



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10763/2012

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Survey Programme for Salmonella

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Bulgaria

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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version : 2.1

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : BULGARIA

(a) State the aim of the program

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to

- determine the health status of poultry of the hen's species in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow and all other types of Salmonella.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

day-old chicks

four-week-old birds

two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks

every second week during the laying period

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

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demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2010 totally 154 flocks are tested for the relevant Salmonella spp. (Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow) During the reporting period there are 3 flocks positive for S. Infantis, 2 flocks positive for S. Hadar, 1 flock - S.Covallis, 1 flock - S.Glostrup and 1 flock - S.Senftenberg.

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of poultry of the hen's species in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow and all other types of Salmonella. Breeding flocks are sampled at the initiative of the food business operator (operator) and by Bulgarian Food Safety Agency of Bulgaria as a competent authority. .During 2010 totally 154 flocks are tested for the relevant Salmonella spp. (Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow) During the reporting period there are 3 flocks positive for S. Infantis, 2 flocks positive for S. Hadar, 1 flock - S.Covallis, 1 flock - S.Glostrup and 1 flock - S.Senftenberg.

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Department "Infectious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and Welfare" at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with breeding hens
6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-6.

At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the Salmonella surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the region.
3. To summarize the data on positive animals.
4. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with breeding hens.
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the programme for surveillance of salmonella in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling of laying hens and the sending of samples to the laboratories.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
4. To summarize the data on positive animals from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with breeding hens
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RFSD.

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
3. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute.
4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
5. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;

B. Private laboratories:

1. the "Laboratory for testing food, feed and biological materials" "Regional Veterinary Station - Ruse" SP Ltd.

Any positive isolates obtained within the tests performed therein must be sent for confirmation and typing in the:

National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute (within BFSA), 1606 Sofia, # 15 "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.; ph. No. (00359 2) 952 3903.

The samples for official control shall be tested by state laboratories. The samples by the own control could be tested at the private and state accredited laboratories. The samples tested by the state or private laboratories showed positive or suspect result are forwarded for confirmatory retesting in the NRL in the town of Sofia.

(d)1.4 Methods in examination

Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

It is absolutely mandatory that any of the laboratories performing Salmonellosis diagnostics must use the methodology specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009. Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009.

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for salmonella in Bilthoven , Netherlands shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002) where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 +/- 1°C for 2 x (24 +/-3) hours.

As regards the boot swab samples and other fecal material samples, referred to in paragraph 3.1, it is

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possible to pool incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture. To do that, incubate both samples in BPW as normal. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly, then take 0,1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the MSR/V plates in the usual way.

(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonellosis

Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The sampling frame shall cover all adult breeding flocks of domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) comprising at least 250 birds (breeding flocks).

A. Surveillance of poultry flocks for Salmonellas:

Samples from poultry flocks shall be taken by the owner of the holding or a person authorized by the owner (in most of cases a private vet who has a contract signed with the owner) and by the official veterinarians which is a part of the official surveillance program. The official veterinarian responsible for the farm shall provide the training on sampling for the person responsible for the own-check samples.

Each year the RFSDs draft a schedule for sample taking from each flock at poultry houses and hatcheries included in the scope of the programme.

The schedule is drafted for official checks and ownchecks.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator:

Sampling shall take place every two weeks at the hatchery;

Note: the sampling in the holdings is just in case of exporting or trading hatching eggs to other Member States, shall in any case take place on the holding.

The owner of the hatchery or poultry holdings and the laboratory performed the testing shall notify immediately written the Executive Director of BFSa if there are any positive results for Salmonella.

Official control sampling:

1. If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the hatchery:

routine sampling every 16 weeks at the hatchery,
and;

routine sampling at the holding on two occasions during the production cycle, the first one being within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit and the second one being towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
confirmatory sampling at the holding, following the detection of relevant Salmonella from sampling at

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the hatchery.

2. If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the holding, routine sampling shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

- a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- c) during the production, at any time sufficiently distant from the samples referred to in points (a) and (b).

Note: the sampling in the holdings is just in case of exporting or trading hatching eggs to other Member States, shall in any case take place on the holding.

(d)1.6 Measures

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

When a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production.

In the cases of positive results for *Salmonella* obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered any time as a "suspect flock" and this flock should be placed under official control, movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority (CA) in order to protect public health .

In the cases of suspicion of infection the following measures shall be taken by the CA:

- prohibition the bird and egg movement (movement restriction –if the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under licence issued by the RFSD.)
- epidemiological investigations
- take additional samples for conformation of infection immediately (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling or in case as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010)
- check of a records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- take feed and water samples,
- traceability of production 10-15 days back. All production on the market shall be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

To declare a flock as a positive for *Salmonella* if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained. The movement restriction measures imposed in the cases of suspicion by own check sampling are in force till obtaining of the results from official sampling.

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Confirmatory sampling shall be implemented by official veterinarian in case of positive results obtained from own-check sampling or in case as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010. Infection with *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* will be confirmed by samples taken by the official veterinarian as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010 or Annex 2.2.2.2. of Regulation (EC) 213/2009.

When infection with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene or must be destroyed in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance on the requirements to activities, carried out at all stages from collecting to disposal of animal by-products and products derived from them as well as their use, marketing and transit, issued in accordance to Article 66, paragraph 2 from the Law on Veterinary Activity.

The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and the official samples were taken to prove that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory.

Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

When a breeding flock is suspected of being infected with *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis*, or *S. Virchow*, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan which should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurity measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection.

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

This Program has been drafted according the requirements laid down in:

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 213/2009 of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys.

COMMISSION DECISION 2007/873/EC, approving the national programme for the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* submitted by Bulgaria

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REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006 on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication (Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the compulsory culled animals. According to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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(d)2.1 Structure of the production

The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Production, storage and trade with food of animal origin are carried out in:

- producing establishments
- establishments for hall -sailed
- establishments for retailed with food of animal origin
- restaurants

The establishments for production, storage and trade with food are approved by BFSA in accordance with the hygiene requirements of the EU legislation. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The retailed establishments and restaurants are registered by BFSA.

In all food establishments the permanent and periodical official control is carried out in accordance with the provisions of EU legislation.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

The structure of the production of feed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All feed intended for feeding of laying hens must be produced in feed producing-plants

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

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Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry? "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and copies of these have been distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all holdings, where poultry are kept. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

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(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Every year the 28th RFSDs on the base of risk assessment present plans for controls of poultry farms within the respective region. Those plans are annually approved by the BFSA.

To consider an inspection on farms as an official control in the frame of the salmonella control programme, the official veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority shall take official samples for detecting of Salmonella.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All commercial holdings for breeding flocks are registered in accordance with Article 137 of the law of

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the Veterinary activity. The register commercial holdings are entered into the national electronic database and maintained by Headquarter at the BFSA. The records on registration of farms are kept at central level (Headquarter at BFSA) and local level (RFSDs).

The size limit for poultry to be registered obligatorily is as follow:

- flocks more than 500 poultry broilers
- flocks more than 250 poultry breeding hens
- flocks more than 350 poultry laying hens
- flocks more than 250 poultry turkeys

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

Record keeping at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

Total number of birds in the holding

The new entered birds

The birds for slaughtering.

The birds for sale

The number of death birds

Each animal holding shall keep records with information provides details of sampling for Salmonella and the results. The records are kept at the farms and the owners are requested to made available them in case of official control. When a farm is inspected by an official veterinarian, the latter has also to perform a thorough check of all the records /logbooks/ kept in respective holding.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

During transport the live birds shall be accompanied with transport authorization, issued by the BFSA, according to the Council Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain

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third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. Animal health certificate has to be issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian. All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. The TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. A TRACE is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each consignment of poultry or hatching eggs must be accompanied by information delivered by the veterinarian of the place of forwarding the consignment to the official veterinarian of their place of their destination.

The operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks shall keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for three years and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Species: Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing
for year:

2013

1.1 Contact

Name : Aleksandra Miteva

Phone : +359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : +359 2 915 98 42

Email : a_miteva@nvms.government.bg

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2008 totally 85 breeding flocks are tested and no positive
During 2009 totally 143 flocks are tested for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow. During the reporting period five flocks are positive for Salmonella: 1- Salmonella infantis; 1- Salmonella Bareilly; 2 -Salmonella Senftenberg and 1 – Salmonella agona;
During 2010 totally 154 flocks are tested for the relevant Salmonella spp. (Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow) During the reporting period there are 3 flocks positive for S. Infantis, 2 flocks positive for S. Hadar, 1 flock - S.Covallis, 1 flock - S.Glostrup and 1 flock - S.Senftenberg.

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3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to

- determine the health status of poultry of the hen's species in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow and all other types of Salmonella.

- reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella hadar, Salmonella typhimurium and Salmonella virchow (the relevant salmonella serotypes).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of the programme : 2013

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

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4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the competent authorities responsible for implementation of the Programme for control of Salmonellosis and other infectious agents causing zoonoses. Department "Infectious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and Welfare" at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with breeding hens
6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-6.

At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the Salmonella surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the region.
3. To summarize the data on positive animals.
4. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with breeding hens.
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the programme for surveillance of salmonella in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling of laying hens and the sending of samples to the laboratories.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
4. To summarize the data on positive animals from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with breeding hens
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RFSD.

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4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme shall be implemented on the territory of the whole country comprising 28 districts

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

The owners of animal-breeding holdings shall submit an application of registration, conformed to a specimen to the director of RFSD.

Within a time period of up to 7 days from the submission of the application, the director of RFSD by an order shall appoint a commission for carrying out of a check for compliance of the holdings with the veterinary medical requirements on animal breeding and welfare.

The commission shall in a period of 3-days present to the director of the RFSD the opinion with a proposal for a registration or a refusal.

When upon the check it is being found out that the holding does not meet the veterinary medical requirements, the commission shall give a written prescription to the applicant, wherein shall fix a deadline for adjustment of the omissions.

When the applicant has removed the omissions before the expiry of the indicated in the prescription deadline, he shall inform in writing the director of RFSD, who within a period of seven-days shall send the commission for a re-check of the holding. The commission shall draft a protocol of the results of the check and shall submit it to the director of RFSD.

The director of RFSD shall enter the animal-breeding holding in the register and shall issue a certificate of registration or shall justify the refusal of the registration if the holding does not meet the veterinary medical requirements.

The register contains the following information:

1. number and date of the certificate issued;
2. the veterinary registration number of the holding;
3. name and permanent address of the owner of the holding;

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4. address/location and type of the holding;
5. capacity of the holding;
6. type, category and use of the birds in the holding;
7. technology of breeding of the birds;
8. number and date of the order for delegation of the registration
9. changes in the circumstances entered.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- Total number of birds in the holding
- The new entered birds
- The birds for slaughtering.
- The birds for sale
- The number of death birds

When a farm is inspected by an official veterinarian, the latter has also to perform a thorough check of all the records /logbooks/ that are kept in respective holding.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law on Veterinary Activities, Art.124 and Ordinance No.23 / 14.12.2005 on the order and the way of notification and registration of infectious diseases in animals, which is harmonized with Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

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A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars):

When a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production.

In the cases of positive results for Salmonella obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered any time as a "suspect flock" and this flock should be placed under official control, movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority (CA) in order to protect public health .

In the cases of suspicion of infection the following measures shall be taken by the CA:

- prohibition the bird and egg movement (movement restriction –if the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under licence issued by the RFSD.)
- epidemiological investigations
- take additional samples for conformation of infection immediately (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling or in case as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010)
- check of a records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- take feed and water samples,
- traceability of production 10-15 days back. All production on the market shall be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

To declare a flock as a positive for Salmonella if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained. The movement restriction measures imposed in the cases of suspicion by own check sampling are in force till obtaining of the results from official sampling.

Confirmatory sampling shall be implemented by official veterinarian in case of positive results obtained from own-check sampling or in case as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010. Infection with S. Typhimurium and S. Enteritidis will be confirmed by samples taken by the official veterinarian as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010 or Annex 2.2.2.2. of Regulation (EC) 213/2009.

When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene or must be destroyed in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance on the requirements to activities, carried out at all stages from collecting to disposal of animal by-products and products derived from them as well as their use, marketing and transit, issued in accordance to Article 66, paragraph 2 from the Law on Veterinary Activity.

The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and the official samples were taken to prove that the cleaning and disinfection has been

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satisfactory.

Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

When a breeding flock is suspected of being infected with *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis*, or *S. Virchow*, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan which should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurity measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

n.a

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law of the veterinary activity requires the operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination.

These records must be available to the Competent Authority for inspection.

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES).

This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Republic of Bulgaria the use of vaccines for the control of salmonella in poultry is not prohibited. In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for

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Salmonella spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSA vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings. The vaccination scheme shall be approved by the Regional Food Safety Directorate.

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella with a product which has a marketing authorisation in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1091/2005 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella.

Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of Salmonella in the national control programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1091/2005.

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the animals compulsory culled (slaughtered in slaughterhouses or killed by other way).

Accorrding to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed busines operator has not been provided.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bio-security is a combination of practices, which are intended to prevent the spread of disease-causing organisms within the poultry farm. Where these are performed in parallel with the sanitation and disinfection procedures, bio-security measures could eradicate or, at least, reduce the level of pathogens

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to values, at which no hazard of infection would be likely.

The bio-security measures in industrial poultry farms, small farms and private backyards are in accordance to the manual of Bio- security measures, issued by USAID Bulgaria and with the EC requirements.

Bio-security measures on holdings:

Health status of poultry

On entering to all houses on the farm must be located disinfection barrier

Control of movement of people

Transport hygiene

Feed hygiene

Water hygiene

Rodent, insect and bird control

Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings

Recording of all events and operations

For each buildings must be applied self instruments

The verification of the bio- security measures or verification of disinfection has to be performed by Competent Authority. The relevant instructions and checklists are available and published on the following web-link:

<http://www.nvms.government.bg/content.php?cntid=63>

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

The financing of the 2012 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

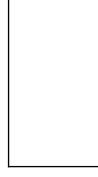
The necessary funds for compensation of the owners of the dead or killed in the context of the execution of this programme as well as the necessary financing for control and eradication measures in case of Salmonella outbreaks are provided by the state budget. The order and the conditions for providing the compensations are specified in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Art.109 of the LVA..

The benefits of the programme:

- Reducing the risk of spreading Salmonella within the European Union;
- Protecting the human health

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :



The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

*6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year: **2011***

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/ number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
BG	Breeding flocks	156	1 569 704	156	1 569 704	154	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	0 kg	0	0 kg	0
Total		156	1 569 704	156	1 569 702	154		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADD A NEW ROW														

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2011

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	other test	bacteriological tests	368	8

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Total				368	8
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
BG	8	102 576	X
Total	8	102 576	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
BG	156	1 569 702	0	87	373 560	701 560
Total	156	1 569 702	0	87	373 560	701 560
					Add a new row	

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
BG	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallu	Faeces	surveillance	1 000
BG	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAM	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallu	Faeces	surveillance	100
Total					1 100
Total AMR/BIH tests					0
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					1 000
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					100
Add a new row					

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year:

2013

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
BG	Breeding flocks	156	1 569 702	156	1 569 702	154	salmonella enteritidis	2	2	12 000	25 000	25 000
		156	1 569 702	156	1 569 702	154		2	2	12 000	25 000	25 000
Total												
Add a new row												

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2013

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	
BG	156	1 569 702	0	87	373 560	701 560	X
Total	156	1 569 702	0	87	373 560	701 560	
					Add a new row		

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2013**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAMMI	1 000	3	3000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMI	100	5	500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	5	6000	30000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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CLEANING/DESINFECTION : VERIFICATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of desinfection	5	1000	5000	yes	X
Add a new row						
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
Add a new row						
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
Add a new row						
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	other	1 000	1	1000	yes	X
Add a new row						
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	1 000	1	1000	yes	X
Add a new row						
Total		2 110		39500		

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb) . You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button) . All other file formats can be opened.

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : BULGARIA

(a) State the aim of the program

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of broilers in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium.

The reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broilers shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2012.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Broilers

Birds leaving for slaughter

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

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(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2010, totally 997 broiler flocks are tested for Salmonella infection and there is only one flock positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and 14 flocks positive for other Salmonella spp., as follow: 10-S. infantis, 1 flock positive for S.Newport , 2 flocks positive for S. Tennessee and 1 - S.Mbandaka.

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National Control Programme will be implemented throughout the Republic of Bulgaria and will apply to all operators with just two exceptions:

- Holdings with capacity of less than 2000 chickens present at any one time, where the operator supplies small quantities direct to the consumer (i.e. farm gate sales) or via local1 retailers which only supply the final consumer (essentially householders).
- Where all production is for private domestic use only (i.e. the meat is not being sold on the market).

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of broilers in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium.

The reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broilers shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and

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Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2012.

During 2009 totally 1076 broiler flocks are tested for Salmonella. Three of them are positive for Salmonella Enteritidis, one flock is positive for Salmonella virchov, 2 flocks are positive for Salmonella Kottbus and 1 flock for Salmonella Agona.

During 2010, totally 997 broiler flocks are tested for Salmonella infection and there is only one flock positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and 14 flocks positive for other Salmonella spp., as follow: 10-S. infantis, 1 flock positive for S.Newport , 2 flocks positive for S. Tennessee and 1 - S.Mbandaka.

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;

3. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute.

4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;

5. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;

B. Private laboratories:

1. the "Laboratory for testing food, feed and biological materials" "Regional Veterinary Station - Ruse" SP Ltd.

Any positive isolates obtained within the tests performed therein must be sent for confirmation and typing in the:

National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute (within BFSA), 1606 Sofia, # 15 "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.; ph. No. (00359 2) 952 3903.

The samples for official control are been tested by state laboratories. The samples by the own control could be tested at the private and state accredited laboratories. The samples tested by the state or private laboratories showed positive or suspect result are forwarded for confirmatory retesting in the NRL in the town of Sofia.

The NRL for salmonella is accredited and takes part in all respective inter laboratory tests.

The samples taken under the initiative of the owner or another person authorised by her/him are to be tested in the laboratories specified in the programme, all these laboratories operating in accordance with the ISO 6579 standard.

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(d)1.4 Methods in examination

Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for salmonella in Bilthoven , Netherlands shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002) where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 +/- 1°C for 2 x (24 +/-3) hours.

As regards the boot swab samples and other faecal material samples, referred to in paragraph 3.1, it is possible to pool incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture. To do that, incubate both samples in BPW as normal. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly, then take 0,1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the MSRV plates in the usual way.

(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonellosis

Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

1.5.1 In accordance with EC Regulation No 646/2007 the Competent Authority will select each year at random at least 10% of holdings with more than 5000 birds. The random selection will take into account the size of holding and geographical distribution. The Competent Authority or its agent will select one flock at random on the holding that is within 3 weeks of going for slaughter. The selected flock will be sampled (two pairs of boot swabs normally) in accordance with the Annex in EC Regulation No 646/2007.

1.5.2 The use of antimicrobials (as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006) will be checked when the official sample is taken. If the flock is under antimicrobial medication for animal health or animal welfare reasons the flock will be sampled again after the period of withdrawal for the product given in its Marketing Authorisation. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and to make these records available.

1.5.3 The records of samples taken by the operator will be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority and will provide details of the identity of the flock sampled, date of sample, slaughter date, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result. The number of flocks on the holding and the number of birds present will be

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(d)1.6 Measures

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of suspicion or confirmation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSA.

When a meat chicken flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from a sample of faeces, or boot swabs, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

Neck skins are sampled at abattoirs under Regulation (EC) No 1441/2007. The potential for cross contamination make the results from abattoir sampling difficult to interpret in relation to a particular flock.

In most cases it will not be possible to carry out an investigation of the birds in the flock from which the *Salmonella* was isolated as the birds will have been slaughtered shortly after the results become available. A notice may be served by the Competent Authority as necessary requiring the operator to clean and disinfect the building from which the infected flock originated. After cleaning and disinfecting the building the official veterinarian takes swabs from a number of sites in the building and submit them to an approved laboratory to be tested for *Salmonella* in order to check on the efficiency of the hygiene measures taken.

In the case of positive results for *Salmonella* obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered as a "suspect flock" and this flock shall be placed under official control by the Competent Authority.

In case of suspicion of infection the follow measures should be taken by CA:

- prohibition of the animal movement
- epidemiological investigations
- immediately take additional samples for confirmation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling)
- check of a records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- take feed and water samples,
- traceability of production 10-15 days back. All production on the market shall be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

To declare a flock as a positive for *Salmonella* if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained.

The movement restriction measures imposed in the cases of suspicion by own check sampling are in force till obtaining of the results from official sampling.

Whenever, *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* infections can be confirmed after obtaining of the results from official sampling, according to the procedure in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

When a broiler flock is confirmed for the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*:

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The birds must be destroyed or may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

The broilers must be slaughtered and used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

If the *Salmonella* spp. is detected during the inspection of carcasses in the slaughterhouse all measures must be applied in accordance with the Regulation 854/2004.

If the *Salmonella* spp. is detected during the inspection of food put on the market the BFSA launch all the requirements under Art.7 of Regulation 2073/2005.

Official sampling will be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority in all replacement flocks where the previous flock in a building was positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*. This sampling will take place according to the procedure in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

COMMISSION REGULATION 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in broilers and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005

REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry

REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006 on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication (Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

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Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Republic of Bulgaria, it is not foreseen that any plants for food or feed production would be subject to funding within the context of this programme.

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the compulsory culled animals.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Production, storage and trade with food of animal origin are carried out in:

- producing establishments
- establishments for hall -sailed
- establishments for retailed with food of animal origin
- restaurants

The establishments for production, storage and trade with food are approved by BFSA in accordance with the hygiene requirements of the EU legislation. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

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version : 2.1

The retailed establishments and restaurants are registered by BFSA.

In all food establishments the permanent and periodical official control is carried out in accordance with the provisions of EU legislation.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

The structure of the production of feed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All feed intended for feeding of birds must be produced in feed producing-plants.

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry? "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and copies of these have been distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all holdings, where poultry are kept. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

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(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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version : 2.1

(max. 32000 chars) :

Every year the 28th RFSDs on the base of risk assessment present plans for controls of poultry farms within the respective region. Those plans are annually approved by the BFSA.
To consider an inspection on farms as an official control in the frame of the salmonella control programme, the official veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority shall take official samples for detecting of Salmonella.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All commercial holdings for broilers are registered in accordance with Article 137 of the law of the Veterinary activity. The register commercial holdings are entered into the national electronic database and maintained by Headquarter at the BFSA. The records on registration of farms are kept at central level (Headquarter at BFSA) and local level (RFSDs).

The size limit for poultry to be registered obligatorily is as follow:

- flocks more than 500 poultry broilers
- flocks more than 250 poultry breeding hens
- flocks more than 350 poultry laying hens
- flocks more than 250 poultry turkeys

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

Record keeping at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

Total number of birds in the holding

The new entered birds

The birds for slaughtering.

The birds for sale

The number of death birds

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Each animal holding shall keep records with information provides details of sampling for Salmonella and the results. The records are kept at the farms and the owners are requested to made available them in case of official control. When a farm is inspected by an official veterinarian, the latter has also to perform a thorough check of all the records /logbooks/ that are kept in respective holding.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

During transport the live birds shall be accompanied with transport authorization, issued by the BVSA, according to the Council Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport.

Birds may be moved, if only accompanied by animal health certificate issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. The TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. A TRACE is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each consignment of broilers intended for slaughtering or to other holding must be accompanied by information delivered by the veterinarian of the place of forwarding the consignment to the official veterinarian of their place of their destination.

The operators shall keep records of poultry entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for three years and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection.

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version : 2.1

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Species: Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing
for year:

2013

1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Aleksandra Miteva

Phone : + 359 2 920 98 42

Fax. : + 359 2 920 98 42

Email : a_miteva@nvms.government.bg

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2009 totally 1076 broiler flocks are tested for Salmonella. Three of them are positive for Salmonella Enteritidis, one flock is positive for Salmonella virchov, 2 flocks are positive for Salmonella Kottbus and 1 flock for Salmonella Agona.

During 2010, totally 997 broiler flocks are tested for Salmonella infection and there is only one flock positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and 14 flocks positive for other Salmonella spp., as follow: 10-S. infantis, 1 flock positive for S.Newport , 2 flocks positive for S. Tennessee and 1 - S.Mbandaka.

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3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of broilers in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium.

The reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broilers shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2012.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of the programme : 2013

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

4.2.1 Department "Infectious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and Welfare" at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-6.

4.2.2 At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the Salmonella surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the region.
3. To summarize the data on positive animals.
4. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens.
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the programme for surveillance of salmonella in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling of laying hens and the sending of samples to the laboratories.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
4. To summarize the data on positive animals from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RFSD.

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4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme shall be implemented on the territory of the whole country comprising 28 districts.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

The owners of animal-breeding holdings shall submit an application of registration, conformed to a specimen to the director of RFSD.

Within a time period of up to 7 days from the submission of the application, the director of RFSD by an order shall appoint a commission for carrying out of a check for compliance of the holdings with the veterinary medical requirements on animal breeding and welfare.

The commission shall in a period of 3-days present to the director of the RFSD the opinion with a proposal for a registration or a refusal.

When upon the check it is being found out that the holding does not meet the veterinary medical requirements, the commission shall give a written prescription to the applicant, wherein shall fix a deadline for adjustment of the omissions.

When the applicant has removed the omissions before the expiry of the indicated in the prescription deadline, he shall inform in writing the director of RFSD, who within a period of seven-days shall send the commission for a re-check of the holding. The commission shall draft a protocol of the results of the check and shall submit it to the director of RFSD.

The director of RFSD shall enter the animal-breeding holding in the register and shall issue a certificate of registration or shall justify the refusal of the registration if the holding does not meet the veterinary medical requirements. The register contains the following information:

1. number and date of the certificate issued;
2. the veterinary registration number of the holding;

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3. name and permanent address of the owner of the holding;
 4. address/location and type of the holding;
 5. capacity of the holding;
 6. type, category and use of the birds in the holding;
 7. technology of breeding of the birds;
 8. number and date of the order for delegation of the registration
 9. changes in the circumstances entered.
- All of the registered holdings are entered into the national- data base system.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law on Veterinary Activities, Art.124 and Ordinance No.23 / 14.12.2005 on the order and the way of notification and registration of infectious diseases in animals, which is harmonized with Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law on Veterinary Activities, Art.124 and Ordinance No.23 / 14.12.2005 on the order and the way of notification and registration of infectious diseases in animals, which is harmonized with Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

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4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law of the veterinary activity requires the operators of the broiler flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination.

These records must be available to the Competent Authority for inspection.

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES).

This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Republic of Bulgaria the use of vaccines for the control of salmonella in poultry is not prohibited. In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for Salmonella spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSA vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings.

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

The use of antimicrobials (as defined in Regulation (EC) No1177/2006) will be checked when the official sample is taken. If the flock is under antimicrobial medication for animal health or animal welfare reasons the flock will be sampled again after the period of withdrawal for the product given in its Marketing Authorisation. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and to make these records

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available.

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the animals compulsory culled (slaughtered in slaughterhouses or killed by other way).

According to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bio-security is a combination of practices, which are intended to prevent the spread of disease-causing organisms within the poultry farm. Where these are performed in parallel with the sanitation and disinfection procedures, bio-security measures could eradicate or, at least, reduce the level of pathogens to values, at which no hazard of infection would be likely.

The bio-security measures in industrial poultry farms, small farms and private backyards are in accordance to the manual of Bio- security measures, issued by USAID Bulgaria and with the EC requirements.

Bio-security measures on holdings:

Health status of poultry

On entering to all houses on the farm must be located disinfection barrier

Control of movement of people

Transport hygiene

Feed hygiene

Water hygiene

Rodent, insect and bird control

Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings

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Recording of all events and operations

For each buildings must be applied self instruments

The verification of the bio- security measures or verification of disinfection have to be performed by Competent Authority. The relevant instructions and checklists are available and published on the following web-link:

<http://www.nvms.government.bg/content.php?cntid=63>

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

The financing of the 2012 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

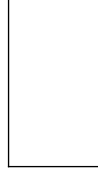
The necessary funds for compensation of the owners of the dead or killed in the context of the execution of this programme as well as the necessary financing for control and eradication measures in case of Salmonella outbreaks are provided by the state budget. The order and the conditions for providing the compensations are specified in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Art.109 of the LVA..

The benefits of the programme:

- Reducing the risk of spreading Salmonella within the European Union;
- Protecting the human health

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :



The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

*6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year: **2011***

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/ number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channeled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channeled to egg product
BG	Broiler flocks of C	1 030	19 016 ⁺	1 024	18 916 ⁺	997	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	1 850	number	0 kg	0	X
Total		1 030	19 016 ⁺	1 024	18 916 ⁺	997		1	1	1 850				
ADD A NEW ROW														

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	microbiological test	bacteriological tests	1 094	1
				X

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Total			1 094	1
				ADD A NEW ROW

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
BG	1	1 850	X
Total	1	1 850	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
BG	1 030	19 016 348	0	0	0	X
Total	1 030	19 016 348	0	0	0	
				Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
BG	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	1 000 X
BG	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAM	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	100 X
Total					1 100
Total AMR/BIH tests					0
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					1 000
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					100
Add a new row					

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year:

2013

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
BG	Broiler flocks of	1 030	19 016 348	1 024	18 916 348	997	salmonella enteritidis	5	5	148 000	148 000	0
		1 030	19 016 348	1 024	18 916 348	997		5	5	148 000	148 000	0
Total												
Add a new row												

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2013

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered		
BG	1 284	56 298 891	0	0	0	0	X	
Total	1 284	56 298 891	0	0	0	0		
					Add a new row			

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2013**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAMM	1 000	3	3000 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	100	5	500 yes		X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0 no		X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	6 000	5	30000 yes		X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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CLEANING/DESINFECTION : VERIFICATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	5	200	1000	yes	X
Add a new row						
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
Add a new row						
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
Add a new row						
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	other	1 000	1	1000	yes	X
Add a new row						
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	1 000	1	1000	yes	X
Add a new row						

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Total	8 105	35500	
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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **.zip, .jpg, .jpeg, .tiff, .tif, .xls, .doc, .bmp, .pna.**
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- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES**. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button) . All other file formats can be opened.

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : BULGARIA

(a) State the aim of the program

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of laying hens of Gallus gallus in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- rearing flocks** day-old chicks
 pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit
- laying flocks** every 15 weeks during the laying phase

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

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(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2010, totally 250 laying hen flocks are tested for Salmonella infection. There are 2 positive flocks for Salm Enteritidis and 7 flocks positive for other Salmonella spp., as follow: 6 flocks positive for S. Infantis and 1 flock positive for S Parkroyal.

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2009 totally 244 flocks are with negative result for Salm. Typhimurium and Salm Enteritidis and 2 flocks with 4303 laying hens are positive for Salmonella Eneteritidis.

One flock is positive for Salmonella Abovy, 1 flock for Salmonella Corvallis, 1 flock for S. Agona and 1 laying hen flock positive for Salm.Virchov.

During 2010, totally 250 laying hen flocks are tested for Salmonella infection. There are 2 positive flocks for Salm Enteritidis and 7 flocks positive for other Salmonella spp., as follow: 6 flocks positive for S. Infantis and 1 flock positive for S Parkroyal.

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

4.2.1 Department "Infectious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and Welfare" at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

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1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-6.

4.2.2 At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the Salmonella surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the region.
3. To summarize the data on positive animals.
4. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens.
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the programme for surveillance of salmonella in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling of laying hens and the sending of samples to the laboratories.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
4. To summarize the data on positive animals from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RFSD.

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
3. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute.
4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;

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5. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;

B. Private laboratories:

1. the "Laboratory for testing food, feed and biological materials" "Regional Veterinary Station - Ruse" SP Ltd.

Any positive isolates obtained within the tests performed therein must be sent for confirmation and typing in the:

National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute (within BFSA), 1606 Sofia, # 15 "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.; ph. No. (00359 2) 952 3903.

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006.

The samples for official control are been tested by state laboratories. The samples by the own control could be tested at the private and state accredited laboratories. The samples tested by the state or private laboratories showed positive or suspect result are forwarded for confirmatory retesting in the NRL in the town of Sofia.

(d)1.4 Methods in examination

Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The samples taken under the initiative of the owner or another person authorised by her/him are to be tested in the laboratories specified in the programme, all these laboratories operating in accordance with the ISO 6579 standard. The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002) where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 +/- 1°C for 2 x (24 +/-3) hours.

As regards the boot swab samples and other faecal material samples, referred to in paragraph 3.1, it is possible to pool incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture. To do that, incubate both samples in BPW as normal. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly, then take 0,1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the MSRV plates in the usual way.

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(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official sampling at flock level:

One sample will be taken under the control of the Competent Authority for Regulation 2160/2003 from one layer flock on each holding with more than 1000 birds during the period of production of eggs for human consumption as specified in 2.1 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006. Official samples will include a sample of dust (or when not available an additional sample of faecal material) in compliance with 2.1 and 2.2 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006. Other reasons for sampling at flock level:

In case of suspicion of *Salmonella* spp. infection the official veterinarian has to take samples from all the flocks in the holding:

- clinical signs
- suspicion that *Salmonella* positive feedingsuffs have been delivered to the holding.
- the birds are delivered from holding with positive results for *Salmonella*
- if necessary

(d)1.6 Measures

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of suspicion or conformation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSA. The positive result for target serovars confirmed by NRL is a condition to declare a flock as a positive for target serovars of the control programme.

In the case of positive results for *Salmonella* obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered as a suspect flock and this flock shall be placed under official control by the Competent Authority.

In case of suspicion of infection the following measures should be taken by CA

- prohibition the movement of birds and eggs
- epidemiological investigations
- immediately take additional samples for conformation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-

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check sampling or in exceptional cases)

- check of a records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- take feed and water samples,
- traceability of production 10-15 days back. All production on the market shall be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

The movement restriction measures imposed in the cases of suspicion of infection by own check sampling are in force till obtaining of the results from official sampling.

To declare a flock as a positive for Salmonella if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained.

When the laying hens flocks are confirmed for the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium:

1. Eggs shall not be used for direct human consumption as table eggs unless they originate from a commercial flock of laying hens subject to a national control programme and not under official restriction.

2. Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, shall be:

- (a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs;
- (b) marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;
- (c) prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to prevent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks.

3. When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

This Program has been drafted according the requirements laid down in:

COMMISSION DECISION 2007/848/EC, approving certain national programmes for the control of salmonella in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus

Commission Decision 1168/2006/EC, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005;

REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry

REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1237/2007, amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens

ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006 on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication (Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

the programme.

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the compulsory culled animals.

Accorrding to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is

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publicly available.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Production, storage and trade with food of animal origin are carried out in:

- producing establishments
- establishments for hall -sailed
- establishments for retailed with food of animal origin
- restaurants

The establishments for production, storage and trade with food are approved by BFSA in accordance with the hygiene requirements of the EU legislation. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The retailed establishments and restaurants are registered by BFSA.

In all food establishments the permanent and periodical official control is carried out in accordance with the provisions of EU legislation.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

The structure of the production of feed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All feed intended for feeding of laying hens must be produced in feed producing-plants.

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(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry? "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and copies of these have been distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all holdings, where poultry are kept. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

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(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Every year the 28th RFSDs on the base of risk assessment present plans for controls of poultry farms within the respective region. Those plans are annually approved by the BFSA.

To consider an inspection on farms as an official control in the frame of the salmonella control programme, the official veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority shall take official samples for detecting of Salmonella.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

Registration of farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

All commercial holdings for laying hens are registered in accordance with Ordinance 25 laying down the minimal requirements regarding welfare during laying hens rearing, SG 42/23. May 2006, amend. SG 29/06. April 2007, transposing COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2002/4/EC of 30 January 2002 on the registration of establishments keeping laying hens, covered by Council Directive 1999/74/EC.

The register commercial holdings are entered into the national electronic database and maintained by Headquarter at the BFSA. The records on registration of farms are kept at central level (Headquarter at BFSA) and local level (RFSDs).

The size limit for poultry to be registered obligatorily is as follow:

- flocks more than 500 poultry broilers
- flocks more than 250 poultry breeding hens
- flocks more than 350 poultry laying hens
- flocks more than 250 poultry turkeys

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

Record keeping at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- Total number of birds in the holding
- The new entered birds
- The birds for slaughtering.
- The birds for sale
- The number of death birds

Each animal holding shall keep records with information provides details of sampling for Salmonella and the results. The records are kept at the farms and the owners are requested to made available them in case of official control. When a farm is inspected by an official veterinarian, the latter has also to perform a thorough check of all the records /logbooks kept in respective holding.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

During transport the live birds shall be accompanied with transport authorization, issued by the BFSA, according to the Council Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport. Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC). The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. Animal health certificate has to be issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian. All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. The TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. A TRACE is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each consignment of laying hens intended for slaughtering or to other holding must be accompanied by information delivered by the veterinarian of the place of forwarding the consignment to the official veterinarian of their place of their destination. The operators shall keep records of poultry and eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number of animals, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for three years period and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Species: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing
for year:

2013

1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Aleksandra Miteva

Phone : +359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : +359 2 915 98 42

Email : a_miteva@nvms.government.bg

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2009 totally 244 flocks are with negative result for Salm. Typhimurium and Salm Enteritidis and 2 flocks with 4303 laying hens are positive for Salmonella Enteritidis.

One flock is positive for Salmonella Abovy, 1 flock for Salmonella Corvallis, 1 flock for S. Agona and 1 laying hen flock positive for Salm.Virchov.

During 2010, totally 250 laying hen flocks are tested for Salmonella infection. There are 2 positive flocks for Salm Enteritidis and 7 flocks positive for other Salmonella spp., as follow: 6 flocks positive for S. Infantis and 1 flock positive for S Parkroyal.

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3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of laying hens of Gallus gallus in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of the programme : 2013

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

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4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Department "Infectious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and Welfare" at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-6.

At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the Salmonella surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the region.
3. To summarize the data on positive animals.
4. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens.
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the programme for surveillance of salmonella in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling of laying hens and the sending of samples to the laboratories.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
4. To summarize the data on positive animals from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RFSD.

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4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme shall be implemented on the territory of the whole country comprising 28 districts.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

This Program has been drafted according the requirements laid down in:

COMMISSION DECISION 2007/848/EC, approving certain national programmes for the control of salmonella in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus

Commission Decision 1168/2006/EC, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005;

REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry

REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1237/2007, amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens

ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006 on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication (Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law on Veterinary Activities, Art.124 and Ordinance No.23 / 14.12.2005 on the order and the way of notification and registration of infectious diseases in animals, which is harmonized with Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

Control measures and notification of positive results

In case of suspicion or conformation of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSa.

In the cases of positive results for Salmonella obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered any time as a "suspect flock" and this flock should be placed under official control, movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority in order to protect public health .

In case of suspicion of infection the BFSa takes the following measures:

- prohibition of birds and eggs movement
- epidemiological investigations
- immediately take additional samples for conformation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling or in exceptional cases)
- check of a records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- feed and water samples,
- traceability of production to 10-15 days back. All production on the market must to be placed under

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restrictive measures as far as possibly.

To declare a flock as a positive for Salmonella if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained.

Confirmatory sampling shall be implemented by official veterinarian in case of positive results obtained from own-check sampling or in exceptional cases.

When the laying hens flocks are confirmed for the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium:

1. Eggs shall not be used for direct human consumption as table eggs unless they originate from a commercial flock of laying hens subject to a national control programme and not under official restriction.

2. Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, shall be:

(a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs;

(b) marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;

(c) prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to prevent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks.

3. When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars):

n/a

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4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law of the veterinary activity requires the operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination.

These records must be available to the Competent Authority for inspection.

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES).

This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laying flocks are sampled at the initiative of the food business operator (operator) and by the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) as a competent authority.

1. Sampling at the initiative of the operator took place:

A. At the rearing phase:

o Day- old chicks

o 4 weeks old

o 2 weeks before being moved to the laying phase

B. At the laying phase:

o at least every fifteen weeks The first sampling shall take place at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks.

o 2 weeks before the slaughter

2. BFSA took samples at least:

A. At the rearing phase:

o 2 weeks before being moved to the laying phase

B. At the laying phase:

o in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;

o at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;

o in any case of suspicion of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection, as a result of

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the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1);
o (in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
The own-check samples shall be taken by the owner of the holding or a person authorized by the owner (in most of cases a private vet who has a contract signed with the owner) in accordance with this Programme for control of Salmonella The official veterinarian responsible for the farm shall provide the training on sampling for the person responsible for the own-check samples.

Official samples will include a sample of dust (or when not available an additional sample of faecal material) in compliance with 2.1 and 2.2 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

Other reasons for sampling at flock level:

In case of suspicion of Salmonella spp. infection the official veterinarian has to take samples from all the flocks in the holding:

- clinical signs
- suspicion that Salmonella positive feedingsuffs have been delivered to the holding.
- the birds are delivered from holding with positive results for Salmonella
- if necessary

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the animals compulsory culled (slaughtered in slaughterhouses or killed by other way).

Accorrding to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed busines operator has not been provided.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the animals compulsory culled (slaughtered in slaughterhouses or killed by other way).

According to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

The financing of the 2012 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

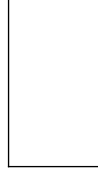
The necessary funds for compensation of the owners of the dead or killed in the context of the execution of this programme as well as the necessary financing for control and eradication measures in case of Salmonella outbreaks are provided by the state budget. The order and the conditions for providing the compensations are specified in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Art.109 of the LVA..

The benefits of the programme:

- Reducing the risk of spreading Salmonella within the European Union;
- Protecting the human health

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :



The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

*6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year: **2011***

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/ number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
BG	Laying flocks of C	275	3 264 3	265	3 221 26	250	salmonella enteritidis or	2	2	27 800	number	0	number	0
Total		275	3 264 37	265	3 221 262	250		2	2	27 800				
ADD A NEW ROW														

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2011

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	microbiological test	bacteriological tests	460	2
				X

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Total			460	2
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
BG	2	27 800	X
Total	2	27 800	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
BG	275	3 264 375	0	28	338 592	X
Total	275	3 264 375	0	28	338 592	669 000
					Add a new row	

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
BG	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAM	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	800 X
BG	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAM	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	100 X
Total					900
Total AMR/BIH tests					0
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					800
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					100
Add a new row					

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year:

2013

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
BG	Laying flocks of	275	3 264 375	265	3 221 262	250	salmonella enteritidis	2	2	25 000	20 000	20 000
		275	3 264 375	265	3 221 262	250		2	2	25 000	20 000	20 000
Total												
Add a new row												

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2013

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered		
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Add a new row								

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2013

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAMMI	800	3	2400	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMI	100	5	500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	2	12500	25000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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CLEANING/DESINFECTION : VERIFICATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of desinfection	2	500	1000	yes	X
Add a new row						
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
Add a new row						
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
Add a new row						
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	collection transport of samples to the laboratory	800	1	800	yes	X
Add a new row						
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	800	1	800	yes	X
Add a new row						
Total		1 704		29700		

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **.zip, .jpg, .jpeg, .tiff, .tif, .xls, .doc, .bmp, .pna.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb) . You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button) . All other file formats can be opened.

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : BULGARIA

(a) State the aim of the program

(max. 32000 chars) :

The objective of this Programme is to identify the health status of turkeys in Bulgaria with regards to Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium. The target to be reached is defined as achieving the percentage of positive flocks with respect to these two causative agents as:

- a) 1% or less in fattening turkey till 31.12.2012;
- b) 1% or less in breeding turkey till 31.12.2012.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Turkeys

- Turkeys**
- Birds leaving for slaughter
 - Birds for breeding

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

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(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2007 totally 920 samples were tested. All samples from turkey flocks are negative for Salmonellosis. During 2008 totally 36 official samples were tested with negative results. During 2009 totally 4 flocks with 4 official samples were tested with negative results. In 2010 totally 2 flocks with 6 official samples were tested with negative results

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The objective of this Programme is to identify the health status of turkeys in Bulgaria with regards to Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium. The target to be reached is defined as achieving the percentage of positive flocks with respect to these two causative agents as:

a) 1% or less in fattening turkey till 31.12.2012;

b) 1% or less in breeding turkey till 31.12.2012.

During 2007 totally 920 samples were tested. All samples from turkey flocks are negative for Salmonellosis. During 2008 totally 36 official samples were tested with negative results.

During 2009 totally 4 flocks with 4 official samples were tested with negative results.

In 2010 totally 2 flocks with 6 official samples were tested with negative results

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

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Department "Infectious diseases" within Directorate "Animal health and Welfare" at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings
6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-6.

At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the Salmonella surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the region.
3. To summarize the data on positive animals.
4. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings .
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health and welfare" at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the programme for surveillance of salmonella in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling of laying hens and the sending of samples to the laboratories.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
4. To summarize the data on positive animals from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RFSD.

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the competent authorities responsible for implementation of the Programme for control of Salmonellosis and other infectious agents causing zoonoses.

Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

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Accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
3. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute.
4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
5. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;

B. Private laboratories:

1. the "Laboratory for testing food, feed and biological materials" "Regional Veterinary Station - Ruse" SP Ltd.

Any positive isolates obtained within the tests performed therein must be sent for confirmation and typing in the:

National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute (within BFSA), 1606 Sofia, # 15 "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.; ph. No. (00359 2) 952 3903.

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008.

The samples for official control are been tested by state laboratories. The samples by the own control could be tested at the private and state accredited laboratories.

(d)1.4 Methods in examination

Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008.

(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonellosis

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Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

A national Salmonella control programme will be implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

All flocks of 250 or more breeding turkeys and all fattening turkeys will be included in the National Control Programme unless exempted in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 under Article 1.3, i.e. birds produced for private domestic consumption, or where there is direct supply of small quantities of products to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the primary products to the final consumer.

Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to Regulation (EC) 584/2008 and Regulation (EC) 200/2010. For convenience the 'Sampling protocol' is repeated in Annex 2. For fattening turkeys at least two pairs of boot sock/swabs, or one pair of boot sock/swabs and a dust sample will be taken by the operator within the period of three weeks before the birds are due for slaughter. Where possible, the samples will be taken in sufficient time for the laboratory results to be known before the birds are transported to the slaughter- house. Turkeys are generally slaughtered at 24 weeks, however all year round production (AYR) systems may slaughter female turkeys at 20 weeks of age or earlier.

For breeding turkeys, samples for the detection of Salmonella will be taken from rearing turkey breeding flocks at day-old, at four weeks of age and two weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit. In adult breeding flocks, samples shall be taken at least every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery. The samples in adult breeding flocks shall be taken in accordance with the provisions laid down in point 2.2. of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Each year official samples will be taken by the official veterinarian. When an official sample is taken it may replace the sample required to be taken by the operator.

Sampling to verify the achievement of the target will be as detailed in 'Sampling protocol' in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008.

(d)1.6 Measures

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination are described into the relevant veterinary legislation, listed in point 1.7

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(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 213/2009 of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and turkeys.

COMMISSION DECISION (EC) No 2006/662 of 29 September 2006 concerning a financial contribution from the Community towards a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys to be carried out in the Member States.

REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.

ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006 on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication (Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC.

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic

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risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the animals compulsory culled (slaughtered in slaughterhouses or killed by other way).

According to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Production, storage and trade with food of animal origin are carried out in:

- producing establishments
- establishments for hall -sailed
- establishments for retailed with food of animal origin
- restaurants

The establishments for production, storage and trade with food are approved by BFSA in accordance with the hygiene requirements of the EU legislation. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The retailed establishments and restaurants are registered by BFSA.

In all food establishments the permanent and periodical official control is carried out in accordance with the provisions of EU legislation.

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(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

The structure of the production of feed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All feed intended for feeding of laying hens must be produced in feed producing-plants

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry? "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and copies of these have been distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all holdings, where poultry are kept. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

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(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

see point 2.3.1

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

see point 2.3.1

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Every year the 28th RFSDs on the base of risk assessment present plans for controls of poultry farms within the respective region. Those plans are annually approved by the BFSA.
To consider an inspection on farms as an official control in the frame of the salmonella control programme, the official veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority shall take official samples for detecting of Salmonella.

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(d)2.5 Registration of farms

Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All commercial holdings for breeding flocks are registered in accordance with Article 137 of the law of the Veterinary activity. The register commercial holdings are entered into the national electronic database and maintained by Headquarter at the BFSa. The records on registration of farms are kept at central level (Headquarter at BFSa) and local level (RFSDs).

The size limit for poultry to be registered obligatorily is as follow:

- flocks more than 500 poultry broilers
- flocks more than 250 poultry breeding hens
- flocks more than 350 poultry laying hens
- flocks more than 250 poultry turkeys

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

Record keeping at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

Total number of birds in the holding

The new entered birds

The birds for slaughtering.

The birds for sale

The number of death birds

Each animal holding shall keep records with information provides details of sampling for Salmonella and the results. The records are kept at the farms and the owners are requested to made available them in case of official control. When a farm is inspected by an official veterinarian, the latter has also to perform a thorough check of all the records /logbooks/ kept in respective holding.

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(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

During transport the live birds shall be accompanied with transport authorization, issued by the BFSA, according to the Council Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport.

Turkeys may be moved, if only accompanied by animal health certificate issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. The TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. A TRACE is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each consignment of turkeys intended for slaughtering or to other holding must be accompanied by information delivered by the veterinarian of the place of forwarding the consignment to the official veterinarian of their place of their destination.

The operators shall keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for three years and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Species: Turkeys

Request of Community co-financing
for year:

2013

1.1 Contact

Name : Aleksandra Miteva

Phone : +359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : +359 2 915 98 42

Email : a_miteva@nvms.government.bg

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

During 2007 totally 920 samples were tested. All samples from turkey flocks are negative for Salmonellosis. During 2008 totally 36 official samples were tested with negative results. During 2009 totally 4 flocks with 4 official samples were tested with negative results. In 2010 totally 2 flocks with 6 official samples were tested with negative results

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3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The objective of this Programme is to identify the health status of turkeys in Bulgaria with regards to Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium. The target to be reached is defined as achieving the percentage of positive flocks with respect to these two causative agents as:

- a) 1% or less in fattening turkey till 31.12.2012;
- b) 1% or less in breeding turkey till 31.12.2012.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of the programme : 2013

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

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4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the competent authorities responsible for implementation of the Programme for control of Salmonellosis and other infectious agents causing zoonoses.

Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

Accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
3. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute.
4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
5. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;

B. Private laboratories:

1. the "Laboratory for testing food, feed and biological materials" "Regional Veterinary Station - Ruse" SP Ltd.

Any positive isolates obtained within the tests performed therein must be sent for confirmation and typing in the:

National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute (within BFSA), 1606 Sofia, # 15 "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.; ph. No. (00359 2) 952 3903.

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008.

The samples for official control are been tested by state laboratories. The samples by the own control could be tested at the private and state accredited laboratories.

4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme shall be implemented on the territory of the whole country comprising 28 districts.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

The owners of animal-breeding holdings shall submit an application of registration, conformed to a specimen to the director of RFSD.

Within a time period of up to 7 days from the submission of the application, the director of RFSD by an order shall appoint a commission for carrying out of a check for compliance of the holdings with the veterinary medical requirements on animal breeding and welfare.

The commission shall in a period of 3-days present to the director of the RFSD the opinion with a proposal for a registration or a refusal.

When upon the check it is being found out that the holding does not meet the veterinary medical requirements, the commission shall give a written prescription to the applicant, wherein shall fix a deadline for adjustment of the omissions.

When the applicant has removed the omissions before the expiry of the indicated in the prescription deadline, he shall inform in writing the director of RFSD, who within a period of seven-days shall send the commission for a re-check of the holding. The commission shall draft a protocol of the results of the check and shall submit it to the director of RFSD.

The director of RFSD shall enter the animal-breeding holding in the register and shall issue a certificate of registration or shall justify the refusal of the registration if the holding does not meet the veterinary medical requirements.

The register contains the following information:

1. number and date of the certificate issued;
2. the veterinary registration number of the holding;
3. name and permanent address of the owner of the holding;
4. address/location and type of the holding;
5. capacity of the holding;
6. type, category and use of the birds in the holding;
7. technology of breeding of the birds;
8. number and date of the order for delegation of the registration
9. changes in the circumstances entered.

All of the registered holdings are entered into the national- data base system.

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Record- keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

Total number of birds in the holding

The new entered birds

The birds for slaughtering.

The birds for sale

The number of death birds

When a farm is inspected by an official veterinarian, the latter has also to perform a thorough check of all the records /logbooks/ that is kept in respective holding.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law on Veterinary Activities, Art.124 and Ordinance No.23 / 14.12.2005 on the order and the way of notification and registration of infectious diseases in animals, which is harmonized with Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of suspicion or conformation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSA. The positive result for target serovars confirmed by NRL is a condition to declare a flock as a positive for target serovars of the control programme

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In the cases of positive results for Salmonella obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered any time as a "suspect flock" and this flock should be placed under official control, movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority in order to protect public health

When a turkey flock is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium is isolated from samples, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

Fattening turkeys:

When S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium is detected in a flock of fattening turkeys, sampling by the Competent Authority will take place in all flocks on the holding in circumstances as laid out in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

When a fattening flock is positive for Salmonella in the samples taken during the period 3 weeks before slaughter the food business operator for the abattoir where the birds are to be slaughtered should be informed so that arrangements can be made to take measures to reduce the possibility of cross-contamination of other batches, for example arranging slaughter to take place at the end of the day, or before a break, etc.

Breeding Turkeys

When a breeding turkey flock is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, they will be subject to controls as laid out in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Community legislation on food hygiene. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production.

Sampling by the Competent Authority will be carried out on all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operators or within the frame of official controls, to investigate the origin of infection, Official sampling will be carried out on all holdings/hatcheries where S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium was detected during the previous 12 months as part of the framework of annual official sampling to be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority. This sampling will take place according to the procedure in point 2.2. of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

n/a

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4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Law of the veterinary activity requires the operators of turkey flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination.

These records must be available to the Competent Authority for inspection.

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES).

This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella with a product which has a marketing authorisation in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella.

Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of Salmonella in the national control programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006.

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, publicised in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publicising).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the animals compulsory culled

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(slaughtered in slaughterhouses or killed by other way).

According to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.

The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bio-security measures applied in poultry farms

- supervision on health status of poultry (turkey);
- establishing and operating a disinfecting place ('filter') at poultry farm entrance(s);
- control on movement of staff and other people;
- hygiene of transport vehicles and operations;
- hygiene of feed;
- hygiene of water;
- pest control (rodents, insects and wild birds);
- cleaning and disinfecting of all buildings /premises/;
- recording of all actions and events;
- using individual tools and equipment for each single premise /building/.

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

The financing of the 2012 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSa.

The necessary funds for compensation of the owners of the dead or killed in the context of the execution of this programme as well as the necessary financing for control and eradication measures in case of Salmonella outbreaks are provided by the state budget. The order and the conditions for providing the compensations are specified in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Art.109 of the LVA.

The benefits of the programme:

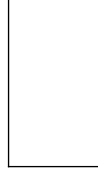
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- Reducing the risk of spreading Salmonella within the European Union;
- Protecting the human health

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :



The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

*6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year: **2011***

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/ number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
BG	Turkeys	2	2	3 500	3 500	1	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	number	0
Total		2	2	3 500	3 500	1		0	0	0				
ADD A NEW ROW														

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
BG	microbiological test	bacteriological tests	6	0
				X

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Total			6	0
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
BG	0	0 X
Total	0	0
	Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
BG	2	3 500	0	0	0	0 X
Total	2	3 500	0	0	0	0
	Add a new row					

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
BG	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	30 X
BG	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAM	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	10 X
Total					40
Total AMR/BIH tests					0
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					30
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					10
Add a new row					

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7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2013

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered		
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Add a new row								

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2013**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAMMI	30	3	90 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMI	10	5	50 yes		X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0 no		X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	2 000	5	10000 yes		X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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CLEANING/DESINFECTION : VERIFICATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of desinfection	2	1500	3000	yes	X
Add a new row						
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
Add a new row						
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
Add a new row						
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	other-collection, transport of samples	30	2	60	yes	X
Add a new row						
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	30	2	60	yes	X
Add a new row						
Total		2 072		13200		

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb) . You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

BULGARIAN FOOD SAFETY AGENCY

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DECLARATION

By Dr. YORDAN VOYNOV,
Executive Director of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency confirms that provisions of the bellow-mentioned legislation are followed/ implemented in the BG Salmonella control programmes in 2012:

1. the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling), (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling), 3 and 4 (testing, results and reporting) of the Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 in case of breeding flocks of Galus galus;
2. the provisions of paragraph 1,2 (frequency of sampling) and 4(results and reporting) (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 in case of laying hens;
3. the provisions of paragraph 1/2/4 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007/EC in broilers;
4. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2007 in turkeys.

**BULGARIAN FOOD
SAFETY AGENCY**

Sincerely yours,

/D-R YORDAN VOYNOV
Executive Director /

