

Standard Project Fiche

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number (Year 3): **2006/018-343.03.02**

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: Multi-annual 2004-2006

Phase 1 – 2004 – 34 months

Phase 2 – 2005 – 12 months

Phase 3 – 2006 – 7 months

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.

2004 Regular report

- Efforts must be devoted to the development of the milk sector, and in particular to the timely establishment of the milk quota system.
- As regards resource and fleet management and inspection and control, further adaptations to implementing legislation are still necessary, in particular concerning the vessel monitoring system and the collection and computerised retrieval of catch data. Despite a

- further substantial strengthening of its administrative and technical capacity, NAFA still lacks some adequate equipment
- It would also need to fill the additional posts and to train personnel to effectively carry out the necessary control and inspection activities, focusing on the control of inland fisheries and the landing of fish in general.
 - The Fishing Vessel Monitoring System remains to be completed, including the upgrading to a
 - satellite-based system.

Comprehensive Monitoring Report 2005

- Implementing legislation for the main mechanisms including the allocation and administration of milk quotas remains to be adopted. Most mechanisms of the common market organisation for milk and milk products as well as the quota system remain to be put into place. Preparations should be accelerated if Bulgaria is to have a fully functioning quota system in place by accession. The National Milk Board and one of the eight regional milk boards have been set up but a clear distribution of tasks and responsibilities between all the bodies involved in implementing the milk quota system is missing. The database including the basic quota register needs to be finalized as the system has to cover all producers and also direct sellers of milk; The process of approval of purchasers needs to be carried out, as the installation and accreditation of independent laboratories for the analysis of the fat content of all individual milk factories. Political decisions on principles for administering the national reserve and principles for transfer of quota need to be taken.
- It requires the introduction of measures to prepare the administration and the operators for participation in the Common Fisheries Policy (in the areas of market policy, resource and fleet management, inspection and control, structural actions and state aid). In some cases, existing fisheries agreements or conventions with third countries or international organisations need to be adapted. Bulgaria needs to make increased efforts in the areas of resource and fleet management, inspection and control, structural actions and market policy. In order to complete preparations for membership, particular attention needs to be paid to reinforcing administrative capacity and cooperation between institutions, preparing the management of the structural policy for the fisheries sector, completing the Fishing Vessel Monitoring System, the re-measurement of fishing vessels and the continuous updating of the Fishing Fleet Register, adopting market policy legislation and setting up structures for the common market organisations.

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

Not applicable

2.6 Cross Border Impact

Not applicable

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

In June 2004, the accession negotiations between Bulgaria and the EU were successfully concluded. The Accession Treaty is now in the process of preparation and Bulgaria expects its signing in the beginning of 2005. Bulgaria is now at a stage when the implementation of the harmonized legislation with the active work of the established and emerging structures and the fulfilment of

negotiations commitments are our utmost priority in order Bulgaria to accede to the EU in January 2007.

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).

As regards the introduction of the CAP and CFP, experience of the member states is of high importance for Bulgaria. Accession of Bulgaria to the EU and the supply of the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy to our producers and exporters shall ensure to a great extent their competitiveness.

Assistance is necessary to support the development of Common Market Organisations (CMO), some horizontal measures as Quality policy /PDO, PGI, TSG/ and export-import licensing system as part of Trade mechanisms and also to develop a variety of necessary tools.

Bulgaria is in a process of establishment of the necessary institutions for membership in the EU and fulfilling the commitments from the negotiations. In this connection assistance is necessary to strengthen the administrative capacity. The optimal coordination and control done by the different bodies is extremely important. The Bulgarian state institutions should do their utmost to take their new responsibilities as well as to help the private sector to take its. In this direction one of the main tasks of the Bulgarian administration now after the conclusion of the negotiations is to take all necessary actions in order to fulfil the commitments undertaken by Bulgaria and the requirements that have to be met by the agricultural and processing sectors.

2004	(i) Legal approximation	(Contract 1 twinning)	Integration Policy Directorate
	(ii) Develop CMO and some horizontal measures	(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 (MAF) 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 MAF 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; also establishment of administrative capacity in the Quality policy and import – export licensing system for import and export of agricultural goods.

CMO and dairy sector

In dairy sector Bulgaria has to put in place and implement the milk quota regime according to Regulation 1788/2003 and 595/2004, which is a great challenge having in mind that till now we do not have any experience with managing milk quota. In 2004 we already started with the preparation work. A Law on Amendment of the Law on Farmer Support will introduce a registration system for milk producers and purchasers. The initial objective of the registration is to collect data on the number of milk producers and purchasers as well as on the quantities of milk produced, which is needed for the future individual quota allocation. A special ordinance will provide for more detailed rules for the registration and data collection. The Law on Animal Breeding sets up the National Milk Board as an independent inter-professional organisation of milk producers, purchasers and processors. The National Milk Board is now being established and it is expected to start to function in the middle of next year. The National Milk Board will take on duties with regard to milk producers and purchasers' registration, proposals for individual quota allocation and administration, as well as the settlement of complaints. The Animal Breeding Directorate within MAF will be responsible for allocation of individual milk quota and for approval of purchaser, as well as for the management of the national milk quota. The control duties and calculation of additional levy will be executed by the State Fund Agriculture as future Intervention and Paying agency.

The Integration Policy Directorate within MAF supported by all involved stakeholders has to create the legal framework for executing the described plan for milk quota system in Bulgaria. The main subjects to be clarified and decided are the establishment of objective criteria for the allocation of individual quotas, the option for regional allocation of milk quota, the administration of quota transfers and of national reserve, the reallocation of unused quantities, the supervision of quota

system and calculation of additional levy. The support of the twinners will focus on the preparation of draft legal documents covering these issues.

CMO and grain intervention

A basic element of the CMO is the intervention on the market. 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) of:

- Minimal requirements for storage of grain
- System for inventory of grain quantities in intervention stores and issued documents for quality evaluation of grain for 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 twinners under contract 1 of the project. Intervention stores will be located in grain production regions and near to the river ports and seaports. A proposal for the number and details about the location of the intervention centres is under consideration.

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. The samples taken by the inspectors of Chief Directorate for Grain and Grain Products (CDGGP) of NGFS are analysed mostly in NGFS laboratories located in Sofia, Burgas, Dobrich and Pleven. The CDGGP monitoring activity is conducted generally by means of the Sofia, Burgas, Dobrich and Pleven laboratories.

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. The Law on amendment of Law on fishery and aquaculture has been brought to an end by the Agriculture Commission in the 39-th National Assembly, as all texts have been harmonized at second reading as well. The vote at second reading is imminent, and this is a prerequisite 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 twinners 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.

Quality policy and import – export licensing system for import and export of agricultural goods.

The implementation of a quality policy and an import-export licensing system by the member-states requires each of them to have a competent authority notified to the European Commission. The interests of the Bulgarian producers require such an authority to be established in Bulgaria before its accession to the EU in order to prepare and to check all necessary documents and to forward the application forms at the date of accession. The establishment of a system of export-import licenses and MAF Unit for its functioning are required by the EC experts as essential element of Trade mechanisms in order to have the necessary experience and routine in this activity up to the date of accession.

(iii) Specific Support to the Vine and Wine sector (Contracts 2 -twinning, 3 – technical assistance, 4 – technical assistance and 6.3 - supply)

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, contract 6.4. and 9 - supplies)

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 May 2005 as a non-profit organisation. The National Milk Board (NMB) is registered with decision of the Sofia district court №7799/12.07.2005. It is created in pursuance of the requirements of article 11A from the Law on animal breeding (amendment and addition State Gazette №18/05.03.2004).

A session of The managing committee of NMB was held in the end of December 2005. The aim of this meeting was throwing a post open to competition for Executive director, preparation of a proposal for statute-book about the activities of the NMB; defining the number of specialized administration and also preparation of proposals for the budget of the organization.

Till the end of November 2005 the whole structure of NMB was created. Bulgarian National Budget allocated 850 000 levs for establishment of NMB and Regional Milk Boards in 2005.

There were established 8 Regional milk boards (RMB) in the regions of Sliven, Dobrich, Pleven, Ruse, Vratsa, Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad, Karjali.

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 Milk 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 under Contract 5, which should be carried out for creation of an independent complete routine laboratory network across the whole country, determining the required capacity and location (with the laboratory in Sliven already included!) of the laboratory network for professional milk quality control in line with EU milk hygiene regulations. The study should include the necessary logistics, monitoring procedures as well as describing (identification of) the required future training of trainers at national level. 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. Contract 5 will be signed till October 2006. The tendering documents for Contract 5 are already in the ECD. This TA will last for 1 year.

It is the intention to replicate the successful experiences from this pilot project (Contract 6.4.) in other regions, at a later stage.

For Contract 6.4 in May 2006 an expert is going to finalize the Needs assessment and Technical specification and the contract will be signed till the end of November 2006.

The Indicative list of laboratory equipment has been changed for Contract 6.4 because of the change in needs, so similar transformation is necessary also for Contract 9.

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 MAF 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.

Contract 7.1

Details on supplies for NGFS laboratories and draft needs assessment are presented in **Annex 8** of the Project Fiche.

Contract 7.2

Draft Needs analysis for supply of laboratory equipment for DNA analysis is presented as **Annex 9** to the Project Fiche.

The laboratory equipment requested is for DNA testing, DNA screening of the fish population but testing other material in the context of checks of food and feed could be considered also.

Such extended application of the equipment will ensure an optimal usage of the equipment but also will require availability of additional accessories and after careful consideration a decision on its use could be taken by MAF.

Contract 7.3

Method for carrying out fish census is described in **Annex 10**

Contract 7.4

Satellite upgrade of FVMS is presented in **Annex 11**

Contract 9

Needs Assessment and Indicative list of equipment for the 2 milk testing laboratories is presented in Annex 13

Contract 8

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.

National referent quantity of cow milk for Bulgaria has been set for 2007. Quota distribution is allocated as follows:

- National quota – 979 000 tones of milk;
- Quota for deliveries – 722 000 tones of milk;
- Quota for direct sales – 257 000 tones of milk;
- Reference fat content – 3,91%.

By the date of accession Bulgaria shall introduce and implement Regulation (EC) No 1788/2003 of 29 September 2003 establishing a levy in the milk and milk products sector (OJ L 270 of 21.10.2003) and Regulation (EC) No 595/2004 of 30 March 2004 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1788/2003 establishing a levy in the milk and milk products sector.

Bulgarian milk quotas system will be applied jointly by ABD of MAF, National Milk Board (NMB) and State Fund Agriculture, acting as a Paying and Intervention Agency.

There are 170 000 milk producers, appr. 4200 milk collecting points and 303 dairies in Bulgaria. The major difficulty for implementation of Milk Quota System in Bulgaria is the great number of producers and purchasers and the relatively great number of small producers – owners of up to 5 cows, who could apply for Quota for direct sales. At the same time the individual selection control of the milk productivity is carried out only for 7.5% of the milk cows and a methodology for calculation of individual referent quantity needs to be introduced on the basis of the productivity of milk cows, the region of breeding, the race and the farm size, by means of correction indices.

In compliance with the Law for support of farmers date base of milk producers, milk collection points and milk processing plants, which purchase cow milk, will be established and maintained at MAF.

National quota will be administrated by the Animal breeding directorate at MAF where regional quotas will be defined also. NMB will propose individual quotas for the approval of the Minister of MAF. At first stage MAF will be in charge of Milk Quotas Allocation. Later on this function will be performed by NMB.

Correction indices for calculation of milk productivity per regions and per breeds will be prepared by the Nation Center of Agrosiences.

Initially ABD will be in charge of registration of deliveries and direct sales and for approval of purchasers. All these functions will be carried out by NMB later. State Fund Agriculture will be responsible for levy calculation. ABD will be responsible for National Reserve management (Ref: Regulation EC 1788/2003, Article 14).

MAF Regional offices, ABD and State Fund Agriculture jointly will be in charge of control measures (Ref: Regulation EC 595/2004, Articles 18-22).

At next stage part of the functions will be transferred to the NMB for carrying out self control measures.

A pilot quota year for monitoring of quantities of produced and sold milk will start in 2006 and it will be very important for the successful implementation of milk quotas in 2007. The initial database of milk producers is set up in MAF and the register of milk collections point and dairies was established together with National Veterinary Service. In order to introduce the Milk Quota System MAF needs

support for establishment of fully compliant Information system for administration and monitoring of produced and sold cow milk, as well as for training of experts of MAF HQ and MAF Regional offices to carry out their control functions.

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 sub-projects/means are required in **2004** (year 1):

Legal approximation

Support to the development of CMOs

Twinning

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

Specific Support to the Vine and Wine sector

Twinning

Support for the determination of regions for quality wine production

Services

Develop the vineyard register

Modify the existing EAVW database

Specific support to the Milk and Meat Sectors

Services

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

Supplies

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):

Supplies

Twinning light

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

Supplies (Annex 13)

3.2.2. Sequencing

Contract 9 is dependent on the results of contract 5.

3.2 Results

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

3.3.2 Results

Twinning Contract – contract 1

1. Legal framework closer to full harmonisation
2. CAP institutional schemes clarified (CMO for grain, dairy, fruit & vegetable, fisheries)
3. Quality policy (PDG/PDI/TSG) operational
4. Import-export licensing system operational

Twinning Contract – contract 2

1. Vine and Wine production qualitatively and quantitatively supervised
2. 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. Quality management information system developed
2. Administrative capacity of AMB strengthened
3. Communication skills improved

Supply Contract6

1. Equipment supplied and control capacity of partners improved.

Year 2

Contract 7.1 Supply

Equipment supplied and NGFS meets EU requirements for control and analysis of grain in intervention

Contract 7.2 Supply

Laboratory equipment for DNA analysis supplied and installed. The laboratory is ready to carry out DNA analysis

Contract 7.3 Supply

Equipment for fish census supplied and installed. The sea vessel is in position to start carrying out trawl pictures

Contract 7.4 Supply

Equipment for FVMS supplied and installed (on the shore and on fishing vessels).

Twinning Light Contract - 8

1. 28 experts from MAF regional offices trained to work with milk producers data base and to carry out control measures in line with Regulation EC 595/2004
2. 6 experts of ABD trained on administering national milk quota, allocation of regional and individual quotas, defining national reserve and elaborating criterion for redistribution of quantities, preparing common draft for control realization on the basis of risk analysis.

3. Methodology for calculation of average productivity per region and breed including correction indexes prepared.
4. Milk quota administration system for Bulgaria elaborated on a base of a selected MS system.
5. 5 experts from National Centre of Agrisciences trained on calculation methodology of average productivity.

Year 3

Contract 9 Supply

Two Milk labs are equipped and ready to carry out milk quality control

3.4 Activities:

Legal approximation and CMO

Twinning Contract – contract 1

- Review Bulgarian legislation in the field concerned
- Organise a study tour for people involved in legal drafting
- Review drafts of legislation prepared by MAF, 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
- Develop Quality Policy /PDO,PGI,TSG/
- Preparation of Ordinance of the quality standards and control of the spreadable fats.
- Develop import-export licensing system and transfer information to the EC

Supply – contract 6.1

- Supply of IT and office equipment

Contract 6.2

- Supply of equipment for NAFA inspections

Vine and Wine

Twinning Contract – 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.

Supply – contract 6.3

- Supply of laboratory equipment and GPS receivers

Milk and Meat

Technical Assistance Contract 5

Component 1 “Milk”

- 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

Supply – contract 6.4

- Supply of equipment for milk laboratory

Contract 6.5

- Supply of training equipment

Year 2

Contract 7.1

- Supply of laboratory equipment and vehicles

Contract 7.2

- Supply of laboratory equipment for DNA analysis

Contract 7.3

- Supply of equipment for fish census

Contract 7.4

- Supply of equipment for FVMS

Twinning Light - Contract 8 – year 2

- 1.1 Training needs assessment and preparation (primary data collecting and management of milk producers DB)
- 1.2 Workshops for 28 experts from the regional offices of MAF for milk producers data base
- 1.3 Workshops for 28 experts from the regional offices of MAF for control measures in line with Regulation EC 595/2004 art. 18 – 22
- 2.1 Training preparation and workshop for 6 experts of ABD
- 3.1 Review of existing methodology for calculation of average productivity per region including correction indexes
- 3.2 Recommendations and elaboration of new methodology
- 4.1 Presentation of MS system to define milk quota allocation
- 4.2 Adaptation of MS system for milk quota allocation to Bulgarian needs
- 4.3 Recommendation of system within ABD to define proposals for milk quota allocation
- 5.1 Training preparation and workshop for 5 experts from National Centre for Agri-Sciences on calculation methodology of average productivity

Contract 9.1

- Supply of equipment for milk laboratories

3.5 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

3.6 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 twidders 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;
- 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. It is envisaged that BAFDI will have an important participation and contribution in the establishment and development of the Quality policy /PDO, PGI, TSG/.

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. It is envisaged that they will have an important participation and contribution in the establishment and development of the Quality policy /PDO, PGI, TSG/.

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 public grain stores for licensing;
- 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 market;
- 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 arbitration 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.

National Centre for Agri-Sciences

National Centre for Agri-Sciences is organisation for researching, application, servicing and subsidiary activities in the area of agriculture and food industry.

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.

Agro-bio Institute (ABI) has been established in 2000 and belongs to the National Centre of Agricultural Sciences (NCAS) at Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The core of ABI is former Central Laboratory of Genetic Engineering (CLGE) founded in 1985 and renamed as Institute of Genetic Engineering (IGE) in 1989. The research staff of ABI includes 41 researchers and 21 PhD students. Since 2000, the AgroBioInstitute is a Centre of Excellence in Plant Biotechnology to EC. Its mission is to carry out fundamental and applied research, to train scientists and to transfer know-how to the society. In its responsibility is the co-ordination of scientific investigations and training in the field of biotechnology on the national and the regional levels. The Institute possess well equipped laboratory and trained staff for performing of various DNA analysis and applications of molecular markers.

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

The project will be monitored by the **Sectoral Monitoring Sub- Committee (SMSC)** – Agriculture on a six-months basis.

The SMSC will review in detail the progress of all projects in sector Agriculture. The sector will be supervised by SMSC on the basis of regular monitoring reports. Monitoring of project implementation will be carried out according to the rules of procedures for coordinating of Phare Programme preparation and implementation. At national level project implementation will be monitored by through the **Phare Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC)**. JMC will review Phare programme in order to assess its progress towards the objectives set out in the Financing Memorandum.

Arrangements are made to guarantee the donor coordination in the sector in order to avoid overlapping of different programmes.

5. Detailed Budget

Meuro

	Phare support					
Year 2004	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		0.507 750	0.507 750	*		0.507 750
Contract 3 TA		1.584 122	1.584 122			1.584 122
Contract 4 TA		0.080 000	0.080 000			0.080 000
Contract 5 TA		0.657 000	0.657 000			0.657 000
Contract 6.1 Supp	0.100 000		0.100 000	0.033 000		0.133 000
Contract 6.2 Supp	0.558 735		0.558 735	0.186 425		0.745 160
Contract 6.3 Supp	0.170 625		0.170 625	0.056 875		0.227 500
Contract 6.4 Supp	0.499 875		0.499 875	0.166 625		0.666 500
Contract 6.5 Supp	0.185 213		0.185 213	0.061 738		0.246 950
Total year 1	1.514 448	3.830 872	5 345 320	0.504 663		5.849 982

Year 2005 Phase 2	Phare/Pre- Accession Instrument support	Co-financing		Total Cost
€M		National Funds (1)	Public Sources (2)	Total Co- financing of Project
–				
Investment support jointly co funded				
Contract 7.1	0.187	0.063		0.063
Contract 7.2	0.182	0.061		0.061
Contract 7.3	0.225	0.075		0.075
Contract 7.4	0.188	0.062		0.062
Investment support – sub-total	0.782	0.261		0.261
<i>% of total public funds</i>	<i>max 75 %</i>	<i>min 25 %</i>		

In case of parallel co-funding (per exception to the normal rule, see special condition as indicated below: **Not applicable**)

Year 2005 Institution
Building support

Contract 8	0.115	*	*	0.115
IB support	0.115	*	*	0.115
Total project 2005	0.897	0.261	0.261	1.158

€M	Phare/Pre-Accession Instrument support	Co-financing		Total Co-financing of Project	Total Cost
		National Public Funds (1)	Other Sources (2)		
Year 2006 - Investment support jointly co funded					
Contract 9	0.965	0.322		0.322	1.287
Investment support – sub-total	0.965	0.322		0.322	1.287
% of total public funds	max 75 %	min 25 %			

In case of parallel co-funding (per exception to the normal rule, see special condition as indicated below: **Not applicable**)

Year 2006 Institution
Building support

N/A					
IB support	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total project 2006	0.965	0.322		0.322	1.287

(1) contributions from National, Regional, Local, Municipal authorities, FIS loans to public entities, funds from public enterprises

(2) private funds, FIS loans to private entities

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

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 State Treasurer of Ministry of Finance will act as PAO of the project. His contact details are:

State Treasurer of Ministry of Finance and PAO

Address: 102 Rakovski Str.

1040 Sofia

Tel.: (+ 359 2) 9859 24 90

Fax: (+ 359 2) 980 68 63

E-mail: g.beremska@minfin.bg

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

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

Contact details:

Integration Policy Directorate

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: l.ilieva@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

National Centre for Agri-Sciences

Contact details:

"Suhodolska" street N30

1373 Sofia

Tel/Fax No: + 359 2 9202067

E-mail: aa@acad.bg

Project Steering Committees are to be established for all relevant contracts.

Twinning – contract 1

The resident twinning 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.

Contact details:

Integration Policy Directorate

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

Twinning – contract 2**The beneficiaries of the Twinning project are:****Executive Agency for Vine and Wine at MAF.**

Address: # 1Tzarigradsko 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**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

RTA profile for contract 1: The resident twinning advisor is expected to offer overall day-to day assistance to the experts of the beneficiary and to organize the fulfillment of all the activities under the project. Duration: 24 months

- Excellent knowledge of CAP (CMO) mechanisms
- Experience in CAP (CMO) implementation
- 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

RTA profile for contract 2: The resident twinning advisor is expected to offer overall day-to day assistance to the experts of the beneficiary and to organize 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

6.4 Contracts

2004		Euro
Contract 1	Twinning Contract	1.002.000
Contract 2	Twinning Contract	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	745.160
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	115.000
2006		
Contract 9	Supply Contract	1.287.000

7. Implementation schedule

Phare 2004

1. Contracts 1 and 2. Twinning Contract
 - a. Start of tendering – October 2004
 - b. Start of project activity – , August 2005 (contract 2) December 2005 (contract 1)
 - c. Project completion – August 2006 (contract 2) December 2007 (contract 1)
2. Contracts 3, 4 and 5. TA contract
 - a. Start of tendering – January 2005 (contract 4), March 2006 (contract 3 and 5)
 - b. Start of project activity – October 2005 (contract 4), November 2006 (contract 3 and 5)
 - c. Project completion – November 2007 (contract 3); March 2006 (contract 4) and November 2007 (contract 5)
3. Contract 6. Supply contract
 - a. Start of tendering – March 2006 (contracts 6.1, 6.2, 6.3), May 2006 (contracts 6.4 and 6.5)
 - b. Start of project activity – September 2006 (contracts 6.1, 6.2, 6.3), November 2006 (contracts 6.4 and 6.5)
 - c. Project completion – December 2006 (contracts 6.1, 6.2, 6.3); February 2007 (contracts 6.4, 6.5)

Phare 2005

4. Contract 7.1 Supply contract for NGFS
 - a. Start of tendering – June 2006
 - b. Start of project activity – March 2007
 - c. Project completion – June 2007
5. Contract 7.2 Supply contract for Fisheries
 - a. Start of tendering – June 2006
 - b. Start of project activity – March 2007
 - c. Project completion – June 2007
6. Contract 7.3 Supply contract for fish census
 - a. Start of tendering – June 2006
 - b. Start of project activity – March 2007
 - c. Project completion – June 2007
7. Contract 7.4 Supply contract for FVMS
 - a. Start of tendering – April 2006
 - b. Start of project activity – October 2006
 - c. Project completion – December 2006
8. Contract 8 – Twinning Light Contract
 - a. Start of tendering/call for proposals – January 2006
 - b. Start of project activity – March 2006
 - c. Project completion – August 2006

Phare 2006

9. Contract 9. Supply contract for milk labs
 - a. Start of tendering/call for proposals – September 2007
 - b. Start of project activity – February 2008
 - c. Project completion – May 2008

8 Equal Opportunity

Gender balance will be strictly respected.

9 Environment

Not applicable

10 Rates of return

Not applicable

11 Investment criteria

11.1 Catalytic effect: NA

11.2 Co-financing:

The national co-financing is 25% for the investment components of the project, and up to 10% for the twinning components.

11.3 Additionality:

Phare intervention does not displace other public or private interventions

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:

The MAF is in a position to effectively sustain the project deliverables and maintain the delivered equipment in the long run. All supported investment actions are sustainable in the long term beyond the date of accession. They comply with EU norms and standards.

Twinning Light Contract 8

MAF will make all efforts in accordance with the Bulgarian Labor Law to keep available all trained experts. Part of the functions for the implementation of milk quotas system will be transferred to the National Milk Board, therefore some of the expert could cooperate with NMB, contributing to successful implementation of milk quotas system in Bulgaria.

11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions NA

12. Conditionality and sequencing

The preconditions are:

1. Premises where the supplies will be delivered are available and refurbished:

- 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
- MAF/NAFA, on its own account, will dock and install the echo sounder and the attended software to a special research ship

Specific requirements for the National Dairy Board:

- Establishment of the working mechanisms of the NDB (by May 2005)
- Set-up of the pilot laboratory (allocation and refurbishment of premises, selection and employment of staff, by September 2006)
- Selection procedure and employment (by end 2005) of the central and regional staff of the National Dairy Board
- Development of the Database by MAF by end 2004

2. Beneficiary institutions will take actions to support project implementation - component legal approximation and developing CMOs (contract 1) - concerning establishment of Working Groups and other institutional arrangements

3. Beneficiaries of supply contracts have to prepare financial justification before the procurement of the equipment to demonstrate the influence of the equipment (running, maintenance and operations costs) on their yearly budget.

4. 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 requires the equipment procured.

Annexes to project Fiche

1. Phare Logframe matrix
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. Indicative Lists of Equipment (Phare 2004)
8. Indicative List of equipment and Draft Needs assessment analysis (Contract 7.1)

9. Indicative List of equipment and Draft Needs assessment analysis (Contract 7.2)
 10. Indicative List of equipment and method for carrying out fish census (Contract 7.3)
 11. Satellite upgrade of FVMS (Contract 7.4)
 12. Authorities and bodies in charge of the administration of Milk Quota System in Bulgaria
 13. Indicative list of equipment for milk testing laboratories
 14. List of acronyms
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ANNEX 1 Phare log frame matrix

Approximation and implementation of the legislation – CAP and CFP mechanisms – and strengthening the administrative capacity of MAF to meet future responsibilities		Programme name and number		Contracting period expires: Nov 2008	End of execution of contracts period expires: Nov 2009
				Total Budget Year3 1.287000 meuro	Phare contribution: 0.965000 meuro
Overall objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions		
Contribute to the efforts of Bulgaria towards its accession to the European Union.	All requirement for accession to EU concerning agricultural sector are met	Regular Report			
Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions		
Develop implementation mechanisms based on harmonised laws and by-laws in the agricultural sector		Peer Review Reports	Timely adoption of the relevant legislation by Parliament		
Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions		
Twinning Contract – contract 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal framework closer to full harmonisation ▪ CAP institutional schemes clarified (CMO for grain, dairy, fruit & vegetable, fisheries) ▪ Quality policy (PDG/PDI/TSG) operational ▪ Import-export licensing system operational Twinning Contract – contract 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vine and Wine production qualitatively and quantitatively supervised ▪ Strengthened administrative capacity of the EAVW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepared drafts of legislation are presented in Parliament/Council of Ministers ▪ Job descriptions and Procedure Manuals for staff responsible for protected designations and for the export and import licenses approved by MAF by EoP ▪ Declaration system in the vineyard register functional by the EoP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State Gazette ▪ Annual Report of NGFS, NAFA, EAVW ▪ Fish census data available ▪ GPS data is available 	Good coordination and cooperation with other institutions		

<p>Technical Assistance – contract 3 and contract 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vineyard register completed up to 65% <p>Technical Assistance – contract 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality management information system developed ▪ Administrative capacity of AMB strengthened ▪ Communication skills improved <p>Contract 6 Supply Equipment supplied and control capacity of partners improved.</p> <p>Year 2</p> <p>Contract 7 Supply</p> <p>Equipment supplied and NGFS meets EU requirements for control and analysis of grain in intervention</p> <p>Laboratory equipment for DNA analysis supplied and installed. The laboratory is ready to carry out DNA analysis</p> <p>Equipment for fish census supplied and installed. The see vessel is in position to start caring out trawl pictures</p> <p>Equipment for FVMS supplied and installed (on the shore and on fishing vessels).</p> <p>Twinning Light Contract 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28 experts from MAF regional offices trained to work with milk producers date base and to carry out control measures in line with Regulation EC 595/2004 ▪ 6 experts of ABD trained on administrating national milk quota, allocation of regional and individual quotas, defining national reserve and elaborating criterion for redistribution of quantities, preparing common draft for control realization on the basis of risk analysis. ▪ Methodology for calculation of average productivity per region and breed including correction indexes prepared. ▪ Milk quota administration system for Bulgaria elaborated on a base of selected MS system. ▪ 5 experts from National Centre of Agrisciences trained on calculation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planting right procedures approved by EoP ▪ Statistics on vine producing areas are issued from vineyard register ▪ Feasibility study with recommendations ▪ Milk producers regularly checked ▪ NGFS covers 100% of its control plan by EoP ▪ Protocols for DNA analysis carried out. ▪ Fish census implemented and fishing fleet estimated by EoP ▪ All vessels at sea tracked using satellite by EoP ▪ 150 000-170 000 milk producers registered. ▪ General milk quota distributed to 28 regions and individual referent quantities by 01.04. 2007. ▪ National milk reserve quantity defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 65% of holdings registered and verified by EoP ▪ Acceptance protocols ▪ Protocols of inspections ▪ Inspectors` reports ▪ Database is available ▪ Correction indexes available. ▪ Common draft for implementation of control on the basis of risk analysis available. 	<p>Control capacity is assured</p> <p>Availability of staff</p> <p>Availability of staff, Legal base is in place</p> <p>Primary database is available</p>
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<p>marketed quantities of milk and dairy products, on keeping of registers of milk producers, processors and collecting centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issuing training materials in the form of information bulletins ▪ Training for 6 members of the milk associations (quality consultants) <p><i>Component 2 “Meat”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p><i>Component 3 “horizontal training” for communication, facilitation and programming skills</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Define training needs and develop training material ▪ Provide training on facilitation, PCM and communication skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of communication: 90 people • Facilitation skills: 90 people • Preparation and management of seminars: 90 people • PCM: 50 people <p>Supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supply of equipment for milk laboratory ▪ Supply of training equipment <p>Year 2</p>	<p>contract 6.4 contract 6.5</p>		<p>system is clear</p> <p>Staff is available</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supply of laboratory equipment and vehicles ▪ Supply of laboratory equipment for DNA analysis ▪ Supply of equipment for fish census ▪ Supply of equipment for FVMS <p>Twinning Light</p> <p>1.1 Training needs assessment and preparation (primary data collecting and management of milk producers DB)</p> <p>1.2 Workshops for 28 experts from the regional offices of MAF– milk producers data base</p> <p>1.3 Workshops for 28 experts from the regional offices of MAF – control measures in line with Regulation EC 595/2004 art. 18 – 22</p> <p>2.1 Training preparation and workshop for 6 in ABD</p> <p>3.1 Review of existing methodology for calculation of average productivity per region including correction indexes</p> <p>3.2 Recommendations and elaboration of new methodology</p> <p>4.1 Presentation of MS system to define milk quota allocation</p> <p>4.2 Adaptation of MS system for milk quota allocation to Bulgarian needs</p> <p>4.3 Recommendation of system within ABD to define proposals for milk quota allocation</p> <p>5.1 Training preparation and workshop for 5 experts from National Centre for Agri-Sciences on calculation methodology of average productivity</p> <p>Year 3 Supply of equipment for milk laboratories</p>	<p>contract 7.1</p> <p>contract 7.2</p> <p>contract 7.3</p> <p>contract 7.4</p> <p>Contract 8</p> <p>2 weeks</p> <p>2 weeks</p> <p>2 weeks</p> <p>3 weeks</p> <p>1 week</p> <p>1 week</p> <p>1 week</p> <p>4 weeks</p> <p>2 weeks</p> <p>contract 9</p>		<p>Staff is available</p>
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Preconditions

1. Premises where the supplies will be delivered are available and refurbished:
 - 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
 - MAF/NAFA, on its own account, will dock and install the echosounder and the attended software to a special research ship
- Specific requirements for the Dairy Board:
 - Establishment of the working mechanisms of the Board (by May 2005)
 - Set-up of the pilot laboratory (allocation and refurbishment of premises, selection and employment of staff, by September 2006)
 - Selection procedure and employment (by end 2005) of the central and regional staff of the National Dairy Board
 - Development of the Database by MAF by end 2004
2. Beneficiary institutions will take actions to support project implementation - component legal approximation and developing CMOs (contract 1)- concerning establishment of Working Groups and other institutional arrangements
3. Beneficiaries of supply contracts have to prepare financial justification before the procurement of the equipment to demonstrate the influence of the equipment (running, maintenance and operations costs) on their yearly budget.
4. 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 requires the equipment procured.
5. Information should be provided by MAF in respect to the administrative capacity of the NDB (staff hired, allocated premises, etc.) as well as its work plan and/or strategy for development by the start of the project.

Annex 2 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																	
Year 1/Phare 2004																																															
Contract 1 Twinning				T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I																		
Contract 2 Twinning				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																		
Contract 3 TA							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	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	C	I	I	I	I	I																											
Contract 5 TA							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I				
Contract 6.1 Supplies							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I																			
Contract 6.2 Supplies							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I																			
Contract 6.3 Supplies							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I																			
Contract 6.4 Supplies							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I																	
Contract 6.5 Supplies							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I																	

P- Preparation
T - Tendering phase
I - Implementing phase
C – Contracting

	2006												2007												2008				
	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	
Year 2/Phare 2005																													
C 7.1 Supply	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I										
C 7.2 Supply	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I										
C 7.3 Supply	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	C	I	I	I	I										
C 7.4 Supply	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	T	C/I	I	I																	
C 8 TLight	T	T	C/I	I	I	I	I	I																					
Year 3/Phare 2006																													
C 9 Supply related to Contact 5 and Contract 6.4.														P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T	T	T	T	T	C/I	I	I

Annex 3 Indicative 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
Year 1/Phare 2004											
Contract 1 Contracted				1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002
Contract 1 Disbursed				0.802	0.802	0.802	0.802	0.802	0.802	0.802	1.002
Contract 2 Contracted			0.508	0.508	0.508	0.508	0.508				
Contract 2 Disbursed			0.406	0.406	0.406	0.406	0.508				
Contract 3 Contracted								1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
Contract 3 Disbursed								1.050	1.312	1.575	1.750
Contract 4 Contracted				0.080							
Contract 4 Disbursed				0.048	0.080						
Contract 5 Contracted								0.657	0.657	0.657	0.657
Contract 5 Disbursed								0.394	0.591	0.591	0.657
Contract 6.1 Contracted							0.133	0.133			
Contract 6.1 Disbursed							0.080	0.133			

Contract 6.2 Contracted							0.746	0.746			
Contract 6.2 Disbursed							0.448	0.746			
Contract 6.3 Contracted							0.228	0.228			
Contract 6.3 Disbursed							0.137	0.228			
Contract 6.4 Contracted								0.667	0.667		
Contract 6.4 Disbursed								0.400	0.667		
Contract 6.5 Contracted								0.247	0.247		
Contract 6.5 Disbursed								0.148	0.247		

	I 2006	II 2006	III 2006	IV 2006	I 2007	II 2007	III 2007	IV 2007	I 2008	II 2008	III 2008
Year 2/Phare 2005											
Contract 7.1 Contracted					0.250	0.250					
Contract 7.1 Disbursed					0.150	0.250					
Contract 7.2 Contracted					0.243	0.243					
Contract 7.2 Disbursed					0.146	0.243					
Contract 7.3 Contracted					0.300	0.300					

Contract 7.3 Disbursed					0.180	0.300					
Contract 7.4 Contracted				0.250	0.250						
Contract 7.4 Disbursed				0.150	0.250						
Contract 8 Contracted	0.115	0.115	0.115								
Contract 8 Disbursed	0.092	0.092	0.115								
Year 3/Phare 2006											
Contract 9 Contracted									1.287	1.287	
Contract 9 Disbursed									0.772	1.287	

Annex 4 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

ANNEX 5 Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

Referent 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
- 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
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 of 14 July 1992 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 of 14 July 1992 on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs
- Council Regulation (EC) No 2991/94 of 5 December 1994 laying down standards for spreadable fats
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 692 of 8 April 2003 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs
- Council Regulation (EEC) 1291/2001 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licenses and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products
- Council Regulation (EEC) 800/1999 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of export refunds on agricultural products

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
- Trademarks and Geographical Designation Act (SG 27/02.04.1993)

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

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) – Replaced by

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2244/2003 , of 18 December 2003, laying down detailed provisions regarding satellite-based Vessel Monitoring Systems

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 6 Not applicable

ANNEX 7 – Indicative Lists of Equipment (Phare 2004)

Contract 6.1

Type of equipment for IPD, NGFS and NGOs	Units
Notebook	8
Work station 1	37
Work station 2	10
Monitors	47
Printer laser A4 - Color	2
Printer laser A4 - B/W	47
Scanner A 4	5
LCD Projector	6
Portable overhead projector	3
Portable Tripod Projector Screen	5
Copier Machine	4
Fax machine	9

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, multibite, 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 multibite 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

	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

Nº	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, etc.
3. Multi-media
4. Additionally equipment for the experimental production of meat products.
5. PCs 15 pcs. and 1 multifunctional copy machine
6. UPS 15 pcs
7. 3 laser Jet printers:

Annex 8 Indicative List of equipment and Draft Needs assessment analysis

Contract 7.1

National Grain and Feed Service (NGFS)

National Grain and Feed Service (NGFS) was established on 27.06.2003 by the Grain Storage and Trade Law (Government Official Journal issue 58, amendment - issue 58/2003). NGFS is an inheritor of the National Grain Service, established in 1998 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:

- Proposals for licensing of 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 market;
- Issuing 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.

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.

Following the above functions and Grain Storage and Trade Law, **Article 31** and Ordinance 26/2003 the **Chief Directorate of Grain and Grain Products** of NGFS (CDGGP) is responsible for quality and quantity control of the grain and grain products in cases of intervention.

The samples taken by the CDGGP inspectors are analysed mostly in NGFS **laboratories located in Sofia, Burgas, Dobrich and Pleven**. The CDGGP monitoring activity is conducted generally by means of the Sofia, Burgas, Dobrich and Pleven laboratories.

These laboratories are responsible for control over the quality of the grain and grain products. For the purposes of such control, 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 the laboratory 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 at present they meet all the requirements on optimal performance.

Chief Directorate for Grain and Grain Products of NGFS consists of:

- Central office and Central laboratory in Sofia,
- 6 Territorial units in Vidin (including office in Russe), Pleven, Dobrich, Varna, Burgas, and Plovdiv (including offices in Stara Zagora and Yambol)
- 4 regional laboratories in Pleven, Dobrich, Varna and Burgas.

Territorial units and laboratories are situated in the grain productive regions as to serve grain producers and grain stores.

According Ordinance 26/ 24 June 2003 for quality control of intervention grain, art. 2 (R 824/2000/EC), the National Grain and Feed Service is authorized to provide the analyses of the parameters, mentioned in art. 6 as follows:

1. moisture content (of common wheat, durum wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorhum);
2. impurities (of common wheat, durum wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorhum);
3. specific weight (of common wheat, durum wheat rye, barley);
4. sedimentation value by Zeleny test (of common wheat);
5. protein content (of common wheat and durum wheat);
6. amylase activity by Hagberg test (of common wheat);
7. non-stickness and machinability of dough (of common wheat);
8. rate of loss of vitreous aspect of grain (of durum wheat);
9. tannin content in soghum.

In the laboratories of NGFS are engaged 20 persons follows :

Sofia	Pleven	Dobrich	Varna	Burgas
10 persons	2 persons	2 persons	3 persons	4. persons

According to the Ordinance 26/24 June 2003, article 8 and R2148/1996 (Bulgarian ordinance is in preparation) NGFS is authorized to control the grain quantity in the **intervention stores**.

In the control of the interventvention stores will be engaged 20 persons:

Sofia	Vidin	Pleven	Dobrich	Varna	Burgas	Plovdiv
5;persons	3 persons	2 persons	2 persons	3 persons	2 persons	3. persons

In order to improve assessment of grain quality and grain storage control in cases of intervention it is necessary to extend the range of laboratory analyses and to strengthen the facilities for inspections. To facilitate the implementation of the law and the new requirements on the control, the laboratories need to be properly equipped with modern apparatus for analysis. At present the laboratory equipment is insufficient, physically and morally outdated.

In accordance with the above mentioned, transport and laboratory equipment is necessary, alongside the IT equipment foreseen under Phare 2004.

The necessity of equipment is as follows:

1. Laboratory equipment:

Central Laboratory in Sofia: Needs to cover the whole range of analyses of grain in cases of intervention required by Ordinance No.26

	Item	Type of Analyses required
1	Apparatus for Falling Number	determination of α-amylase activity of grain
2	Drying oven	determining the non-stickness and machinability of

		the dough obtained from common wheat
3	Test weight instrument	determination of volume density
4	Apparatus for crude protein determination	determination of a protein content in grain samples

Laboratory in Dobrich:

Dobrich is the biggest grain production region in Republic Bulgaria. 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 by the laboratory for the first time and laboratory is not equipped for this type of analysis.

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

For the Laboratory in Burgas:

	Item	Type of Analyses required
1	Sediment mill	to face the requirements of the Ordinance No.26
2	Drying oven	determination of non-stickiness and machinability of the dough obtained from common wheat
3	NIR protein determination apparatus	determination of protein content in analyzed grain samples

For the Laboratory in Pleven:

	Item	Type of Analyses required
1	Test weight instrument	determination of volume density
2	NIR protein determination apparatus	determination of protein content in analyzed grain samples

2. Vehicles:

The essential activity of NGFS is inspection of grain stores. Nowadays NGFS is in difficulties to execute complete control of all grain stores because they are situated in different locations where NGFS does not have Regional Center and number of vehicles is insufficient to cover the grain stores.

Provision of vehicles will facilitate the inspections and on the spot control of storage. Vehicles are necessary because each inspection of a grain store requires the following equipment:

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

The following transport vehicles are necessary in order NGFS to carry out the required quality and quantity control:

1. 1 vehicle for Central Office;
2. 1 vehicle for the Regional Center in Dobrich;
3. 1 vehicle for the Regional Center in Burgas.

Supply of vehicles will improve mobility and strengthen the capacity for inspections and control (in accordance with Commission regulation R824/2000/EC and Ordinance 26):

Contract 6.1 Supply of IT equipment (Year 1)

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.

Annex 9 Indicative List of equipment and Draft Needs assessment analysis

Contract 7.2

Supply of laboratory equipment for DNA analysis

No	Equipment, apparatus, short explanations
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>
2.	<p>“Real time”PCR termocycler 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>
3.	<p>PCR termocycler apparatus</p> <p>PCR amplification</p>
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>

Draft Needs assessment analysis

Background

Presently the AgroBioInstitute, Sofia possess well equipped lab and experience staff to carry out various DNA / PCR analysis for genotyping, characterization of genetic resources and determination of genetic authenticity. The DNA Lab of ABI is sufficiently equipped for performing of DNA isolation, PCR amplification, DNA analysis and SSR fragment analysis. It includes: -70oC deep freezers, -20oC freezers, centrifuges, incubators and shakers, PCR and electrophoresis apparatus, ovens and autoclaves.

Considering the specificity and volume of the planned DNA-based testing of fish samples (for example pronounced polyploidy and SSR-profile complexity, needs from larger scale of mitochondrial DNA analysis including DNA sequencing etc.), the purchase of new equipment will aim to extend the current technology level for DNA analysis and to increase present testing capacity of the DNA laboratory at ABI.

Justification for new equipment

The proposed new equipment for upgrading of the DNA lab at AgroBioInstitute, Sofia involves four apparatus:

1. *Multipurpose variable mode imager + accessories* (approx 142000 Euro). The apparatus has to provide imaging and quantitation for variety of sample types utilizing multiple fluorescence and chemiluminescence analysis of wet and dry gels / blots and microarrays and respective hard and software for image analysis. Such apparatus will substantially extend the present technology level of the DNA lab at ABI gaining important new opportunities: using of microarray technology; applying non-radioactive DNA labeling and DNA Southern blot hybridization analysis for detecting of very low levels of DNAs; efficient and high-throughput application of various PCR-based DNA analysis (for example the Cleavage Amplified Polymorphism analysis of polymorphic genome regions) etc. Beside extending of DNA analysis opportunities the pointed apparatus will provide a solid base for accurate computer based documentation,

database building and utilization of the experimental results, which is required for the performing of testing, control and certification activity of the upgraded DNA laboratory.

2. *“Real time” PCR termocycler + consumables for 2000 reaction* (approx 63 000 Euro). The apparatus will be used mainly for quantitative analysis of fish samples from mixed probes from fish and fish products. Presently the DNA lab of ABI don’t have “real time” PCR apparatus and prforme only qualitative analysis. Thus the apparatus will provide essential opportunity for upgrading of the existing research capacity and performing of quantitative analysis of imported/ exported fish and fish products.

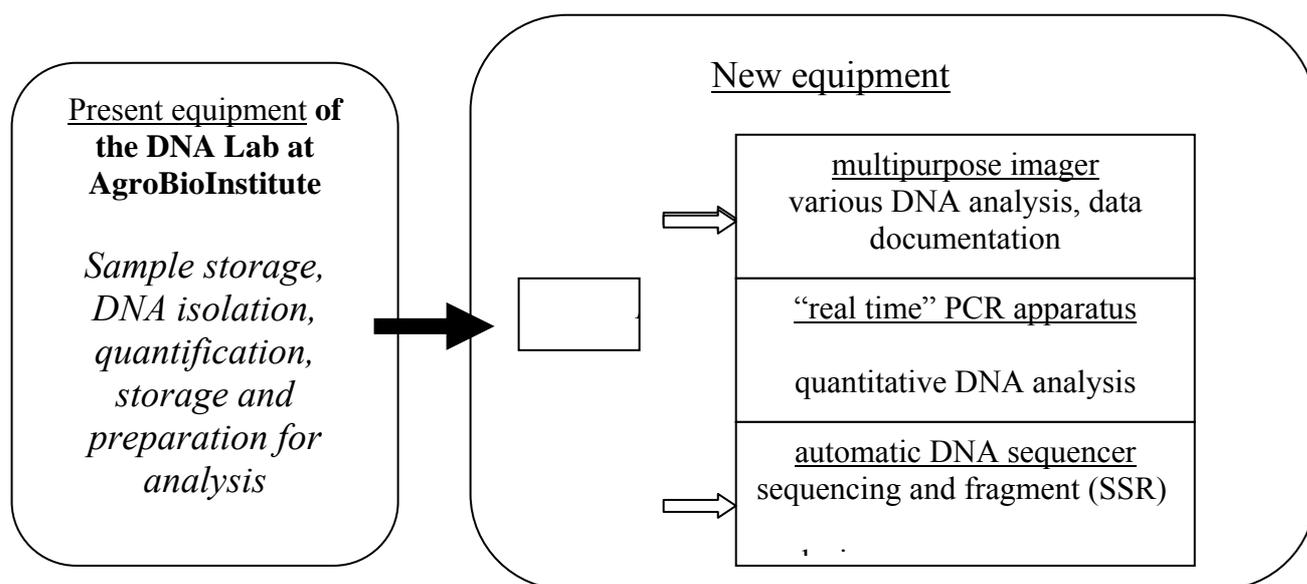
3. *PCR termocycler apparatus + consumables for 4000 reaction* (approx 8000 Euro). Although, that presently the DNA lab of AgroBioInstitute has 3 PCR machines, there are extensively used and this become a bottleneck for further increasing of PCR-based testing capacity of the lab. Since a larger part of the planned fish testing utilizes PCR technology the installation of new PCR machine devoted only for fish analysis will be of great importance for building up the required testing capacity.

4. *Automatic DNA fragment and sequence analyzer for fluorescent labeled DNAs* (approx 30000 Euro). DNA fragment and sequence analysis is an essential part of the planned testing of fish samples. Presently the DNA lab at AgroBioInstitute has apparatus for automatic fragment analysis of DNAs. Due to the increased volume of the performed microsatellite (SSR) analysis, the schedule of this apparatus is currently overloaded and directed only to DNA fragment analysis. That’s why, the required apparatus for automatic DNA sequence and fragment analysis for fluorescent labeled DNAs will allow performing of sequence analysis of DNAs isolated from fish samples, which will be essential for initial genotyping of fish populations and followed development of high-throughput protocols utilizing other PCR approaches. The utilization of the apparatus will provide gaining new know-how for fish testing based on the obtained sequence data. The apparatus will be devoted only for fish testing, which will additionally extend the capacity for performing of microsatellite (fragment) analysis in the DNA lab, performing of microsatellite analysis of fish samples and required exchange of fragment and sequence analysis modes.

Current status of equipment.

The DNA Lab of ABI consists of well situated lab space in the frame of entire lab structure of AgroBioInstitute. It is sufficiently equipped for performing of DNA isolation DNA analysis including: 2x -70oC deep freezers, 2x -20oC freezers, 2x refrigerators, 3x refrigerated centrifuges, 3x small bench centrifuges, 6x incubators, water baths and shakers, 3x PCR apparatus, 5x apparatus for horizontal and vertical electrophoresis, hybridization and sterilization ovens and autoclaves.

Use of the new equipment – diagram



Capacity to use the equipment

The DNA Lab of AgroBioInstitute employs well trained staff capable to use the new equipment and to perform the planned fish analysis. All researchers pass through a number of specialization and training courses in EU research units, which facilitate the adoption, development and application of the necessary testing technologies. No additional appointments are required for accomplishing of the planned testing tasks.

The DNA Lab has the necessary space and network capacity for readily installation of the newly purchased equipment. The AgroBioInstitute has the necessary capacity to install the new equipment using the own resources.

Impact to be achieved via new equipment.

As was pointed above and presented on the diagram, the utilization of the new equipment will be crucial for extending of the current technology level of DNA analysis in the DNA laboratory at ABI, as well as for increasing of the present testing capacity. Taking together this insure the successful accomplishment of the planned fish sample testing, as well as the establishment of efficient and up to date testing facility for implementation of EU policy.

Annex 10 Indicative List of equipment and method for carrying out fish census

Contract 7.3

Eco Sounder System with software	1
Pelagic trawl with nets sondes	2
Bottom trawl with nets sondes	2

The latest scientific advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) concerning certain stocks of fish found in the deep sea (which applies to Black Sea as well) indicates that those stocks are harvested unsustainably, and that fishing opportunities for those stocks should be reduced in order to assure their sustainability. Although there is no special EU legislation for Black Sea, following the general CFP trends, Bulgaria shall apply Council Regulation (EEC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy, Council Regulation (EC) No 685/95 of 27 March 1995 on the management of the fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources, as so on, as a legal frame of fish census.

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.

Required suitable equipment for application of the hydrostatic methods 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.

There are few methods for carrying out fish census by so called trawl pictures. 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, which means minimum 240 missions per year/ for the correct evaluation and estimation of the fish resources. For Black Sea more suitable trawl picture methods is the method known as “Swett area method” which will give best results in short time period.

The method consists of covering of beforehand specified areas by trawling, and then the data, received for each area, to be interpolated in order to get integrated data, from which the quantity of fish resources of certain species can be estimated. The trawls for taking of such a trawl picture have the following characteristics:

- horizontal opening of the trawl 25 – 30 m
- length of the trawl collar 35 – 45 m
- size of the eye of the basic trawl net 25 – 35 mm.
- size of the of the eye of the internal nets (2 – 3 pcs.) – depends on the minimum size of the fish examined 10 – 20 mm.

Material, collected by this method allows another characteristics of the fish population to be examined too, i.e. size-age structure, increase rate, sexual structure, etc.

NAFA experts graze this method for the specific conditions in Black Sea at this moment

Annex 11 Satellite upgrade of FVMS (Contract 7.4)

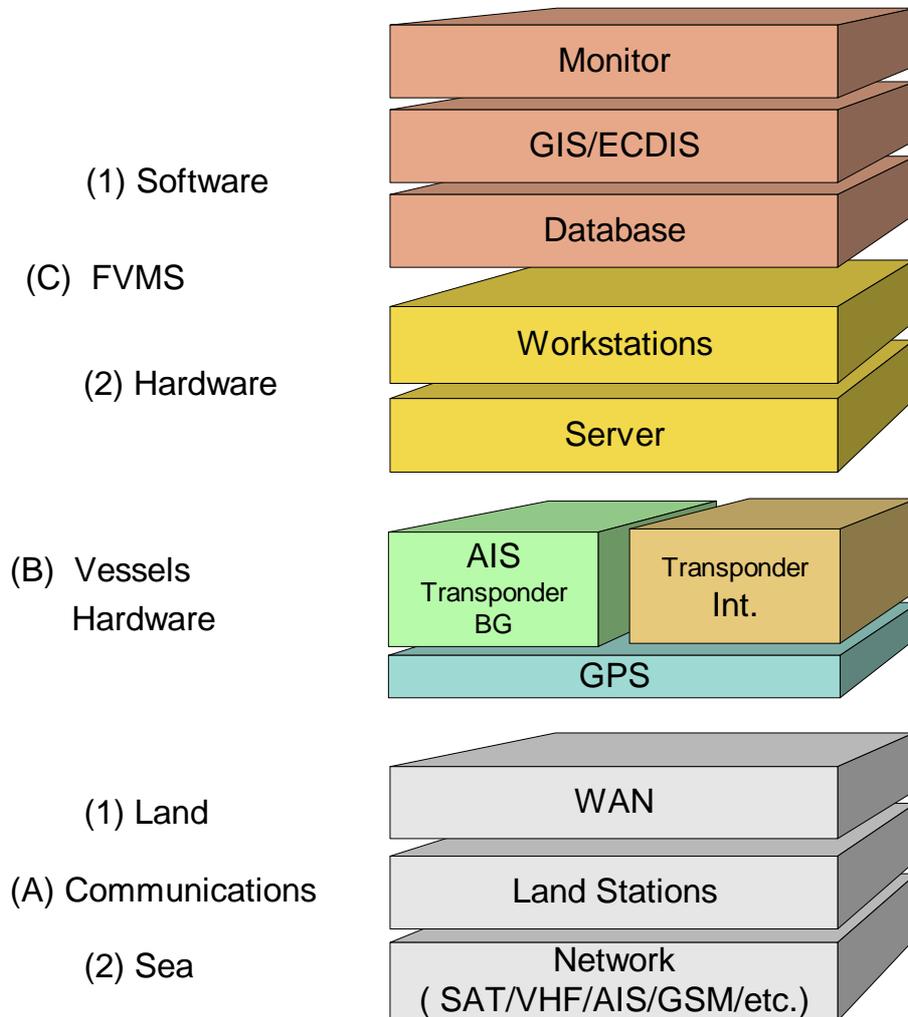
The former experience from the implementation of Phare Project BG 0101.05, Supply of Equipment and Software for Fishing Vessels Monitoring System, showed that the coordination between NAFA and EAMA which are the main actors in the vessels monitoring, should be significantly improved.

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



All pelagic longline vessels (currently about 40) are required to carry and operate the shipboard VMS units (sometimes called “transponders”) as a condition of obtaining a permit to fish in inland or outside Black Sea waters.

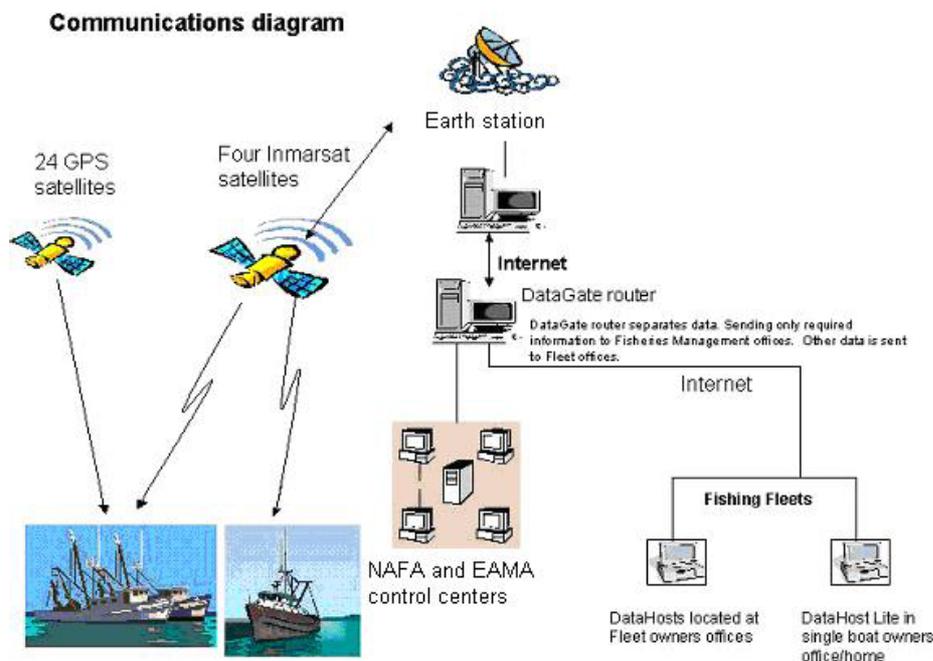
The hardware, software and communications components of the system are all commercially available. The FVMS program combines the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) with the Inmarsat-C satellite communications network to send information about fishing activities to the control center. NAFA pays all costs for equipment purchases, repairs and position reporting in the program. The shipboard unit can be linked to a personal computer, which provides the vessel operator with navigational and fisheries information and secure two-way communications. The vessel pays these personal communication costs.

The VMS unit, Inmarsat-C/GPS transceiver, is mounted in the vessel’s wheelhouse and the antenna is mounted on top of the wheelhouse or on a mast. The cost of the antenna, transceiver and installation is about 5000 Euro. The GPS position is included in a data message that contains the vessel’s identity, date and time, trawl position and other fisheries information encrypted in 12 bytes. In addition the data message may also contain other parameters such as course and speed, and special codes for antenna blockage,

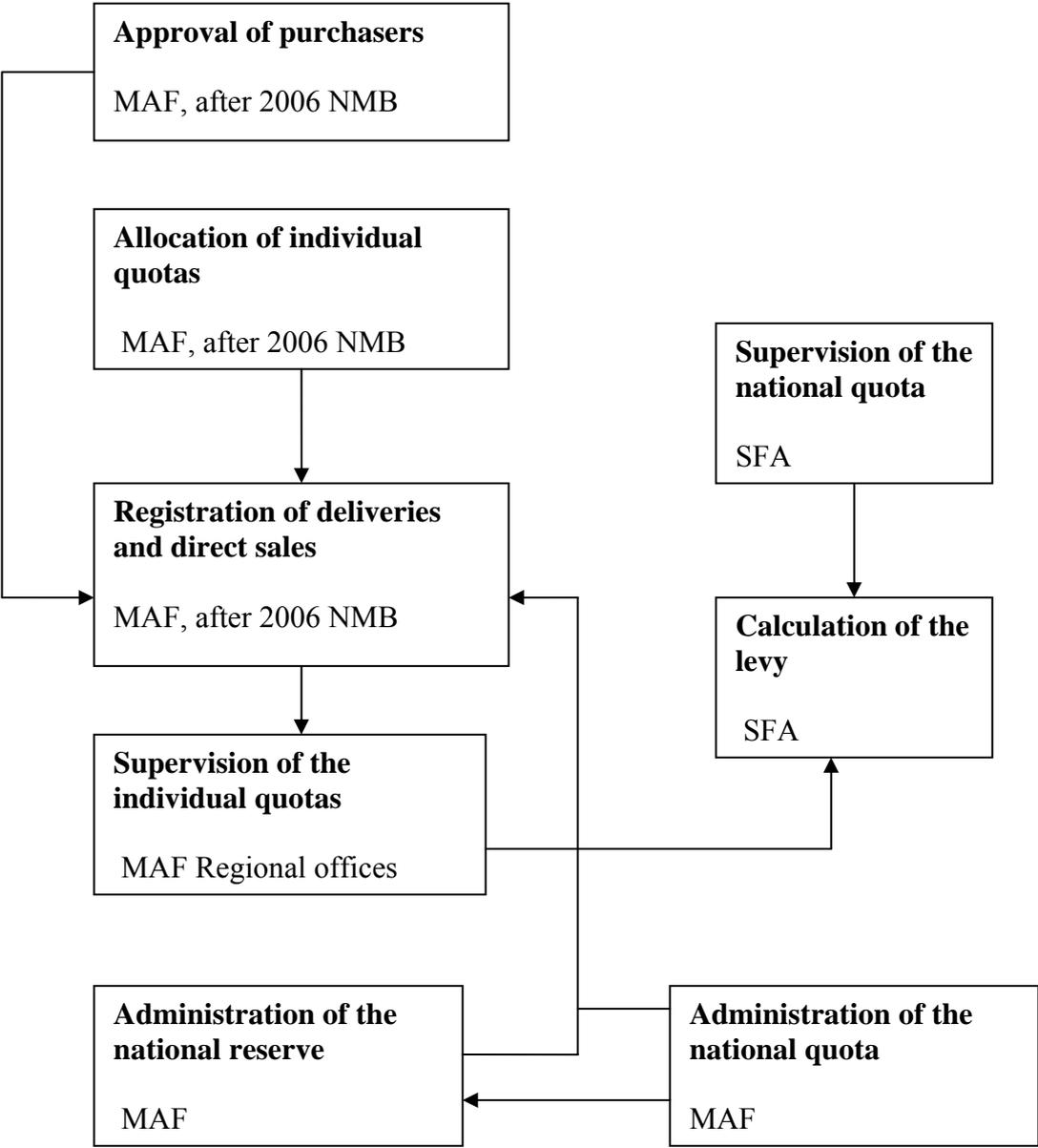
power failure, and others. This data message is transmitted automatically at pre-set intervals to an Inmarsat satellite. The operator can remotely change the reporting interval, which can range from 10 minutes up to 24 hours. The message is received at a land earth station (for Bulgaria there are two earth stations, one in Russia and other in Germany. The communication with the satellite and choice for earth station is automated), which processes the message into usable form, and makes it available to the FVMS control center.

The control center that would cover all areas of interests (the whole world for that matter) would cost a maximum of 179 000 Euro, which would include servers, internet connection, analysis workstation, graphics monitor, software applications for FVMS (database, base maps, office applications, mapping, etc.), service contracts, etc. Data are received and stored in a database and displayed on a mapping program, which allows storage, archival, manipulation and display of the vessel position and fisheries information. A list of exception reports must be available in the software so information on any fishing vessel of interest, for example, one approaching a no fishing zone can be sent automatically via email or cellular phone call to the center or other authorized personnel.

The following diagram shows the communications path. Data is routed in a digitized packet format over one of four Inmarsat satellites which provide global coverage. After the data has reached the earth station it is routed to a DataGate packet processor and router which sends only data required by NAFA to their computers. All other data and text messages are sent directly to the EAMA vessel's shore based offices.



Annex 12 Authorities and bodies in charge of the administration of Milk Quota System in Bulgaria



MAF – Ministry of agriculture and forestry
 SFA – State fund of agriculture
 NMB – National milk board

Annex 13 Indicative list of equipment for 2 milk testing laboratories

Contract 9

		Quantity	Indicative price in EURO	Total price per Item
	Analytical equipment			
1	Combined milk analyzer for physico-chemical composition of raw milk and somatic cell counter (300 samples per hour)	2	270,000	540,000
2	Bacteria counter (150 samples per hour)	2	310,000	620,000
	General laboratory equipment			
3	Deionizer	2	11,550	23,100
4	Thermistor cryoscope	2	8,000	16,000
5	Water bath	2	3,800	7,600
6	Water bath with Inhibition Test and accessories	2	6,800	13,600
7	Ice generator	2	9,000	18,000
8	Magnetic stirrer with heating	2	600	1,200
9	pH –meter	2	800	1,600
10	Washing machinery	2	17,750	35,500
11	Thermal boxes	80	10	800
12	Vertical refrigerator with freezer	2	2,280	4,560
13	Electronic balance (sensitivity 0.0001)	2	2,120	4,240
	Total			1,287,000

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

During negotiations on chapter “Agriculture” and on the grounds of the Strategy for development of the dairy husbandry and optimization of the raw milk quality for the period 2006-2009 and according to the accepted Action plan for improving raw milk quality from 2006 to 2009, Bulgaria undertook engagements for renovation of milk-producing sector and fulfilling the requirements concerning Council Directive 92/46 EEC of 16 Jun 1992 and requirements according to “New hygiene package”. For this purpose Bulgaria brought in Ordinance №30 from 20.10.2000, which is completely harmonized with Directive 92/46. Ordinance №30 concerns raw milk quality parameters. The hygiene criteria for raw milk are strengthen with the help of the new Regulation 853/2004 which define the specific requirements for food products hygiene. For monitoring of produced and realized on the market quantities cow milk and milk products Ordinance №6/07.06.2004 was adopted. This Ordinance partly brings in Commission Regulation (EC) №595/2004 and Council Regulation (EC) №1788/2003. Regulation 853/2004 stipulates compulsory criterion for raw milk to fulfill:

- for raw cow milk – number of colonies at 30°C (per ml) < 100 000; number of somatic cells (per ml) < 400 000;
- for raw milk from other species (sheep, goat, buffalo) - number of colonies at 30°C (per ml) < 1 500 000;
- average for a period of two months with at least two samples per month.

These EC requirements lay down conditions for compulsory control of raw milk quality and its fat content which is necessary for the quota system, for milk industry and food producing and define the **necessity of creating a system of accredited laboratories for milk control** which will inform the milk producers, milk processor and veterinary services about its quality. According to article 11 k of the Law on animal breeding National Milk Board (NMB) is assigned for fulfilling physicochemical and microbiology testing of the raw milk and milk products with the help of accredited laboratories (article 11 c, p.6); NMB has to control the raw milk quality (article 11 A,(2)) and to participate in arguments in defence of the quality and origin of milk and milk products (11 c, p.7). In the report from European Union mission from

5 – 8 July 2005 is emphasized on necessity of creation and accreditation as soon as possible of laboratories fat analysis for each individual quota. Milk fat content is a basic element for proper applying of the milk quota system and requires correct and independent analysis.

The National Milk Board (NMB) is registered with decision of the Sofia district court №7799/12.07.2005. It is created in pursuance of the requirements of article 11A from the Law on animal breeding (amendment and addition State Gazette №18/05.03.2004).

The main purposes of NMB described in article 11C from the Law on animal breeding and in article 6 from the Statute of NMB are:

- development of milk production, processing and trade with milk products;
- support and protection of the interests of its members;
- **management and control of raw milk quality with the help of laboratories acting on territorial principle and etc.**

In article 7 from the Statute with the help of which NMB carry out its purposes it is written: create rules for the system for management and control of the quality of raw milk and milk products which are obligatory for its members.

In article 9 from the statute it is defined the subject of economic activity and it is recorded: insurance of laboratory and other equipment for the interested persons in milk sector.

Financing of the NMB activity according to article 11i from the Law on animal breeding and article 22 from the Statute of NMB is accomplished from: subsidies from State fund Agriculture; carrying out consultants activities; donations; funds from international financing institutions, programs and organizations; own incomes. During the first year of creation of NMB its action will be financed from MAF.

A session of The managing committee of NMB was held in the end of December 2005. The aim of this meeting was throwing a post open to competition for Executive director, preparation of a proposal for statute-book about the activities of the NMB; defining the number of specialized administration and also preparation of proposals for the budget of the organization.

Till the end of November 2005 the whole structure of NMB was created. There were established 8 Regional milk boards (RMB) in the regions of Sliven, Dobrich, Plevna, Ruse, Vratsa, Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad, Karjali.

With this project the following result is expected to be achieved:

- Creation and putting into practice Monitoring program for qualifying the raw milk. With the help of this program the raw milk quality has to be improved and the engagements which Bulgaria had undertaken, described in Strategy for development of the dairy husbandry and optimization of the raw milk quality for the period 2006-2009 and in accepted Action plan for improving raw milk quality from 2006 to 2009, have to be fulfilled.

Annex 14 LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABD	Animal Breeding Directorate
ABI	Agro Bio Institute
AMB	Association of Meat Processors in Bulgaria
AMBP	Association of Milk Processors in Bulgaria
AMP	Association of Milk Processors in Bulgaria
AP	Accession Partnership
BAFDI	Bulgarian Association on Food and Drink Industry
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CC	Candidate Country
CFCU	Central Financing and Contracting Unit
CFP	Common Fishery Policy
CLITRAVI	Liaison Centre for the Meat Processing Industry
CMO	Common Market Organisation
EAMA	Executive Agency “Maritime Administration”
EAVW	Executive Agency on Vine and Wine
EU	European Union
FAA	Fisheries and Aquaculture Act
FEOGA	European Fund for guarantees and orientation of agriculture
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
IFA	Institute for Fisheries and Aquaculture
IMB	Institute for Molecular Biology
IPD	Intergration Policy Directorate
M&O	Maintenance and Operation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MS	Member State
NA	National Assembly
NAFA	National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture
NAMP	National Association of Milk Producers
NDB	National Dairy Board
NDP	National Development Plan
NGFS	National Grain and Feed Service
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPAA	National Program for the Adoption of the Acquis
NWVC	National Wine and Vine Chamber
PAO	Programme Authorizing Officer
PCM	Project Cycle Management
RDID	Rural Development Directorate
RFIs	Regional Fisheries Inspectorates
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor
SDP	Structural Funds Development Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
VMS	Vessels Monitoring System
VTMIS	Vessel Traffic Management and Information Services
WSDA	Wine and Spirit Drinks Act