
4 Develop Quality Policy and Protected Designation policy			
5 Develop spreadable fats quality standards and control			
6 Develop import/export licensing			
4.1 Supplies	Contracts 6.2, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4		
	Contract 2		
5.1Elaboration of a methodology for the determination of regions for production of quality wines.	Contract 6..3		
5.2Elaboration of (i) Procedure manual for the activity of the regional offices of EAVW, regarding the declaration system (grapes, wine, stocks, planting and uprooting) as well as the report to the central office (ii) Elaboration of Procedure manual for monitoring and control over granting of rights, filling up and transfer of rights from the National Reserve.			
5.3Training of key officials in EAVW of applying Acquis on the management of the National Reserve of planting rights			
5.4Elaboration of methodology for carrying out of control on-the-spot; Staff training.			
5.5Review of existing tools, summarise lessons learnt with users	Contract 3, contract 4		
5.6Elaboration of Action plan concerning the development of the vineyard register			
5.7Register development through the declaration system for vineyard location and checks on-the-spot.			

6.1 Feasibility Study	Contract 5		
6.2 Development milk quality monitoring procedures	Contracts 6.4, 8.1		
6.3 Develop pricing and payment procedures, milk quota determination procedures	Contract 6.5		
6.4 Develop the information system			
6.5 Training for ABD staff and representatives of AMPB and NAMP			
6.6 Issuing training materials in the form of information bulletins			
6.7 Training for 6 members as quality consultants			
6.8 Assessment and advice for development of the administrative capacity of AMB staff: management, exchange of experience with meat association in EU member states.			
6.9 Seminar for ABD staff and representatives of AMB on EU requirements and MS experience in assessment and classification of bovine, sheep and pig carcasses.			
6.10 Training of trainers for 6 ABD experts on implementation of the EUROP classification system of pig, beef, veal and sheep carcasses.			
Cascade training by the 6 ABD experts.			
6.11 Training of AMB experts in meat processing techniques, legislative requirements, meat quality standards, quality management system requirements, etc.			
6.12 Preparation of Technical Specifications for supply of equipment			
		Preconditions	

Phare log frame – Contract 1

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project	Programme name and number	
Approximation of the legislation following the mid-term review of the acquis - CAP and CFP mechanisms, and strengthening the administrative capacity of MAF to meet future responsibilities	Contracting period (Year 1) expires November 2006	Disbursement period (Year 1) expires November 2007

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
Contribute to the efforts of Bulgaria towards its accession to the European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgaria joins the EU in 2007 	Council of Ministers	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Develop implementation mechanisms based on harmonized laws and by-laws in the agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations on Chapter closed by 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Gazette Published bulletins 	
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Twinning <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Legal framework closer to full harmonisation CAP institutional schemes clarified Implementation capacity of grain CMO increased Prepared MAF Strategy in the area of the products with protected designations (PDG/PDI/TSG) Quality standards and control of the spreadable fats and control mechanisms introduced Import/export licensing system and to transfer information to the EC operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft of Framework Act for guarantying and guidance introducing principles and basic rules of the Regulations 1782/2003, 1783/2003, 1784/2003, 1785/2003, 1786/2003, 1787/2003, 1788/2003, 1257/99, 1766/92, 2200/96, 2201/96, 2075/92, 1260/2001, 1254/99 are introduced by 2007 Secondary legislation for fisheries is prepared in compliance to the FAA and Regulations 104/2000, 2406/96, 2065/2001 for Marketing standards and 104/2000, 2318/2001, 1886/2000, 1924/2000, 150/2001, 80/2001 for Producers Organizations. Ordinance, in compliance to the R2200/96 is adopted by 2007 Secondary legislation is adopted for FWA implementation in compliance with the Regulations 1788/2003, 1392/2001, 2597/97 (milk and dairy products), 1254/99, 563/82, 1208/81, 1760/2000 (meat), 1260/2001, 314/2002, 1043/67, 2670/81, 1260/2001, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of MAF Collegium for the approval State Gazette State Gazette Necessary documentation for registration are prepared Published bulletins Reports of the experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in adoption of the FW Act by the Parliament

	<p>1516/74 (sugar), 1784/77, 890/78 (hops) by 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutiogram with linked legal documents, draft Standard Contract between Intervention Agency & Intervention Centres as approved by MoA by EOP • Inter-branch organisation of producers and processors of fresh fruit and vegetables legally established by year 2 • Number of control by NFGS increased by 50% in year 2 • First 15 new products obtain protected designation by 2008 • Producers of spreadable fats can obtain export licenses for the EU within 2 weeks of application by 2006 • Import/export licenses recognised by EU delivered within 1 week of application by 2008 • Job descriptions and Procedure Manual for the staff responsible for protected designations and with the export and import licenses approved by MAF by EoP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acceptance protocol 	
Activities	Means		Assumptions
1.1 Review legislation related to CAP, identify gaps	12 weeks		•
1.2 Organise 14 study tours for 4 legal drafters each for 5 days on different ordinances and one study tour for 10 persons for 5 days Intervention Agency and Intervention Centres for the purposes of the intervention	15 weeks		
1.3 Review W drafts prepared by MoA, comment	100 weeks		
2.1 Define institutions involved in scheme and their respective role, with links to relevant legislation	6 weeks		
2.2 Prepare institutiogram including type of relations between institutions	8 weeks		
2.3 Draft legal documents (contracts, ordinances, etc) focusing on Inter-branch organisation of producers and processors of fresh fruit and vegetables for its legal establishment and Standard Contract between Intervention Agency and Intervention Centres for the purposes of the intervention	12 weeks		
2.4 Support NAFA in identifying CMO structure			
3. Supplies	12 weeks		

<p>4.1 Analysis of the EU/BG legislation in the field of Quality Policy (PDG/PDI/TSG) and functions of the responsible bodies</p> <p>4.2 Elaboration of Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the area of the products with protected designations (PDG/PDI/TSG)</p> <p>4.3 Preparation of Ordinance on the control over the use of geographical indications and designations of origin of agriculture and food products</p> <p>4.4 Preparation of Ordinance on the control over the use of agriculture and food products with Traditional Specialty Guaranteed</p> <p>5.1 Preparation of Ordinance of the quality standards and control of the spreadable fats.</p> <p>5.2 Training of 5 MAF experts for getting acquainted with structure and functions of the responsible MS body, job descriptions and Procedure Manual</p> <p>5.3 Training of 5 MAF experts to assist the producers to complete the dossiers (applications and all supporting documents) from producers group, carrying out initial checks, registers keeping and assessment of conformity, etc.</p> <p>5.4 Trainings of 5 MAF experts on the practical control procedures of the compliance of the protected designations with the registered specifications of the PDG/PDI/TSG.</p> <p>5.5 Preparation of Procedure Manual for the staff of the Unit.</p> <p>5.6 Seminar trainings for the state experts for acquaintance with the EU requirements on quality policy (PDG/PDI/TSG) Training of 60 MAF experts (from IPD and from 28 Regional Directorates Agriculture and Forestry)</p> <p>5.7 Seminar trainings for the associations of the producers and processors for acquaintance with the EU requirements on quality policy (PDG/PDI/TSG) Training of 50 representatives of the associations and NGOs.</p> <p>6.1 Preparation of analysis of the EU/BG legislation in the field of export and import licensing system and the responsible bodies</p> <p>6.2 Preparation of draft Ordinance on the conditions and the rules of issuing export and import licenses for agricultural products</p> <p>6.3 Training of 5 MAF experts on implementation of the relevant EU requirements to enforce the export-import licenses system and recommendations for establishment of administrative interrelations with the national authorities involved.</p> <p>6.4 Training of 5 MAF experts on MS experience for establishment of a system of licensing and sending information on the import/export licenses to the EC.</p> <p>6.5 Preparation of Procedure Manual for the staff of the Unit</p> <p>6.6 Seminar training for the state experts for acquaintance with the EU principles and requirements to the licensing system and management of quotas Training of 50 experts from MAF and from other relevant authorities (Customs Agency, Ministry of Economy).</p> <p>6.7 Seminar training for the associations of the producers and processors and for the state experts for acquaintance with the EU principles and requirements to the licensing system and management of quotas Training of 50 representatives of the associations.</p>	<p>Preconditions</p>
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Logical framework – Contracts 2, 3 and 4

<i>Summary of Objectives / Activities</i>	<i>Objectively verifiable indicators</i>	<i>Sources of information</i>	<i>Important assumptions</i>
Overall goal to which the project contributes	Indicators that the overall goal has been achieved		
Contribute to the efforts of Bulgaria towards its accession to the European Union	Accession in 2007		
Project purpose	OVI	Sources of verification	For achieving the project purpose:
Develop implementation mechanisms based on harmonised laws and by-laws in the agricultural sector	Chapter 7 closed prior to 2007		
Results / Outputs	OVI	Sources of verification	For achieving the results:
1. Strengthened administrative capacity of the EAVW (twinning contract 2) 1. Database adapted to new needs (TA contract 4) 2. Vineyard register completed up to 65% (TA contract 3) 4. Control capacity of EAVW increased (supplies)	<i>Appellation contrôlée</i> introduced and functional for Bulgarian wines by EoP <i>First</i> Bulgarian producer received “ <i>appellation contrôlée</i> ” under new system by 2008 Planting right procedures approved by EoP 65% of holdings registered and verified by EoP Physicochemical and microbiological control over wine and products from grapes and wine performed by EoP		-
Activities	Means and costs	Reporting	for carrying out the activities
1.1 Develop methodology for determination of regions for quality wines production 1.2 Develop procedure manuals 1.3 Training in MS on applying Acquis on the management of the National Reserve of Planting Rights	Review of existing legislation, possible comments: 8 weeks Interactive elaboration of the methodology: 2 months Training/workshops/seminars: 1 months Preparation of detailed activity lists that are performed and by whom: 10 weeks Presentation of similar organisation in MS: 2 weeks Definition of reporting and commanding mechanisms: 3 weeks Preparation of manual defining job descriptions, : 6 weeks Review with stakeholders/training/finalisation manual: 7 weeks Review of existing planting rights procedures: 4 weeks Elaboration of planting rights manual/training/finalisation: 9 Weeks Training needs definition: 2 weeks Preparation of training material: 2 weeks Presentation of procedures in MS: 1 week Study Tour in a MS for 5 persons+translator 6 to 10 days		

<p>1.4 Develop methodology for on the spot checks and provide training</p> <p>2.1 Define with users required changes, modify programme</p> <p>3.1 Review of existing tools, summarise lessons learnt with users</p> <p>3.2 Prepare data collection and QA/QC methodology</p> <p>3.3 Supervise inquirers works</p> <p>3.4 Register development</p> <p>4. Supplies</p>	<p>Review of on the spot control needs and current activities of the regional offices: 3 weeks</p> <p>Presentation of MS experience: 1 week</p> <p>Preparation of training material: 2 weeks</p> <p>Training sessions on MS methodology: 2 weeks</p> <p>Development methodology/revision in country/hands on experience/finalisation: 10 weeks</p> <p>Final presentation of methodology: 1 week</p> <p>Basic GPS training for 11 people: 3 days</p> <p>Advanced training GPS for 11 people: 1 week</p> <p>Basic GIS training for 11 people: 1 week</p> <p>Advanced GIS training for 11 people: 1 week</p> <p>Direct contract</p> <p>4 weeks</p> <p>12 weeks</p> <p>10 weeks</p> <p>Approx; 100000ha</p>		<p>Preconditions</p>
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Logical framework Contract 5

<i>Summary of Objectives / Activities</i>	<i>Objectively verifiable indicators</i>	<i>Sources of information</i>	<i>Important assumptions</i>
Overall goal to which the project contributes	Indicators that the overall goal has been achieved		
Contribute to the efforts of Bulgaria towards its accession to the European Union	Bulgaria joins EU in 2007		
Project purpose	OVI	Sources of verification	For achieving the project purpose:
Develop implementation mechanisms based on harmonised laws and by-laws in the agricultural sector	Chapter 7 closed before 2007		A1 line ministries reinforce their staff and provide resources
Results / Outputs	OVI	Sources of verification	For achieving the results:
1. Feasibility study with recommendations	FS provides exact estimation of required routine milk tests per day, per region		
2. Milk quality management programme	FS compares 2-3 scenarios related to cost of transport versus cost of establishment and M&O of laboratories (2or 3 or 4 labs)		
3. Quality management information system	FS analysis possible impact of use of private laboratories		
4. Training	Milk producers regularly checked receive feed back data that result in milk yield increase of 15% by year 2		
5. Administrative capacity of AMB strengthened	Database developed and approved by MoA services by mid project		
6. Communication skills improved	80% of staff trained estimate training quality as good to high		
	80% of classified carcasses are correctly classified according to EUROP by EoP		
	100% of carcasses are correctly classified by EUROP by 2010		
	30% of randomly interviewed farmers/producers estimate that they are sufficiently informed on CAP by EoP		
	70% by 2010		
Activities	Means and costs	Reporting	for carrying out the activities

1.2	Review of current situation based on available data (milk produced, locations, qity farms, farmers, cows, etc)	1.1. 1 man/months 1.2. 2 weeks 1.3. 2 man/month 1.4. 1 man/month 1.5. 2 man/month		
1.3	Estimation of qity of analysis necessary according to Directives, regionally			
1.4	Estimation best routine milk testing scheme, based on at least 3 options (2, 3, 4 labs) comparing costs of establishing and labs against transport cost - scenarios			
1.5	Recommendations on laboratory scheme (discussion on use of private laboratories)			
1.6	Preparation of business plans, TS for supplies			
2.1	Development milk quality monitoring procedures including sampling, sample processing, testing and results analysis, quality trend analysis, formulation of recommendations and feed-back to producers	Sampling methodology, samples and sample processing procedures: 1 man/month Testing methodology and result analysis procedures: 1 man/month Quality trend analysis procedures, recom and feed back: 1 man/months		
2.2	Develop pricing and payment procedures, milk quota determination procedures	2 man/month		
3.	Develop the information system that will integrate on a digital support - the data collected under the procedures above - based on the existing database – in order to facilitate calculations	2 man/month		
4.1	Training for ABD staff and representatives	Training needs analysis: 2 weeks Training material preparation: 2 weeks Training in Bulgaria: 2 weeks Study Tour: 2 weeks Supervision of cascade training in Bulgaria: 1 month		
4.2	Issuing training materials in the form of information bulletins	Editing existing training manuals (prepared under activity 4.1): 2 weeks		
4.3	Training for 6 members of the milk associations (quality consultants)	Training needs analysis: 2 weeks Training material preparation: 2 weeks Training in Bulgaria: 2 weeks + 1 week Assessment of AMB structure: 2 weeks		
5.1	Assessment and advice for development of the administrative capacity	Presentation of similar organisation in MS: 1 month Study tour: 1 week Recommendations: 2 weeks		
5.2	Seminar	2 weeks with preparation		

5.3	Training of trainers for 6 ABD experts on implementation of the EUROP classification system of pig, beef, veal and sheep carcasses	Training needs analysis: 2 weeks Training material preparation: 2 weeks Training in Bulgaria: 2 weeks Supervision of cascade training in Bulgaria: 1 month		
5.4	Training of AMB experts in meat processing techniques	Training needs analysis: 2 weeks Training material preparation: 2 weeks Training in Bulgaria: 2 weeks		
6.1	Training for trainers in partner organisation	2 weeks		
6.2	Define training needs and develop training material	3 weeks		
6.3	Principles of communication: 90 people	3 weeks		
6.4	Facilitation skills: 90 people	3 weeks		
6.5	Preparation and management of seminars: 90 people	4 weeks		
6.6	PCM: 50 people	2 weeks		
			Preconditions	

Phare log frame – Contract 8

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project	Programme name and number	
Approximation of the legislation following the mid-term review of the acquis - CAP and CFP mechanisms, and strengthening the administrative capacity of MAF to meet future responsibilities	Contracting period (Year 2) expires November 2006	Disbursement period (Year 2) expires November 2007

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
Contribute to the efforts of Bulgaria towards its accession to the European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgaria joins the EU in 2007 	Council of Ministers	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Develop implementation mechanisms based on harmonized laws and by-laws in the agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations on Chapter closed by 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Gazette Published bulletins 	
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28 experts trained from the regional offices of MAF Methodology for calculation of average productivity per region including correction indexes (Agro-Science) Elaboration of milk quota administration system for Bulgaria based on selected MS system (ABD) 6 staff trained for milk quota allocation in ABD Training of 5 experts from National Centre for Agri-Sciences on calculation methodology of average productivity 	Bulgaria receives milk quotas upon accession 100% of milk quotas distributed to regions, and producers, upon accession		
Activities	Means		

1.1 Training needs assessment and preparation (primary data collecting and management of milk producers DB)	2 weeks		
1.2 Workshops	2 weeks		
2.1 Review of existing methodology	1 week		
2.2 Recommendations and elaboration of new methodology	3 week		
3.1 Presentation of MS system	1 week		
3.2 Adaptation to Bulgarian needs	4		
3.3 Recommendation of system within ABD to define proposals for milk quota allocation	4		
4.1 Training preparation and workshop	2 weeks		
5.1 Training preparation and workshop	2 weeks		
Preconditions			

Detailed implementation chart

Project: Approximation and implementation of the legislation - CAP and CFP mechanisms – and strengthening the administrative capacity of MAF to meet future responsibilities

Components	2004						2005												2006												2007													
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
Contract 1 Twinning	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I													
Contract 2 Twinning	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I																									
Contract 3 TA							T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Contract 4 TA							T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I																										
Contract 5 TA							T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I																
Contract 6 Supplies							T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I																												

P- Preparation

T - Tendering phase

I - Implementing phase

C - Contracting

Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule

Project title: Approximation and implementation of the legislation - CAP and CFP mechanisms – and strengthening the administrative capacity of MAF to meet future responsibilities

	I 2005	II 2005	III 2005	IV 2005	I 2006	II 2006	III 2006	IV 2006	I 2007	II 2007	III 2007
Contract 1 Contracted	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002		
Contract 1 Disbursed		0.962	0.962	0.962	0.962	0.962	0.962	0.962	1.002		
Contract 2 Contracted	0.508	0.508	0.508	0.508	0.508						
Contract 2 Disbursed		0.406	0.406	0.406	0.508				0.200	0.250	
Contract 3 Contracted				1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
Contract 3 Disbursed				0.315	0.516	0.717	0.918	1.119	1.320	1.521	1.750
Contract 4 Contracted				0.080							
Contract 4 Disbursed				0.080							
Contract 5 Contracted				0.657	0.657	0.657	0.657	0.657			
Contract 5 Disbursed				0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.657			
Contract 6 Contracted			2.020	2.020							
Contract 6 Disbursed			1.616	2.020							

Detailed comments on the project fiche – long version**(i) Legal approximation (contract 1 – twinning)**

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has created a variety of working groups in charge of drafting legal documents. The role of the twinnings is to contribute to an initial review of the situation related to legal drafting needs and gaps. Upon completion of the drafting by the MoA working groups, the twinnings will review the documents in view of assessing their level of harmonisation.

This intervention will have as primary partner the Ministry of Agriculture coordinated by the Integration Policy Directorate. The twinnings are expected to get acquainted with and review the existing Bulgarian legislation. Legal drafting will primarily be performed by the MoA working groups. The twinnings will revise the drafts.

Since the legal documents concern mostly other sectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, and impact the development of CMOs, the drafting tasks will be implemented in a participatory manner involving all relevant stakeholders. IPD will coordinate groups that will, according to the sectors concerned, include representatives from the National Dairy Board, the National Grain and Feed Service, the National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture, NGOs, etc. BAFDI is the main NGO that will contribute for the processors, since it is the apex organisation for the food processors. Producers do not have such an apex organisation and they will be involved in a more ad-hoc manner according to the sector and needs.

In order to function efficiently, the IPD and its partners (BAFDI, NGFS) require IT equipment, as described under point (vi) Supplies – contract 6.1.

(ii) Support to the development of CMOs (contract 1 continued – twinning)

Additionally to the development of the legal framework, the twinnings are expected to provide technical support to the development of CMO in the grain sector, and institutional strengthening for the dairy and for the fish CMO.

A specific issue will be related to the dairy sector. The National Dairy Board has been legally established early March 2004. The preparation of the current fiche has allowed identifying a potential misunderstanding related to the role of the National Dairy Board in the CMO. It seems that the intention of the drafters of the law was to have the Board central CMO, but the text of the Law is unclear, as it happens for Laws which deal with difficult issues. The first task of the assistance will be to review the existing Law and confirm whether the National Dairy Board can legally act as CMO. If not, they should propose appropriate amendments, in a participatory manner.

Contract 8 in year 2 (twinning) will support the development of a milk quota management system according to the activities described in the logical framework of the contract. It will include technical support to determine quota allocations per region, to define methodologies to calculate production on which to base quotas, and providing training to the staff of the various institutions involved in the scheme.

CMO and grain intervention

The CMO for grain is the existing National Grain and Feed Service (NGFS), which will be the primary beneficiary of this component.

The task assigned by law to the NGFS in relation to the *Acquis* is that the NGFS is the official body responsible for the enforcement of Ordinance No 26 and Commission regulations R824/2000/EC and R2148/1996/EC. In this relation NGFS executes the function of control according to Grain Storage and Trade Law. A basic element of the CMOs is the intervention on the market. For example, in the grain sector, the National Grain and Feed Service (NGFS) at MoA executes the function of grain quality control and quantity control of the grain storage in cases of intervention. In order for an effective control to be executed, it is necessary to define the rights and obligation of the NGFS and the intervention centres. This will be a task for the twinnings under contract 1.

In order to improve grain quality and grain storage control it is necessary to extend the range of laboratory analyses and strengthen the facilities for inspections. In accordance with the above mentioned, further equipment is needed. Therefore, transport and laboratory equipment is necessary (contract 7.1 – supplies), alongside the IT equipment foreseen under contract 6.1).

After extending an invitation to Bulgaria in December 1999 in Helsinki, for commencing of negotiations for a full membership in EU, the country faced the challenge to build up an institutional capacity, to align it to the EU requirements and to harmonize the national legislation. Based on the position of the European Commission, short term and long term priorities have been set up for Bulgaria. Phare 2001 assistance in the fisheries sector was provided through a twinning for harmonization of the legislation and improvement of administrative capacity of the National Agency for Fishery and Aquaculture (NAFA).

The medium term priorities within the agreed framework envisage development of the opportunities for adoption and implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).

The results expected to be achieved before accession:

Harmonization of legislation for fish markets functioning, fleet capacity management, fishing vessels monitoring system.

By November 2003 the EC fisheries legislation lists 649 different acts (Agreements, Decisions, Regulations etc.), some of them governing more than one part of the sector. Of them, those with higher priority, used 391 times. Under these circumstances and having in mind that CFP as it was designed did not give the expected results and now is under reconstruction (Green paper on the future of the Common Fisheries Policy) it is definitely clear that NAFA will not be capable to handle the problems in depth without EU assistance.

Having in mind that in 2005 the harmonization has to be completed in all aspects of the fisheries sector and that some aspects like the Common market organization /CMO/ and the Management of the fishing fleet capacity are new for the sector it is very important to have consultations and help by experts from a member state /MS/ that has already faced the problem.

The harmonization of the legislation in the CMO is quite a new aspect since there are no first sale fish markets at all. It is therefore necessary the harmonization to be carried out under the direct guidance and cooperation of MS experts who have already operating wholesale markets and relevant legislation.

The same problem is to be faced with the Management of the fishing fleet capacity. Until now no such a plan exists. In order to avoid incompleteness and further amendments of the ordinances the help and cooperation of MS experts is required.

The similar situation exists in the field of implementation of marketing standards, hygiene norms, requirements concerning manufacturers etc. The principally new approach and the lack of adequately precise and experienced laboratories in the sector, presume creative implementation of the EU regulations in co-operation with experts from a MS.

The incorporation of the EU Regulations and Directives in the Bulgarian legislation is not simply a process of translation and addition to the existing legislation. The process has to be provisionally rationalised, discussed and guided together with MS experts who have already faced the difficulties in their own countries under similar circumstances and who could find out and implement the specific background of the fisheries sector in Bulgaria.

At present, Bulgaria is focusing further efforts on developing an adequate marketing infrastructure and on measures to ensure full compliance with EC hygiene and health requirements. A proposal for amendment of the adopted Fisheries and Aquaculture Act (FAA), published in the State Gazette No. 41/ 24.04.2001, has passed on a first reading in the National Assembly (NA), and the purpose of this amendment is to achieve full harmonization with the EU legislation and to correspond to the current EU regulations' amendments. Negotiations on Chapter 8, Fisheries and Aquaculture, have been provisionally closed.

The medium term priorities of Bulgaria within the accession negotiations envisage the adoption and implementation of the CFP. Phare 2001 assistance in the fisheries sector was provided through a twinning project **BG/IB/AG-04** for laying the base for implementation of the harmonization of the legislation and restructuring of NAFA and enhancement of administrative capacity of the National Agency for Fishery and Aquaculture.

Considering the current amendments of the EU regulations in the fisheries sector, national legislation needs to be harmonized and assistance is required to aid implementation. Following the provisions of Council Decision 2003/396/EC, it is necessary in a short term period to carry out a large volume of activities related

to the legislation harmonization of the market policy, market infrastructure and market standards. It is necessary to highlight that up to now nothing significant has been carried out regarding the market organization.

The aid of an experienced MS is compulsory so as not to make substantial mistakes in the legislation. In order to implement a functioning control system implementing the Acquis, the work on the harmonization must be continued.

NAFA has a staff of 210 employees. The staff of NAFA underwent till now a 16 month course with the Spanish and Swedish experts, being trained under all the 20 tasks /9 Objectives/ of the project BG/IB/AG-04. Two seminars were organised with the participation of the chiefs and experts from the RFIs. The final seminar was attended by representatives of the private sector as well. According to the Spanish and Swedish experts, the leading and operative staff of NAFA has achieved a substantial progress in dealing with the registration and licensing regime, the capacity of the statistical and data processing IT experts, the interaction with EAMA:

- in management of the fishing vessels register /FVR/ and the supply of data;
- in management of the fishing vessels monitoring system /FVMS/; The first stage – ground-based VMS will be operating for NAFA at the premises of EAMA after the supply of the equipment.

Further stage for implementation of a satellite based VMS is required. The VMS then will be capable of tracing fishing ships in high waters outside the territorial waters of the country. The satellite-based VMS will be installed at the premises of EAMA.

The forms and methods for operational exchange of information between NAFA and EAMA was tested, trained and approved.

A compliance table for the current stage of harmonization of the Bulgarian legislation with the Acquis has been drafted.

Three study visits to Spain were organized. Three groups of NAFA experts have been trained on site.

It will be useful to provide additional training and explanations to the major stakeholders on the implications of the CFP and the principles of CMO. These stakeholders need to be sufficiently informed to be able to contribute to the legal drafting activities coordinated by the IPD under (i). Simultaneously, they need to start all activities necessary for the creation and development of the CMO, based on sound understanding of the roles of the CMO in the implementation of the CFP.

Inter-branch association of producers and processors of fresh fruit and vegetables

The association is not yet created; neither does the legal basis exist. As such, the IPD will act as primary partner for this component.

The support of the twinners will focus on the preparation of draft legal documents (contracts, ordinances, etc) focusing on the Inter-branch organisation of producers and processors of fresh fruit and vegetables for its legal establishment, and Standard Contract between Intervention Agency and Intervention Centres for the purposes of the intervention.

(iii) Specific Support to the Vine and Wine sector

The implementation of the CAP/CFP does not only require legal drafting and developing CMOs. Additional tools have been identified as required to ensure a smooth implementation of the CAP. The harmonisation of the national legislation in the vine and wine sector with the EU requirements and the establishment of operational administrative structures for the implementation of EU Regulations in the sector are identified as strategic priorities in the NPAA.

The EAVW (Executive Agency for Vine and Wine) is the primary partner for this intervention. It has already benefited from previous Phare support and is particularly interested in using the lessons learnt from it, since the project encountered a variety of problems leading to the gains described below.

PHARE project BG 99/IB/AG 01D implementation, practical problems and justification

The setting-up of the GIS based vineyard register began in the framework of Phare project BG 99/IB/AG 01D. This project was useful to start the reform of the sector, and to provide the concerned professionals with needed experience in international projects. Important lessons were learnt from difficulties

encountered in this project. Its outputs were over-ambitious; the planning had not taken sufficiently into consideration the objective bottlenecks in the sector – particularly related to the land reform and fragmentation of the agricultural land; the stakeholders had insufficient operational means. As a general learning point communication and coordination between the partners will be improved for future projects.

One main particular problem was related to the previous mechanism of collection of the declarations for location of vineyards, necessary for the establishment of the vineyard register, which process was managed by the National Wine and Vine Chamber, (NVWC). The NVWC was in charge of receiving declarations for location of vineyards and forwarded copy of them to the Agency. The Agency has found that many declarations were erroneous and thus the system for registration of vine holdings was not efficient. In February 2004, an amendment to the WSDA transferred the complete management of the register of vineyard holdings to the Agency. This concentrates all the management activities of the vineyard register with one partner (the Agency), and as such creates a positive pre-requisite for the development of the register. The NVWC remains in charge of the wine and vine producers registration.

As a result of Phare project BG 99/IB/AG 01D implementation, a Final report/Action Plan with recommendations submitted as activities was developed and approved by both project leaders in 2002, and initiated in 2003, to avoid similar difficulties. The Action Plan established regular meetings between the Agency and the NVWC, and between the HQ and the regional offices of the Agency, to improve coordination and awareness of the needs and reasons for the reform. Additionally, the Plan requires the drafting of detailed instructions for each procedures related to the declaration system (grapes, wines, stocks, planting and uprooting), which will be sent to the regional offices of the Agency to clarify individual roles and responsibilities. This activity being relatively bulky, it will profit from the twinning foreseen under 2004 (activity 1.2 of the logical framework) in order to get EU experience and practice. The Action Plan also foresees the establishment of the Quality Wine Commission, (QWC) and vineyard register, as the last supported by the technical assistance in this fiche. QWC was established in January 2004 by an Order No09-23/16.01.04. of the minister of Agriculture. The Action Plan has recognized major problems, defined responsibilities and actions to address them. As such coordination and operational means issues should be resolved. Objective problems (land reform, and parcels fragmentation) will be addressed with time and partly the activities foreseen under this fiche.

In accordance with the Governmental Strategy adopted in 2002 for the acceleration of the negotiations for the integration of the Republic of Bulgaria to the EU, the strategic framework of the measures which will be adopted pursuant to the engagements of Chapter “Agriculture” of the forthcoming accession to the EU, is the setting-up of a control system in the Wine sector and the setting-up of vineyard register, corresponding to the EU requirements.

A draft National Strategy is currently being prepared, under the coordination of the National Wine and Wine Chamber and the Ministry of Agriculture. Its approval is expected in 2004 by the Council of Ministers.

The Wine and Spirit Drinks Act (WSDA) was adopted in 2001. In accordance with the WSDA, the Executive Agency on Vine and Wine (EAVW) has been established as a subordinated structure to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in order to carry out control over vine plantations, grapes designated to the production of wine, grape must and products from grapes and wine. It works in close cooperation with the National Wine and Vine Chamber, which is in charge of registering the producers.

WSDA introduces the European system for classification of wines; grapes harvest declaration, produced wine, must and stocks. The content, the number and the terms for submitting the declarations are harmonized. WSDA settles down the management and the control over production potential in accordance with the EU policy for strict control over planting new vines. WSDA is harmonized regarding authorized oenological practices and processes as well as regarding the rules for the production of quality wines from a specified region. WSDA settle down the setting-up of a vineyard register and a National Reserve of Planting rights.

With the last amendments to the WSDA, SG No 16/27.2.2004 the regime of registration of vine holdings is described. The setting-up of vineyard register is a basic prerequisite for the management and control over vine production potential. Vineyard register is also a compulsory element in the management of the planting rights of vine varieties on the territory of the Republics of Bulgaria. The last amendments to the WSDA transferred the complete management of the register of vineyard holdings to the Agency. The NVWC remains in charge of the wine and vine producers’ registration.

The WSDA amendments provide a new element relating to the quality wine regime – the introducing of a control number. The control number is obligatory for every quality wine produced in a determinate region and by definition it represents a unique identification, which allows the follow up and control of the produced quality wines. Besides for the control purposes (which control in conformity with the European regulations in force related to the quality wine ought to give full guarantee for the origin of the product and its quality), the control number is also a guarantee for consumer protection and protection of the authenticity of the offered product.

Develop methodology for determination of regions for quality wines production (contract 2 – twinning)

Twinners are necessary to provide support for a variety of activities.

The first element which is required is the development of a methodology for the determination of regions for quality wine production. This system will eventually allow for the determination of the regions (not by the twinners but on the base of the methodology) for the declarations of quality of origin.

Additional support include the development of manuals related to the rights and obligations of the different services of the EAVW, in particular the HQ and the regional offices. This will include preparing the list of activities that each partner has to perform, the definition of command and reporting mechanisms, based on similar organisations in MS, and the preparation of appropriate draft rule books. These will be presented in each of the regional offices, and potential changes made to them on the basis of the feedback from the field.

The subsequent intervention will concern planting right procedures. Twinners will review the existing procedure and comment it, and propose modifications in a participative manner. These procedures will be presented to the stakeholders through trainings, which will serve to receive feedback and potentially modify the document.

The twinners will review the on the spot control needs and current activities of the regional offices. Based on MS experience, they will recommend a methodology for on the spot checks, present and discuss it through the country, and modify it if necessary based on the feedback.

Twinners will provide training on the four methodologies developed above (i) determination of regions for quality wine production (ii) relations between HQ and regional offices and (iii) planting right procedures and (iv) the on-the spot control. Additionally, they will provide training on the use of GPS.

Continued support for the finalisation of the vineyard registration (contract 3 Technical assistance)

The intervention under 2004 will build up on the results from projects BG9913 and BG9913-06. Project BG9913-06 achieved the following results:

- Bulgarian legislation in the vine and wine sector was harmonized. Rules concerning management of the production potential and two new notions as “planting right” and National Reserve were introduced.
- Vine holdings registration has started.
- Cartographic database was created in two pilot villages. Four information layers were created experimentally and were initiated in a cartographic information system – land cadastre, digital orthophotos, data from vineyard location declarations and data from the checks on-the-spot through GPS surveying.
- An information system was initiated in the Executive Agency on Vine and Wine. It was structured by separate modules and allowed the execution of the next transactions:
 - Registration of wine and/or wine and grapes producers
 - Vine holdings registration
 - Registration of data from grape production declarations
 - Registration of data from declarations for wine, must, stocks and imported wines
 - Initiation and working up of the data from planting, replanting, engrafting and uprooting declarations

Activities performed under BG9913 implementation:

- Generally, on the territory of the regional office of Pleven 42 vine holdings have been registered with total area of 1 850,6 ha. As a whole, big cooperatives whose adjacent possessions were rented have been registered.
- Specialized cadastral map has been worked out for the vineyards of the territories in the communities of Pleven and Nikopol.

- After the transformation of the measurements from a coordinate system WGS-84 into the local coordinate system 1970, they have been imported into the Geographic information system ArcGIS. Comparison has been made between the actual map of the restored possession (land cadastre), aerial photographs (digital orthophotoplans) and on-the-spot control (specialized vineyard map).

Activities performed from the start of 2003 to the present moment:

Up to the present moment, about 10% of the vines are identified up to now. It is expected that this amount reaches 12% by the time the support described in this fiche starts, but EAVW needs support to finalise the vineyard holdings registration.

Contract 3 will be a technical assistance contract to develop the methodology, for filling in the declarations, check on the spot, data capture and processing.

Action Plan

GIS based vineyard register has to be set up in the whole country in the 9 regional offices of EAVW (153 500 ha total) for about 3000 areas registered as vineyards ("Territories belonging to settlements") as follows:

Prior to project start:

18 360 ha up to the end of 2004

With project support (TA contract 3)

48000 ha in 2005

52000 ha in 2006

With project support (TA contract 4)

Update the registry database to adapt it to new needs resulting from amendment to the law.

The activities foreseen under 2005 and 2006 are supported under the technical assistance contract (contract 3), reaching 65% of registration

Justification

Technical assistance is necessary for:

- Develop methodology for the process of vine holdings registration
- Test the methodology
- Registration of 65% of vineyards on the territory of the country on the basis of the methodology
- Further development/modification of the Application Software: Integrated System for Vine and Wine (BG9913-0601/IT/LOT1) in compliance with the last amendment to the WSDA regarding the vineyard register (Direct contracting)

It is well known that the establishment/development of a vineyard register requires large inputs, which mobilize resources by far superior to those necessary for its maintenance. The Agency is sized (resources available) taking into consideration its needs for the maintenance of the database/vineyard register. As such, using its own resources, it would require approximately 8-10 years to develop the register. Therefore it requires initial assistance to kick-start the fulfillment of the register. Subsequently, the Agency's current resources will be sufficient to operate, maintain and when necessary upgrade it.

Registration of vine holdings

The registration of vine holdings will be done through the system of declarations for location of vineyards and on the basis of physical identification (checks on the spot) of the vine massifs, intended for wine production. To perform the registration the contractor has to ensure all the necessary surveyors by the regions in accordance with the location of the vine massifs. The contractor will have to have necessary equipment. The selected surveyors will be trained in the way of performing of the activities. All declarations filled in correctly will be submitted to the 9 regional offices of the Agency. The Contractor will perform entering of the data collected from the declarations into the information system as a final stage of the process of registration.

The process of registering will include:

- Information campaign
- Training of surveyors and data capture operators
- Check on the spot
- Filling in declarations
- Data capture and processing

The existing actual map and the register of restored possession (cadastral data) had to be introduced into the vineyard information system. For that purpose a contract for information exchange was concluded between EAVW and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. According to this contract, EAVW received the ZEM files for the lands on whose territory there were vine plantations for the whole country. The land cadastre layer will be completed with the entering of the all ZEM files.

Further development/modification of the Information system (contract 4).

(Direct contracting)

Under the previous PHARE BG9913-06 project an Application Software: Integrated System for Vine and Wine was designed, delivered, handed over, installed, tested and putted into operation at the Agency and NVWC. The global communication system was built and based upon a centralized system principle regarding the storage and exchange of information. The centralized database system was placed at the Agency. The Information system is already working and effective and the regional offices of the Agency have entered in it data from the declarations since 2003 as well.

Application Software consists of sub-systems, transactions (modules), Standard Reports and documentation.

With the last amendments to the WSDA the complete management of the vineyard register is transferred to the Agency and thus it will reflect on the Integrated Software. The following transactions have to be modified:

- Vine Holding Registration
- Planting new vine
- Planting Execute
- Replanting
- Replanting Execute
- Planting from National reserve
- Execute Planting from National reserve
- Registration grape production
- Structure change of Vine Holding
- Uprooting
- Execute Uprooting
- Check on the spot
- Division of Vine plot
- Unification of Vine plot
- Reports

Justification for direct contracting

The process of transactions and reports' modification of the Integrated system will take a few months for working out and testing the modules. This process strongly acquires the contractor to be well versed in the Integrated system logic as well.

The software design and delivery' contractor (BG9913-01/LOT1) is very well acquainted with:

- Structure and functions of the individual transaction/module;
- Data type, which are entered in it;
- Links between the already entered data;
- Vine and wine legislation;
- The way and the manner of processing of all type of declarations;
- Structure and activities of the Agency

In these reasons, the modification/development of the Application Software will take more time, accumulate more resources and create a potential risk for the investigation and the working out by any other Software Company, than if it will be done by the contractor, designed the Software.

Supply

EAVW needs also 9 GPS and 2 ionic chromatographs regarding the setting-up of a system for physicochemical and microbiological control over wine and products from grapes and wine and the follow up and production potential management.

EAVW requests for supply of 2 ionic chromatographs for the purpose of the precise determination of the cyanides, chlorides, sulfates and fluorides content in wine and other products from grapes and wine. With these apparatuses the Agency will control the quantities of these ions of the order of ppm /1, 10⁻⁶/ to guarantee, the wine intended for direct human consumption. With them the Agency will also complete the equipment of its 2 laboratories in Sofia and Plovdiv.

The justification for the request of 2 ionic chromatographs is as follows:

Apparatus capacity

According to the data received by the suppliers every chromatograph needs more sustained everyday adjustment, which take about 3 hours, including the work of empty move, check of the flow in mobile phase and other parameters and calibration of the apparatus with standard solutions of every ion included in the software. On the other hand the working cycle for one sample is about 80 minutes or on the average daily can be performed about 3 wine analyses, but for 221,5 working days will be tested not more then 665 samples. At the same time the country's total yearly necessity of analyses for wine approval and their realisation is about 1250 samples for all producers. This gives us justification, at such pointed calculations, to request 2 ionic chromatographs.

Improvement of the working conditions in the laboratories in Sofia and Plovdiv

The introducing of classic methods for analyses of cyanides, fluorides, chlorides and sulphates requires putting into use of toxic and high aggressive substances /cyanide of potassium, pyridine, sodium fluoride etc./ which make worse the work conditions in laboratories, and increase the possibility of making personal mistakes from the part of the analysts. These inconveniences dropped out at the using of ionic chromatograph, because of the utilized moving phase – hydroxide of potassium and the ionic standards – which are isolated in capsular containers, installed on the apparatus and directly enter in it at the time of its calibration and at the sample analyses. The distribution of the 2 chromatographs in the laboratories in Sofia and Plovdiv will allow to make analyses of 665 samples in each of them, as in the same time is guaranteed high precision of the results.

Impact on the clients of our services

The concentration of the performed analyses in two centers is not occasionally. The concept is the laboratory in Sofia to take the services of wine producers in and to cover the north of Bulgaria and the laboratory of Plovdiv – the wine producers in the south of Bulgaria.

As general comments:

- Reduced transport and business trip costs for our clients
- More rapid and accurate services
- Reduced claims from our activity

(iv) Specific support to the Milk and Meat Sectors (contract 5 – technical assistance and contract 8 – twinning light)

Milk and Milk Quotas (see also contract 8 under CMO development)

In view of its future accession to the EU and integration into the common market structures Bulgaria has to adjust its agri-food sector to the quality standards of the community. In the pre-accession phase the agri-

food sector in Bulgaria has to harmonize its procedures of classification and the quality of agricultural production with the relevant EU rules.

The National Dairy Board will be the primary partner of this intervention, alongside the Animal Breeding Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Board is lead by a Management Committee composed of representatives of the seven major stakeholders, including producers, processors, Ministries, and the scientific sector (the “seven founders”). It is created by law as a non-profit organisation. The Board has not been budgeted under 2004, so it will be physically established early 2005. A budget of 850.000 leva has been reserved for this purpose under the 2005 budget. In the meantime, the “seven founders” will develop its Statute and working mechanisms.

Upon the initial support by the State budget (including the provision of premises and funds in 2005), the functioning of the National Dairy Board will be covered from incomes generated by its various activities, mainly routine milk quality checks made possible by the equipment of laboratories.

The role of the National Dairy Board is to supervise the quantity and quality of milk provided by producers to processors, in a way that is considered as professional, independent, transparent and reliable by all stakeholders. The main tools for doing so will be the (i) Milk Data Base (also called the quality management information system), relying on data provided by the (ii) network of laboratories (estimated at four but this will be confirmed in the feasibility study). The National Dairy Board, using these tools, will develop and supervise the (iii) national quality management programme, which will provide a strategy - common to authorities, producers and processors – to improve the situation in the milk sector, both quality and quantity wise.

The development of the activities of the National Dairy Board will signify it will take over an important quantity of milk quality tests currently implemented by the National Veterinary Service (NVS). In order to avoid social impacts resulting from the reduction of work in the NVS and avoid duplication of capacities, the National Dairy Board will take part of the staff of the veterinary testing laboratories in its own laboratory network.

As such, the set-up upon completion of the 2004 preparatory activities, and 2005 establishment of the system with Phare support will be as follows:

A- Activities implemented before the Phare contribution as a pre-condition under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture:

- 5- Legal creation of the National Dairy Board (completed March 2004)
- 6- Establishment of the working mechanisms of the Board (developed by end of 2004)
- 7- Set-up of the network of laboratories (allocation and refurbishment of premises, selection and employment of staff, by mid 2005)
- 8- Selection procedure and employment (by mid 2005) of the central and regional staff of the National Dairy Board
- 9- Development by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Database, to be finalised by end 2004.

B- Activities developed using Phare support in year 1 (contract 5)

- 10- Feasibility Study for the network of laboratories, with business plan
- 11- Training of the recently recruited staff both within the Ministry and within the Board
- 12- Technical assistance to develop and verify established routine milk quality checks and make recommendations
- 13- Technical assistance to develop milk quality monitoring procedures, management programme, pricing and payment procedures, milk quota determination procedures
- 14- Supply of laboratory equipment for one pilot laboratory, with training of staff¹ provided by the supplier

C- Activities developed using Phare support under year 3 (contract 9)

¹ Since the laboratory staff will be taken over from the National Veterinary Service laboratory network, these will be trained and experienced employees. They will only need minor introductory training for the newly procured equipment.

15- Supply for three additional laboratories, pending results of Feasibility Study

The laboratory network itself – under the National Dairy Board – will serve for the performance of routine checks. It will allow estimating the milk quality of individual producers. This information will serve the purpose of determination of milk quality (thus of support) and feedback to the producer, by informing him of potential weaknesses. In order to be useful, the feedback will include recommendations on actions that could improve milk quality.

At this stage, it is too early to exactly determine the ideal quantity and implantation of the laboratories in the network. It is also difficult to prepare business plans. For this, it is necessary to implement a feasibility study assessing the quantity of tests that will be performed, comparing scenarios (number of laboratories – transport costs) and determining levels of payments and sources (producers, dairies, other). It is for this reason that a feasibility study is foreseen under year 1 (contract 5). It will answer questions such as how many laboratories are necessary; where should they be located; what equipment do they exactly need; what savings can be done; how costs can be covered (business plan). Unfortunately, feasibility studies prepared in previous years do not address these questions.

Since there is an un-doubtful need to start with the laboratories, it is also proposed to equip one pilot laboratory under year 1 (contract 6.4). Premises will probably be in Svilen, in the laboratory of the selection centre. These will be totally refurbished at the expense of the Board. Experience collected through the running of this pilot laboratory will allow having data for the business plan.

It is expected at this stage that the nationwide milk quality control will rely on four laboratories, one receiving support under year 1, the additional 3 foreseen under years 3 pending confirmation through the feasibility study (contract 9).

Such nationwide milk quality information and management system based on regular (routine) analyses will provide reliable feedback to farmers and will allow them to take decisions related to the hygiene, animal health status, and rational feeding and animal breeding.

The Milk Data Base will be developed during 2004 by the Ministry of Agriculture, based on existing data and with newly recruited staff (November 2004). It will use existing census data and databases, doing cross checks and controls. The database will serve the purposes of (i) routine milk quality control, (ii) quotas and (iii) any other purpose such as selection.

(i) Routine milk quality control

Currently, there is no routine milk quality control. There are milk quality tests undertaken by veterinary public health laboratories of the National Veterinary Service (NVS) that serve the purpose of ensuring that dairy products are fit for human consumption. Additionally, the raw milk is daily tested for inhibitors through the fermentation test in the milk processors' laboratories. If inhibitors are detected, samples from the milk are sent to the state sanitary and veterinary inspection. At least twice a month the state inspectors test the milk in the collection centres for total bacteria count, total somatic cell count. Sampling in collecting centres, however, is performed on the batch, there is no individual testing, which makes it impossible to judge the milk quality in the individual farms delivering through the centres.

This means that the number of samples, the frequency of the testing and consistency of the results obtained by the NVS, however, cannot serve the purpose of determination of a fair price of the raw milk equally valid for the producers and processors, identification of the quality trend for the individual producers, early warning for potential quality problems, formulation of quality related recommendations to the producers, decision making by producers and determination of individual quotas. These can be achieved by *routine* milk testing analysis, supervised by an independent body.

This current absence of routine testing will be addressed through the activities foreseen in this fiche. The NVS will continue its testing for human health protection. This does represent a reduction in the quantity of tests, that will be taken over by the new system. As mentioned above, a certain quantity of staff will be transferred from the NVS to the NDB.

(ii) Quotas

The body responsible for the monitoring and supervision of the quality standard systems in the meat and milk sectors is the Animal Breeding Directorate (ABD) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Government Decree No. 187 of 26 August 2003 amending the rules of procedure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (State Gazette No. 79/05.09.2003) determines the new functions of ABD, which are directly related to the application of the system of milk quotas and classification of animal carcasses.

The regime of milk quotas will be administered by the ABD and a unit of the Paying and Intervention Agency within State Fund Agriculture, using information provided through the milk quality information system (the Milk Data Base).

(iii) Other purposes

By ensuring that the database is accessible to appropriate recognised bodies, it will be possible to use it for other purposes. An example is its use for selection purposes.

These other purposes are “collateral” benefits from the programme and as such are not our central interest.

The establishment of a milk quality management system will significantly contribute to the upgrading of the milk establishments and the dairy farms in accordance with EU requirements, and to the development of CMO in the milk sector.

Meat

In the **meat sector** the efforts must be focused on stimulation of animal breeders to breed market oriented stock by means of price policy.

The structural changes that occurred in the economic development in Bulgaria affected the quality of animal production and particularly meat quality. Liquidation of the large state co-operative farms led to decline in the number of animals, decentralization of production and processing and poor selection activities. The meat industry in Bulgaria is subjected to a number of negative factors such as reduced number of animals, outdated and amortised facilities and equipment, loss of markets abroad, low demand of the local market due to low purchase ability of consumers, lack of financial resources for upgrading of establishments.

The current system of payment for live animals intended for slaughter does not offer any incentives to stockholders to improve the quality of meat. The system is based on the slaughter weight of the animal without respecting meat quality.

The project will enable Bulgaria to solve the situation by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to undertake its new responsibilities with regard to carcass classification and supporting the professional organisation of meat producers and processors in Bulgaria (AMB) in their efforts to help its members to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

In order to ensure the appropriate functioning of the meat market in Bulgaria, the EUROP classification system of pig, beef, veal and sheep carcasses should be implemented in its full range. This will enable domestic and international trade in carcasses and red meat monitoring, buying-in of carcasses under the intervention scheme and improvement of the quality of fresh meat.

The implementation of the system will stimulate Bulgarian stock breeders breed market oriented stock and thus facilitate better meat quality at reasonable prices. Meat processors on the other hand will pay on the basis of quality indicators defined by independent classifiers. Final outcome will affect the whole society by supplying consumers with safer meat and meat products at reasonable prices.

The implementation of milk quality management and carcass classification systems based on EU standards will enable: running of price quotation for milk and carcasses, comparative price analyses in different countries, control on the situation on meat and milk market, assurance of a just system of payment and standardisation of the intervention for certain quality grades of carcasses and milk and milk products

The project is consulted with and fully supported by the leading NGOs in the milk and meat sectors – the Association of Milk Processors in Bulgaria (AMBP), the National Association of Milk Producers (NAMP) and the Association of Meat Processors in Bulgaria (AMB).

(v) Specific horizontal support (contract 5 continued – technical assistance)

Development of facilitation skills (contract 5 – technical assistance)

Technical assistance is required for the development of communication and facilitation strategies from the authorities and focused on stakeholders (globally speaking the civil society, professional organisations, etc).

The implementation of the harmonised legal frame will require the contribution of all stakeholders, and simultaneously impact them. In order to inform the stakeholders, and to involve them appropriately - in particular NGOs and professional associations - it is necessary to develop communication skills and strategies.

Technical assistance is requested to train and inform staff from the Ministries (mostly IPD since these will coordinate the legal drafting and the public information activities), and other stakeholders, in vulgarisation and communication techniques, in facilitation and in the development of communication strategies. In addition, training in “project cycle management” is also necessary.

In other words, the new legislation should be presented and explained to the market beneficiaries to ensure its proper preparation and implementation. The interests of the Bulgarian market beneficiaries require to get informed with the opportunities and requirements of CAP via different types of training. The new CAP vulgarisation will be executed by the official bodies (mainly IPD) as well as by NGOs. Therefore, training of trainers for the seminars, and technical support for preparation and publication of bulletins is required. It is felt that communication experts are required, that ideally also have CAP and CFP experience. As such, it is believed that this experience can be best found through technical assistance. Since this will not require excessive means, it is proposed to avoid additional procurement procedures and link it to contract 4. (Logically, this should go under (i) and legal drafting.

(vi) Supplies

Supplies are necessary for nearly all the interventions above, in 2004 (contract 6), 2005 (contract 7) and 2006 (contract 9).

When preparing the lists of supplies, special attention was given to the subsequent use of the equipment to secure that quantities correspond to the needs, and that recipients are aware of the budget that will be required to use (maintenance and operation) and even replace (amortisement) the equipment, in order to budget this.

Contract 6.1 – IT (IPD, NGFS, selected NGOs and BAFDI)

Office IT equipment (computers and associated equipment) is necessary to secure that the working groups have material to undertake their tasks and are properly connected to ensure optimal coordination.

Contract 7.1 – lab and cars NGFS

NGFS is in charge of the field control to check and assess the quality of grain. As such, it needs vehicles to go in the field and take samples. It needs some simple laboratory equipment to check the quality according to R824/2000/EC.

Contract 6.3 – GPS and chromato (EAVW)

GPS are necessary for the 9 regional offices. The GPS are needed to check the vineyard register and check that the information obtained is correct on the field.

Contract 6.4 – Pilot Laboratory for milk control and Contract 9.1 – additional laboratories

As indicated in the text, the National Dairy Board is in charge of performing routine milk tests. The current situation, and the data provided in the past Feasibility studies, do not provide enough estimations to decide on the quantity of laboratories to be established. One pilot laboratory will be established in the center of the milk producing area, because that area is well known and requires a laboratory. The data collected will allow to check and confirm the final number of laboratories necessary for the network (at this stage estimated at four in total). The equipment for the additional laboratories will be provided under contract 9 under Phare 2006.

Contract 6.5 – training equipment ABD – carcass classification

This is the equipment necessary to set-up the classrooms for the training in carcass classification.

Supplies for NAFA

Past support and supplies

NAFA is benefiting from supplies under existing Phare support. These supplies were contracted at the end of 2003. The supply of the boats, vehicles and equipment is expected to be complete in terms of the contracts till the end of September 2004.

The patrol boats will enable the control function of NAFA RFIs but the number of boats is not sufficient. Most of the in-land water basins are covering the needs of two RFIs, being transported.

The off road cars are insufficient for transportation of the boats. Off road cars for operative checks lack at all. 24-hour control can not be effected with the present Lada and Dacia cars and personal equipment of the experts. The current equipment of the experts, and their Lada and Dacia vehicles, are insufficient to operate....

Contract 6.2

The struggle against illegal, unrecorded and unregulated commercial fishing and angling in the EU countries becomes an issue of increasing significance. Following the Roadmap, in order to ensure the adequate administrative capacity and equipment, with respect to the implementation of the requirements of the Code of conduct for responsible fisheries in the inland waters, Danube River and the Black Sea, in compliance with the Acquis, it is necessary that NAFA undertake more adequate, more large-scale and profound measures aimed to guarantee the fish resources in the country. The establishment of a 24-hour control on this stage is compulsory. The objectives of the current sub-project are to strengthen the effectiveness of control over the fishery and fish-farming activities maintained by NAFA.

On the territory of Bulgaria there are about 5400 dam lakes, 471 km. of the Danube River, 159 fish farms. There are big rivers that flow through this territory, such as Iskar (370 km. length), Maritsa (320 km. length), Tunja (350 km. length), Osam (315 km. length), Yantra (290 km. length), Arda (240 km. length), etc. NAFA carry out the control over the fishery activities in all of the rivers and in the Bulgarian part of the Black Sea.

The Black Sea region covers the semi salt lakes Varna, Beloslav, Burgas, and Mandra, big rivers such as Kamchiya, Veleka, Dyavolska, Fakiiska, Provadiiska, several big (Tsonevo, Kamchiya, Mandra) and many middle and small dam lakes (about 440). For the control of this reservoirs are responsible three of the Agency's Regional Fisheries Inspectorates (RFI), namely Bulgas, Varna and Dobrich.

Seven RFI, namely Vidin, Montana, Vratsa, Pleven, Veliko Tarnovo, Ruse and Silistra are the units in charge of control over the Danube River and inland waters in north Bulgaria. On their territory there are about 700 dam lakes where bigger ones are Ogosta, Gorni Gabnik, Rabisha, Enitsa, Yovkovtsi, 471 km. of Danube River and over than 1000 km. total length of big rivers, which run into Danube River (Iskar, Osam, Vit, Yantra, Rusenski Lom).

For the control of the rest of the country are responsible 17 RFIs of NAFA. On their territory there are the biggest dam lakes of the country such as Iskar, Dospat, Batak, Studen Kladenets, Zhrebchevo, Ivailovgrad. In the south Bulgaria there are more significant rivers Maritsa, Arda, Tunja, Struma and Mesta.

Bulgarian fishery inspectors are facing difficulties, while they carry out their activities, because some of the RFIs have only one available car "Dachia" or "LADA" type, which are not off-road vehicles, required for the control of the difficult accessible places.

Most water basins are located in areas difficult of access, which hampers the inspectors of NAFA to reach them and perform their control activities. It is necessary to ensure easier and faster mobility and access of the inspectors to certain water basins for inspection, breeding or when there is a poaching signal. NAFA cannot implement effective control over the water basins with the equipment currently available. Moreover, at present it is impossible to investigate fish and fish products transportation from fish farms or first sale markets to the trade network.

After obtaining of the necessary equipment, the check-ups in the not well-controlled difficult accessible water basins will increase. In this connection is expected to intensify the checked-up places for commercial fishing, angling, to raise the number of statements for administrative infringements, the number of the confiscated illegal fishing gears and means. As a result, the poaching acts will begin to decrease.

One of the biggest problems the inspectors face with is the fight against the poaching (fishing by illegal devices and means). Among these means are fishing nets, longline sets, electric fishing aggregates, etc. These means are placed and removed mostly in the nights and their localization can be carried out by night vision devices and spotlights. 24 hour efficient control can be implemented by receiving the night vision devices.

Most of the infringers are very well equipped and armed. Due to this reason, personal safety devices are needed for the inspectors. At present they don't have such devices and this endangers the inspectors in their control actions.

During the check-ups NAFA's inspectors receive current information, which has to be introduced and updated into the database. The granted pocket PC will allow inspectors to check commercial fishing licenses, certificates of people, who breed fish and other living aquatic resources, first sale declarations. To implement control of license, first sale declarations, etc. it is necessary laptops to be available.

The territory of Bulgaria will be divided into 4 parts (Northeast, Northwest, Southwest and Southeast) and 4 operational groups with minimum 5-6 inspectors per each territory will be formed for more efficient control over reservation of the fish resources and observation the rules for responsible fishing. They will carry out 24 hour intensive inspections, separately or together with the inspectors from the RFIs, in Black Sea, Danube River, large dam lakes and rivers, and other attractive fishing basins, equipped with off-road cars, radio stations, armours and night vision devices. For better connection between mobile groups and between operational groups and RFI, radio stations with private frequency have to be ensured. After establishing and equipping of operational groups it will be much easier and faster to react to signals for illegal activities. The inspectors from operational groups will be able to spread out the bigger territory and capture poachers from larger dam lakes. Inspectors will act not only by signals of illegal fishing, but also when prohibition period, night check-ups, etc. These groups will communicate with RFIs, which will strengthen the coordination.

Electric aggregates are necessary to carry out express estimation of the fish stocks. The electric aggregates have application in activities of NAFA other than control, which will be carried out on sites without electric supply networks. The aggregates are located in the central office of the Agency in Sofia. They will be used for maintenance of decreased kinds of fish population. Reproduction mature fish species of the endangered kinds will be taken out, artificial spawning will be affected and the fish will be returned back in the river. After the hatching and growing up the juvenile population will be released into natural waters. The bigger type of aggregate will be used for site activities at water basins, which could be easily accessed by off-road cars. The smaller, portable ones will be used at water basins, which could not be accessed by off-road cars.

The equipment supplied under this sub-project will strengthen the capacity and facilitate the control activities over the angling, including difficult accessible water basins and fish farms. Night check-ups will be facilitated as well. The electric aggregates will help to determine the fish stocks in water basins. The off-road cars will be used for implementing the control by the NAFA employees, and will provide quicker access to the difficult areas, thus facilitating the transportation of the inspectors to these sites. Most of the inland basins in Bulgaria are not easily accessible and can be reached by cart-roads only.

Contract 7.2

The preparation and equipment of one laboratory for molecular biological and genetical analysis is compulsory in order to implement certification in compliance with Acquis.

It will reinforce the Bulgarian capacity and will enable the implementation of the requirements of Council Decision 2003/396/EC, Directive 93/53 on fish diseases and Directive 91/67 on the health conditions on aquaculture, and the Common Market Policy.

Supply of equipment for the laboratory for genetic tests. Implementation of database (the "baseline" genetic bank) for the ABI. Sanitizing and equipment in addition of one laboratory in Agro Bio Institute (ABI - National Center for Agricultural Sciences under MAF); collection and storage of biological material of species, coordinated in advance with NAFA; optimizing the PCR-reactions. 3 specialists from Varna will be trained and certified in ABI for 3 months. At the end of training all of them will receive certificate for DNA-analysis and the relevant biochemical analyses.

Equipment of laboratories in ABI is concerned by contract 7.2. ABI is already trained and experienced in DNA testing, but need additional equipment. They will receive it and train Varna staff.

During the last 10-15 years, in the advanced countries of Europe and US there is an ongoing process of introduction and development of laboratory schemes and mechanisms of analysis and control of the major biological and molecular characteristics of all animal and plant species that bear significance in agricultural and social aspect. This comprises strict monitoring of the size and the biodiversity of the naturally existing populations as well as check-up of the origin, the process of introduction and the further development of the artificially created populations. This process involves all species and consequently affects all fields of farming and agriculture.

A central tool in the monitoring and control process is the identification and detection of certain molecular and genetic characteristics. In the different domains of agriculture, this process is in various stages of development, ranging from primary investigation steps to explicit legislation.

In the domain of fishing, management of fish resources and the development of aquacultures, this process is in a quite advanced stage elsewhere while Bulgaria is very much behind the worldwide tendencies. Unlike the veterinary control, an area in which our country has long-standing traditions and the only step that remains to be accomplished is the unification of the standards and control mechanisms; in the field of genetic analysis, genetic certification and monitoring of aquacultures the process is severely delayed.

In addition, in most European countries the general genetic analysis and control is executed at population level and is currently heading to reach sub-population degree of precision. At these levels, no direct transfer of genetic markers and data sets is possible, as every particular population and/or sub-population possesses its own specificity. Therefore, to achieve control and monitoring of genetic characteristics in a previously unexplored area is a massive task that requires voluminous and complex preliminary work.

Molecular and genetic analyses and certification are explicitly embedded in the European law directives for further development in the domain of fisheries and agriculture; in the specific obligations assumed by our country concerning the "Fisheries" chapter, in many European and worldwide pacts such as CITES and in the regional arrangements between Danube and Black Sea countries.

A long-standing tendency in the countries - members of the EU is further increase and detailing of the requirements for molecular and genetic analyses and certification. The distribution of catch and export of fish and related products between countries is very much dependent, directly or indirectly, on this kind of control. There is a current tendency of differentiation of pricing of fish products, depending on the origin of the product, a characteristic that can be proven unequivocally only by means of typing of discrete population features. This type of control has been previously introduced for monitoring of biodiversity and the stable population development.

In Bulgaria, the relevant legislation is contained in the Law for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Law for Biodiversity. Nevertheless, in the present moment these texts are practically useless, as there are no underlying laboratory analyses to support them.

In order to overcome the enormous delays that our country has accumulated in the field of genetic analysis of fish and related products, it is crucially needed to reinforce the capacity of NAFA in this area. This can be accomplished by engaging of the maximum possible amount of the available academic and laboratory potential in such a project; establishment of communication with the regional fish trade organizations and introduction of substantial financial help.

Considering this preliminary analysis of the situation, the **AIM** of the present project is to provide laboratory basis for building of effective system for fisheries management and stable development of fish resources in Bulgaria considering their health, biological and genetic status.

This system ought to comply with:

- The current state of the problems and their solutions for analysis and control in European Union context;
- The modern science;
- The European Union law directives;
- The requirements of the local jurisdiction;

- The specificity of the problems in our country.

To reach the above stated aim, the present project must ensure the following:

- Effective monitoring and control of the biological and genetic status of the fish populations in Bulgaria;
- Reliable and worldwide recognized laboratory analysis for control of species and population characteristics for import and export of fish, fish products and germline fish material;
- Clear-cut and unequivocal genetic criteria for inter-racial discrimination of fish populations in Bulgaria;
- Genetic monitoring for introduction of fish species - essentially new for Bulgaria or re-introduction of local species;
- Build-up of database and information system that will ensure rapid, accurate and state-of-art laboratory analysis and well-motivated problem-oriented solutions.

According to the above stated aims and scopes and the requirements to their realization, the mainstay of the methodological strategy of the laboratory activity must be based on DNA analysis, complemented by analysis of protein polymorphisms, immunochemical analysis, basic morphological and biochemical markers and analysis of blood cells.

To accomplish this, in the routine practice will be introduced DNA markers of the type polymorphism in simple and combined tandem repeats, (di-, three-, tetra-nucleotides) and polymorphisms in presence/absence of restriction sites for species affiliation. The characteristic allelic frequencies for every particular population will be determined. Sequencing of constitutive regions for detection of informative nucleotide changes will be performed. A referent DNA bank will be created. A database of local population polymorphisms will be created and thus most suitable genetic markers for the specific population characteristics will be chosen. The preliminary work needed for introduction of micro arrays analysis in routine practice will be performed.

As a result of this analysis, biological and genetic monitoring will be performed and genetic certification will be accomplished.

In order to accomplish the above tasks: monitoring of the biological and genetic status of fish populations in the country; laboratory analyses for control of species and population affiliation of the fish germ material, breeding material, fish and fish products; establishment of fixed criteria and control during differentiation of species in Bulgarian fisheries; monitoring during the introduction of new species and reintroduction of local species, extensive and complex work should be carried out, structured as follows:

1. Analyses of genetic markers used in the EU and the existing databases in order to select the most appropriate marker panels.
2. Optimisation of the conditions of markers usage.
3. Accumulation of allelic frequency data in the populations, etc. and build-up of data sets.
4. Comparative biochemical, morphological, immunochemical and other analyses.

The most pressing interests of Bulgaria, and, respectively, of NAFA, affect a minimum of three groups of fish, namely, trout, sturgeons and carps. Additionally, study of marine species can be included also. Every group comprises several species of fish, that is, several populations and sub-populations.

In a summary, this preliminary work requires some several hundreds of thousands tests and reactions, and, respectively, construction of the relevant data sets. The control and monitoring activities will also take significant amount of time and resources.

In order to accomplish the above stated tasks rapidly and effectively, the maximum possible number of the competent academic and laboratory potential in the field of genetic analyses should be involved. Supported by financial help provided by PHARE, this approach can contribute both to the effective overcoming of the

existing discrepancy between the situation in Bulgaria and the directives of EU and to a stable advancement in the governing and administrative capacity of NAFA for organization and control in this area.

In the present moment, in Bulgaria exist 2 institutions that possess the relevant experience and personnel and material resources to participate in such a project – namely, the Institute of Molecular Biology (IMB) and the Agro bio institute (ABI). None of them, though, can handle such a complex task on its own and without substantial financial help. In addition, none of these institutions has specific experience and staff appropriately trained in the area of biology and the morphology of aquaculture. Both IMB and ABI are situated in Sofia. IMB is part of the Academy of Sciences and as such irrelevant for this project.

The Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IFA) that a part of the system of National Center for Agricultural Science (NCAS) is situated in Varna and Plovdiv. This institution has a long-standing experience in the studies of the biology and morphology of the aquaculture and its participation will add greatly to the starting potential of the project.

It is crucial for the project to ensure compliance with requirements of EU for establishment of an independent laboratory that will function as a control and referent center. For this purpose, at the final of the project, the main activity will be structured the most competent institution within MAF, ABI-Sofia, with the possibility of extending it at later stages.

The realization of the project will take 4 years. The time schedule is as following:

I stage. Completion of equipment of ABI. Preliminary studies and certification and ABI. Personnel training of IFA staff at ABI.

II stage. Consideration of whether it is necessary to equip of laboratories in Varna and Plovdiv, equip them with national funds. Further preliminary studies and certification in ABI. Further development of the activities at IFA-Varna.

III stage. Full accreditation of the activity of all participating laboratories. Completion of the necessary databases. Beginning of introduction of micro arrays analysis at ABI.

IV stage. Finalization and management of the main activity. Establishment of independent laboratory with control and referent functions. Further advance in the management of the main activity in compliance with the ongoing development in the European and worldwide tendencies.

Contract 7.3

There is a necessity for evaluation of the Black Sea aquatic resources of the most important for commercial fishing species in order to be in position for estimation of the optimal level of the capacity of the fishing fleet. In compliance with the International action plan for management of the fishing fleet capacity Bulgaria is supposed to meet concrete measures for restriction and deviation of the uncontrolled growth of the fishing fleet capacity so as not to endanger the fish resources. Regular yearly research and estimation of the fluctuation of the resources is to be effected for the purpose. According to the requirements of the *Acquis Communautaire* the results have to be related to and compared with the parameters of the fishing vessels such as average power, gross tonnage, length as well as the fishing gear applied. After estimation of the most exploited fish resources a motivated proposals for the optimal level of the fishing capacity of the fleet has to be drafted.

The purpose of the project is to amend, update and develop the plan for management of the fishing fleet capacity.

During the past 30 years a new methodology for calculation of the “transitory biomass” of the commercial species was developed. This direct method uses hydro acoustic equipment with echo integrating systems, which may be one-, or multy-channel. By them the water body is divided in several horizons, where the biomass of the species under study is given.

It is well known that the ability for recording different fish species depends on the technical characteristics of the respective hydro acoustic equipment. Generally speaking, the higher the frequency is, the smaller organisms can be recorded. Basically, the correlation should be 1:3, i.e. the wave length should be 3 times less than this of the recorded object.

For example, the sprat and the anchovy, which are 14-16 cm. long, are well recorded by 200 KHz wave length. The bigger fish species like Snad (Black Sea), Bonito etc., which size is up to 40-50 cm. are well recorded by 50 KHz wave length.

Because of this, the hydro acoustic equipment, having multy-channel echo integrating systems could be used for assessment of several species inhabiting the water body.

For this purpose it is necessary to state that the Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture lacks apparatuses and equipment for measuring and estimation of the fish resources. Required suitable equipment for application of the hydrostatic methods, which includes:

- Multi channel echo sounder, operating at diferent frequency bands and the so called “split ray” as well as the plots and demonstration appliances.
- Software for computer processing of the reflected by the marine organisms impulses (BI) at various horizons of the sea.
- Software for postprocessor working-up of the information of the scientific research results.

The institute has a necessity of a pelagic bottom trawl with sounding nets at the upper brim of the trawl for indication what part of the fish passage penetrate in the trawl thus estimating the fishing capacity of the various types of fishing gear /efficiency of the fishing/.

With regard to the estimation of the fish resources in the period of the seasonal migration it is necessary to carry out two trawl pictures /one in spring and another in the autumn/ for the correct evaluation and estimation of the fish resources. There are two alternatives to solve the problem:

- to buy the respective equipment, or
- to hire (rent) a foreign research vessel to carry out the estimation of the fish resources

According an investigation carried out by NAFA it was found that hiring a specialised research vessel from Spain will cost 8,400.-- Euro/day. It means, that **one mission**, including 10+10 days travel to and from Bulgaria and 30 days work will cost 420,000.-- Euros

The measurement of the power, gross tonnage and the fishing effort of the fleet have to be effected according to the requirements of the Common Fisheries Policy.

A reliable database will be thus created and a correct evaluation of the fish resources relate to the capacity of the fishing fleet will be obtained.

The Plan for management of the fishing fleet capacity will be amended and developed on the base of scientifically obtained and updated data, in compliance with the requirements of the Acquis. The number, the dimensions and the power of the fishing vessels together with the fishing gear applied will be defined as a function of the fluctuations of the fish resources in the Black Sea region.

Contract 7.4

Following the agreements of the Roadmap, in compliance with Council Decision 2003/396/EC, Bulgaria should establish functioning FVMS.

The former experience from the implementation of Phare Project BG 0101.05, Supply of Equipment and Software for Fishing Vessels Monitoring System, showed that the coordination between NAFA and EAMA which are the main actors in the vessels monitoring should be significantly improved.

EAMA tracks the movements of all ships, including the fishing vessels, in the territorial waters of Republic of Bulgaria. At present the Bulgarian system for tracking and monitoring of the fishing vessels is under establshment.

Tracking of Bulgarian fishing vessels outside the territorial waters requires a satellite-based FVMS, and NAFA is responsible for that.

Under Phare project BG 0101.05, Supply of Equipment and Software for Fishing Vessels Monitoring System, NAFA received and transfered to EAMA equipment for establishing a **ground-base** FVMS that will monitor the fishing ships operating in territorial waters.

The basic function of FVMS is to provide reports of the location of a vessel at regular intervals. FVMS tracks the vessel movements and may provide information on its speed and course. The monitoring authorities can check a range of factors including whether the vessel

- operates in an area where fishing activities are not allowed;
- holds the necessary licences and quotas to fish in the relevant area;
- has sailed to a port without declaring its landings.

FVMS will not replace existing monitoring methods but it will make them more effective by providing the authorities with the location of vessels suspected of having committed infringements thus enabling inspectors on patrol vessels to carry out checks at sea. In addition, if suspected infringements are not immediately detected, irregularities can still be spotted later by cross-checking data.

Since 1 July 1998, vessels over 24 meters overall length operating in the high seas (other than the Mediterranean), or in third country waters (on a reciprocal basis), or engaged in industrial fisheries have been equipped with so called “blue boxes”. On 1 January 2000 the measure became mandatory for all vessels over 24 meters overall length (except those engaged in small-scale fisheries). FVMS will be used even more widely in the future as provision is made for pilot projects under some bilateral Fisheries Agreements and for implementation in some regional fisheries organisations. There are also discussions for the use of FVMS within the framework of international conventions.

Fishing vessels are highly mobile and can sail and operate in the waters under the responsibility of several Member States. This characteristic makes close co-operation among national enforcement authorities essential. To reinforce this co-operation, each Member State will now be able, under certain conditions, to control both vessels flying its flag and those flying the flag of another Member State in the waters of other Member States beyond their 12-mile territorial limits with the agreement of the coastal state concerned. EU vessels operating in international waters can now also be subject to inspections by any of the Member States.

To achieve these benchmarks and taking into account the present condition of Bulgarian fishing fleet, the establishment of a land-based Fishing Vessels Monitoring System (FVMS) was effected as a first phase which will ensure the monitoring of the fishing activities in Bulgarian territorial waters, because at the present moment all the Bulgarian fishing vessels are operating in the territorial waters of the Black Sea.

It is intended the Bulgarian fishing fleet to be modernized, extended in number and equipped with vessels of greater gross tonnage so as to be able to operate outside of the territorial waters.

The volume of the data transmitted from the vessels operating in high waters is to be enlarged. There is a requirement for including in the data transmission package a more vast number of information concerning the position, the tracking of the vessel, the activity of the crew but also data for the catches, specific information for neighbouring vessels etc.

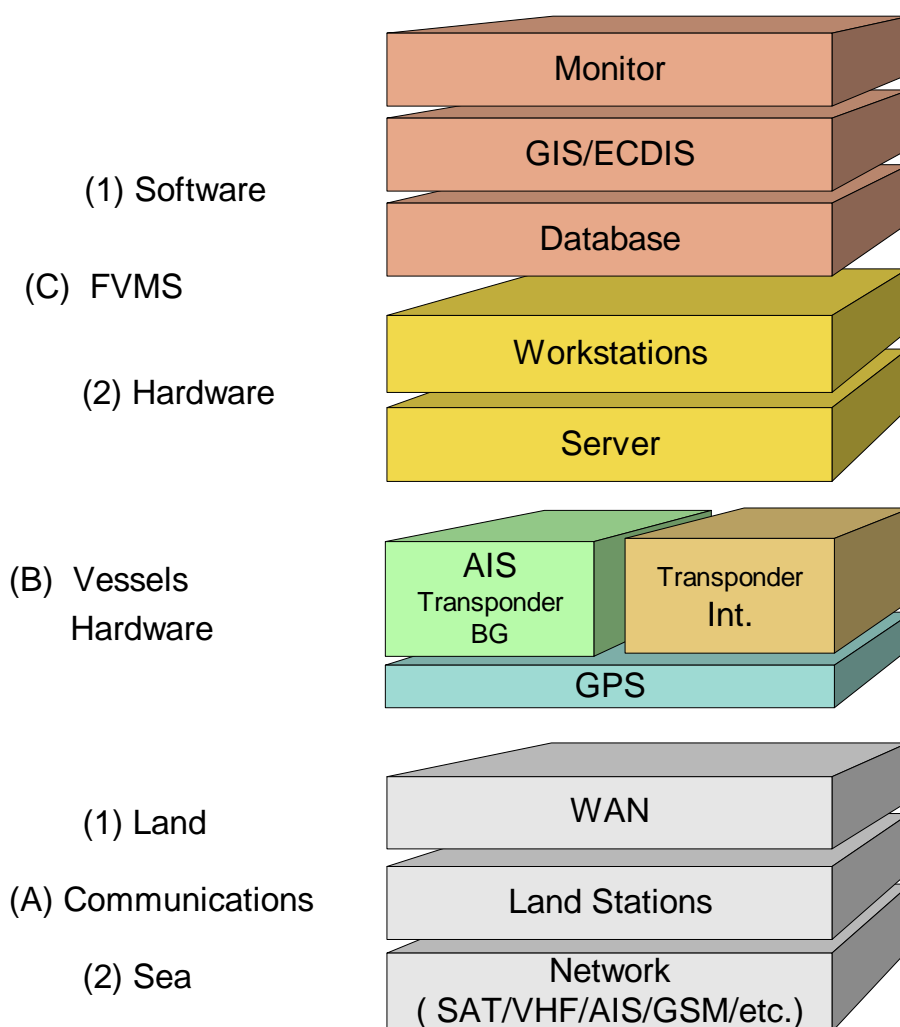
Tracking of Bulgarian fishing vessels outside the territorial waters compulsory requires a satellite-based FVMS. To get a global coverage of the fishing activities of vessels flying Bulgarian flag, further development of the system will be needed. An upgrade of the ground-based FVMS, should be done in order to meet the EU and the international requirements, i.e., to make it satellite based.

With the satellite upgrade, EAMA and respectively NAFA will start tracking on 24 hour basis the fishing vessels activities inside and outside the territorial waters and will report their position as required. Where necessary, inspections of fishing vessels, suspected for illegal fishing, will be carried out in compliance with FAO Code of conduct for responsible fisheries.

The upgrade of the FVM System will be installed at the premises of EAMA where the ground – based module has been installed. In order to achieve successful implementation both institutions involved – EAMA and NAFA should improve their coordination and implement the provisions of the Agreement for Cooperation concluded between them.

The following diagram presents the “technology stack” of the FVMS,

NATIONAL Fishing Vessel Monitoring System



Results

Twinning Covenant – contract 1

Legal framework closer to full harmonisation
CAP institutional schemes clarified

OVI:

- *Draft of Framework Act for guarantying and guidance introducing principles and basic rules of the Regulations 1782/2003, 1783/2003, 1784/2003, 1785/2003, 1786/2003, 1787/2003, 1788/2003, 1257/99, 1766/92, 2200/96, 2201/96, 2075/92, 1260/2001, 1254/99 are introduced by end of year 1.*
- *(OVIs/ Secondary legislation is adopted for Framework Act implementation in compliance with the Regulations 1788/2003, 1392/2001, 2597/97 (milk and dairy products), 1254/99, 563/82, 1208/81, 1760/2000 (meat), 1260/2001, 314/2002, 1043/67, 2670/81, 1260/2001, 1516/74 (sugar), 1784/77, 890/78 (hops) Regulation 2148/96 are introduced by end of project (EoP)*

- *Secondary legislation for fisheries is prepared in compliance to the FAA and Regulations 104/2000, 2406/96, 2065/2001 for Marketing standards and 104/2000, 2318/2001, 1886/2000, 1924/2000, 150/2001, 80/2001 for Producers Organizations and introduced by EoP.*
- *Preparation of Ordinance on the marketing standards for fish and fish products and Ordinance on the recognition of Producers' Organisations in the fisheries sector*
- *Ordinance, in compliance to the R2200/96 is adopted by EoP.*
- *Ordinance on the terms and conditions for the setting up of interbranch organisations of producers and processors of fruit and vegetables adopted by end of year 1*
- *Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the inter-branch organization of producers and processors of fruit and vegetables adopted by end of year 1*
- *Inter-branch organisation of producers and processors of fresh fruit and vegetables legally established by year 2.*
- *Institutigram defined with linked legal documents drafted by end of month 6.*
- *Standard Contract between Intervention Agency and Intervention Centres for the purposes of the intervention is approved by MoA by the end of year 1.*
- *Ordinance on fixing of production quotas for sugar adopted by EoP*
- *Ordinance on beef carcass classification adopted by EoP*
- *Ordinance on labelling of beef meat adopted by EoP*
- *Ordinance on drinking milk adopted by EoP*
- *Ordinance on the management of milk quotas adopted by EoP*
- *Ordinance on the purchase, fixing the standard quality and the price increase and reductions, applicable to the price of beet adopted by EoP*
- *Ordinance on the certification procedure in the hops sector adopted by EoP*
- *Ordinance on the terms and procedures for control over the storage of bought-in grain in cases of intervention adopted by EoP*

Twinning Covenant – contract 2

Strengthened administrative capacity of the EAVW

OVI:

- *Methodology for determination of regions for quality wines adopted by end of year 1*
- *Procedure manuals – with job descriptions – describing roles and obligations of EAVW and regional offices adopted by year 1*
- *Planting right procedures adopted by year 1*
- *Methodology for on the spot checks approved by year 1*
- *Staff of EAVW capable of using GPS for determining their exact geographical location, and input in GIS, by end of year 1*

Technical Assistance – contract 3

Cadastral GIS tools extended to complete wine growing territory

Vineyard register completed at 65%

OVI:

- *Cadastral GIS tool, compatible with existing results of pilot project, extended for complete country by EoP*
- *Georeferenced vineyard register completed up to 65% by EoP*

Technical Assistance – contract 4

Database to manage the registry modified to accommodate changes in the legal framework

OVI

- *EAVW approves updated database*

Technical Assistance – contract 5

Feasibility study for independent routine laboratory network

Milk quota management programme developed

Quality management information system developed

Communication skills improved

OVI

- *Implementation strategy for the development of country-wide routine milk control proposed, including quantity of laboratories and locations; business plan for each laboratory; technical specifications for the equipment; discussion on use of private laboratories.*
- *Milk quota management programme approved by EoP*
- *Quality management information system installed and approved*
- *Reduction in quantity of clarification requests on CAP sent to MoA of 5% p.a.*

Tinning light contract 8

Institutional set-up for milk quota management approved

Supply Contract – contract(s) 6

Equipment supplies and control capacity of partners improved.

12.1 Activities:

Twinning Covenant – contract 1

- Review Bulgarian legislation in the field concerned
- Organise 9 study tours of 1 week for 4 people each involved in legal drafting and 1 study tour for 10 persons
- Review drafts prepared by MoA, contribute to elements of drafting and public discussions
- Define all types of institutions involved in CAP mechanisms, develop institutiogram
- Clarify the type of relations between them and how these are institutionalised
- Prepare draft Standard Contracts between Intervention Agency and Intervention Centres for the purposes of the intervention
- Prepare draft documents necessary for the setting-up of an interbranch organisation of producers and processors of fruits and vegetables
- Training on CAP and CFP mechanisms
- Preparation of analysis of the EU/BG legislation in the field of Quality Policy (PDG/PDI/TSG) and functions of the responsible bodies
- Elaboration of Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the area of the products with protected designations (PDG/PDI/TSG)
- Preparation of Ordinance on the control over the use of geographical indications and designations of origin of agriculture and food products
- Preparation of Ordinance on the control over the use of agriculture and food products with Traditional Specialty Guaranteed
- Preparation of Ordinance of the quality standards and control of the spreadable fats.

Twinning Covenant – contract 2

- Elaboration of a methodology for the determination of regions for production of quality wines, art. 8 of WSDA and art. 42, (5) of Regulation on the requirements on quality wines, produced in specified regions (psr), the order and the conditions of their approval, SG 31/2000 in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1607/2000 of 24 July 2000 laying down detailed rules or implementing Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organization of the market on wine, in particular the Title related to quality wine produced in specified regions.
- (i) Elaboration of Procedure manual for the activity of the 9 regional offices of EAVW, regarding the declaration system of grapes, wine, stocks, planting and uprooting rights (EC No 1493/99) as well as exchange of information between HQ and regional offices, in compliance with the EU rules and Member State experience. EAVW applies chapter 3 from WSDA - “Management and control on the production potential” as well as Ordinance on the terms and procedures for planting new vines, replanting, engrafting and uprooting existing vines (SG 80/20.08.2002) and Regulation on the conditions and the order of registration, license-issuance, deletion from the register and deprivation of the license, the data (chapter 5). (ii) Elaboration of Procedure manual for monitoring and control over granting of rights, filling up and transfer of rights from the National Reserve.
- Training in MS of 5 key officials from Agency applying Acquis on the management of the National Reserve of planting rights (Council regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1227/2000 of 31 May 2000 and re-planting rights system.
- Elaboration of methodology for carrying out of control on-the-spot; Staff training in CC for practical examples on the field in 9 regional offices.

Technical Assistance Contract 3

- Review of existing tools, summarise lessons learnt with users
- Development of GIS tools
- Elaboration of Action plan concerning the development of the vineyard register
- Register development through the declaration system for vineyard location and checks on-the-spot (data capture and processing).

Technical Assistance Contract 5

- Feasibility Study: Review of current situation in the milk sector and recommendations related to its future sustainable development (including aspects of increased geographical, coverage by laboratories, use of private laboratories, definition of equipment needed and preparation of technical specifications for year 2 Phare supplies, prepare business plans for these laboratories and analyse cost recovery options, etc).
- Development milk quality monitoring procedures including sampling, sample processing, testing and results analysis, quality trend analysis, formulation of recommendations and feedback to producers.
- Develop pricing and payment procedures, milk quota determination procedures
- Develop the information system that will integrate on a digital support - the data collected under the procedures above - based on the existing database – in order to facilitate calculations
- Training for ABD staff and representatives of AMPB and NAMP on new EU legislation on quality standards, application of quality systems and individual reference quota regimes in member states, marketed quantities of milk and dairy products, on keeping of registers of milk producers, processors and collecting centres (3 people for 2 weeks and 2 weeks study tour in EU MS) and in Bulgaria (cascade training by the 3 trainers for their colleagues and for stakeholders in at least 8 workshops lasting 2 days each with up to 20 participants).
- Issuing training materials in the form of information bulletins providing information on the system of milk quotas, the rights and responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and milk producers and processors.

- Training for 6 members of the milk associations (quality consultants) to advise milk producers in quality improvement on the basis of the milk testing results (6 persons for two training sessions, one introductory session of two weeks, and one refreshing session of one week, each by two EU trainers).

Component 2 “Meat”

- Assessment and advice for development of the administrative capacity of AMB staff: management, exchange of experience with meat association in EU member states.
- Seminar for ABD staff and representatives of AMB on EU requirements and MS experience in assessment and classification of bovine, sheep and pig carcasses.
- Training of trainers for 6 ABD experts on implementation of the EUROP classification system of pig, beef, veal and sheep carcasses. Two courses: initial training and refreshing training after 4 months.
- Cascade training by the 6 ABD experts through 4 regional workshops including at least 20 participants each.
- Training of AMB experts in meat processing techniques, legislative requirements, meat quality standards, quality management system requirements, etc.
- Preparation of Technical Specifications for supply of equipment for a Training and Qualification Centre of AMB.

Component 3 “horizontal training” for communication, facilitation and programming skills

- Define training needs and develop training material
- Provide training on facilitation, PCM and communication skills
 - Principles of communication: 90 people
 - Facilitation skills: 90 people
 - Preparation and management of seminars: 90 people
 - PCM: 50 people

Technical Assistance Contract 8 – year 2

- Training needs assessment and preparation (primary data collecting and management of milk producers DB)
- Workshops for 28 experts from the regional offices of MAF
- Review of existing methodology for calculation of average productivity per region including correction indexes
- Recommendations and elaboration of new methodology
- Presentation of MS system to define milk quota allocation
- Adaptation to Bulgarian needs
- Recommendation of system within ABD to define proposals for milk quota allocation
- Training preparation and workshop for 6 staff for milk quota allocation in ABD
- Training preparation and workshop for 5 experts from National Centre for Agri-Sciences on calculation methodology of average productivity

Reference list of feasibility studies

Feasibility study for the introduction of CMO of Milk and Dairy Products in Bulgaria

Feasibility study for the introduction of CMO of Wine in Bulgaria

Feasibility study for the introduction of CMO of Cereals in Bulgaria

Feasibility study for the introduction of CMO of Fruit and Vegetables in Bulgaria

Feasibility study for the introduction of CMO of Meat in Bulgaria

Feasibility study for the introduction of CFP in Bulgaria

A) List of relevant legislation for CAP, CMO and dairy sectors

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 of 29 September 2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers and amending Regulations (EEC) No 2019/93, (EC) No 1452/2001, (EC) No 1453/2001, (EC) No 1454/2001, (EC) 1868/94, (EC) No 1251/1999, (EC) No 1254/1999, (EC) No 1673/2000, (EEC) No 2358/71 and (EC) No 2529/2001
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1783/2003 of 29 September 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1784/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in cereals
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1785/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in rice
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1786/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the common organisation of the market in dried fodder
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1787/2003 of 29 September 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1788/2003 of 29 September 2003 establishing a levy in the milk and milk products sector
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1392/2001 of 9 July 2001 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92 establishing an additional levy on milk and milk products
- Council Regulation (EC) No 2597/97 of 18 December 1997 laying down additional rules on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products for drinking milk
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 of 17 May 1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain Regulations
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 1784/77 of 19 July 1977 concerning the certification of hops
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 890/78 of 28 April 1978 laying down detailed rules for the certification of hops
- Regulation №104/2000 of 17 December 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products
- Regulation №2406/96 of 26 November 1996 laying down common marketing standards for certain fishery products
- Regulation №2065/2001 of 22 October 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards informing consumers about fishery and aquaculture products (Text with EEA relevance)
- Regulation №2318/2001 of 29 November 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the recognition of producer organisations in the fishery and aquaculture sector
- Regulation №1886/2000 of 6 September 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the extension to non-members of certain rules adopted by producers' organisations in the fisheries sector
- Regulation №1924/2000 of 11 September 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the grant of specific recognition to producers' organisations in the fisheries sector in order to improve the quality of their products

- Regulation №150/2001 of 25 January 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the penalties to be applied to producer organisations in the fisheries sector for irregularity of the intervention mechanism and amending Regulation (EC) No 142/98
- Regulation №80/2001 of 16 January 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards notifications concerning recognition of producer organisations, the fixing of prices and intervention within the scope of the common organisation of the market in fishery and aquaculture products
- Regulation №1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal
- Regulation №563/82 of 10 March 1982 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1208/81 for establishing the market prices of adult bovine animals on the basis of the Community scale for the classification of carcasses
- Regulation №1208/81 of 28 April 1981 determining the Community scale for the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals
- Regulation №1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 314/2002 of 20 February 2002 laying down detailed rules for the application of the quota system in the sugar sector
- Commission Regulation No 1043/67/EEC of 22 December 1967 on detailed rules for fixing basic quotas for sugar
- Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2670/81 of 14 September 1981 laying down detailed implementing rules in respect of sugar production in excess of the quota
- Ordinance on the purchase, fixing the standard quality and the price increases and reductions applicable to the price of beet
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1261/2001 of 27 June 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 as regards delivery contracts for beet and the price increases and reductions applicable to the price of beet
- Regulation (EEC) No 1516/74 of the Commission of 18 June 1974 on the supervision by Member States of contracts concluded between sugar manufacturers and beet producers

Relevant Bulgarian Legislation

- Farmers' Support Act
- MAF Ordinance №28/08.07.2003 on the terms and condition for market intervention for agricultural products
- MAF Ordinance on the terms and conditions for issuing of export licenses.
- MAF Ordinance №42/24.10.2003 on the terms and conditions for the payment of export subsidies for export of agricultural products
- MAF Ordinance №24 on the conditions and procedure of recognition of Producers' Organizations in Fruit and Vegetables
- Law on Storage of and Trade in Grain

- Ordinance on conditions for licensing of grain warehouses, registration of grain-stores and control over their activity
- MAF Ordinance №26/24.10.2003 on the quality requirements and conditions for quality control of grain at intervention buying in
- Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Animal Breeding Act

B) List of Relevant EU Regulations in Wine and Vine sector:

- Council regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organization of the market on wine
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1227/2000 of 31 May 2000 laying down detailed rules of the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organization of the market on wine, as regards production potential
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1607/2000 of 24 July 2000 laying down detailed rules or implementing Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organization of the market on wine, in particular the Title related to quality wine produced in specified regions
- Commission regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 of 25 July 2000 laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organization of the market on wine with regard to market mechanisms
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 2729/2000 of 14 December 2000 laying down detailed implementing rules on control in the wine sector
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 884/2001 of 24 April 2001 laying down detailed rules of application concerning the documents accompanying the carriage of wine products and the records to be kept in the wine sector
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 2870/2000 of 19 December 2000 laying down Community reference methods for the analysis of spirits drinks

List of Relevant Bulgarian legislation in Wine and Vine sector:

- Act on Wine and Spirits
- Ordinance on the allowed enological practices and the control on their implementation
- Regulation on the conditions and the order of registration, license-issuance, deletion from the register and deprivation of the license, the data
- Regulation on the requirements on quality wines, produced in specified regions (psr), the order and the conditions of their approval
- Ordinance on the requirements for classification of viticulture land on categories and their cadastral delineation (SG 9/25.01.2002).
- Ordinance on the terms and procedures for planting new vines, replanting, engrafting and uprooting existing vines (SG 80/20.08.2002)
- Ordinance on the requirements for classification of wine variety vines (SG 80/2002)
- Structure and Organization Regulation of EAVW

C) List of relevant legislation in the aquaculture and fisheries sector

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy (OJ No L 261, 20. 10. 1993, p. 1)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2846/98 of 17 December 1998 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy (OJ L 358, 31.12.1998, p. 5)

COUNCIL DECISION of 28 May 2001 on a financial contribution by the Community to certain expenditure incurred by the Member States in implementing the control, inspection and surveillance systems applicable to the common fisheries policy (2001/431/EC)

COUNCIL DECISION of 27 November 2001 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Community ('Overseas Association Decision') (2001/822/EC)

COUNCIL DECISION of 19 May 2003 on the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Bulgaria (2003/396/EC)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 831/1999 of 21 April 1999 amending Regulation (EC) No 1489/97 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 as regards satellite-based vessel monitoring systems

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 366/2001 of 22 February 2001 laying down detailed rules for implementing the measures provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 2792/1999

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2508/2000 of 15 November 2000 laying down the detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards operational programmes in the fisheries sector

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2354/2002 of 20 December 2002 fixing the reference prices for a number of fishery products for the 2003 fishing year

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2351/2002 of 20 December 2002 fixing the amount of the carry-over aid and the flat-rate aid for certain fishery products for the 2003 fishing year

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2350/2002 of 20 December 2002 fixing the amount of private storage aid for certain fishery products in the 2003 fishing year

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2090/98 of 30 September 1998 concerning the fishing vessel register of the Community

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1489/97 of 29 July 1997 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 as regards satellite-based vessel monitoring systems (OJ L 202, 30.7.1997, p. 18)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1461/2003 of 18 August 2003 laying down conditions for pilot projects for the electronic transmission of information on fishing activities and for remote sensing

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1444/2002 of 24 July 2002 amending Commission Decision 2000/115/EC relating to the definitions of the characteristics, the exceptions to the definitions and the regions and districts regarding the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings

Brussels, 28.5.2002 COM(2002) 185 final 2002/0114 (CNS) Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy (presented by the Commission)

Brussels, 28.5.2002 COM(2002) 180 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION Community action plan for the eradication of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Brussels, 27.10.2000 COM(2000) 684 final 2000/0273 (CNS) Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on a financial contribution by the Community to certain expenditure incurred by the Member States in implementing the control, inspection and surveillance systems applicable to the common fisheries policy

Brussels, 08.12.1999 COM(1999) 613 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT Community participation in Regional Fisheries Organisations (RFOs)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 939/2001 of 14 May 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the grant of flat-rate aid for certain fishery products

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1886/2000 of 6 September 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the extension to non-members of certain rules adopted by producers' organisations in the fisheries sector

Council Regulation (EC) No 2406/96 of 26 November 1996 laying down common marketing standards for certain fishery products

Commission Regulation (EC) No 80/2001 of 16 January 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards notifications concerning recognition of producer organisations, the fixing of prices and intervention within the scope of the common organisation of the market in fishery and aquaculture products

Commission Regulation (EC) No 150/2001 of 25 January 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the penalties to be applied to producer organisations in the fisheries sector for irregularity of the intervention mechanism and amending Regulation (EC) No 142/98

Commission Regulation (EC) No 908/2000 of 2 May 2000 laying down detailed rules for calculating aid granted by Member States to producer organisations in the fisheries and aquaculture sector

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1812/2001 of 14 September 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 1886/2000 as regards the extension to non-members of certain rules adopted by producers' organisations in the fisheries sector

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1813/2001 of 14 September 2001 laying down the detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the conditions for, the grant of and the withdrawal of recognition of interbranch organisations

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1924/2000 of 11 September 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the grant of specific recognition to producers' organisations in the fisheries sector in order to improve the quality of their products

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1925/2000 of 11 September 2000 establishing the operative events for the exchange rates to be applied when calculating certain amounts provided for by the mechanisms of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 on the common organisation of the market in fishery and aquaculture products

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001 of 22 October 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards informing consumers about fishery and aquaculture products (Text with EEA relevance)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2306/2002 of 20 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the notification of the prices of imported fishery products

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2318/2001 of 29 November 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the recognition of producer organisations in the fishery and aquaculture sector

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2349/2002 of 20 December 2002 fixing the standard values to be used in calculating the financial compensation and the advance pertaining thereto in respect of fishery products withdrawn from the market during the 2003 fishing year

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2493/2001 of 19 December 2001 on the disposal of certain fishery products which have been withdrawn from the market

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2509/2000 of 15 November 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards granting financial compensation for withdrawals of certain fishery products

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2813/2000 of 21 December 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the grant of private storage aid for certain fishery products

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2814/2000 of 21 December 2000 laying down the detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 as regards the grant of carry-over aid for certain fishery products

Fisheries and Aquaculture Act

ANNEX 8 – DETAILS OF SUPPLY CONTRACTS

Contract 6.1

Type of equipment	Quantity	IPD&PIU	NGOs	NGFS
Notebook	8	5+1	1	1
Operating System: Microsoft® Windows® XP Professional Application Software: Microsoft® Office® XP Professional Processor: Intel® Pentium® 4 Processor 3.2GHz with Hyper-Threading Technology Memory: 1024MB DDR SDRAM (2-512MB modules) Hard Drive: 80GB 5400rpm Ultra ATA hard drive Floppy Drive: 3.5" 1.44MB diskette drive Optical Drive: Modular 4x DVD-R/CD-RW recorder Expansion Slots: One Type II PC Card Slot External Ports: (4) USB 2.0, IEEE 1394 (FireWire), VGA, Parallel, TV Out, S-Video Screen: 17.1" WXGA+ TFT Active Matrix Video: ATI Mobility Radeon 9600 8x AGP w/ 128MB DDR video memory Keyboard and Mouse: Full-sized keyboard w/ integrated 10-key pad and EZ Pad® Pointing Device Multimedia Package: Integrated sound and stereo speakers, headphone/speaker jack, line-in and mic jacks Battery: High-capacity lithium ion battery with AC pack Modem: Integrated V.92 56K modem Network Adapter: Integrated 10/100/1000 Gigabit Ethernet Integrated Wireless Networking Adapter: Integrated wireless networking card Carrying Case: Leather Carrying Case				
Work station 1	37	17 + 3	7	10
Processor: Intel® Pentium® 4 Processor 3.2GHz w/ Hyper-Threading Technology and 800MHz FSB Chipset: Intel® 875P chipset Memory: 1024MB 466MHz DDR SDRAM (2-512MB modules) Hard Drive: 160GB serial ATA 7200rpm hard drive w/ 8MB performance enhancing cache Controller Card: Integrated ultra ATA100 and serial ATA150 controllers Floppy Drive: 3.5" 1.44MB diskette drive Optical Drive: 32x min./52x max. CD-ROM drive and 52x32x/52x CD-RW Case: 7-bay tower case w/ 300-watt power supply Expansion Slots: 5 PCI and 1 AGP External Ports: (8) USB 2.0 (2 in front and 6 in back), (1) Serial, (1) Parallel, (2) PS/2, (1) RJ-45 Integrated LAN, (1) VGA Video: 128MB ATI Radeon 9600G Keyboard: 104+ Keyboard Mouse: PS/2 Optical Mouse				

Sound System: Integrated Speakers: External speakers Network Adapter: Integrated Intel® 10/100/1000 Ethernet (Gigabit) adapter				
Work station 2	10	6 + 4		
Processor: Intel® Pentium® 4 Processor 3.2GHz w/ Hyper-Threading Technology and 800MHz FSB Chipset: Intel® 875P chipset Memory: 1024MB 466MHz DDR SDRAM (2-512MB modules) Hard Drive: 160GB serial ATA 7200rpm hard drive w/ 8MB performance enhancing cache Controller Card: Integrated ultra ATA100 and serial ATA150 controllers Floppy Drive: 3.5" 1.44MB diskette drive Optical Drive: DVD+/-RW drive and 52x32x/52x CD-RW Case: 7-bay tower case w/ 300-watt power supply Expansion Slots: 5 PCI and 1 AGP External Ports: (8) USB 2.0 (2 in front and 6 in back), (1) Serial, (1) Parallel, (2) PS/2, (1) RJ-45 Integrated LAN, (1) VGA Video: 128MB ATI Radeon 9600G Keyboard: 104+ Keyboard Mouse: PS/2 Optical Mouse Sound System: Integrated Speakers: External speakers Network Adapter: Integrated Intel® 10/100/1000 Ethernet (Gigabit) adapter				
Monitors	47	23	7	10
Approvals: UL, CSA, FCC-B Connections: 15 pin mini D-sub CRT: 19" (18" view) shadow mask CRT Dot Pitch: 0.25mm Highest Resolution: 1280x1024@60 & 75Hz Scanning frequency: H = 30-96 kHz, V = 50-160 Hz				
Printers				
Printer laser A4 - Color	2	2		
Connectivity: IEEE 1284-compliant bidirectional parallel port, Fast Infrared (FIR) port Memory: 416 MB Hard disk: 10 GB Paper trays: 3 Input capacity: 1100 sheets Duplex printing (printing on both sides of paper): Automatic Print speed, black (pages per minute): Up to 17 ppm Print speed, color (pages per minute): Up to 17 ppm Processor speed: 400 MHz Print quality, black: 600 x 600 dpi Print quality, color: 600 x 600 dpi				
Printer laser A4 - B/W	47	23	7	10

Print speed: Up to 18 ppm				
Print resolution: 1200 x 1200 dpi				
Scanner A 4	5	3	1	1
Enhanced resolution: 2400 x 2400 dpi Optical resolution: 2400 x 2400 dpi Connectivity: 1 Hi-Speed USB (compatible with USB 2.0 specifications)				
LCD Projector	6	3+1	1	1
Image brightness: 3500 ANSI lumens Image contrast ratio: 500:1 Lamp type: UHB 275 Watt (4000 hour(s)) Max resolution: 1024 x 768 Video input: RGB, S-Video, composite video, component video (NTSC, SECAM, PAL-N, PAL-M) , HDTV Video output: RGB				
Portable overhead projector	3	1	1	1
Illumination: 3000 ANSI lumens Stage aperture: 286 mm x 286 mm (<i>11.25 inches x 11.25 inches</i>) Lamp Type: FNT (<i>24 volts, 275 watts</i>)				
Portable Tripod Projector Screen	5	3	1	1
Copier Machine	4	2	1	1
16 ppm digital copier 32 MB of copy memory; 160 MB maximum memory with options One 550-sheet paper tray; 100-sheet bypass tray 1,200 dpi, direct-connect printing via parallel port Cabinet stand				
Fax machine	9	5	2	2
fax speed: 3 sec per page fax memory: 200 pages color fax: Yes copy speed: Up to 17 cpm black				

Contract 6.2

Strengthening of the control functions of NAFA with respect to the code of conduct for responsible fisheries in the inland water, Danube River and the Black Sea in compliance with the Acquis by using of off-road cars, vessels and night vision devices.

No	Type of equipment	Quantity	Location
1	Off road car	10	NAFA/RFIs
2	Night vision devices	20	NAFA/RFIs
3	DV Camera	4	NAFA/Operating Units
4	Set of radio station	15	NAFA/RFIs
5	Armor jacket	62	NAFA/RFIs
6	Pocket PC with GPS Card	27	NAFA/RFIs
7	Small boats with transport trailers	4	NAFA/Operating Units
8	Big patrol boat with transport trailer	1	NAFA/RFI
9	Electro fishing aggregate	1	NAFA
10	Electro fishing aggregate (portable)	1	NAFA
11	Laptop	4	NAFA/Operating Units

Contract 6.3

I. GEODESIC GPS RECEIVER SYSTEM FOR PRECISE SURVEYING, NECESSARY FOR VINE PLANTINGS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION

Purpose

GPS receiver system will be used for geodesic works, related to surveying and valuation of properties in case of grubbing up, grafting and replanting of land properties, planted with vines, for the working out of a vineyard cadastre.

System composition

GPS receiver system for precise surveying is composed of one basic and one mobile station which are completely compatible.

Surveying results should allow real time as well as post data processing.

Work performance and accuracy

The system should allow static, fast static /Stop and go/ and kinematic survey performance with real time and post data processing with accuracy in the basic vector as follows:

Nº	Performance	Accuracy
1.	Static	5 mm + 0.5 mm/km
2.	Fast static+Stop and go	10 mm + 1 /km
3.	Kinematic	10 mm + 2 mm/km
4.	Real time	10 mm + 2 mm/km

Management

Basic and mobile stations should be managed in the most simplified manner. They should also ensure reliable indication for the functioning of the main meetings – supply, broadcast signals record, surveying records.

The transfer of post processing records as well as the actualization of the system software is effectuated through the serial interface of the personal computer.

Main requirements to the GPS receivers

GPS receivers of the basic and mobile stations (digital, multibyte, 9 channels minimum) should record signals on L1 frequency or (L1 + L2);

- Possibilities for real time working and post data processing;
- Basic radio and modems;
- Real time surveying software (including tracing);
- Surveying to be effectuated in multibyte correlation channels, individual for each satellite;
- Data processing software;
- Basic and mobile receivers should have memory loaded and a possibility for *PCMCIA* cards;
- Basic and mobile receiver controllers;
- External influence protection;
- Completely closed basic receiver, 100 % water and dust proof;
- Mobile receiver – completely closed, 100 % water and dust proof;
- Work temperature from -40° to +65° C for the basic receiver and from -40° to +55° C for the mobile one;
- One tripod for the basic receiver;
- One head for the basic receiver;
- One adapter for the basic receiver;
- Stand for the mobile receiver;

Basic station

GPS receiver antenna and a radio antenna as well as the supply should be completely integrated in the basic station

GPS antenna should be microstripped, with a ground plane reflector and stable phase centre ± 2 mm.

Mobile station

Mobile station should be completely integrated. GPS receiver and GPS antenna should be water, and dust proofed and should be protected from external influence.

GPS receiver of the mobile station allow surveying to be loaded in a memory which is not dependent on the supply during at least a twenty-four-hour period, without transferring to an external device.

Memory

GPS receivers' memory should not depend on the supply and should support data, loaded after the suspension of the supply of the relevant device.

Memory modules should be immovably connected to the other electronic components in the corpus of the relevant devices and should be completely water, and dust proofed and should be protected from external influence.

Supply

Basic and mobile station should be supplied with direct current -10.5-20 V.

The appliances of each system should ensure a supply from the electrical network, internal and external (automobile) batteries.

Software

Program products with the following functionality to be delivered:

- Real-time and post procession GPS surveying;
- Data transfer, vector processing, network adjustment, transformation of GPS surveying results in local coordinate systems, surface generation, relief representation, symbols, creation of layers, all types of lines, volume calculations, etc. The software should allow the transfer of data to CAD and GIS format;

All program products should be installed in personal computers with running Windows 98/2000/NT.

Delivery, warranty period, training and technical support

Supplier should be experienced distributor. He also should have an experience in troubleshooting and training.

Supplier should organize a training course for experts from the Executive Agency on Vine and Wine – up to 10 people during one working week, after the delivery of the system. He should provide the Agency with working manuals.

Warranty period – 1 year minimum.

During warranty period, in case of impossibility to eliminate eventual difficulties for 72 hours, supplier will have to provide EAVW with the same equipment until the elimination of the problem completes.

Troubleshooting should take place in Bulgaria or in the producer's company.

2. ION CHROMATOGRAPH, Quantity 2

The two chromatographs are necessary for the analytical definition of anions in wines and products from grapes and wines as sulfates, chlorides, fluorides, phosphates, nitrates.

They will be installed in the already adapted premises of the laboratories of the Executive Agency on Vine and Wine – in Sofia and in Plovdiv. The area of the laboratory in Sofia is 107 m². It is situated in the EAVW's building and is fool-proofed and disposes of a fire alarm system and an alarm security system.

The laboratory in Plovdiv is situated in the State Agency for Metrology and Technical Surveillance and its area is 211 m². It is also fool-proofed and disposes of a fire alarm system and an alarm security system.

The premises have an air-conditioned system and fully respect the sanitary and hygienic conditions of Bulgarian State Standard.

In the laboratory in Sofia work 6 masters of chemistry and in Plovdiv – 8.

FULLY AUTOMATED INTEGRATED ION CHROMATOGRAPH

Built-in Eluent Delivery System (Pump)

- Dual piston pump design
- Chemically inert, metal free pump heads and flow paths
- Piston seal wash

- Operating pressure: up to at least 4500 psi
- Flow rate: from 0.05 to 5.0 ml/min
- Flow accuracy: $\pm 1\%$ of set value
- Flow precision: $\pm 0.5\%$

Built-in Conductivity Detector

- Digital signal processor with linearity of 1% at approximately 1 mS and resolution of 0.1 nS
- Thermostated chemically inert flow cell with 1 μ l cell volume and operating pressure of up to at least 250 psi
- Temperature compensation
- Temperature range: from ambient + 10°C to approximately 50 °C with temperature stability of $\leq 0.01^\circ\text{C}$

Built-in Column Oven

- Operating temperature range: from ambient + 5°C to at least 60°C with
- Temperature stability: $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$
- Preheating of the eluent prior to column

General

- LCD display with alphanumeric keyboard for instrument control and monitoring
- Full PC control of all instrument parameters
- Built-in vacuum degasser
- Built-in autosuppressor with electrolytic suppression
- Automated isocratic and gradient electrolytic eluent generation with concentrations from 0.1 to 100 mM
- Built-in leak detector
- Power supply: 220V-50 Hz

Computer system and software

- Multitasking software for full control of the Ion Chromatograph, data acquisition and data handling, designed to operate with MS Windows operating system on industry standard PC platforms.
- Personal computer system with a minimum requested configuration: processor 2GHz, 256 MB RAM, 20 GB HDD, 3.5" FDD, CD ROM drive, 32 MB SVGA card, 17" color monitor, MS Windows operating system, Keyboard, Mouse, Ink Jet Colour Printer A4

Spare Parts and consumables

- Pump spare parts kit
- Combined anion standard (2 pcs.)
- Anion eluent concentrate (4 pcs.)
- Analytical anion exchange column with guard column for analysis of fluorides, chlorides, cyanides, and sulfates (2 pcs.)
- Trace anion concentrator column (1 pcs.)

All necessary reagents and manufacturer's recommended spare parts and consumables for installation and 1 year proper operation

Contracts 6.4 - Indicative list of laboratory equipment requested by AMB

	Indicative list of equipment for 3 milk testing laboratories	Quantity
	Analytical equipment	
1	Somatic cell counter/ milk analyser (500 samples per hour)	1
2	Plate counter (500 samples per hour)	1
	General laboratory equipment	
4	Bi-distiller	1
5	Vertical laminar flow/chimney	1
6	Thermistor cryoscope	1
7	Water bath	2
8	Homogeniser Blender	1
9	Dry sterilization oven	1
10	Water bath	1
11	Homogeniser Blender	1
12	Dry sterilization oven	1
13	Air compressor	1
14	pH –meter	1
15	Washing machinery	1
16	Thermal boxes	80
17	Sample cooling system	1
18	Refrigerator	1
19	Deep vertical freezer	1
20	Electronic balance (sensitivity 0.01)	1
21	Electronic balance (sensitivity 0.0001)	1
22	Air condition	1
23	Office equipment (PCs, printer)	1
24	Laboratory consumables for one year	

Contract 6.5 - Indicative list of equipment for Training and qualification Centre of the AMB

№	SPECIFICATION	UNIT
1	Laboratory equipment (shelves, tables, ext.	
2	Climatization in laboratories	
3	Antiflame system for the personal	1
4	Cutter KU 65 litre	1
5	Flake ice machine 200 litre	1
6	Automatic clip	1
7	Frozen meat cutters – guillotines	1
8	Separator	1
9	Hand pickle injector	1
10	Microcutter	1
11	50 litre, tandem cutting knives	
12	Electronic bench scale	1
13	50 kg.	
14	Electronic bench scale	1
15	5 kg. For prescription	
	Mesure device for temperature, PH-index, salt register	
16	Ultra-sound system against rodents	1
17	Boots-washing machine	1
18	12 knives for deboning, 3 sharpening steel and 5 metal gloves	1
19	Table for deboning	1
20	Table for filling machine	1
21	Tank for boil 150 litre	1
22	Mini Slicer 4000 AT	1
23	30 Cassettes	1

Contract 6.5 continued - Indicative List of the office equipment needed for the ABD and the AMB.

1. Equipment for the class rooms
2. Teaching equipment - desk/chair, ets.
3. Multi-media
4. Additionally equipment for the experimental production of meat products.
5. PCs 15 pcs. and 1 multifunctional device 3 laser Jet printers:

(1)	Mainboard & CPU:	Mainboard whit 845E chipset and 533MHz front side bus Processor 2.00GHz/400 speeds up to 2.80GHz	15 pcs
(2)	RAM:	256MB DDR/266 ECC up to 2GB of PC2100 ECC DDR SDRAM 266 memory	
(3)	HDD:	40GB ATA/100 EIDE 7200rpm Hard Drive mass storage expandability up to 240GB EIDE or 438GB SCSI	
(4)	CD drive:	Min 48X CD-RW Drive	
(5)	FDD:	1.44MB Floppy Disk Drive	
(6)	Network adapter:	Integrated Intel PRO/100 VM Network Connection & 3 m. Cat5 LAN cable with connectors	
(7)	Video:	3D Pro Graphics with min 64MB AGP	
(8)	Sound	Integrated Intel AC97 Audio	
(9)	Keyboard & Mouse:	PS/2 104 Key, Cyrillic/Lat; 3 button mouse	
(10)	USB ports	front I/O panel for headphones, microphone, 2 USB ports, and optional IEEE 1394 port	
(11)	Computer case:	ATX form factor; min. power supply 200 Wt	
(12)	Operating system:	Microsoft® Windows® XP Professional	
(13)	Manageability	powerful lifecycle management tools to lower operational costs	
(14)	Certifications	Microsoft® Windows® XP Professional, Microsoft® Windows® 2000 Professional, Red Hat Linux 7.3 preinstalled (available February 2003), Red Hat Linux 8.0 certified (certification complete early 2003) ISV certification ensures that software and hardware are tuned to provide guaranteed compatibility, reliability, and the best performance possible	
(15)	Warranty	Min 36 months	
(16)	Monitor	17" LCD, 264mm; 250 nits/400:1; 150°/140°; 1280 x 1024 at 75 Hz Warranty - min 36 months	

6. UPS with following parameters:

(1)	Use:	Full compatible for use with workstation	15
(2)	Type:	External, standby	
(3)	Power:	Minimum 500VA	
(4)	Duration:	Min 5 minutes all components operating	
(5)	Warranty	Min 24 months	

7. Black and white printing, black and white copying, color scanning, digital sendingq, print technology – Laser with:

(1)	Speed:	printing and copying speeds as fast as 25 pages (black) per minute	1
(2)	Resolution:	up to 1200 dpi laser output and 600 ppi color scanning	
(3)	CPU & Memory:	a 250 MHz procesor, 64 MB RAM, and 5 GB hard disk	
(4)	Paper size:	All standard and custom sizes	
(5)	Print Languages:	PCL 5e, PCL 6, PostScript Level 3 emulation print drivers	
(6)	ADF	up to 30-sheet automatic document feeder (ADF),	

(7)	Connections	IEEE 1284-compliant bidirectional parallel, Jetdirect 615n (EIO) internal print server for Ethernet 10/100Base-TX in EIO slot, hard disk drive in EIO slot	
(8)	Equipped	With interface cable and toner	
(9)	Certified	From operating systems Windows®, Macintosh® and Linux®	
(10)	Warranty	Min 12 months	

Contract 7.1 - Indicative list of equipment for NGFS

No	Equipment	Quantity
1	Farinograph	1
2	Proving cabinet	1
3	Ball homogeniser	1
4	Mixer	1
5	Laboratory mill for experimental 70% flower	1
6	Sediment mill	2
7	Oven	3
8	Apparatus for crude protein determination	2
9	Test weight instrument	2
10	Apparatus for Falling number	1
11	NIR protein determination apparatus	2
12	Vehicles	3

Contract 7.2

No	Equipment, apparatus, short explanations	Produced in EU
1.	<p>Multipurpose variable mode imager.</p> <p>Complete imaging and quantitation system system for multiple colour fluorescence and chemiluminescence analysis of microarray, wet and dry gels / blot. + Image analysis software for system control and evaluation of 1D electrophoretic separations, dot/slot blots, microarray.</p> <p>The system will have wide multipurpose application for accurate screening and quantification of DNAs, RNAs and proteins following gel electrophoresis, dot/slot blots and microarrays. It will be used for both routine testing and quantification of samples and adoption of new testing methods.</p>	Yes
2.	<p>“Real time”PCR thermocycler apparatus + consumables for 2000 reactions</p> <p>The apparatus will be used mainly for quantitative analysis of fish samples from mixed probes following the qualitative testing</p>	Yes
3.	<p>PCR thermocycler apparatus</p> <p>PCR amplification</p>	Yes
4.	<p>Automatic DNA fragment and sequence analyzer for fluorescent labeled DNAs.</p> <p><i>Automatic DNA fragment analysis for application of microsatellite and other type PCR-based markers</i></p>	Yes

Contract 7.3

Eco Sounder System with software	1	220,000	220,000
Pelagic trawl with nets sondes	2	20,000	40,000
Bottom trawl with nets sondes	2	20,000	40,000

Contract 7.4

Item	Type	Qty
1	Pc workstation	4
2	Pc server	1
3	Uninterruptible Power Suply (UPS)	2
	Stationary Inmarsat-C communication unit	1
4	Inmarsat LES contract (*)	1
5	Digital Projector	1
6	CD-R drive	1
7	Printers	4
8	Printer server	1
9	Software (**)	1
10	On-board equipment	25

Contract 9

	Indicative list of equipment for 2 milk testing laboratories	Quantity
	Analytical equipment	
1	Somatic cell counter/ milk analyser (500 samples per hour)	3
2	Plate counter (500 samples per hour)	3
	General laboratory equipment	
4	Bi-distiller	3
5	Vertical laminar flow/chimney	3
6	Thermistor cryoscope	3
7	Water bath	6
8	Homogeniser Blender	3
9	Dry sterilization oven	3
10	Water bath	3
11	Homogeniser Blender	3
12	Dry sterilization oven	3
13	Air compressor	3
14	pH –meter	3
15	Washing machinery	3
16	Thermal boxes	240
17	Sample cooling system	3
18	Refrigerator	3
19	Deep vertical freezer	3
20	Electronic balance (sensitivity 0.01)	3
21	Electronic balance (sensitivity 0.0001)	3
22	Air condition	3
23	Office equipment (PCs, printer)	3
24	Laboratory consumables for one year	

Annex 9 Needs assessment justification – NGFS – Contract 7.1

According to revised Project Fiche from 14 JANUARY 2004 National Grain and Feed Service at MAF already made required changes in the equipment list.

The necessity of equipment is as follows:

1. Laboratory equipment:

For the Central Laboratory in Sofia:

1. Apparatus for Falling Number (for determination of α -amylase activity of grain - in accordance with requirements of the Ordinance No.26);
2. Oven (method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat);
3. Test weight instrument (for determination of volume density);
4. Apparatus for crude protein determination (for determination of a protein content in analyzed grain samples);

Necessity of equipment is to cover the whole range of analyses of grain in cases of intervention required by Ordinance No.26

For the Laboratory in Dobrich:

1. 1.Mixer (method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat);
2. Ball homogenizer (method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat);
3. Proving cabinet (method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat);
4. Farinograph (method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat);
5. Laboratory mill for experimental 70% flour (method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat);
6. Sediment mill (to face the requirements of the Ordinance No.26)
7. Oven (method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat);
8. Apparatus for crude protein determination (for determination of protein content in analyzed grain samples).

Laboratory equipment in laboratory in Dobrich is insufficient to face the requirements of Ordinance No.26 and Commission regulation R824/2000/EC. Method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat will be carried out for a first time and laboratory is not equipped for that. Also the necessity of equipment is to face increase of the number of analyses according to Ordinance No.26 and Commission regulation R824/2000/EC. Dobrich is the biggest grain production region in Republic Bulgaria and it's very important to supply the above-mentioned equipment for laboratory.

For the Laboratory in Burgas:

1. Sediment mill (to face the requirements of the Ordinance No.26);
2. Oven (method for determining the non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat);
3. NIR protein determination apparatus (for determination of protein content in analyzed grain samples).

For the Laboratory in Pleven:

1. Test weight instrument (for determination of volume density);
2. NIR protein determination apparatus (for determination of protein content in analyzed grain samples).

For the purposes of analysis of grain in intervention (the number of tests will be increased) and based on a present situation in laboratories in Burgas and Pleven (insufficient and physically and morally outdated laboratory equipment) it's necessary to supply above-mentioned equipment.

Laboratories have as their main task the control over the quality of the grain and grain products. To be able to fulfill such functions, the laboratories have the required conditions available, in terms of staff and laboratory premises. Highly skilled specialists-chemists work in the laboratories, having gathered experience in sample evaluation, and with proven professionalism. A demonstration of highly professional work at the Central Laboratory in Sofia has been the accreditation granted by the Executive Agency "BAS" according to the new standard BDS EN ISO/IEC 17025:2001, and so are the certificates it has received from the international round tests carried out in every six months by the international trade organization "Gafta". The Central Laboratory has also available the necessary premises which underwent overhaul in October 2002, so they meet at present all the requirements on optimal performance.

In order to improve assessment of grain quality in cases of intervention it's necessary to extend the range of laboratory analyses. To be able to meet the laws having become effective and their new requirements on the control, the laboratories should have modern analysis apparatus. The equipment of the laboratories have at present is insufficient, physically and morally outdated

2. Vehicles:

3 vehicles -1 for Central Office and 2 for the Regional Centers in Dobrich and Burgas.

Supply of these vehicles is necessary because the essential activity of NGFS is inspection of grain stores. Nowadays NGFS can't execute complete control of all grain stores because they are situated in many towns and villages where NGFS doesn't have Regional Centers and the only way to control them is improvement of mobility of inspectors. At the present time NGFS has an insufficient number of vehicles to cover the grain stores in all country. Supply of vehicles will improve the mobility of inspectors and will strengthen the inspections in intervention in accordance with Commission regulation R824/2000/EC and Ordinance 26.

Supply of vehicles will allow inspections and control at the place of storage at any time which is one of the essential activities of NGFS and which activity is not well implementing at the present time because of absence of required equipment.

The necessity of vehicles is significant because the field inspectors will carry with them following list of necessary equipment, which is required at warehouses inspections in cases of intervention:

1. Drill (length about 2 meters);
2. Test weight instrument;
3. Hygrometer;
4. Uniforms for inspectors (cami-knicks, shoes, helmet).

It's impossible for inspectors to carry all that equipment without vehicles.

3. IT equipment:

Necessity of IT equipment is as follows:

3 pc systems (computer, monitor and printer) for Chief Directorate of Grain and Grain Products of NGFS – Sofia;

7 pc systems (computer, monitor and printer) for Regional Centers in: Ruse, Vidin, Varna, Stara Zagora, Yambol, Plovdiv and for Central Laboratory in Sofia.

Present IT equipment is insufficient, physically and morally outdated also and can't face the new requirements: activities of CDGGP in cases in intervention will increase the amount of data and work with computers. Also for implementation of reports about intervention and covering the extended range of required reports according to Commission regulation R824/2000/EC and Ordinance 26 it's necessary to deliver the above-mentioned IT equipment. It's very important to establish an internet connection between Regional Centers and CDGGP to improve the exchange of data and co-ordination between all sections of CDGGP in country. For these purposes 10 personal computer systems are very insufficient.

After the completion of the project strengthening and improvement of the communications will be achieved through the delivered IT equipment for the Central office and the Regional Centers, also will be achieved a desirable increase in range and number of the laboratory analyses. Problem with the inspections and the control at the place of storage will be resolved.