



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10462/2014

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

**The programme for  
the control of certain zoonotic salmonella in breeding,  
laying and broiler flocks of Gallus gallus and in flocks of  
turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo)**

**Latvia**

**Approved\* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

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## PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu)

### Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

# Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

( example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Thursday, April 26, 2012 15:42:21

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## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : LATVIJA

#### (a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the control programme for salmonellosis agents in flocks of breeding hens of Gallus gallus (hereinafter *z* programme) is reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE), Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) and monophasic ST, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Infantis and Salmonella Virchow in breeding hen flocks and to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of zoonotic salmonella infections are taken in breeding hen flocks. The reduction of the prevalence of the zoonotic salmonella in breeding hen flocks is focused on achievement of the targets laying down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

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

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

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

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

#### **rearing flocks**

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

#### **adult breeding flocks**

- every second week during the laying period

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### **(c) Specific requirements**

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

### **(d) Specification of the following points :**

#### **(d)1. General**

#### **(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)**

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The prevalence of Salmonella in animals and food of animal origin has been monitored since middle of the past century. Most isolates originated from poultry (57,6%) and from pigs (28,9%). In cattle, Salmonella was isolated in lower numbers (8,6%). In poultry and pigs, the species-specific serotypes *S. Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. Cholerasuis* were isolated most often. Regarding zoonotic Salmonella serotypes, *S. Enteritidis* (9,6% of isolates) and *S. Typhimurium* (2,8%) were the prevailing serotypes in poultry from 1967 until 2004. In pigs, mainly *S. Typhimurium* was found (0,8%), while in cattle *S. Enteritidis* (57,9%) and *S. Dublin* (35,4%) were the most prominent serotypes. In fur animals, three different zoonotic serotypes were isolated: *S. Dublin* (23,5%), *S. Enteritidis* (22,5%) and *S. Typhimurium* (20,6%).

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### **(d)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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. The structure of the Food and Veterinary service (hereinafter referred to as the FVS) is one of the main components of the mechanism that ensures the operational objectives and functions of the service.
  - ¿ The FVS central office directs and coordinates the implementation of State functions delegated to the service.
  - ¿ Territorial units (regional offices and one city office) are FVS administrative units that ensure monitoring within the territory of their region.
  - ¿ The Sanitary Border Inspection (SBI) controls the import, transit and export of freight on the border in accordance with procedures laid down by the Cabinet of Ministers and requirements currently in force.
2. Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment ¿BIOR¿ (hereinafter referred to as the ¿BIOR¿) performs laboratory testing together with territorial units relating to the circulation of food, the diagnosis of infectious human diseases, the diagnosis of infectious animal diseases and ensures testing relating to the environment and environmental sanitary hygiene, as well as the circulation of veterinary medicines, pharmaceutical products, feedingstuffs and feed ingredients; performs the tasks of the national reference laboratory on the basis of authorization and organizes inter-laboratory comparative testing. Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment ¿BIOR¿ is the legal successor of the National Diagnostic Centre of Food and Veterinary Service.
3. Disease Prevention and Control center of Latvia is responsible for the surveillance of zoonoses in humans in Latvia. Infectious diseases are notifiable according to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 7 of 5 January 1999 ¿Procedure of Notification of Infectious Diseases¿.

### **(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.**

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Official samples are tested in the national reference laboratory "BIOR". ¿BIOR¿ performs the functions of the national reference laboratory in Latvia, with regard to the diagnosis of infectious animal diseases. All ¿BIOR¿ laboratories are accredited in the national accreditation system LATAK in accordance with Latvian standard LVS EN ISO/IEC 17025. Food and Environment Testing Laboratory is accredited also in DAP (Germany) and ¿¿¿¿¿ (Russia) accreditation.
2. According to the Cabinet of Ministers No. 90 of 31 January 2012 "Procedure for the monitoring and exchange of information on infectious diseases that affect both animals and people" requirements FVS approve bacteriological laboratories for implementation of salmonella control programme in poultry if

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they meet the following criteria:

- ¿ they are accredited in national accreditation system by LATAK in accordance with ISO / IEC 17025 standard
- ¿ they are use official control method - LVS EN ISO 6579:2003 / A1: 2007 standard (advisable accreditation of the method)
- ¿ they are participate in the inter-laboratory testing with appropriate results

Here are approved five bacteriological laboratories, which meets the criteria listed above and investigate samples on the presence of bacteria of the genus Salmonella in accordance with LVS EN ISO 6579:2003 / A1 : 2007 standard.

### **(d)1.4 *Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.***

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratory examination comprising detection of Salmonella spp. carried out according to Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579 ¿Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs ¿ Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. ¿ Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage¿ of the International Organization for Standardization.

The isolates from positive samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White- scheme and the antimicrobial resistance is determined following the recommendations of CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) and EUCAST (European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing) with the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) method. Isolated strains are stored in accordance with requirements. In case of isolating of Salmonella serovar Typhimurium and Salmonella serovar Enteritidis, those are phage typed.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The official samples are taken three times from adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus by a FVS state

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veterinary inspector:

- a) within four weeks following the start of the laying cycle;
  - b) eight weeks after the end of the first laying cycle;
  - c) at any time during the laying cycle, but not close to the samples mentioned in a) and b)
- or

If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the hatchery, the official samples are taken following:

- a) routine sampling every 16 weeks at the hatchery;
- b) routine sampling at the holding on two occasions during the production cycle, the first one being within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit and the second one being towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- c) confirmatory sampling at the holding, following detection of relevant salmonella serotypes from sampling at the hatchery.

Sampling protocol for feeds - feed samples shall be taken in the frame of the national feed surveillance programme.

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

#### ***(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.***

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Flocks of breeding hens (*Gallus gallus*) are kept in the one establishment - only broiler breeders are kept. Only parent stock of breeding hen are kept in Latvia, there are no grandparent stocks. All breeder chicks (*Gallus gallus*) are bought from the other countries.

#### ***(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed***

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Feed samples shall be taken in the frame of the national feed surveillance programme.

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

#### ***(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms***

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The following bio-security measures are recommended:

- a) All in-all out;
  - b) Appropriate poultry keeping system to poultry species and category;
  - c) Control of staff, visitors and vesicles;
  - d) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
  - e) Control of feed and water supply; litter supply and disposal as well as;
  - f) Appropriate cleaning and disinfection measures of equipment, buildings, vehicles adequate of poultry keeping technology.
- In egg sorting/packaging plants that are parts of such holdings, HACCP principles shall be applied.

#### ***(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms***

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The following bio-security measures are recommended:

- g) Control of staff, visitors and vehicles;
- h) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
- i) Control of feed and water supply;
- j) Control of domestic animals on site (pets and other animals, including livestock, must be kept away



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from poultry houses and service buildings).

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The following bio-security measures for vehicles are recommended:

- a) meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavorable weather effects;
- b) they must be protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- c) they must be cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

### **(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All poultry flocks included in the programme are subjected to visual monitoring by veterinarians. Monitoring of flocks also includes schemes for taking own samples and official samples. Official samples are taken by FVS State veterinary inspectors.

FVS State veterinary inspector carries out complex inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, to administer and enforce national legislation and to check medicine records as well than this visit is considered as official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes according to European Union and national rules.

### **(d)2.5 Registration of farms**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 ;Order of registration of animals, herds and

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holdings and identification of animals; determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals. According to the requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650 all holdings must be registered at least with one animal (bird).

To ensure common data registration system, Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC (formerly - Latvian state pedigree information data processing centre) is a state agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture that performs collection, processing and analysis of zootechnical, veterinary and agricultural data in Latvia to develop a uniform register of animals and herds (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats) and a pedigree information system according to international standards.

### **(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 ;Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals; animal owner summarizes information and develops register in written form or electronically on animals of certain (own) holding. Animal owner made changes in the register within three days on animal movement and keep it three years.

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 5, 2 January, 2008 ;Welfare requirements for animal kept for farming purposes; animal owner develops ;Animal medical treatment log; register, where owner keeps information on diseases cases as well as information regarding animal;s cause of death and keep it three years.

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 407, 19 June, 2007 ;Regulation of labelling, distribution and control of veterinary medicines; animal owner develops register on used veterinary medicine. As well as animal owner develops register on used feed.

### **(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 ;Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals; in case of animal movement owner or veterinarian completes the declaration of animal movement.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is

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accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation. This certificate must be completed and signed by the FVS State veterinary inspector as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination. Latvia has fully implemented TRACES system since 31.12.2010. as its is required by Comission Regulation 599/2004.

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## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing  
for year of implementation : 2 015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Tatjana Ribakova

Phone : +371 67027584

Fax. : +371 67322727

Email : Tatjana.Ribakova@pvd.gov.lv

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The prevalence of Salmonella in animals and food of animal origin has been monitored since middle of the past century. Most isolates originated from poultry (57,6%) and from pigs (28,9%). In cattle, Salmonella was isolated in lower numbers (8,6%). In poultry and pigs, the species-specific serotypes *S. Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. Cholerasuis* were isolated most often. Regarding zoonotic Salmonella serotypes, *S. Enteritidis* (9,6% of isolates) and *S. Typhimurium* (2,8%) were the prevailing serotypes in poultry from 1967 until 2004. In pigs, mainly *S. Typhimurium* was found (0,8%), while in cattle *S. Enteritidis* (57,9%) and *S. Dublin* (35,4%) were the most prominent serotypes. In fur animals, three different zoonotic serotypes were isolated: *S. Dublin* (23,5%), *S. Enteritidis* (22,5%) and *S. Typhimurium* (20,6%).

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### **3. Description of the submitted programme**

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The submitted program has been developed with the target for the reduction of certain Salmonella serotypes (S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium), S. Hadar, S. Infantis, S. Virchow) with public health significance in the breeding flocks of Gallus gallus.

Testing is carried out according to the sampling requirements of the:

- 1) Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- 2) Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus.

### **4. Measures of the submitted programme**

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Vaccination against zoonotic Salmonella is allowed in the Republic of Latvia (Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No.477 (21.06.2011)).

According to the Commission regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 in case of authorisation of live vaccine against zoonotic Salmonella, live Salmonella vaccines for poultry, for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of Salmonella from vaccine strains, should be prohibited to use in the framework of national Salmonella control program. Vaccination against S.Pullorum and S.Gallinarum is prohibited.

The vaccination carries out only in the parent breeding flocks with inactivated vaccine. There are only one establishment, which keep the parent breeding flocks (Gallus Gallus) in broiler production sector in the Latvia.

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## 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme: 2015

### Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) of Latvia is a state administrative institution headed by the CVO and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture. Regarding veterinary issues FVS ensures unified state surveillance and control over:

- ¿ prevention, control and eradication of animal contagious diseases and zoonoses; elaboration and implementation of animal disease surveillance programmes;
- ¿ animal welfare;
- ¿ animal registration, animal movements, import ¿ export control;
- ¿ the animal feed, veterinary drugs and veterinary pharmaceutical products;
- ¿ evaluation and approval of specific types of food, marketing authorisation and surveillance of the veterinary medicinal products in Latvia.

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The FVS consists of the central body placed in Riga and territorial structural units (the local level) ; 10 regional offices and one city office (from 01.04.2009.). The central body coordinates activities of the local level and ensures a unified implementation of legislation. The local level carries out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance programmes and reports to the central body.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The program will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Latvia. There are FVS 11 territorial structural units - regional offices cover all administrative areas. The regional offices carry out the official control in accordance with the state surveillance and control programmes in the administrative area concerned.

### **4.4 Measures implemented under the programme**

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

#### **4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 ; Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals ; determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals. According to the requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650 all holdings must be registered at least with one animal (bird).

To ensure common data registration system, Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings.

#### **4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals**

Not applicable for poultry

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(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 ¿Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals¿ Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC gives number for holding and this number is not changed during holding is active. Animal owner informs ADC on animal movement, liquidation of herd or holding, change of owners within seven days.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Animal owner, the person in charge, state authorised veterinarian notifies to FVS regional office:  
- on infected poultry or poultry suspected to be infected by zoonotic salmonella;  
- if zoonotic salmonella are detected on routinely sampling at holding.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Action in suspicious cases:

Sampling as part of official controls consists of confirmatory sampling at the holding, following the detection of the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes from sampling at the hatchery.

In the event of a positive laboratory test performed during own control at the hatchery, the owner or veterinarian informs the FVS territorial unit (TU) and a State veterinary inspector takes official samples from the suspect breeding hen flock and sends them to the ¿BIOR¿ for testing and specifies the measures to be taken and restrictions on the possibly affected holding and/or hatchery until a diagnosis has been made:

- ¿ movement restrictions on the flock;
- ¿ take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, feathers and/or dust, composite meconia, faecal samples, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- ¿ bacteriological testing of dead poultry;
- ¿ destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- ¿ place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
- ¿ prohibit the removal of eggs from an affected house;
- ¿ control the movement of people who tend poultry;
- ¿ measures are taken to control pests and rodents.



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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Action in case of positive laboratory testing result:

As soon as a diagnosis has been officially approved, a State veterinary inspector shall specify the measures that are to be taken on the affected holding and/or hatchery according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food zoonotic agents Annex II part C.

1. Measures to be taken in breeding poultry house:

- z place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
- z prohibit the taking in and removal of birds from an affected house and/or holding;
- z control the movement of people who tend poultry;
- z take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, dust, faecal samples, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- z bacteriological testing of dead birds;
- z destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- z non - incubated eggs must be destroyed. However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;
- z transfer and slaughter adult breeding poultry separately from other poultry;
- z adult birds must be slaughtered so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- z day - old chicks or pullets must be destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella;
- z the house and surrounding area, as well as vehicles, equipment and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are cleaned, washed and disinfected under the supervision of an authorised veterinarian or state veterinary officer;
- z feeding stuffs, bedding and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector; manure are disinfected or subjected to biothermic treatment;
- z the destruction or processing of eggs, as well as the slaughter and destruction of birds is documented;
- z antimicrobials shall not be used, except circumstances referred in Article 2 of the 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 the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;
- z measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

2. Measures to be taken in the hatchery:

- z take samples (dust or feathers, water, meconia, dead embryos, day-old chick corpses, rinses from crates used to transport chicks, surface rinses from eggs, equipment and hatcheries) for laboratory testing, in order to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- z control the movement of people;

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- ¿ hatching eggs from infected breeding poultry flocks are destroyed using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- ¿ immediate investigation of the chicks taken out on the presence of the salmonellosis agents;
- ¿ the hatchery and surrounding area, as well as vehicles, equipment and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are cleaned, washed and disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector;
- ¿ measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

### III Lifting of restrictions:

Restrictions are lifted by a State veterinary inspector after the above measures have been taken and following receipt of a negative laboratory test results, by inspecting samples of surface swabs from the holding and/or hatchery following final disinfection.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.5.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling), 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented.

I Samples from breeding hen flocks are taken:

1.1. for day-old chicks:

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- rinses from the internal surfaces of the container in which the chicks have been transported to the holding;

- materials from chicks that have died during transportation;

1.2. four-week old birds: pooled faecal samples;

1.3. birds two weeks before the start of the laying cycle: pooled faecal samples.

II Samples from adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* are taken every three weeks:

2.1. in free-access flocks:

- two pooled faecal samples, from each house where birds are kept;

or

- five pairs of boots/"socks".

2.2. in cage breeding flocks, depending on how faeces are collected:

- two pooled faecal samples from dropping belts;

or

- two pooled faecal samples from scrapers;

or

- two pooled faecal samples from deep pits.

2.3. These samples must also be taken from breeding poultry flocks with less than 250 birds.

III The official samples mentioned in point 2 are taken three times from adult poultry flocks by a FVS state veterinary inspector:

3.1. within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;

3.2. eight weeks before the end of the laying cycle;

3.3. at any time during the laying cycle, but not close to the samples mentioned in 3.1 and 3.2.

IV Surveillance system of *Salmonella* spp. in feedingstuffs

The State veterinary inspector selects the type of sample and the undertaking engaged in the circulation of feedingstuffs where the sample is to be taken by assessing the possible risks that may pose a serious threat to animal and human health at the object under supervision within the territorial unit  $\zeta$  in accordance with instructions. In the event of positive laboratory test during the official control of feedingstuffs the inspector:

$\zeta$  informs the head of the territorial unit of the results of the analyses;

$\zeta$  informs the FVS central office;

$\zeta$  recommend how feedingstuffs should be used (processed) or destroyed;

$\zeta$  where appropriate informs, in writing, other territorial units involved in the distribution of non-compliant feedingstuffs.

V Vaccination

Vaccination against zoonotic *Salmonella* is allowed in the Republic of Latvia (Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No.477 (21.06.2011)).

According to the Commission regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 in case of authorisation of live vaccine against zoonotic *Salmonella*, live *Salmonella* vaccines for poultry, for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of *Salmonella* from vaccine strains, should be prohibited to use in the framework of national *Salmonella* control program.

Vaccination against *S.Pullorum* and *S.Gallinarum* is prohibited.

The vaccination carries out only in the parent breeding flocks with inactivated vaccine.

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### VI Use of antimicrobials

Use of antimicrobials for national control programme of salmonellosis is carried out on the basis of Commission regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 and in exceptional cases specified by this Regulation use of antimicrobials will be based wherever possible on the result of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to use in the Republic of Latvia and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 177 (15 March 2005) ;Procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arose due to eradication of epizootics or animal infectious diseases; determines procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arisen due to eradication or outbreaks of animal infectious diseases, which are under state supervision. FVS state veterinary inspector draws up a protocol regarding slaughtered animals, destroyed products, animal feed and materials.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The following bio-security measures are recommended:

- 1) All in-all out;
- 2) Appropriate poultry keeping system to poultry species and category;
- 3) Control of staff, visitors and vehicles;
- 4) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
- 5) Control of feed and water supply; litter supply and disposal as well as;
- 6) Appropriate cleaning and disinfection measures of equipment, buildings, vehicles adequate of poultry keeping technology;
- 7) Control of domestic animals on site (pets and other animals, including livestock, must be kept away from poultry houses and service buildings);
- 8) Control of hygiene of animal transporting.

In egg sorting/packaging plants that are parts of such holdings, HACCP principles are applied.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The total costs of the program ; 68990 Euro (plus 135 Euro - lump sum of official sampling)

The submitted programme has been developed with the target to established for the reduction of the prevalence of serotypes of zoonoses with public health significant according to the Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus.

Benefits:

1. To limit distribution of products contaminated with salmonellosis agents in the market and reduce the infection risk of consumers;
2. Control and eradication of microorganisms of salmonella genus in the whole food chain (especially - in the primary production).
3. Keep in under control public and animal (poultry) health in the National and European Community level.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

### 6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2013**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	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 (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Latvia	Breeding flocks o	30	211 427	30	211 427	30	0	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
<b>Total</b>		30	211 427	30	211 427	30		0	0	0					
												<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

## 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

**2013**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
--------	-----------	------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

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<b>Latvia</b>	microbiological test	EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007	210	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			210	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Latvia	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	
<b>Add a new row</b>			

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2013**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Latvia	18	180 000	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	18	180 000	0	0	0	0	



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					<b>Add a new row</b>	
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## **7. Targets**

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

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Latvija	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	boot swabs and/or dust s	surveillance	270	<b>X</b>
Latvija	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	boot swabs and/or dust s	surveillance	10	<b>X</b>
Latvija	AMR/BIH tests	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	boot swabs and/or dust s	surveillance	10	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>					290	
<b>Total AMR/BIH tests</b>					10	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					270	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					10	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year : **2015**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Latvija	Breeding flocks	30	210 000	30	210 000	30	Salmonella Enteritidi	1	1	10 000	70 000	0	X
<b>Total</b>		30	210 000	30	210 000	30		1	1	10 000	70 000	0	
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : **2015**

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme
---

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NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Latvia	20	190 000	20	20	190 000	380 000	X
<b>Total</b>	20	190 000	20	20	190 000	380 000	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	270	23.2	6264	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	10	61.43	614.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	10	28.55	285.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	10	23.2	232	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	380 000	0.12	45600	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	10 000	5.13	51300	yes	X

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						Add a new row	
<b>4.Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	-	0	0	0	no	<b>X</b>	
						Add a new row	
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	<b>X</b>	
						Add a new row	
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Consumables and specific equipment	-	0	0	0	no	<b>X</b>	
						Add a new row	
<b>7.Other costs</b>							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Other costs	Compensation for destruction of hatching eggs	70 000	0.22	15400	yes	<b>X</b>	
Other costs	Phagotyping	10	59.42	594.2	yes	<b>X</b>	
						Add a new row	
<b>8. Cost of official sampling</b>							

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Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	270	0.5	135	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		460 310		120,290		

## Attachments

### IMPORTANT :

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



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## PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

*The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.*

*If encountering difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu)*

### Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

# Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

( example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Tuesday, August 20, 2013 12:04:42

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

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## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : LATVIJA

#### (a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the control programme for zoonotic salmonellosis agents in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus (hereinafter – programme) is reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) and monophasic ST in laying hen flocks and ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of Zoonotic salmonella infections are taken in laying hen flocks. The reduction of the prevalence of the Zoonotic salmonella in laying hens flocks is focused on achievement of the targets laying down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011, targets of the programme are the following - a reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2 % or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens; however, for Member States with less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens, not more than one adult flock may remain positive.

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

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

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

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

#### **rearing flocks**

day-old chicks

pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit

#### **laying flocks**

every 15 weeks during the laying phase

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### **(c) Specific requirements**

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in par B of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) 517/2011.

### **(d) Specification of the following points :**

#### **(d)1. General**

#### **(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)**

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The prevalence of Salmonella in animals and food of animal origin has been monitored since middle of the past century. Most isolates originated from poultry (57,6%) and from pigs (28,9%). In cattle, Salmonella was isolated in lower numbers (8,6%). In poultry and pigs, the species-specific serotypes S. Pullorum, S. Gallinarum and S. Cholerasuis were isolated most often. Regarding zoonotic Salmonella serotypes, S. Enteritidis (9,6% of isolates) and S. Typhimurium (2,8%) were the prevailing serotypes in poultry from 1967 until 2004. In pigs, mainly S. Typhimurium was found (0,8%), while in cattle S. Enteritidis (57,9%) and S. Dublin (35,4%) were the most prominent serotypes. In fur animals, three different zoonotic serotypes were isolated: S. Dublin (23,5%), S. Enteritidis (22,5%) and S. Typhimurium (20,6%).

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### **(d)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.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

1. The structure of the Food and Veterinary service (hereinafter referred to as the FVS) is one of the main components of the mechanism that ensures the operational objectives and functions of the service.
  - The FVS central office directs and coordinates the implementation of State functions delegated to the service.
  - Territorial units (regional offices and one city office) are FVS administrative units that ensure monitoring within the territory of their region.
  - The Sanitary Border Inspection (SBI) controls the import, transit and export of freight on the border in accordance with procedures laid down by the Cabinet of Ministers and requirements currently in force.
2. Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment „BIOR“ (hereinafter referred to as the “BIOR”) performs laboratory testing together with territorial units relating to the circulation of food, the diagnosis of infectious human diseases, the diagnosis of infectious animal diseases and ensures testing relating to the environment and environmental sanitary hygiene, as well as the circulation of veterinary medicines, pharmaceutical products, feedingstuffs and feed ingredients; performs the tasks of the national reference laboratory on the basis of authorization and organizes inter-laboratory comparative testing. Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment „BIOR“ is the legal successor of the National Diagnostic Centre of Food and Veterinary Service.
3. Disease Prevention and Control center of Latvia is responsible for the surveillance of zoonoses in humans in Latvia. Infectious diseases are notifiable according to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 7 of 5 January 1999 “Procedure of Notification of Infectious Diseases”.

### **(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

1. Official samples are tested in the national reference laboratory "BIOR". "BIOR" performs the functions of the national reference laboratory in Latvia, with regard to the diagnosis of infectious animal diseases. All "BIOR" laboratories are accredited in the national accreditation system LATAK in accordance with Latvian standard LVS EN ISO/IEC 17025. Food and Environment Testing Laboratory is accredited also in DAP (Germany) and GOCT P (Russia) accreditation.
2. According to the Cabinet of Ministers No. 90 of 31 January 2012 "Procedure for the monitoring and exchange of information on infectious diseases that affect both animals and people" requirements FVS

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approve bacteriological laboratories for implementation of salmonella control programme in poultry if they meet the following criteria:

- they are accredited in national accreditation system by LATAK in accordance with ISO / IEC 17025 standard
- they are use official control method - LVS EN ISO 6579:2003 / A1: 2007 standard (advisable accreditation of the method)
- they are participate in the inter-laboratory testing with appropriate results

Here are approved five bacteriological laboratories, which meets the criteria listed above and investigate samples on the presence of bacteria of the genus Salmonella in accordance with LVS EN ISO 6579:2003 / A1 : 2007 standard.

### **(d)1.4 *Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.***

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratory examination comprising detection of Salmonella spp. carried out according to Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579 "Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. – Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage" of the International Organization for Standardization.

The isolates from positive samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White- scheme and the antimicrobial resistance is determined following the recommendations of CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) and EUCAST (European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing) with the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) method. Isolated strains are stored in accordance with requirements. In case of isolating of Salmonella serovar Typhimurium and Salmonella serovar Enteritidis, those are phage typed.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

1. Official sampling at flock level:

- a) in one flock once per year per holding comprising at least 1000 birds;
- b) at the age of  $24 \pm 2$  weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the

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

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preceding flock;

c) in any case of suspicion on Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks, in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;

d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium are detected in one laying flock on the holding;

e) in cases where the FVS considers it appropriate.

2. Sampling protocol for feed and table eggs:

a) Feed samples shall be taken in the frame of the national feed surveillance programme.

b) Samples of table eggs shall be taken at egg sorting or packaging plants, either within the HACCP programme, or at any suspicion on zoonotic salmonella infection in primary production of table eggs.

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

#### ***(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.***

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Commercial laying hen farms selling live poultry or their products. Total number of laying hens is slightly above two million birds.

#### ***(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed***

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Feed samples shall be taken in frame of the national feed surveillance programme.

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

#### **(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The following bio security measures are recommended:

- a) All in-all out;
- b) Appropriate poultry keeping system to poultry species and category;
- c) Control of staff, visitors and vehicles;
- d) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
- e) Control of feed and water supply; litter supply and disposal as well as;
- f) Appropriate cleaning and disinfection measures of equipment, buildings, vehicles adequate of poultry keeping technology.

In egg sorting/packaging plants that are parts of such holdings, HACCP principles shall be applied.

#### **(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The following bio security measures are recommended:

- g) Control of staff, visitors and vehicles;
- h) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
- i) Control of feed and water supply;
- j) Control of domestic animals of site (pets and other animals, including livestock, must be kept away from poultry houses and service buildings).

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The following bio security measures are recommended:

- meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transportation.

### **(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All poultry flocks included in the programme are subjected to visual monitoring by veterinarians. Monitoring of flocks also includes schemes for taking own samples and official samples. Official samples are taken by FVS State veterinary inspectors.

FVS State veterinary inspector carries out complex inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, to administer and enforce national legislation and to check medicine records as well than this visit is considered as official sampling in the frame of the Salmonella control programmes according to the European Union and national rules.

### **(d)2.5 Registration of farms**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals. According to the requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650 all holdings must be registered at least with one animal (bird).



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To ensure common data registration system, Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC (formerly - Latvian state pedigree information data processing centre) is a state agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture that performs collection, processing and analysis of zoo technical, veterinary and agricultural data in the republic of Latvia to develop a uniform register of animals and herds (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats) and a pedigree information system according to international standards.

### **(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" animal owner summarizes information and develops register in written form or electronically on animals of certain (own) holding. Animal owner made changes in the register within three days on animal movement and keep it three years.

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 5, 2 January, 2008 "Welfare requirements for animal kept for farming purposes" animal owner develops "Animal medical treatment log" register, where owner keeps information on diseases cases as well as information regarding animal's cause of death and keep it three years.

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 407, 19 June, 2007 "Regulation of labelling, distribution and control of veterinary medicine" animal owner develops register on used veterinary medicine. As well as animal owner develops register on used feed.

### **(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" in case of animal movement owner or authorised veterinarian completes the declaration of animal movement and sends it to Agricultural Data Centre within seven days.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in

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Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation. This certificate must be completed and signed by the FVS State veterinary inspector as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination. Latvia has fully implemented TRACES system since 31.12.2010. as its is required by Comission Regulation 599/2004.

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## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing  
for year of implementation : 2 015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Tatjana Ribakova

Phone : +371 67027584

Fax. : +371 67322727

Email : Tatjana.Ribakova@pvd.gov.lv

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The prevalence of Salmonella in animals and food of animal origin has been monitored since middle of the past century. Most isolates originated from poultry (57,6%) and from pigs (28,9%). In cattle, Salmonella was isolated in lower numbers (8,6%). In poultry and pigs, the species-specific serotypes *S. Pullorum*, *S. Gallinarum* and *S. Cholerasuis* were isolated most often. Regarding zoonotic Salmonella serotypes, *S. Enteritidis* (9,6% of isolates) and *S. Typhimurium* (2,8%) were the prevailing serotypes in poultry from 1967 until 2004. In pigs, mainly *S. Typhimurium* was found (0,8%), while in cattle *S. Enteritidis* (57,9%) and *S. Dublin* (35,4%) were the most prominent serotypes. In fur animals, three different zoonotic serotypes were isolated: *S. Dublin* (23,5%), *S. Enteritidis* (22,5%) and *S. Typhimurium* (20,6%).

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### 3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The submitted program has been developed with the target for the reduction of salmonella serotypes with public health significance.

Within frame of program control of salmonellosis is ensured by testing of laying hens of Gallus gallus in all territory of Latvia. Testing is carried out according to the sampling requirements of the:

- 1) Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- 2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Positive case of salmonellosis (S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium) - confirmed positive by "BIOR" in official samples. Laboratory examination comprising detection of Salmonella spp. carried out in accordance with the method recommended by the Community RL in Bilthoven (Netherlands) – Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007 "Microbiology of food and feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. – Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage".

Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium) in pooled official faecal samples and/or dust samples:

- 1) table eggs coming from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;

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Eggs shall be:

- (a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs;
  - (b) marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;
  - (c) prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to pre-vent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks;
- 2) performance of bacteriological examination of feed for the presence of Salmonella spp. and water if necessary;
- 3) performance of thorough cleansing and disinfection; performance of thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection, as well as safe removal of faeces and litter after completion of each production cycle;
- 4) when birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption or disposed in accordance with Community legislation.
- 5) thorough cleansing and disinfection, including safe removal of faeces or litter must be performed after slaughtering or killing of poultry from infected flocks;
- 6) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the FVS State veterinary inspector shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation No 1237/2007 amending Regulation EC No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens. The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis in laboratory; all samples must be analysed separately. The FVS may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the FVS shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

Use of antimicrobials shall be governed by Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of Salmonella infections in poultry. Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to use in the Latvia and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials. Antimicrobials may be used only after authorization by and under supervision of the FVS and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.

In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the FVS State inspector prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by Salmonella.

### **Vaccination**

Vaccination programme with live marked vaccine for laying hens against S.Enteritidis was started in 2011.

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According to the Commission regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 in case of authorization of live vaccine against zoonotic Salmonella, live Salmonella vaccines for poultry, for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of Salmonella from vaccine strains, should be prohibited to use in the framework of national Salmonella control program.

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme : 2015

#### Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) of Latvia is a state administrative institution headed by the CVO and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture. Regarding veterinary issues FVS ensures unified state surveillance and control over:

- prevention, control and eradication of animal contagious diseases and zoonoses; elaboration and implementation of animal disease surveillance programmes;

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- animal welfare;
- animal registration, animal movements, import – export control;
- the animal feed, veterinary drugs and veterinary pharmaceutical products;
- evaluation and approval of specific types of food, marketing authorisation and surveillance of the veterinary medicinal products in Latvia.

The FVS consists of the central body placed in Riga and territorial structural units (the local level) – 10 regional offices and one city office (from 01.04.2009.). The central body coordinates activities of the local level and ensures a unified implementation of legislation. The local level carries out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance programmes and reports to the central body.

Taking of official samples for laboratory testing within control programme are carried out by state veterinary inspectors.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The program will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Latvia. There are FVS territorial structural units – 11 regional offices cover all administrative areas. The regional offices carry out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance and control programmes in the administrative area concerned.

### 4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

#### 4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals. According to the requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650 all holdings must be registered at least with one animal (bird).

To ensure common data registration system, Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings.

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### 4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC gives number for holding and this number is not changed during holding or herd is active. Animal owner informs ADC on animal movement, liquidation of herd or holding, change of owners within seven days.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:  
Animal owner, the person in charge, veterinarian notifies to FVS regional office:  
- on infected poultry or poultry suspected to be infected by zoonotic salmonella;  
- if zoonotic salmonella are detected on routinely sampling at holding.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures in case of a positive result are taken according to Commission Regulation (EC) 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 as follows:

I Action in suspicious cases

In the event of a positive laboratory test performed during own control, the owner or veterinarian informs the FVS territorial unit (TU) and a State veterinary inspector of FVS takes official samples from the suspect laying hen flock and sends them to the "BIOR" for testing and specifies the measures to be taken and restrictions on the possibly affected holding until a diagnosis has been made:

- take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, faecal samples, dust, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- bacteriological testing of dead poultry;



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- destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
- prohibit movement of birds from an affected house;
- prohibit the removal of eggs from an affected house;
- control the movement of people who tend poultry;
- measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

#### II Action in cases of positive laboratory testing

As soon as a diagnosis has been officially approved, a State veterinary inspector shall specify the measures that are to be taken on the affected holding:

##### 1. Measures to be taken in laying hens' house:

- place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
- prohibit the movement of birds from an affected house and/or holding;
- control the movement of people who tend poultry;
- take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, dust, faecal samples, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- bacteriological testing of dead birds;
- destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;
- slaughtering of birds shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- the house and surrounding area, as well as vehicles, equipment and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are cleaned, washed and disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector;
- feeding stuffs, bedding and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector; manure are disinfected or subjected to biothermic treatment;
- the processing of eggs, as well as the slaughter of birds is documented;
- antimicrobials shall not be used, except circumstances referred in Article 2 of the 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 the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;
- measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

#### III Lifting of restrictions:

Restrictions are lifted by a State veterinary inspector after the above measures have been taken and following receipt of a negative laboratory test, by inspecting samples of surface rinses from the holding

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following final disinfection.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.5

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus* the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling), 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented.

I. Samples of the flocks of laying hens are taken:

1.1. for day-old chicks:

- rinses from the internal surfaces of the container in which the chicks have been transported to the establishment;
- materials from chicks that have died during transportation;

1.2. pullets two weeks before the start of the laying cycle: pooled faecal samples.

II. Samples from adult laying hens are taken every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of  $24 \pm 2$  weeks:

2.1. in cage flocks:

- two pooled faecal samples, from each house where birds are kept;

2.2. in barn or free range flocks:

- two pairs of boot swabs or socks from each house where birds are kept.

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III. The official samples mentioned in II. and dust sample or additional sample of faeces or additional pair of boot swabs or socks are taken from adult laying hens flocks by State veterinary inspector:

- 3.1. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1000 birds;
- 3.2. at the age of  $24 \pm 2$  weeks in laying flocks on the holdings housed in houses where Salmonella was detected in the preceding year;
- 3.3. in any case of suspicion of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food – born outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- 3.4. in cases where the FVS considers it appropriate.
- 3.5. a sampling carried out by FVS replaces one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

### IV Surveillance system of Salmonella spp. in feedingstuffs

The State veterinary inspector selects the type of sample and the undertaking engaged in the circulation of feedingstuffs where the sample is to be taken by assessing the possible risks that may pose a serious threat to animal and human health at the object under supervision within the territorial unit – in accordance with instructions. In the event of positive laboratory test during the official control of feedingstuffs the inspector:

- informs the head of the territorial unit of the results of the analyses;
- informs the FVS central office;
- recommend how feedingstuffs should be used (processed) or destroyed;
- where appropriate informs, in writing, other territorial units involved in the distribution of non-compliant feedingstuffs.

### V Vaccination

Vaccination programme with live marked vaccine for laying hens against S. Enteritidis was started in 2011.

According to the Commission regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 in case of authorization of live vaccine against zoonotic Salmonella, live Salmonella vaccines for poultry, for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of Salmonella from vaccine strains, should be prohibited to use in the framework of national Salmonella control program.

### VI Use of antimicrobials

Use of antimicrobials in national control programme of salmonellosis is carried out on the basis of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to use in the Latvia and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 177, 15 March 2005, "Procedure according to which

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compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arose due to eradication of epizootics or animal infectious diseases” determines procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arisen due to eradication or outbreaks of animal infectious diseases, which are under state supervision. FVS state veterinary inspector draws up a protocol regarding slaughtered animals, destroyed products, animal feed and materials.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The following bio security measures are recommended:

- a) All in-all out;
- b) Appropriate poultry keeping system to poultry species and category;
- c) Control of staff, visitors and vesicles;
- d) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
- e) Control of feed and water supply; litter supply and disposal as well as;
- f) Appropriate cleaning and disinfection measures of equipment, buildings, vehicles adequate of poultry keeping technology;
- g) Control of domestic animals of site (pets and other animals, including livestock, must be kept away from poultry houses and service buildings);
- h) Control of hygiene in animal transporting.

In egg sorting/packaging plants that are parts of such holdings, HACCP principles shall be applied.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The total costs of the program 181,903.80 Euro.

The submitted programme has been developed with the target to established for the reduction of the prevalence of serotypes of zoonotic salmonella with public health significance according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

Benefits:

1. To limit distribution of products contaminated with salmonellosis agents in the market and reduce the infection risk of consumers;
2. Control and eradication of microorganisms of salmonella genus in the whole food chain (especially - in the primary production).

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3. Keep in under control public and animal (poultry) health in the National and European Community level.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

### 6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2013**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	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 (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Latvia	Laying flocks of C	50	3 692 340	50	3 692 340	50	Salmonella Infantis	3	2	284 308	number	0	numbe	0	X
<b>Total</b>		50	3 692 340	50	3 692 340	50		3	2	284 308					
												<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

## 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

**2013**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
--------	-----------	------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

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<b>Latvia</b>	microbiological test	<b>EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007</b>	115	5	<b>X</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	microbiological test	<b>Test for verification of the efficacy</b>	50	1	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			165	6	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Latvia	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	
<b>Add a new row</b>			

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2013**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Latvia	18	1 960 722	18	18	1 960 722	4 708 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	18	1 960 722	18	18	1 960 722	4 708 000	



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					<b>Add a new row</b>	
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## **7. Targets**

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

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Latvia	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	100	X
Latvia	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	30	X
Latvia	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	30	X
<b>Total</b>					160	
<b>Total AMR/BIH tests</b>					30	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					100	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					30	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year : **2015**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Latvija	Laying flocks of	50	3 600 000	50	3 600 000	50	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	30 000	60 000	0	X
<b>Total</b>		50	3 600 000	50	3 600 000	50		1	1	30 000	60 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : 2015

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme
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NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Latvija	18	2 000 000	18	18	2 000 000	3 500 000	X
<b>Total</b>	18	2 000 000	18	18	2 000 000	3 500 000	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	100	23.2	2320	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	30	61.43	1842.9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	30	28.55	856.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	30	23.2	696	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	3 500 000	0.05	175,000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	30 000	3	90000	yes	X

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Slaughter and destruction	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs..	60 000	0.1	6000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4.Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	-	0	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	-	0	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>7.Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Phagotyping	20	59.42	1188.4	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>8. Cost of official sampling</b>						

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Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	150	0.5	75	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		3 590 210		277,903.8		

## Attachments

### IMPORTANT :

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