



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10272/2009

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

**Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying
and broiler flocks (*Gallus gallus*) and in flocks of
turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Estonia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
For salmonella infection in broilers of *Gallus gallus* in the Estonia
Proposed on April 2009 for co-financing for 2010

PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme
The submitted programme of broilers of *Gallus gallus* has been developed with the target to establish for the reduction of the prevalence of serotypes of zoonoses with public health significant according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.
Estonia target referred to in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* (Community target) is as follows:
a reduction of the maximum percentage to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011.

(b) 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 [1] indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover
Broilers- birds leaving for slaughter

(c) 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; and

(d) specify the following points:

I. General

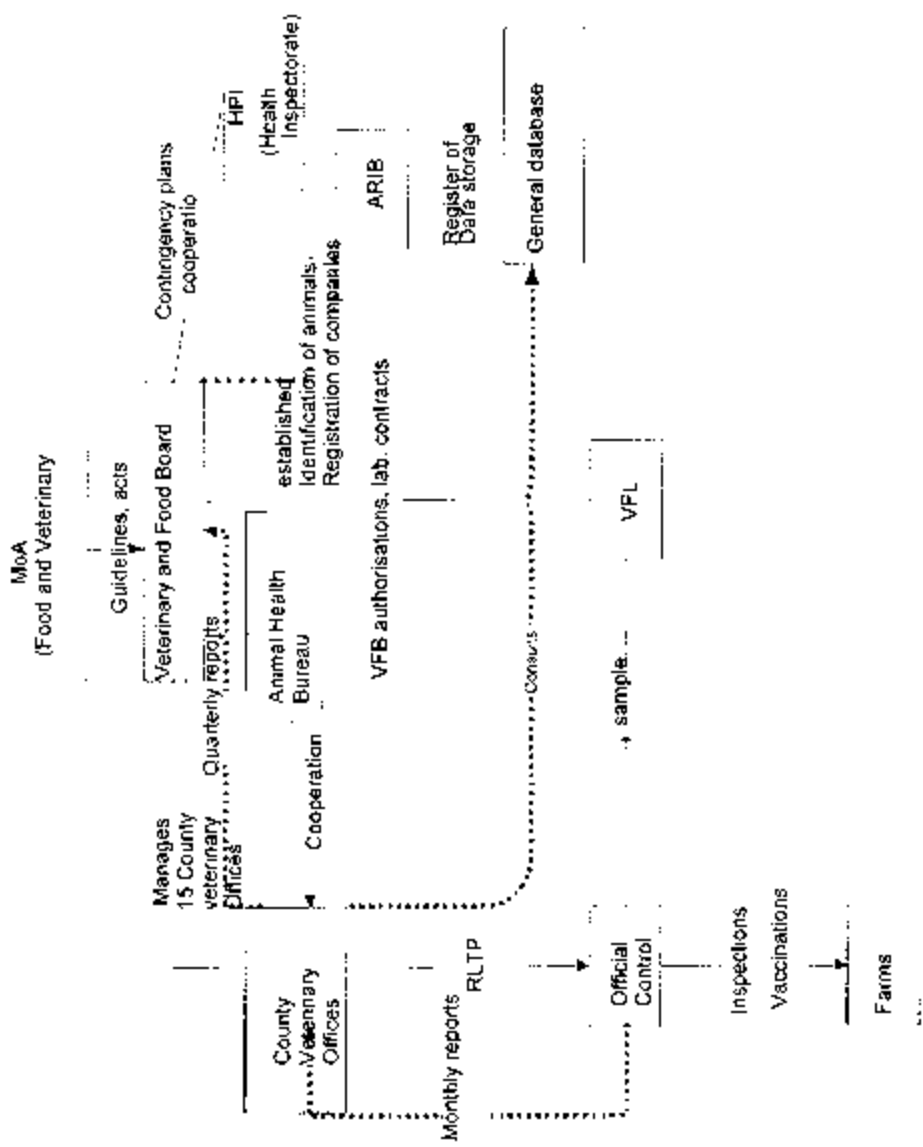
1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council [2], particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

The submitted programme of broilers of *Gallus gallus* has been developed with the target to establish for the reduction of the prevalence of serotypes of zoonoses with public health significant according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

The results of the baseline study on the prevalence of salmonella in broilers of *Gallus gallus* carried out in Estonia in 01.10.2005-30.09.2006 was: prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* 3,9% and prevalence of *S. Typhimurium* 0%.
In 01.01-31.12.2008 was prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* 0,9% and prevalence of *S. Typhimurium* 0 %.

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

State supervision.



The **VFB Animal Health Office** organises and carries out infectious animal disease control and applies measures for protecting humans against zoonotic diseases; it also carries out supervision over the registration and identification of animals and the veterinary control of the domestic

movement of animals; it protects the environment against hazards concurring with animal husbandry and infectious animal diseases; it controls the use of medicines and medicated feedings; it is by veterinarians and animal keepers who are involved in the production of products of animal origin; it organises the work of the national veterinary service and coordinates and carries out supervision over veterinary assistance, treatment and prophylactics for animals; it is involved in the approval and registration of livestock buildings and facilities, advises in the preparation of construction projects; and it participates in the preparation and carrying out of national or international projects for animal health.

Supervision over animal health is based on the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act, which provides the bases for organising veterinary activities. Veterinary activities are a system of measures which are applied to protect animal and human health and to ensure the welfare of animals which includes activities in the areas of animal health, animal product hygiene and animal protection.

An important role in the field of animal health is played by the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, which includes measures for the prevention and control of infectious animal diseases which are both general (e.g. obligations regarding the identification and registration of animals) as well as specific (e.g. codes of conduct for outbreaks). In the event of the requirement for the prevention of an infectious animal disease, or a suspicion that one might be present, or in the event of an actual outbreak, close cooperation is required with the appropriate Veterinary and Food Laboratory, which carries out the necessary laboratory examinations.

In the event of a suspicion or outbreak of an infectious animal disease the infectious animal disease control rules established by the Minister of Agriculture are taken as a basis for any action that is taken. The prevention of an infectious animal disease and the elimination of an outbreak site takes place pursuant to the infectious animal disease control rules. The infectious animal disease control rules are obligatory, and are to be rigidly followed by all keepers of animals, handlers of animal products, persons present within the area of the outbreak, supervisory officials, authorised veterinarians, veterinarians holding an activity licence, and veterinary laboratories, as well as other individuals who are associated with the field of infectious animal disease control due to their working duties.

1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

All samples collected in the frames of this study were investigated in central laboratory of Veterinary and Food Laboratory situated in Tartu (Kreutzwaldi 30, Tartu 51006, phone 07 386 100, fax 07 386 102). For further serotyping and phage typing, a proportion of the typable strains and of the non-typable isolates were sent to the CRL Microbiological Laboratory for Health Protection in Bilthoven The Netherlands. CRL confirmed our results. For epidemiological purposes, we tested also anti-microbial susceptibility of serotypes found in our flocks. Interpretive breakpoints were based on NCCLS criteria.

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

Sampling procedures were performed by fully state operated veterinary service. Activities were co-ordinated by Veterinary and Food Board (VFB). VFB is having the central competence on veterinary and food control matters. Within the area of government of VFB there are 15 local veterinary authorities (Veterinary Centres, one in each county). Samples were collected by veterinary officials of local veterinary centre. Above-mentioned officials were also responsible for filling in accompanying document and sampling report, informing the laboratory about arrival of samples, packaging of them and sending into laboratory.

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is 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 24 ± 3 hours. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed in the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella. The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella shall follow the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phagetyping or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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

Official control sampling at flock level is taken:

- in one flock per year per holding

Surveillance of salmonella in feed, animals and food is carried out for many years in Estonia. In addition to surveillance systems, monitoring programme is conducted, which provides additional epidemiological information:

Feed samples:

1) On the enterprises handling feedstuffs the final products shall be studied bacteriologically under the framework of monitoring and self-inspection.

2) From imported feedstuffs official samples shall be taken in the course of random inspection during their storing.

1.6. 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.

All flocks of birds (young birds, laying flocks), where *S. typhimurium* or *S. enteritidis* has been diagnosed shall be sent immediately for slaughter pursuant to the requirements of Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.a.

Vaccination with *Salmonella* strains is not allowed according to the national legislation (Regulation on Prevention against *Salmonella* is approved by the decree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007).

Antibiotics is not used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* except under clearly defined exceptional circumstances as laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 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 national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

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

In accordance with the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, the annual volume of salmonella tests in broilers of *Gallus gallus* is laid down by the State Program on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases adopted by the General Director of the Veterinary and Food Board. Instructions for salmonella monitoring in broilers of *Gallus gallus* are laid down in the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 46, 29.03.2007, which also provides guidelines for the prevention and control of salmonella in broilers of *Gallus gallus* and for the handling of products originating from suspected or infected birds.

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

There is not any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of this programme. At the moment there is no any compensation procedure laid down in the national legislation, but the Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with this item. It is planned to change the Animal Diseases Prevention Act and to put the compensation procedure in it in 2010.

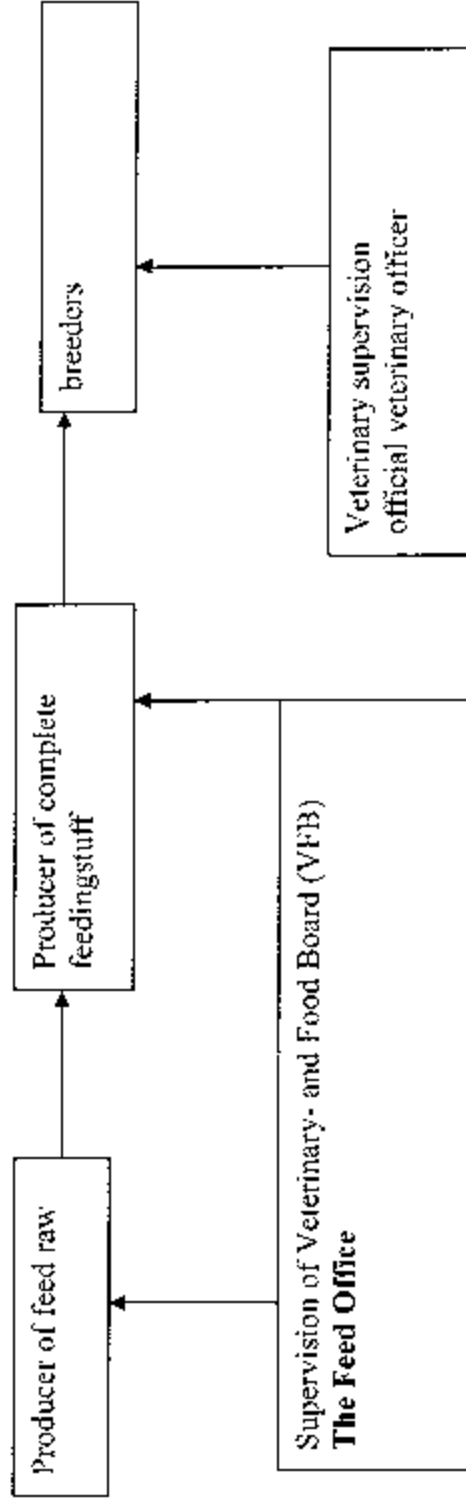
2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof. The programme will be implemented to all territory of Estonia and covers all broilers in Estonia. In Estonia there are four big broiler holdings (1,190000 broilers). There are 58 flocks raised in these holdings.

Broiler flocks

County	Holding	Number of broilers	Production type	Number of flocks
Harjumaa	4	8317908	Free range	350
TOTAL	4	8317908		350

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.



The Feed Office carries out the following tasks:

- establishing, updating and ensuring the compliant functioning of the control system for feedingsuffs
- a risk assessment and preparation of the supervision plan;
- assessing the training needs of the inspectors and the planning of training as well as carrying out or organising such training
- developing and updating inspection guidelines and supervision documents (manual);
- assessing the productivity of supervision and developing and implementing corrective measures
- establishing, updating and ensuring the compliant functioning of the control system for feedingsuffs
- a risk assessment and preparation of the supervision plan

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

- 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.

Good farming practises and strict bio-security measures are applied at the holdings. These measures are checked at least once a year during the holding visit. The drafts of Community guides to good practice for hygiene referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, are partly applied to the relevant poultry population.

The Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with the amendment of the Animal Diseases Prevention Act, where bio-security measures are in place. The draft of this document is approved by the Veterinary and Food Board.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Supervision of animal health is based on the Veterinary Organisation Act. The official veterinary officer inspects holdings regularly to check compliance with programme. Authorised veterinarians inspect 100 % of broilers flocks of *Gallus gallus* each year. As part of the annual animal health inspection carried out in accordance with the Farm Inspection Report.

Authorised veterinarians must take random samples at the place of destination. The type and number of samples corresponds with the previous requirements. The samples mentioned for routine screening are to be taken by an official veterinary officer from weeks before slaughter.

2.5. Registration of farms.

All broilers holdings in Estonia are covered by the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases and therefore also by the programme. Since 2000, all holdings with broilers in Estonia are registered in the Central Register of Agricultural Animals.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

Each keeper of birds is required to keep an up-to-date register of poultry kept in the farm in manual or computerised form.

Animal keeper is required to keep record of medical products and medicated feedingsstuffs administered to the farm animals. The records shall reflect:

1. identification date of the animal or group of animal
2. address of farm
3. person who is responsible for activity on the farm
4. type and range of activities on the farm
5. situation plan of the farm
6. technology and system of rearing
7. name and address of veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care
8. contact on processing of animal by-products
9. plan of Salmonella infections
10. name and administered quantity of the medicinal product or medicated feedingsstuff used
11. data on the issuer of the medicinal product: the veterinarian or pharmacy
12. evidence of controls of health and mortality
13. evidence of visitors
14. plan of special training of personal
15. plan of controls of clean of water
16. plan of controls of feedstuff

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

While dispatched, animals must be accompanied with the veterinary certificate, where the basis of their state of health should be verified, certifying that the certain contagious animal diseases transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected in the place of the animals origin. On the basis of the Rules on the contagious animal diseases, the trade of poultry and animal products and/or products of animal origin shall be possible only when the poultry originate from a herd that is officially free of salmonellosis. Movements of the sick and injured animals to the slaughterhouse shall be carried out on the basis of a veterinary permission only. The period of validity of a veterinary permission is 24 hours since issuing.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

Estonia is linked to veterinary authorities of the EC and other Member States through TRACES. TRACES is in use in Estonia since 1st of May 2004.

Estonia is also linked to ADNS since March 2002.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Estonia

Disease : infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: broilers (*Gallus gallus*)

Year/s of implementation: 01.01.2010-31.12.2010

Reference of this document: State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases

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Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2009

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1¹:

Information on any routine certain zoonotic salmonella in broilers testing programmes in place: in accordance with the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, the annual volume of salmonella tests in broilers is laid down by the State Program on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases adopted by the General Director of the Veterinary and Food Board. Instructions for salmonella monitoring in broilers are laid down in the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 46, 29.03.2007, which also provides guidelines for the prevention and control of salmonella in broilers and for the handling of products originating from suspected or infected birds.

- Protection of broilers from Salmonella infection is a part of active control programme - the National Infectious Animal Disease Control Programme.

¹ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/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.

The results of the baseline study on the prevalence of salmonella in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus carried out in Estonia in 01.10.05-30.09.2006

In the year 2006 0,6 % of breeding birds were detected to be positive for Salmonella. Salmonella enteritidis was detected in all cases. During the period 01.10.05-30.09.2006 in the frames of the Baseline study on the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers Gallus gallus 769 sock swabs samples were collected from 154 flocks.

Positive results were found in 8 flocks out of 154 flocks reared in 4 holdings.

Salmonella Enteritidis was isolated in two holdings. Salmonella Enteritidis was detected in 14 sock swabs.

All other samples collected and investigated turned to be negative.

Salmonella serovars isolated: Salmonella Enteritidis (O: 1,9,12,gn:-). Prevalence of Salmonella spp. in holdings was 50% (2:4X100).

Number of holdings by number of heads present

	TOTAL	350-499	500-999	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
ESTONIA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
pos. Salmonella spp.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
prevalence	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50

Number and prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis positive holdings by size category:

Number of holdings by number of heads present

	TOTAL	350-499	500-999	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
ESTONIA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

pos. Salmonella enteritidis prevalence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3. Description of the submitted programme²:

Estonia target referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* (Community target) is as follows:
 a reduction of the maximum percentage to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011.
 The programme is in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 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.
 The monitoring and surveillance in the field of animal health is performed on the basis of the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases. This is an annual programme adopted by the Decree of VFB Director General on the basis of Animal Infectious Disease Control Act.

For the purposes of detecting salmonellas the number of faeces samples to be studied bacteriologically depends on the size of birds flock (see Table 1).

Table 1

number of birds in the flock	number of samples
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250

² A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

800-999	260
1000 and more	300

The sampling frame covers all flocks of broilers covered by the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Flocks of broilers shall be sampled on the initiative of the food business operator and by the competent authority.

- Sampling on the initiative of the food business operator shall take place in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 within three weeks before the birds are moved to the slaughterhouse.

- Sampling by the competent authority shall include each year at least one flock of broilers on 10 % of the holdings with more than 5000 birds. It shall be done on a risk basis each time the competent authority considers it necessary.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace the sampling on the initiative of the food business operator.

However, by way of derogation from point (a), the competent authority may decide to sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with several flocks if:

- 1) an all in/all out system is used;
- 2) the same management applies to all flocks;
- 3) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- 4) during one year and at least six rounds, *Salmonella* spp were tested according to the monitoring scheme set out in point (b) in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were taken by the competent authority; and
- 5) all results from the testing for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* were negative.

Official controls at other stages of the food chain:

Surveillance of salmonella in feed, animals and food is carried out for many years in Estonia. In addition to surveillance systems, monitoring programme is conducted, which provide an additional epidemiological information:

Feed samples:

- 1) On the enterprises handling feedstuffs the final products shall be studied bacteriologically under the framework of monitoring and self-inspection.
- 2) From imported feedstuffs official samples shall be taken in the course of random inspection in their storing.

Food control:

Salmonella Monitoring Programme for Food of Animal Origin is established according to the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007, "Prevention of salmonellosis". This programme started in the year 2002 and is approved annually by the Director General of the Veterinary and Food Board. In the frames of this programme the fresh meat from poultry at cutting plants and neck skin at slaughterhouses, eggs from egg packaging centres and egg products are taken.

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which salmonella have been detected, in particular to protect public health; and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination:

According to the regulation No 46, if salmonella presence is suspected in broilers of *Gallus gallus* the official veterinarian is obligated to take action to confirm the diagnosis and prevent the spread of the disease. The official veterinarian should find out the infection sources and their spreading ways, remove or block them. It is prohibited to take birds to a flock doubted to be infected or actually infected or to take them out, except for slaughter. All bird's flocks (young birds, breeding flock, productive flock), where *Salmonella* spp. was diagnosed should be executed or sent immediately for slaughter or destroyed in accordance with Regulation No 1774/2002. After the flock infected by salmonellosis was sent to the slaughterhouse, the carriage boxes and transport means shall be cleaned, washed and disinfected. The litter of flocks infected by salmonellosis shall be composted away from the livestock buildings. Enclosures and inventory of poultry farm shall be cleaned, washed and disinfected after the litter of birds has been taken out and tested then bacteriologically for salmonellas. The dead and slaughtered birds shall be made harmless or utilised. Poultry buildings should be checked on the efficiency of deratisation, disinfection and on protection against wild birds. Empty period is required for 21 day. Disposal of manure is restricted. Feedingsstuff's should be destroyed or heat-treated. Vaccination of birds is forbidden in Estonia.

In case of positive Salmonella findings at slaughterhouses and cutting plants, the extent of contamination and its sources should be investigated. Thorough cleaning and disinfection should be carried out and the effectiveness of cleaning procedures should be improved. Products derived from birds where salmonella was detected should be destroyed or considered as conditionally fit for human consumption and should be destined for heat treatment. Table eggs from flocks infected or suspected of being infected by salmonella are allowed to be used for preparation of pasteurised egg products or to be destroyed.

When salmonella is detected in food already present on the market, contaminated food or raw material should be withdrawn from the market or handling.

This process is performed by fully state operated veterinary service. Activities are co-ordinated by the Veterinary and Food Board (VIFB). VIFB is having the central competence on veterinary and food control matters. Official veterinarians of local veterinary centres collect samples. Above-mentioned officials are also responsible for filling in accompanying documents and sampling reports, informing the laboratory about arrival of samples, packaging and sending the samples to the laboratory. Samples are sent to the Estonian Veterinary and Food Laboratory (VIL) by fast mail or courier.

Relevant national legislation, including any national provisions concerning the activities referred to in Article 1 (3)(b):

Supervision of animal health is based on the Veterinary Organisation Act that establishes the basis for the organisation of veterinary controls, authorisation of private veterinary practitioners, authorised veterinarians, laboratories and the principles of veterinary control fees.

The Infectious Animal Disease Control Act (RT I 1999) provides the necessary legal framework for disease diagnosis and eradication, including notification of suspects, measures to be taken in case of suspicion or confirmation, protection, eradication, establishment of surveillance networks and compensation, monitoring of zoonoses.

Salmonellosis is notifiable according to the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 34 of 25 November 1999 "List of Notifiable Diseases and Diseases subject to Registration".

The Minister of Agriculture Regulation No 46, 29.03.2007 approves the requirements for prevention of salmonellosis of farm animals.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year:2007

Last year:2010

Control

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

Treatment of animal products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (specify):

Control/Eradication

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Extended slaughter or killing

Disposal of products

4.2. *Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme³:*

The Veterinary and Food Board, a governmental agency carrying out its tasks under the government of the Ministry of Agriculture, functions as a supervising body and sees to that the requirements stipulated by the legislation that governs veterinary, food safety, market regulation, animal welfare and farm animal breeding are followed and executes supervision over fulfilment of these requirements and applies enforcement by state pursuant to the procedures and in the amount prescribed by law. In addition to the mentioned acts, VFB adheres in its professional activities the Trade, Import And Export of Animals and Animal Products Act, the Import and Export Veterinary Control Act, the Animal Protection Act, the Farm Animals Breeding Act, the Organic Farming Act, the Medicinal Products Act, the Common Agricultural Policy Implementation Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and other legislation laid down pursuant to these acts.

³ 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.

The broader objective of VFB is to ensure the consumers the production of safe, healthy and quality raw materials for food and food, to prevent and eradicate infectious animal diseases, to protect people from diseases common to both people and animals and diseases that are spread by animals, but at the same time to protect animals from human activity or inactivity endangering their health and welfare, to ensure productivity of farm animals and increase their genetic value, and to preserve genetic pool and profitability of keeping animals.

The tasks of the Veterinary and Food Board are to:

- plan and organise the prevention and control of infectious animal diseases;
 - protect humans from diseases common to both people and animals;
 - protect animals from factors endangering their welfare and demand that the animals are kept and treated as appropriate;
 - grant approval to enterprises involved in handling foodstuffs and persons who determine the quality classes of carcasses;
 - check the safety of raw material for food and food when raw material for food and food are produced during the whole food chain
 - execute supervision over organic processing of raw material for food and food;
 - organise laboratory analysis in order to diagnose infectious animal diseases and assess the properties of food, feedstuffs, hay, straw, medicated feedstuffs and drinking water;
 - protect the environment from harmful factors that are the result of keeping animals or infectious animal diseases;
 - issue activity licences for the provision of veterinary services;
 - control the use of medicinal products and medicated feedstuffs by veterinarians and animal-keepers manufacturing animal products;
 - check animals, raw material for food and food, including checks of products of animal origin and agricultural products carrying markings that refer to organic farming, upon their importation to the Republic of Estonia;
 - arrange the grant of approval to persons involved in animal breeding;
 - execute supervision over animal breeding;
 - organise preservation of genetic resources of farm animals;
 - organise control procedures necessary for the implementation market regulation measures on milk and meat market.
- In performing its tasks, VFB uses the services of the Veterinary and Food Laboratory, laboratories authorised in accordance with the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act, laboratories that hold an activity licence for a veterinary laboratory and laboratories authorised in accordance with the Food Act.

The organisation of the Veterinary and Food Board consists of the Central Office and 15 local offices – Veterinary Centres in the counties.

When the main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision, the local offices carry out supervision.

The Central Office of the Veterinary and Food Board consists of five departments:

- the Animal Health and Welfare Department consists of the Animal Health Office and the Animal Welfare Office.

- the Food Department consists of the Office for Food of Non-Animal Origin and the Office for Food of Animal Origin.
- the Animal Breeding and Market Regulation Control Department consists of the Office of Animal Breeding Control, the Office of Genetic Resources and the Market Regulation Control Office.
- the Trade, Import and Export Department consists of the Surveillance and Control Office and six Border Inspection Posts, the Veterinary and Food Control Offices of Luhamaa, Paldiski, Narva, Muuga Port.
- the General Department consists of the Accounting Office, the Budgeting Office, the Personnel Office, the Administrative Office, and the Public Relations and IT Office.

VFB employs currently 346 people, 111 work in the Central Office and 235 in the counties Veterinary Centres.

In addition to the above-mentioned employees, 157 authorised veterinarians hold an activity licence and they have been granted the authority to check the state of the objects that are within the competence of VFB pursuant to the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act. The Veterinary and Food Board is managed by the Director General -Ago Pärtel.

The structural units Animal Health and Welfare Department are the Animal Health Office and the Animal Welfare Office.

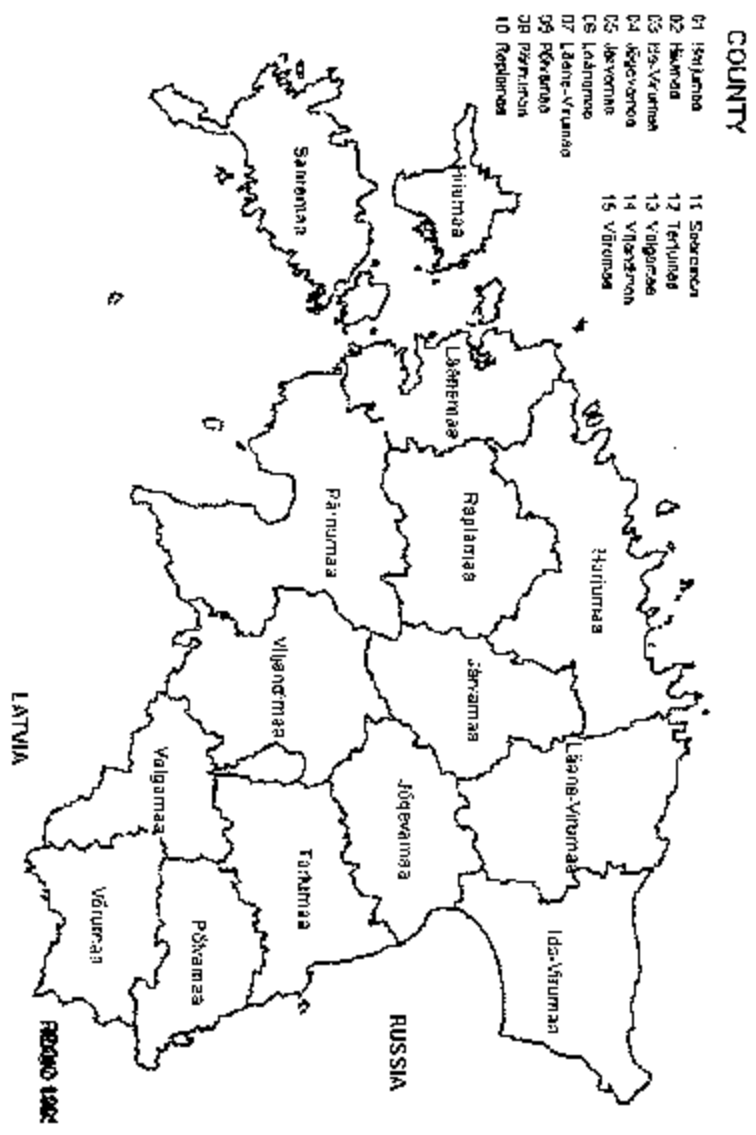
The Animal Health Office organises infectious animal diseases control and applies measures for the protection of people from diseases common to both humans and animals and diseases that are spread by animals; executes supervision over the identification and registration of animals and conducts veterinary controls of movements of animals in the state; deals with the protection of the environment from harmful factors related to animal-keeping and animal diseases; controls the use of medicines and medicated feedstuffs by veterinarians and animal-keepers producing animal products; arranges the work of the state veterinary service and coordinates and executes supervision over veterinary aid, treatment and prevention; grants approval to and organises registration of buildings and facilities where animals are kept; advises on building design documentation; participates in the preparation and carrying out of state and international projects on animal health.

In executing its tasks:

- the Animal Health Office advises and carries out training courses for the supervisory officials of local offices (Veterinary Centres in the counties) and authorised veterinarians;
- coordinates and examines their work;
- issues precepts and decisions for correction of deficiencies;
- communicates with the officials of foreign countries, ministries, public organisations (OIE, the European Commission, WHO, etc).

There is an animal health specialist in every county, who is responsible for solving the problems of this particular field. All personnel working in animal health and welfare field are veterinarians.

4.3. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented.
 Salmonella programme in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* is active in all 15 counties



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.

4.4. *Measures implemented under the programme*⁵

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings:



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4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals⁶:



No77, identification
of animals.doc

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



No 34. Notification
of the disease in Este

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result⁷:



"No 46 Regulation
salmonellosis in Este

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

⁵ Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.
⁶ Not applicable for poultry.

⁷ 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.

Regulation on requirements for control of *Salmonella* is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

(see above)

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 concerned⁸:

While dispatched, animals must be accompanied with the veterinary certificate, where the basis of their state of health should be verified, certifying that the certain contagious animal diseases transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected in the place of the animals origin. On the basis of the Rules on the contagious animal diseases, the trade of poultry and animal products and/or products of animal origin shall be possible only when the poultry originate from a herd that is officially free of salmonellosis. Movements of the sick and injured animals to the slaughterhouse shall be carried out on the basis of a veterinary permission only. The period of validity of a veterinary permission is 24 hours since issuing.

Regulation on requirements for control of *Salmonella* is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

(see above)

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

Vaccination with live *Salmonella* strains is not allowed according to the national legislation (Regulation on Prevention against *Salmonella* is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007).

Antibiotics is not used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* except under clearly defined exceptional circumstances as laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 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 national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry. If antimicrobials are used for other purposes, sampling for *Salmonella* occur only after the withdrawal period. Regulation on requirements for control of *Salmonella* is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

(see above)

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

⁸ 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.

At the moment there is no any compensation procedure laid down in the national legislation, but the Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with this item. It is planned to change the Animal Diseases Prevention Act and to put the compensation procedure in it in 2010.

Regulation on requirements for control of Salmonella is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

(see above)

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

Good farming practises and strict bio-security measures are applied at the holdings. These measures are checked at least once a year during the holding visit. The drafts of Community guides to good practice for hygiene referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, are partly applied to the relevant poultry population.

The Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with the amendment of the Animal Diseases Prevention Act, where bio-security measures are in place. The draft of this document is approved by the Veterinary and Food Board.

Regulation on requirements for control of Salmonella is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

(see above)

5. General description of the costs and benefits⁹:

To limit distribution of products contaminated with *Salmonella* present on the market and reduce the infection risk of consumers, Control and eradication of microorganisms of *Salmonella* genus in the whole food chain (especially – at the primary production). Keep under the control public and animal (poultry) health at the National and Community level.

The total costs of the programme on broilers of *Gallus gallus* in 2010- 38692 Euro.

Bacteriological investigation of copro samples or boot swabs samples costs 19,17EUR

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹⁰

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

⁹ A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.
¹⁰ The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 01.01-31.12.2008

Animal species: broilers (*Gallus gallus*) Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(e)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Estonia	broilers of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	350	8317908	350	8317908	350	0	0	0	3	66270	0	0	0	0
Total		350	8317908	350	8317908	350	0	0	0	3	66270	0	0	0	0

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 01.01-31.12.2007

Animal species: broilers (*Gallus gallus*) Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(e)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Estonia	broilers of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	62	1401896	62	1401896	62	0	0	0	6	2000	0	0	0	0
Total		62	1401896	62	1401896	62	0	0	0	6	2000	0	0	0	0

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 01.01-31.12.2006

Animal species: broilers of *Gallus gallus* Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(a)	Total number of flocks ^(b)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(c)	Number of positive ^(d) flocks ^(e)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(f)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(g)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(h)	Quantity of channelled egg products (number or kg) ⁽ⁱ⁾	Quantity of eggs to products (number or kg) ^(j)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)						
Total	broilers of <i>Trallos gallus</i>	58	1190800	58	1190800	58	1	0	0	0	5000	0	0	0	0

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) 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 once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked in accordance with footnote (d), 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 (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): broilers

Category^(b): broilers

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is 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 2x (24 +/- 3) hours.

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed in the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella. The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella shall follow the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Description of the other used tests:

Testing of Anti-microbial susceptibility:

For epidemiological purposes, where possible, one isolate per serotype per flock is used for anti-microbial susceptibility testing. Quantitative methods should be implemented and CT.SI (previously NCCI.S) standards should be used.

Phage typing:

At least one isolate of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* from each positive holding should be phagetyped, using the protocol defined by HPA Colindale, London.

Year:2008

Disease^(a): salmonella Animal species/category^(b): broilers

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Estonia	0	0	1760	3	0	0
Total	0	0	1760	3	0	0

Year:2007

Disease^(a): salmonella Animal species/category^(b): broilers

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Estonia	0	0	1228	16	0	0
Total	0	0	1228	16	0	0

Year:2006 Disease^(a): salmonella Animal species/category^(b): broilers

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Estonia	0	0	769	14	0	0
Total	0	0	769	14	0	0

(a) Animal species if necessary;

- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, brooding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)

Year:2008		Animal species ^(a) : broilers	
Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected	
Estonia	3	66270	
Total	3	66270	

Year:2007		Animal species ^(a) : broilers	
Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected	
Estonia	6	10000	
Total	6	10000	

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
 (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
 (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes¹¹

Year: 2008

Animal species:^(a) broilers of *Gallus gallus*

Description of the used vaccination: no vaccination

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme		
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
Total	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

¹¹ Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ⁶⁴ broilers

Region ⁶⁰	Type of the test ⁶¹	Target population ⁶²	Type of sample ⁶³	Objective ⁶⁴	Number of planned tests
Polonia	bacteriological	laying hens	Faeces samples or boot swabs, dust samples	surveillance	1766
Total					

- (a) Species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Description of the test.
- (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.
- (e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).
- (f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹²

Year: Situation on date: 01.01-31.12.2010

Animal species: broilers		infection ^(a) : <i>Salmonella</i>												
Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(a)	Total number of flocks ^(a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(a)	Number of flocks ^(a) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Estonia	broilers	350	8317908	350	8317908	350	3	0	3	0	60000	0	0	0
Total	broilers	350	8317908	350	8317908	350	3	0	3	0	60000	0	0	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) 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 once.

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

¹² Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of implementation)

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination ¹³

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Animal species: ^(a) broilers				
			Targets on vaccination programme				
	Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of losses of vaccine expected to be administered			
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- (a) Species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

¹³ Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
1. Testing					
<i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	1760	19,17EUR	33739EUR	yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	3	66,9EUR	201EUR	Yes
<i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>	Sampling for bacteriological test	1760	1,1EUR	1936EUR	No
<i>1.3. Other costs</i>	Cost of means to blood sampling	1760	1,6EUR	2816EUR	No

2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products						
<i>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products</i>						
	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II					
<i>2.2. Distribution costs</i>						
<i>2.3. Administering costs</i>						
<i>2.4. Control costs</i>						
3. Slaughter and destruction						
<i>3.1. Compensation of animals</i>						
<i>3.2. Transport costs</i>						

<i>3.3. Destruction costs</i>					
<i>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</i>					
<i>3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc.)</i>					
<i>4. Cleaning and disinfection</i>					
<i>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</i>					
<i>6. Consumables and specific equipment</i>					
TOTAL					38692EUR

EESTI VABARIIK
VETERINAAR- JA TOIDUAMET



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
VETERINARY AND FOOD BOARD

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DG HEALTH AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
04-VETERINARY CONTROL PROGRAMMES
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14.09.2009 4-812955

SANCO-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu

Subject: National control programme for the control of zoonotic Salmonellosis in broilers of *Gallus gallus* flocks co-financed by the Community

The Declaration relevant references to implementing EC legislation

Estonia confirms that provisions of below-mentioned legislation will be followed/implemented in 2010 the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling)3, 4(results and reporting) of Annex of CR No 646/2007/EC in broilers of *Gallus gallus* flocks.

With best regards.

Olev Kalda
Deputy Director General

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NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
For salmonella infection in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in the Estonia
Proposed on April 2009 for co-financing for 2010

PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) State the aim of the programme
Estonia target referred to in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* (Community target) is as follows:
a reduction of the maximum percentage to 2 % or less by 31 December 2010.
Due to the fact that the number of flocks of laying hens increased since the programme was submitted to the European Commission and *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* prevalence detected during the baseline survey was 8 %, the target for Estonia should be the reduction of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* minimum 10 %.
- (b) 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 [1] indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover
Laying hens:
rearing flocks
-day-old chicks
-pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- laying flocks every 15 weeks during the laying phase,
- (c) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and F of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003; and
- (d) specify the following points:
1. General

1.1. 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 [2], particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

The submitted programme on Salmonella reduction in flocks of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* has been developed according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

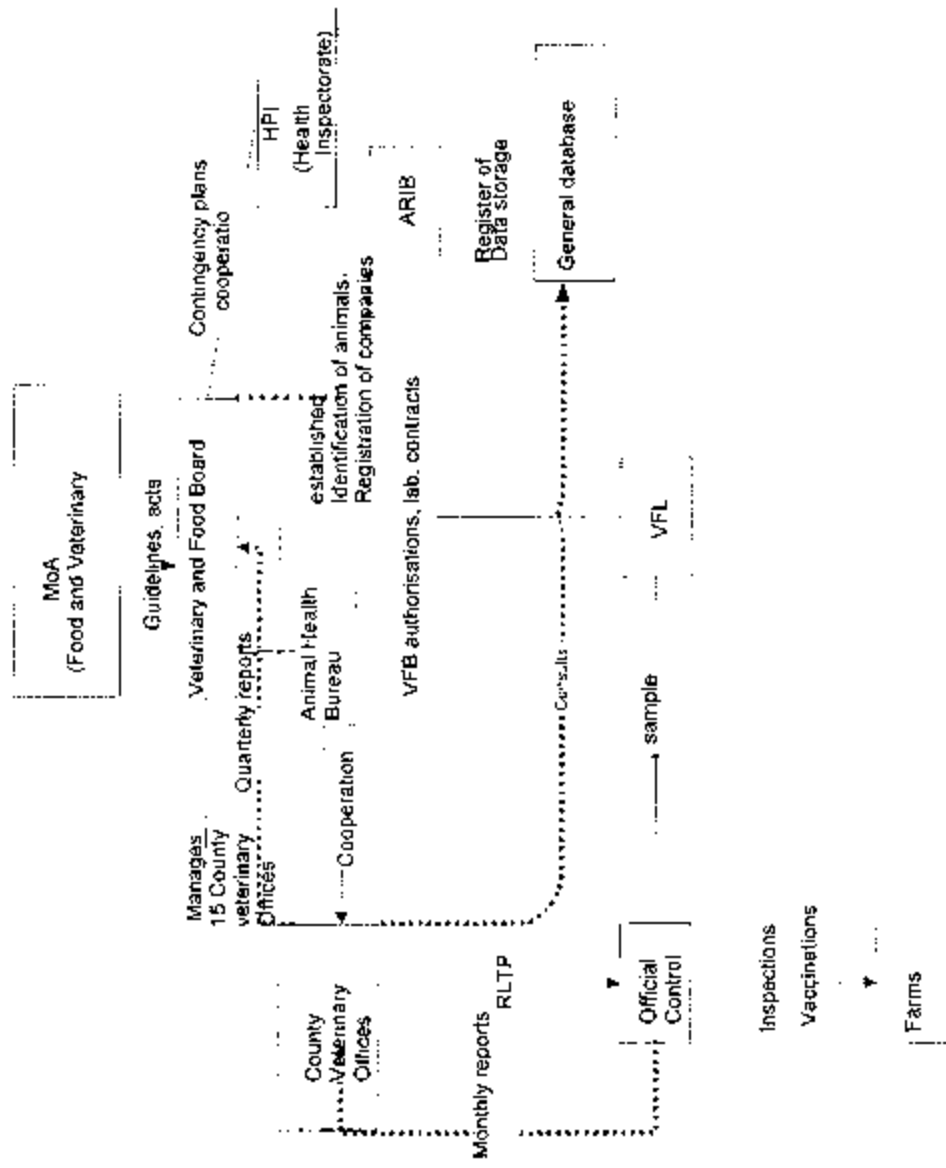
The results of the baseline study on the prevalence of salmonella in flocks of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* carried out in Estonia in 01.10.2004-30.09.2005 showed the prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* 8% and prevalence of *S. Typhimurium* 0%.

In 01.01-31.12.2008 *S. Enteritidis* prevalence was of 1,9% and prevalence of *S. Typhimurium* 0%.

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

Animal Health control system

State supervision.



The VFB Animal Health Office organises and carries out infectious animal disease control and applies measures for protecting humans against zoonotic diseases; it also carries out supervision over the registration and identification of animals and the veterinary control of the domestic movement of animals; it protects the environment against hazards concurring with animal husbandry and infectious animal diseases; it controls the use of medicines and medicated feedstuffs by veterinarians and animal keepers who are involved in the production of products of animal origin; it organises the work of the national veterinary service and coordinates and carries out supervision over veterinary assistance, treatment and prophylactics for animals; it is involved in the approval and registration of livestock buildings and facilities, advises in the preparation of construction projects; and it participates in the preparation and carrying out of national or international projects for animal health. Supervision over animal health is based on the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act, which provides the bases for organising veterinary activities. Veterinary activities are a system of measures which are applied to protect animal and human health and to ensure the welfare of animals which includes activities in the areas of animal health, animal product hygiene and animal protection.

An important role in the field of animal health is played by the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, which includes measures for the prevention and control of infectious animal diseases which are both general (e.g. obligations regarding the identification and registration of animals) as well as specific (e.g. codes of conduct for outbreaks). In the event of the requirements for the prevention of an infectious animal disease, or a suspicion that one might be present, or in the event of an actual outbreak, close cooperation is required with the appropriate Veterinary and Food Laboratory, which carries out the necessary laboratory examinations.

In the event of a suspicion or outbreak of an infectious animal disease the infectious animal disease control rules established by the Minister of Agriculture are taken as a basis for any action that is taken. The prevention of an infectious animal disease and the elimination of an outbreak site takes place pursuant to the infectious animal disease control rules. The infectious animal disease control rules are obligatory, and are to be rigidly followed by all keepers of animals, handlers of animal products, persons present within the area of the outbreak, supervisory officials, authorised veterinarians, veterinarians holding an activity licence and veterinary laboratories, as well as other individuals who are associated with the field of infectious animal disease control due to their working duties.

1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

All samples collected in the frames of this study were investigated in central laboratory of Veterinary and Food Laboratory situated in Tartu (Kreutzwaldi 30, Tartu 51006, phone 07 386 100, fax 07 386 102). For further serotyping and phage typing, a proportion of the typable strains and of the non-typable isolates were send to the CRL Microbiological Laboratory for Health Protection in Bilthoven The Netherlands. CRL

confirmed our results. For epidemiological purposes, we tested also anti-microbial susceptibility of serotypes found in our flocks. Interpretative breakpoints were based on NCCLS criteria.

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

Sampling procedures were performed by fully state operated veterinary service. Activities were co-ordinated by Veterinary and Food Board (VFB). VFB is having the central competence on veterinary and food control matters. Within the area of government of VFB there are 15 local veterinary authorities (Veterinary Centres, one in each county). Samples were collected by veterinary officials of local veterinary centre. Above-mentioned officials were also responsible for filling in accompanying document and sampling report, informing the laboratory about arrival of samples, packaging of them and sending into laboratory.

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is 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 24 ± 3 hours. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed in the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella. The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella shall follow the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phage typing or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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

Official control sampling at flock level is taken:

- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 50 birds

Surveillance of salmonella in feed, animals and food is carried out for many years in Estonia. In addition to surveillance systems, monitoring programme is conducted, which provides additional epidemiological information:

Feed samples:

1) On the enterprises handling feedstuffs the final products shall be studied bacteriologically under the framework of monitoring and self-inspection.

2) From imported feedstuffs official samples shall be taken in the course of random inspection during their storing.

1.6. 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.

All flocks of birds (young birds, laying flock), where *S. typhimurium* or *S. enteritidis* has been diagnosed shall be sent immediately for slaughter pursuant to the requirements of Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.a.

Vaccination with live *Salmonella* strains is not allowed according to the national legislation (Regulation on Prevention against *Salmonella* is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007).

Vaccination of layers hens flocks with inactivated *Salmonella* strains is allowed only with the permission of the Veterinary and Food Board. Antibiotics is not used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* except under clearly defined exceptional circumstances as laid down in Commission Regulation (J:C) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (J:C) No 2160/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry. If antimicrobials are used for other purposes, sampling for *Salmonella* occur only after the withdrawal period.

Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

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

In accordance with the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, the annual volume of salmonella tests in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* is laid down by the State Program on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases adopted by the General Director of the Veterinary and Food Board. Instructions for salmonella monitoring in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* are laid down in the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No

46. 29.03.2007, which also provides guidelines for the prevention and control of salmonella in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and for the handling of products originating from suspected or infected birds.

1.8. Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme. There is not any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of this programme. At the moment there is no any compensation procedure laid down in the national legislation, but the Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with this item. It is planned to change the Animal Diseases Prevention Act and to put the compensation procedure in it in 2010.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

The programme will be implemented to all territory of Estonia and covers all laying hens in Estonia.

In Estonia are 7 big holdings (1000 laying hens or more present) and 11 holdings having more, then 50 laying hens. The sampling frame was covered primarily holdings with at least 50 laying hens. Total number of herds was 52.

Structure survey 2009 - Laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

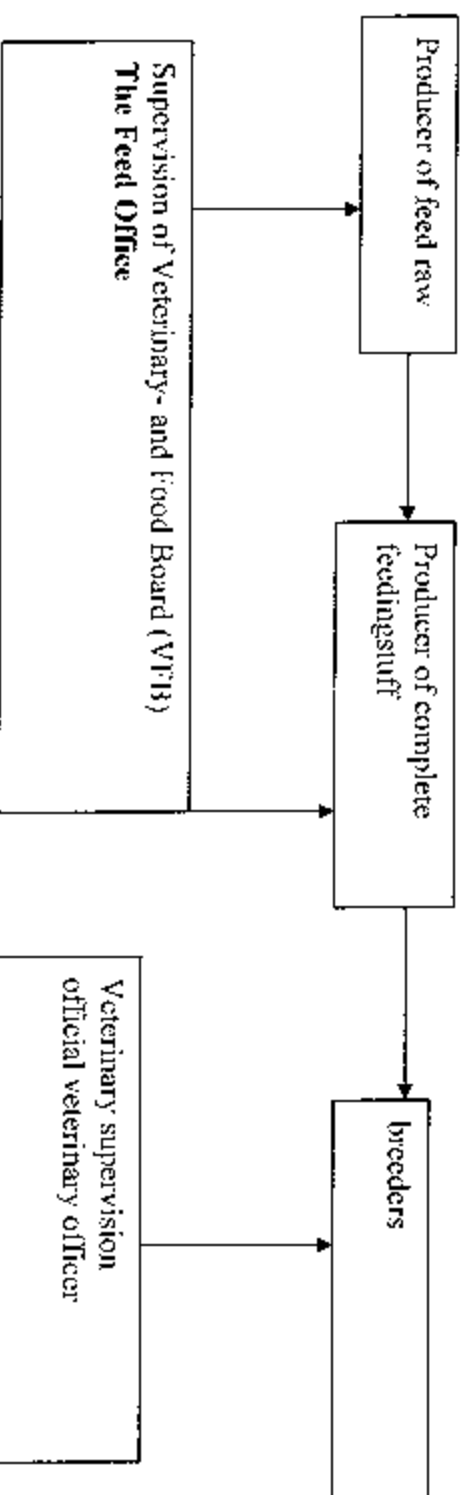
Number of herds by number of heads present

	50-499	500-999	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
ESTONIA	10	3	2	2	5	30	0

Number of laying hens by number of heads present

	50-499	500-999	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
ESTONIA	776006	2706	7650	2800	7400	35000	720450

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.



The Feed Office carries out the following tasks:

- establishing, updating and ensuring the compliant functioning of the control system for feedingsuffs
- a risk assessment and preparation of the supervision plan;
- assessing the training needs of the inspectors and the planning of training as well as carrying out or organising such training
- developing and updating inspection guidelines and supervision documents (manual);
- assessing the productivity of supervision and developing and implementing corrective measures
- establishing, updating and ensuring the compliant functioning of the control system for feedingsuffs
- a risk assessment and preparation of the supervision plan

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

- 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.

Good farming practises and strict bio-security measures are applied at the holdings. These measures are checked at least once a year during the holding visit. The drafts of Community guides to good practice for hygiene referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, are partly applied to the relevant poultry population. The Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with the amendment of the Animal Diseases Prevention Act, where bio-security measures are in place. The draft of this document is approved by the Veterinary and Food Board.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Supervision of animal health is based on the Veterinary Organisation Act. The official veterinary officer inspects holdings regularly to check compliance with programme. Authorised veterinarians inspect 100 % of laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus each year. As part of the annual animal health inspection carried out in accordance with the Farm Inspection Report.

Authorised veterinarians must take random samples at the place of destination. The type and number of samples corresponds with the previous requirements. During then laying period the samples mentioned for routine screening are to be taken by an official veterinary officer from young birds at the age of 22-26 weeks and 8 weeks before slaughter.

2.5. Registration of farms.

All laying hens holdings in Estonia are covered by the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases and therefore also by the programme. Since 2000, all holdings with laying hens in Estonia are registered in the Central Register of Agricultural Animals.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

Each keeper of birds is required to keep an up-to-date register of poultry kept in the farm in manual or computerised form.

Animal keeper is required to keep record of medical products and medicated feedingsuff's administered to the farm animals. The records shall reflect:

1. identification date of the animal or group of animal
2. address of farm
3. person who is responsible for activity on the farm
4. type and range of activities on the farm
5. situation plan of the farm
6. technology and system of rearing
7. name and address of veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care
8. contact on processing of animal by-products
9. plan of Salmonella infections
10. name and administered quantity of the medicinal product or medicated feedingsuff used
11. data on the issuer of the medicinal product; the veterinarian or pharmacy
12. evidence of controls of health and mortality
13. evidence of visitors
14. plan of special training of personal
15. plan of controls of clean of water
16. plan of controls of feedstuff

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

While dispatched, animals must be accompanied with the veterinary certificate, where the basis of their state of health should be verified, certifying that the certain contagious animal diseases transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected in the place of the animals origin. On the basis of the Rules on the contagious animal diseases, the trade of poultry and animal products and/or products of animal origin shall be possible only when the poultry originate from a herd that is officially free of salmonellosis. Movements of the sick and injured animals to the slaughterhouse shall be carried out on the basis of a veterinary permission only. The period of validity of a veterinary permission is 24 hours since issuing.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

Estonia is linked to veterinary authorities of the EC and other Member States through TRACES. TRACES is in use in Estonia since 1st of May 2004.

Estonia is also linked to ADNS since March 2002.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Estonia

Disease : infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp

Animal population covered by the programme: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Year/s of implementation: 01.01.2010-31.12.2010

Reference of this document: State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): Dr Ago Partel, phone +372 605 17 10, fax +372 621 14 41, e-mail ago.partel@vet.agri.ee

Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2009

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1¹:

Information on any routine/certain zoonotic salmonella in breeding poultry testing programmes in place:

In accordance with the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, the annual volume of salmonella tests in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* is laid down by the State Program on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases adopted by the General Director of the Veterinary and Food Board. Instructions for salmonella monitoring in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* are laid down in the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 46, 29.03.2007, which also provides guidelines for the prevention and control of salmonella in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and for the handling of products originating from suspected or infected birds.

- Protection of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* from Salmonella infection is a part of active control programme - the National Infectious Animal Disease Control Programme.

¹ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/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.



The structure of laying hens of *Gallus gallus*:

In Estonia there are 48 large flocks with laying hens Sampling will be performed in all holdings with more than 50 hens.

The results of the baseline study on the prevalence of salmonella in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* carried out in Estonia in 01.10.2004-30.09.2005.

Positive results were found in 2 flocks out of 35 flocks reared in 11 holdings.

Salmonella enteritidis was detected in dusty material and naturally mixed faeces samples in one holding in Lääne-Virumaa county, Salmonella Isangi was detected in dusty material in another holding situated in the same county. All other samples collected and investigated turned to be negative.

Salmonella serovars isolated: S. Isangi, S. Enteritidis.

Prevalence of Salmonella spp. in holdings: 16%.

Number and prevalence of Salmonella spp. positive holdings by size category

	TOTAL	350-499	500-999	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
ESTONIA	12	0	0	1	1	0	5	5
pos. Salmonella spp.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

prevalence	16	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	20
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Prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* and *Typhimurium*: prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* is 8%, prevalence of *Typhimurium* is 0%.

Number and prevalence of S. Enteritidis positive holdings by size category

	TOTAL	350-499	500-999	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
ESTONIA	12	0	0	1	1	0	5	5
pos. <i>S. Enteritidis</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
prevalence	8	0	0	100	0	0	0	0

Number and prevalence of S. Typhimurium positive holdings by size category

	TOTAL	350-499	500-999	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
ESTONIA	12	0	0	1	1	0	5	5
pos. <i>S. Typhimurium</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
prevalence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data about additional sampling carried out in the holdings under the study in the period from 01.10.04 to 30.09.2005 is available in the following table. Most of these samples were investigated in the frames of National Infectious Animal Disease Control Programme, some of them in the frames of self-control of the enterprise.

COUNTY	HOLDING NR.	TYPE OF SAMPLES	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	RESULTS
Lääne-Virumaa	1	cloacae swab samples	120	negative
Lääne-Virumaa	2	cloacae swab samples	660	negative
	2	eggs samples	14	negative

	3	cloacae swab samples	240	negative
	3	eggs samples	8	negative
	4	cloacae swab samples	230	negative
	4	eggs samples	4	negative
Põlvamaa	5	faeces samples	180	negative
	5	eggs samples	9	negative
Raplamaa	6	eggs samples	5	negative
Saaremaa	7	faeces samples	370	negative
Tartumaa	8	cloacae swab samples	60	negative
	9	cloacae swab samples	60	negative
Valgamaa	10	cloacae swab samples	120	negative
	11	cloacae swab samples	240	negative
Viljandimaa	12	faeces samples	3	negative
	12	eggs samples	5	negative
TOTAL			2328	negative

In 2006 25 flocks of laying hens were analysed. Flock was found to be positive for *Salmonella* enteritidis.

3. Description of the submitted programme²:

The monitoring and surveillance in the field of animal health is performed on the basis of the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases. This is an annual programme based on the Animal Infectious Disease Control Act and approved by the Decree of VFB Director General.

State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases 2009:

² A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

Monitoring: According to the regulation No 46, (29.03.2007) if salmonella is suspected in laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus*, the official veterinarian is obligated to take action to confirm the diagnosis and prevent the spread of the disease.

This process is performed by fully state operated veterinary service. Activities are co-ordinated by Veterinary and Food Board (VFOB). VFOB is having the central competence on veterinary and food control matters. Samples are collected by the official veterinarians of local veterinary centre. Above-mentioned officials are also responsible for filling in accompanying documents and sampling report, informing the laboratory about arrival of samples, packaging of them and sending to the laboratory. Samples are sent to the Estonian Veterinary and Food Laboratory (VFL) by fast mail or courier. All samples collected are investigated in the Veterinary and Food Laboratory situated in Tallinn (Välke-Paala 3, Tallinn 11415, phone +372 603 58 10, fax +372 603 58). For future serotyping and phage-typing, a proportion of the typable strains and non-typable isolates are sent to the CRI, Microbiological Laboratory for Health Protection in Bilthoven The Netherlands. CRI should confirm the results. For epidemiological purpose, we are testing also anti-microbial susceptibility of serotypes. Interpretive breakpoints are based on NCCLS criteria.

Testing scheme necessary to verify the achievement of the Community target for the reduction of *Salmonella* enteritidis, and *Salmonella typhimurium* in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus*:

In order to monitor salmonellosis in birds, the owner or person responsible for the hatchery or birds flock shall examine at his expense the flocks and hatcheries in the proportions specified below. Once a year and in the case of bacteriological studies in the laying hens of *Gallus gallus* flock, in each 8 weeks the samples shall be replaced by official samples.

For the purposes of detecting salmonellas, the number of copro samples, boot swabs samples and dust samples, to be studied bacteriologically, depends on the size of birds flock.

Number of birds in the flock	Number of samples
50-59	35
60-89	40
90-199	50
200-249	55
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1000 and more	300

The individual faeces samples of the birds under examination shall be integrated into a pooled sample.

Based on the age and intended purpose of the birds flock, the samples shall be sent to the laboratory for bacteriological study as follows:

- 1) pullets at four week of age - pooled faeces samples
 - 2) pullets two week prior to entering the laying flocks - pooled faeces samples
 - 3) young birds at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks - faeces samples or boot swabs samples and dust samples from each flock in amount prescribed by Table 1
 - 4) 8 weeks before slaughter faeces samples boot swabs samples and dust samples from each flock in amount prescribed by Table 1.
- Sampling at the initiative of the operator shall take place at least every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks.

Official controls at other stages of the food chain:

Surveillance of salmonella in feed, animals and food is carried out for many years in Estonia. In addition to surveillance systems, monitoring programme is conducted, which provides additional epidemiological information:

Feed samples:

1) On the enterprises handling feedstuffs the final products shall be studied bacteriologically under the framework of monitoring and self-inspection.

2) From imported feedstuffs official samples shall be taken in the course of random inspection during their storing.

Food control:

Salmonella Monitoring Programme for Food of Animal Origin is established according to the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007, "Prevention against salmonellosis". This programme started in the year 2002 and is approved annually by the Director General of the Veterinary and Food Board. In the frames of this programme the fresh meat from poultry at cutting plants and neck skin at slaughterhouses, eggs from egg packaging centres and egg products are taken.

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which salmonella have been detected, in particular to protect public health; and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination:

According to the Regulation No 46, if salmonella presence is suspected in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* the official veterinarian is obliged to take action to confirm the diagnosis and prevent the spread of the disease. The official veterinarian should find out the infection sources and their spreading ways; remove or block them. It is prohibited to take birds to a flock doubted to be infected or actually infected or to take them out, except for slaughter. All bird's flocks (young birds, breeding flock, productive flock), where Salmonella spp. was diagnosed should be executed or sent immediately for slaughter or destroyed in accordance with Regulation No 1774/2002. After the flock infected by salmonellosis was sent to the slaughterhouse, the carriage boxes, transport boxes and transport means shall be cleaned, washed and disinfected. The litter of flocks infected by salmonellosis shall be composted away from the livestock buildings, enclosures and inventory of poultry farm shall be cleaned, washed and disinfected after the litter of birds has been taken out and tested then bacteriologically for salmonellas. The dead and slaughtered birds shall be made harmless or utilised. Poultry buildings should be checked on the efficiency of deratisation, disinfection and on protection against wild birds. Empty period is required for 21 day. Disposal of manure is restricted. Feedingsstuffs should be destroyed or heat-treated. Vaccination of birds is forbidden in Estonia.

In case of positive Salmonella findings at slaughterhouses and cutting plants, the extent of contamination and its sources should be investigated. Thorough cleaning and disinfection should be carried out and the effectiveness of cleaning procedures should be improved. Products derived from birds where salmonella was detected should be destroyed or considered as conditionally fit for human consumption and should be destined

for heat treatment. Table eggs from flocks infected or suspected of being infected by salmonella are allowed to be used for preparation of pasteurised egg products or to be destroyed. When salmonella is detected in food already present on the market, contaminated food or raw material should be withdrawn from the market or handling.

This process is performed by fully state operated veterinary service. Activities are co-ordinated by the Veterinary and Food Board (VFB). VFB is having the central competence on veterinary and food control matters. Official veterinarians of local veterinary centres collect samples. Abovementioned officials are also responsible for filling in accompanying documents and sampling reports, informing the laboratory about arrival of samples, packaging and sending the samples to the laboratory. Samples are sent to the Estonian Veterinary and Food Laboratory (VFL) by fast mail or courier.

Relevant national legislation, including any national provisions concerning the activities referred to in Article 1 (3)(b):

Supervision of animal health is based on the Veterinary Organisation Act that establishes the basis for the organisation of veterinary controls, authorisation of private veterinary practitioners, authorised veterinarians, laboratories and the principles of veterinary control fees.

The Infectious Animal Disease Control Act (RT I 1999) provides the necessary legal framework for disease diagnosis and eradication, including notification of suspects, measures to be taken in case of suspicion or confirmation, protection, eradication, establishment of surveillance networks and compensation, monitoring of zoonoses.

Salmonellosis is notifiable according to the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 34 of 25 November 1999 "List of Notifiable Diseases and Diseases subject to Registration".

The Minister of Agriculture Regulation No 46, 29.03.2007 approves the requirements for prevention of salmonellosis.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year:2007

Last year:2010

-- Control

-- Control/Eradication

x Testing

x Testing

x Slaughter of animals tested positive

x Slaughter of animals tested positive

x Killing of animals tested positive

x Killing of animals tested positive

-- Vaccination

-- Extended slaughter or killing

x Treatment of animal products

x Disposal of products

x Disposal of products

X Monitoring or surveillance

|| Other measures (specify):

4.2. *Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme³:*

The Veterinary and Food Board, a governmental agency carrying out its tasks under the government of the Ministry of Agriculture, functions as a supervising body and sees to that the requirements stipulated by the legislation that governs veterinary, food safety, market regulation, animal welfare and farm animal breeding are followed and executes supervision over fulfilment of these requirements and applies enforcement by state pursuant to the procedures and in the amount prescribed by law. In addition to the mentioned acts, VFB adheres in its professional activities the Trade, Import And Export of Animals and Animal Products Act, the Import and Export Veterinary Control Act, the Animal Protection Act, the Farm Animals Breeding Act, the Organic Farming Act, the Medicinal Products Act, the Common Agricultural Policy Implementation Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and other legislation laid down pursuant to these acts.

³ 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.

The broader objective of VFB is to ensure the consumers the production of safe, healthy and quality raw materials for food and food, to prevent and eradicate infectious animal diseases, to protect people from diseases common to both people and animals and diseases that are spread by animals, but at the same time to protect animals from human activity or inactivity endangering their health and welfare, to ensure productivity of farm animals and increase their genetic value, and to preserve genetic pool and profitability of keeping animals.

The tasks of the Veterinary and Food Board are to:

- plan and organise the prevention and control of infectious animal diseases;
- protect humans from diseases common to both people and animals;
- protect animals from factors endangering their welfare and demand that the animals are kept and treated as appropriate;
- grant approval to enterprises involved in handling foodstuffs and persons who determine the quality classes of carcasses;
- check the safety of raw material for food and food when raw material for food and food are produced during the whole food chain;
- execute supervision over organic processing of raw material for food and food;
- organise laboratory analysis in order to diagnose infectious animal diseases and assess the properties of food, feedingsstuffs, hay, straw, medicated feedingsstuffs and drinking water;
- protect the environment from harmful factors that are the result of keeping animals or infectious animal diseases;
- issue activity licences for the provision of veterinary services;
- control the use of medicinal products and medicated feedingsstuffs by veterinarians and animal-keepers manufacturing animal products;
- check animals, raw material for food and food, including checks of products of animal origin and agricultural products carrying markings that refer to organic farming, upon their importation to the Republic of Estonia;
- arrange the grant of approval to persons involved in animal breeding;
- execute supervision over animal breeding;
- organise preservation of genetic resources of farm animals;
- organise control procedures necessary for the implementation market regulation measures on milk and meat market.

In performing its tasks, VFB uses the services of the Veterinary and Food Laboratory, laboratories authorised in accordance with the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act, laboratories that hold an activity licence for a veterinary laboratory and laboratories authorised in accordance with the Food Act.

The organisation of the Veterinary and Food Board consists of the Central Office and 15 local offices - Veterinary Centres in the counties.

When the main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision, the local offices carry out supervision.

The Central Office of the Veterinary and Food Board consists of five departments:

- the Animal Health and Welfare Department consists of the Animal Health Office and the Animal Welfare Office.

- the Food Department consists of the Office for Food of Non-Animal Origin and the Office for Food of Animal Origin.
- the Animal Breeding and Market Regulation Control | Department consists of the Office of Animal Breeding Control, the Office of Genetic Resources and the Market Regulation Control Office.
- the Trade, Import and Export Department consists of the Surveillance and Control Office and six Border Inspection Posts, the Veterinary and Food Control Offices of Lülisamaa, Paldiski, Narva, Pajussaare, Mõnuga Port and Ditham.
- the General Department consists of the Accounting Office, the Budgeting Office, the Personnel Office, the Administrative Office, and the Public Relations and IT Office.

VfB employs currently 346 people, 111 work in the Central Office and 235 in the counties Veterinary Centres.

In addition to the above-mentioned employees, 157 authorised veterinarians hold an activity licence and they have been granted the authority to check the state of the objects that are within the competence of VfB pursuant to the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act. The Veterinary and Food Board is managed by the Director General - Ago Pärtel.

The structural units Animal Health and Welfare Department are the Animal Health Office and the Animal Welfare Office.

The Animal Health Office organises infectious animal diseases control and applies measures for the protection of people from diseases common to both humans and animals and diseases that are spread by animals; executes supervision over the identification and registration of animals and conducts veterinary controls of movements of animals in the state; deals with the protection of the environment from harmful factors related to animal-keeping and animal diseases; controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingsuffs by veterinarians and animal-keepers producing animal products; arranges the work of the state veterinary service and coordinates and executes supervision over veterinary aid, treatment and prevention; grants approval to and organises registration of buildings and facilities where animals are kept; advises on building design documentation; participates in the preparation and carrying out of state and international projects on animal health.

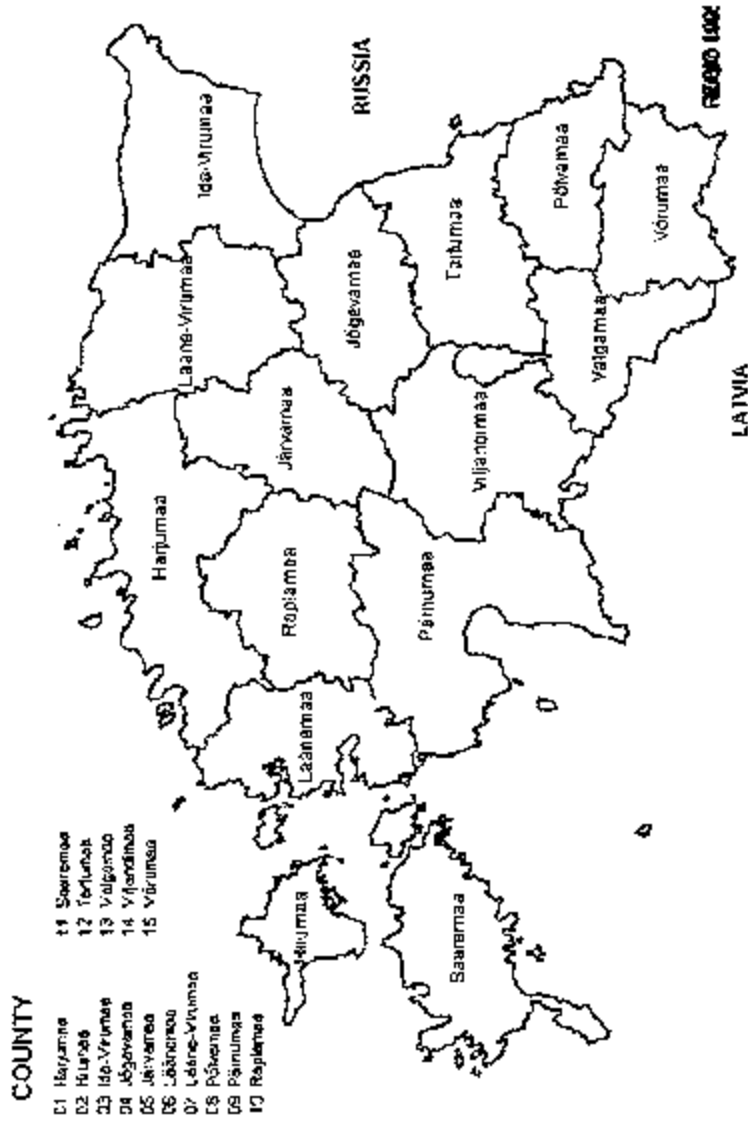
In executing its tasks:

- the Animal Health Office advises and carries out training courses for the supervisory officials of local offices (Veterinary Centres in the counties) and authorised veterinarians;
- coordinates and examines their work;
- issues precepts and decisions for correction of deficiencies;
- communicates with the officials of foreign countries, other authorities, ministries, public organisations (OIE, the European Commission, WHO, etc).

There is an animal health specialist in every county, who is responsible for solving the problems of this particular field. All personnel working in animal health and welfare field are veterinarians.

4.3. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented⁴:

Salmonella programme in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* is active in all 15 counties



⁴ 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.

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁵

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings:



No88, Registration
of buildings.doc

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals⁶:



No77, identification
of animals.doc

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



No 34, Notification
of the disease in Estc

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result⁷:

Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46 from 29.03.2007 "Prevention against salmonellosis" lays down rules for *Salmonella* Monitoring Programme in Estonia and measures to ensure that proper and effective measures are taken to control *Salmonella* at all relevant stages of production. SMPF started in 2002 and is approved annually by the Director General of Veterinary and Food Board. In addition to the monitoring programme samples are taken in the frames of official surveillance and by the industry in accordance with their self-control programmes.

⁵ Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

⁶ Not applicable for poultry.

⁷ 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 .

According to the abovementioned Regulation in case of detecting *Salmonella* the supervision official should find out the infection sources and their spreading ways, remove or block them. It is prohibited to take birds to a flock doubted to be infected or actually infected or to take them out, except for slaughter. All poultry flocks (young birds, breeding flock, productive flock), where *Salmonella* spp. has been diagnosed should be sent immediately for slaughter or destroyed in accordance with Regulation No 1774/2002. After the flock infected by salmonellosis has been sent to the slaughterhouse, the carriage boxes, transport boxes and transport means shall be cleaned, washed and disinfected. The litter of flocks infected by salmonellosis shall be composted away from the livestock buildings. Enclosures and inventory of poultry farm shall be cleaned, washed and disinfected after the litter of birds has been taken out and tested then bacteriologically for *Salmonella*. The dead and slaughtered birds shall be made harmless or utilised. Poultry buildings should be checked on the efficiency of deratisation, disinfection and on protection against wild birds. Empty period is required for 21 day. Disposal of manure is restricted. Feeding stuffs should be destructed or heat-treated. Taking into account the particulars of each case, the Veterinary and Food Board has the right to allow the use of alternative methods like treatment with antibiotics instead slaughter of breeding flock. Table eggs from flocks infected or suspected of being infected by salmonella are allowed to be used for preparation of pasteurized egg products or shall be destroyed. Hatching eggs should be destroyed.

When salmonella is detected in samples taken at packaging centres, contaminated eggs can be used for the production of pasteurized products. Contaminated food or raw material will be withdrawn from the market or handling, when salmonella is detected in food or raw material for food already present on the market,

In addition to the requirements laid down in the **Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46** the requirements laid down in the **Commission Regulation No 1237/2007 of 23 October 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** are taken into account as specific control methods for the control of *Salmonella* in the frames of the national Salmonella control programme.



"No 46 Regulation
salmonellosis In Estor

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

Regulation on requirements for control of Salmonella is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

(see above)

4.4.5. 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 concerned⁸;

While dispatched, animals must be accompanied with the veterinary certificate, where the basis of their state of health should be verified, certifying that the certain contagious animal diseases transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected in the place of the animals origin. On the basis of the Rules on the contagious animal diseases, the trade of poultry and animal products and/or products of animal origin shall be possible only when the poultry originate from a herd that is officially free of salmonellosis. Movements of the sick and injured animals to the slaughterhouse shall be carried out on the basis of a veterinary permission only. The period of validity of a veterinary permission is 24 hours since issuing.

Regulation on requirements for control of *Salmonella* is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

(see above)

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

Vaccination with live *Salmonella* strains is not allowed according to the national legislation (Regulation on Prevention against *Salmonella* is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007).

Vaccination of layers hens flocks with inactivated *Salmonella* strains is allowed only with the permission of the Veterinary and Food Board. Antibiotics is not used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* except under clearly defined exceptional circumstances as laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry. If antimicrobials are used for other purposes, sampling for *Salmonella* occur only after the withdrawal period.

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

At the moment there is no any compensation procedure laid down in the national legislation, but the Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with this item. It is planned to change the Animal Diseases Prevention Act and to put the compensation procedure in it in 2010.

⁸ 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.

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

Good farming practises and strict bio-security measures are applied at the holdings. These measures are checked at least once a year during the holding visit. The drafts of Community guides to good practice for hygiene referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, are partly applied to the relevant poultry population. The Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with the amendment of the Animal Diseases Prevention Act, where bio-security measures are in place. The draft of this document is approved by the Veterinary and Food Board.

5. General description of the costs and benefits⁹:

To limit distribution of products contaminated with *Salmonella* present on the market and reduce the infection risk of consumers, Control and eradication of microorganisms of *Salmonella* genus in the whole food chain (especially at the primary production), Keep under the control public and animal (poultry) health at the National and Community level. The total costs of the programme on laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in 2010- 26169 Euro, Bacteriological investigation of copro samples or boot swabs samples costs 19.17EUR

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹⁰

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

⁹ A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.
¹⁰ The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 01.01-31.12.2008

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus* Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(b)		Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)			(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Estonia	laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	52	776006	48	776006	48	0	0	1	5000	0	0	0	0
Total		52	776006	48	776006	48	0	0	1	5000	0	0	0	0

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 01.01-31.12.2007

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus* Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(b)		Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)			(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Estonia	laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	61	954500	61	954500	61	0	0	1	500	0	0	0	0
Total		61	954500	61	954500	61	0	0	1	500	0	0	0	0

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 01.01-31.12.2006

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus* Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(a)	Total number of flocks ^(a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(a)	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)
Total	laying flocks of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	25	829876	25	829876	25	1	0	0	1	5000	0	0	0	0

6.1.2.

Data on evolution of the disease¹⁾

Year: 2005

Situation on date: 01.01.-31.12.2005

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella

Region	Type flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)	Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
		(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	(a8)	(a9)	(a10)
Total	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	30	968245	30	880230	30	2	2	10280	0	0

Year: 2004

Situation on date: 01.01.-31.12.2004

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella

Region	Type flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)	Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
		(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	(a8)	(a9)	(a10)
Total	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	29	908358	29	708358	29	0	0	0	0	0

1)

Data to provide for salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *Campylobacteriosis* and agents thereof.

- (a) for zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) for example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) 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 once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), 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 (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year:2008

Animal species^(a): laying hens

Category^(b): laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is 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 2x (24+/-3) hours.

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed in the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella. The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella shall follow the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Description of the other used tests:

Testing of Anti-microbial susceptibility:

For epidemiological purposes, where possible, one isolate per serotype per flock is used for anti-microbial susceptibility testing. Quantitative methods should be implemented and CTSI (previously NCCLS) standards should be used.

Phage typing:

At least one isolate of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* from each positive holding should be phagetyped, using the protocol defined by HPA Colindale, London.

Year: 2008 Disease^(a): salmonella Animal species/category^(b): laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Estonia	0	0	432	1	0	0
Total	0	0	432	1	0	0

Year: 2007 Disease^(a): salmonella Animal species/category^(b): laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Estonia	0	0	732	1	0	0
Total	0	0	732	1	0	0

Year: 2006 Disease^(a): salmonella Animal species/category^(b): laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region ^(c)	Serological tests			Microbiological or virological tests			Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of samples ^(e)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of samples ^(e)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Estonia	0	0	0	989	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	989	1	0	0	0

Year: 2005	Disease ^(a) : salmonella	Animal species/category ^(b) : laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
			Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of tests ^(d)	Number of positive tests ^(d)
Estonia			0	0	1011	2	0	0
Estonia			0	0	1011	2	0	0

Year: 2004	Disease ^(a) : salmonella	Animal species/category ^(b) : laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
			Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of tests ^(d)	Number of positive tests ^(d)
Estonia			0	0	1102	0	0	0
Estonia			0	0	1102	0	0	0

Year: 2003	Disease ^(a) : salmonella	Animal species/category ^(b) : laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
			Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of tests ^(d)	Number of positive tests ^(d)
Estonia			0	0	1123	0	0	0
Estonia			0	0	1123	0	0	0

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
 (b) Category: further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
 (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)

Year:2008 **Animal species^(a):** laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Estonia	1	3000
Total	1	3000

Year:2007 **Animal species^(a):** laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Estonia	1	500
Total	1	500

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes¹²

Year: 2008

Animal species: (4), having hens of *Citellus galbus*

Description of the used vaccination: no vaccination

Region ^(a)	Total number of herds ^(b)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

¹² Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ^(a) ; laying hens of <i>Galus gallus</i>					
Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Estonia	bacteriological	laying hens	faeces samples or boot swabs, dust samples	surveillance	500
Total					

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Description of the test.

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.

(e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).

(f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹⁵

Year: Situation on date: 01.01-31.12.2010

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(a)	Total number of flocks ^(a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(a)	Number of flocks ^(a) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)		
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			(a4)	(a3)		(a4)	(a3)
Estonia	laying hens	48	780000	48	780000	48	1	0	0	1	5000	0	40000	0	0	0
Total	laying hens	48	780000	48	780000	48	1	0	0	1	5000	0	40000	0	0	0

- (a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes—specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) 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 once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

¹⁵ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of implementation)

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination¹⁴

Region ^(b)	Animal species: ^(a) laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>			Targets on vaccination programme		
	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

¹⁴ Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
I. Testing					
I.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	500	19,7EUR	9850EUR	yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	10	66,92EUR	669,2EUR	Yes
I.2. Cost of sampling	Sampling for bacteriological test	500	1,1EUR	550EUR	No
I.3. Other costs	Cost of means to hand sampling	500	1,6EUR	800EUR	No

2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II				
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals		5000	1,9EUR	9500EUR	Yes
3.2. Transport costs					

3.3. Disinfection costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)		40000	0,12EUR	4800EUR	Yes
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					

EESTI VABARIIK
VETERINAAR- JA TOIDUAMET



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14.09.2009 4:48:35 PM

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Subject: National control programme for the control of zoonotic Salmonellosis in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* flocks co-financed by the Community

The Declaration relevant references to implementing EC legislation

Estonia confirms that provisions of bellow-mentioned legislation will be followed/implemented in 2010 the provisions of paragraph 1.2 (frequency of sampling) 3.4(results and reporting) of Annex of CR (EC) No 1168/2006 in case of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* flocks.

With best regards,

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Deputy Director General

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