



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

### 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.

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission Date

Monday, October 06, 2014 01:32:22

Submission Number

1412548347863-3857

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: BULGARIA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

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

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to

- determine the health status of poultry of the hen's species in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i), Salmonella virchow and all other types of Salmonella.

- reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella hadar, S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) and Salmonella virchow (the relevant salmonella serotypes).

#### (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

*Animal population* Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :**

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

Objectives of the programme is to monitor, on the basis of sampling in breeding poultry flocks, occurrence of invasive serotypes of *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. virchow* and *S. hadar*, and to take measures aimed in particular at the protection of public health, as well as health of other poultry populations. The aim of the programme is to ensure the reduction of percentage of positive adult breeding poultry flocks comprising at least 250 birds to 1% or less.

Minimum sampling requirements with regard to control programme are in compliance with part B of Annex II of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 200/2010.

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

## (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) :*

In Republic of Bulgaria , the Salmonella Control National Programme in breeding flocks has been in operation since 2008 and approved by Commission Decision 2007/873/EO.

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The number of breeding flocks positive for Salmonella spp in total is as follow:

-In 2008 – No Salmonella positive serotypes

-In 2009 – 1 flock positive for Salm. Infantis; 1 flock - Salm. Bareilly; 2 flocks-

Salm. Senftenberg; 1 flock -Salm. agona

-In 2010 - 3 flocks positive for S. Infantis, 2 flocks - S. hadar, 1 flock- S.Glostrup, 1. flock - S.Seftenberg , 1 flock - S. Corvallis.

-In 2011 – 1 flock positive for S. Typhimurium, 1 flock - S. Agona and S. Livingstone in hatchery.

-In 2012 - 1 flock positive for S.infantis, 2 flocks positive for S.corvalis and 1 flock positive for S.Lomnita.

The data shows that S.Infantis remains the most commonly isolated Salmonella serotype, followed by S. Hadar , S. Agona and S. Senftenberg in the Republic of Bulgaria as a whole.

The % Salmonella positive flock's prevalence for the Salmonella target serotypes included in the program decreased in 2011 and 2012 to 0.84%. The target of the SCNP in breeding flocks was achieved in 2011 and 2012, namely reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive for S.Enteritidis, S.Infantis, S.Hadar, S.Typhimurium and Salmonella virchow.

### *(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) :*

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

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

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

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

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

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The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratory testing for official and FBO control for Salmonellosis is performed by the accredited to ISO 17025 laboratories, as follows:

A. within the BFSA system:

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

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

It is absolutely mandatory that any of the laboratories performing Salmonellosis diagnostics must use

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the methodology specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009.

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participates regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and Salmonella isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for Salmonella. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for Salmonella isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

Testing methods used by laboratories under the control programme for official sampling and sampling taken on the initiative of the operator are identical.

The method recommended by the EU Reference Laboratory for salmonella in Bilthoven , Netherlands shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002) where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 +/- 1°C for 2 x (24 +/-3) hours.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Official sampling on the feed stuffs from poultry:

According to the implementation of Article 4 of Regulation (EO) N° 882/2004 and in reference with Article 3 (1), point 4 of the Law of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) the BFSA is the Competent Authority for official control in feed in Republic of Bulgaria..

In reference with the implementation of the requirements of Articles 9, 10 and 19 of Regulation (EO) N° 183/2005 regarding the feed hygiene and the Bulgarian Feed Law, the feed operators must be approved and registered by the BFSA. The registers with the feed operators are updated and kept by the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSDs).

At central level, the Feed control Unit at Animal Health and Welfare, and Feed control Directorate maintains and updates a Nation feed operator register. The register has been published at the BFSA's website:

<http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/register8.html>

The official control inspections in the feed premises are carried out by the experts responsible for the Feed control at the relevant RFSD.

The sampling in feed premises are as follow:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;

2. feed sampling done at farms.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004. This Plan involves also a minimum number of Salmonella samples taken from poultry feed consignments imported from third countries.

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of the Operational Action Plan in emergency cases regarding the feed control, in compliance with Article 42(2)(g) of Regulation (EO) N° 882/2004 and Procedures in case of Salmonella spp detection in feed.

Official control at the other stages of the food chain:

According to the National legislation (Law of veterinary activity and Food law) the establishments for production, storage and trade of animal products have to be approved registered by BFSA and entered into the national electronic database. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The official inspections in establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products are carried out by the official veterinarians at the BFSA/RFSD.

The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade with food are carried out in accordance with the Regulation 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council Regulation 854/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council, laying down the specific rules for the organisation



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of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections. The samples from foods of poultry origin shall be taken and preceded as provided in Regulation 2073/2005. The frequency of sample taking could be increased and decreased on the basis of the results of the sample testing.

Annually the Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSDs) draft a schedule for the number of inspections in the controlled establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks is carried out by the relevant Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD). The sampling covers all adult breeding flocks of domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) comprising at least 250 birds (breeding flocks). There is a specific Order which officially approve and enter into effect a scheme for sampling of various categories of poultry in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The scheme specifies the number of samples for the purposes of self-control and official control at hatchery and farm levels.

Each year the RFSDs draft a sampling schedule for all poultry farms and hatcheries included in the scope of the programme and located on the territory within its administrative districts. The schedule is drafted for official checks and ownchecks.

-Official control sampling at the hatchery level :every 16 weeks

-Official control sampling at the farm level

a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;

b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;

c) during the production, at any time sufficiently distant from the samples referred to in points (a) and (b).

d) sampling at the holding, following the detection of relevant *Salmonella* from sampling at the hatchery according to the plan for official control drafted and approved by the Animal Health and Welfare Directorate at HQ.

e) based on positive results in one flock, others flocks are officially sampled

f) each time when the Regional FSD considers it necessary

Official supervision of farms:

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the plan for official control drafted and approved by the Animal Health and Welfare Directorate at HQ. The plan is drafted on the basis of risk analysis and is applied to all holdings. Official inspections includes official sampling, verification of the implementation of the SCP and biosecurity measures by the FBO.

Sampling carried out by operator:

At the hatchery level - every 2 weeks

At the farm level

a) Day-old chicks: 10 swabs from internal surfaces of boxes or crates used for transportation of the chicks. A sample from the entire consignment of chicks is concerned that is, if appropriate, combined to form a pooled sample;

b) Carcasses of chicks found after arrival of a veterinarian (acceptance of chicks). A sample from the entire consignment of chicks (at most 60 birds) is concerned that is, if appropriate, combined to form a pooled sample;

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- c) 2 weeks prior to laying phase
- d) Each 2 weeks during the laying phase.

### *(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) :*

The breeding flocks covered in the programme are created from imported consignments of one day chicks or from chicks from hatcheries in the country. Hatching eggs produced by this flocks are exported or moved in the hatcheries. Totally there are 28 hatchery.

There are 31 holdings with 208 breeding flocks in the country. The hatching eggs from these holdings are delivered to the hatcheries. The day chicks from hatcheries are moved to the holdings with reared flocks. The flocks at the end of production period are moved to the slaughterhouses. The hatcheries, holdings with reared and adult flocks and slaughterhouses are all under the supervision of the BFSA.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All feed intended for feeding of breeding birds must be produced in feed producing-plants registered and approved in compliance with the Article 9 and 10 of Regulation (EO) N° 183/2005

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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) :*

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry? ; "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

The major point for good farmer practices that should be follow by the farmers are concern to:

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In order to implement the principles of good farming practice properly, the FBO shall apply "all in/all out" system in the holding. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection and disinsection shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RFSD shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the

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effectiveness of official controls, a special part of the SCNP checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance with the national legislation the means of transport and facilities may be used if :

- 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 transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out by official veterinarians at the relevant RFSD.

The official veterinary supervision consists in clinical examination of individual flocks, inspection of register keeping, records of vaccination, inspection of biosecurity measures and welfare and whether the conditions laid down in programme are fulfilled. All breeding flocks of poultry are checked up at least once per year.

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

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry,
- the origin of the poultry,
- the number of the poultry,
- death rate,
- feed suppliers,
- types and duration of use of feed additives, withdrawal periods,
- monitoring of feed and water intake,
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary,
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof,
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of broilers intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results on checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of Salmonella spp. performed in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. Animal health certificate has to be issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Pencho Kamenov

Phone : ++359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : ++359 2 915 98 42

Email : p\_kam@bfsa.bg

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In Republic of Bulgaria the Salmonella Control National Programme in breeding flocks has been in operation since 2008 and approved by Commission Decision 2007/873/EO.

Table and graphic in the file attached present data on the total number of tested breeding flocks, number of Salmonella target positive flocks and % Salmonella positive flock's prevalence for the Salmonella target serotypes included in the program, in the time period 2009-2013.

The number of breeding flocks positive for Salmonella spp in total is as follow:

In 2009 – 1 flock positive for Salm. Infantis; 1 flock - Salm. Bareilly; 2 floks-Salm. Senftenberg; 1 flock - Salm. agona

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In 2010 - 3 flocks positive for S. Infantis, 2 flocks - S. hadar, 1 flock-S.Glostrup, 1. flock - S.Seftenberg , 1 flock - S. Corvallis.

In 2011 – 1 flock positive for S. Typhimurium, 1 flock - S. Agona and S. Livingstone in hatchery.

In 2012 - 1 flock positive for S.infantis, 2 flocks positive for S.corvalis and 1 flock positive for S.Lomnita.

In 2013 - 2 flocks positive for S.Enteritidis and 1 flock-S.Hadar.

The number of Salmonella serovars detected in breeding flocks is presented on the table into the attached file.

In conclusion S.Infantis remains the most commonly isolated Salmonella serotype, followed by S. Hadar , S. Agona and S. Senftenberg in the Republic of Bulgaria as a whole. The % Salmonella positive flock's prevalence for the Salmonella target serotypes, included in the program slowly increased in 2013 to 1.03%.

### 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 main objectives of the programme are monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella serotype (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. virchow and S. hadar) in the poultry breeding flocks. The aim of the programme is to maintain the prevalence of the 5 Salmonella serovars (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. virchow and S. hadar) to a level of 1% or lower in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus comprising at least 250 birds. Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

The main measures are monitoring and control of the poultry in the breeding flocks. The target animal population are breeding flocks Gallus gallus for broiler production and for laying hens as well. The positive case is lay down on the basis of the bacteriological investigation.

Only named and approved laboratories by the BFSa will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing will be performed in the laboratories listed in point 1.3 .

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks is carried out by the relevant RFSD, the RFSD also takes measures in the case of positive results.

Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Official sampling and samples for the confirmation are taken and sent for the examination by an official veterinarian of the relevant RFSD.

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme



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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination are described into the relevant veterinary legislation: COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 213/2009 of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and turkeys. REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents; REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006 on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication (Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC.

1. Measures taken following the detection of S. enteritidis and/or S. typhimurium and/or S. infantis in faecal samples taken by a farmer:

In the case of the presence of S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium or S. infantis in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RFSD in each positive flock, in order to exclude false positive initial result from the sample taken by operator. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex II, D, 4 (b) (i) of Commission Regulation No 2160/2003.

The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples);

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample) or 5 samples of faeces;
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of sampling by the RFSD because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the RFSD can satisfy itself by conducting further tests and/or documentary

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

checks as appropriate to verify that results are not altered through the presence of antimicrobials or other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria. The sample of five birds is taken for detection of the inhibition substance.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RFSD shall impose at least the following measures:

- bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection *Salmonella* spp.;
- in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* and/or *S. infantis*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;
- a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.
- In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination the flock shall be considered negative.

b) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* and/or *S. infantis*

The RFSD shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

- Bacteriological examination of feeds and water for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;
- All birds, including day-old chicks, in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of *Salmonella* spreading. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption, must be disposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal byproducts not intended for human consumption;
- Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
- Where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009;
- After slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RFSD;
- The relevant RFSD performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL;
- All others flocks at the holding are officially sampled.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by RFSD in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering o the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed

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and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP from shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

Preventive measures:

Vaccination against *S. enteritidis* in the framework of the programme is voluntary. The vaccination shall be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method todistinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains are prohibited from use in the framework of national salmonella control programmes.

The vaccines used have to have valid registration and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation No 1177/2006. Dosage, application methods and age categories are recommended by the vaccine manufacturer. The used scheme shall be approved by the RFSD. Vaccination against *S. enteritidis* in the framework of the programme is voluntary.

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

*Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 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*

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

the relevant RFSD.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

### 4.4 *Measures implemented under the programme*

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The register contains the following information:

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

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

Total number of birds in the holding

The new entered birds

The birds for slaughtering.

The birds for sale

The number of death birds

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

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

Not applicable for poultry

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme is refer to the birds without individual identification.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In case of suspicion or confirmation of Salmonella enteritidis or S. Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/1 2:i) the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSa. The positive result for target serovars confirmed by NRL is a condition to declare a flock as a positive for target serovars of the control programme.

1. Measures taken following the detection of S. enteritidis and/or S. typhimurium and/or S. infantis in faecal samples taken by a farmer:

In the case of the presence of S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium or S. infantis in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RFSD in each positive flock, in order to exclude false positive initial result from the sample taken by operator. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex II, D, 4 (b) (i) of Commission Regulation No 2160/2003. The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples);

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample) or 5 samples of faeces;
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of sampling by the RFSD because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the RFSD can satisfy itself by conducting further tests and/or documentary checks as appropriate to verify that results are not altered through the presence of antimicrobials or other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria. The sample of five birds is taken for detection of the inhibition substance.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RFSD shall impose at least the following measures:

- bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection Salmonella spp.;
- in the case of a positive result of the detection of S. enteritidis and/or S. typhimurium and/or S. infantis, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;
- a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.
- In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination the flock shall be considered negative.

b) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for S. enteritidis and/or S. typhimurium and/or S. infantis

The RFSD shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

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- Bacteriological examination of feeds and water for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;
- All birds, including day-old chicks, in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of *Salmonella* spreading. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption, must be disposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal byproducts not intended for human consumption;
- Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
- Where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009;
- After slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RFSD;
- The relevant RFSD performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL;
- All other flocks at the holding are officially sampled.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by RFSD in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering of the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP from shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

When a breeding flock is infected with *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis*, or *S. Virchow*, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan in consultation with his/her veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection. The plan should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurity measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection. As appropriate the flock may be placed under official control.

Cleaning and disinfection of the premises under official control followed by post cleaning and disinfection sampling. Negative results is required to lift the restriction measures in the holding.

The animals may be moved to slaughterhouses if they are accompanied by the food chain information



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referred to in to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results. Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

Preventive measures:

Vaccination against *S. enteritidis* in the framework of the programme is voluntary. The vaccination shall be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains are prohibited from use in the framework of national salmonella control programmes.

The vaccines used have to have valid registration and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation No 1177/2006. Dosage, application methods and age categories are recommended by the vaccine manufacturer. The used scheme shall be approved by the RFSD. Vaccination against *S. enteritidis* in the framework of the programme is voluntary.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the certificate, referred to in to

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Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

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. All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by the RFSD in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

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

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

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

Vaccination of breeding flocks included in the programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* is voluntary. The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of *Salmonella* in the national control

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programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006

Tests used and sampling schemes:

### SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame shall cover all adult breeding flocks of domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) comprising at least 250 birds (breeding flocks). It shall be without prejudice to the provisions in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Directive 2003/99/EC as regards the monitoring requirements in other animal populations or other serotypes.

There is a specific Order (ref. No. RD 11-389 of 30.03.2012) officially approving and enter into effect a scheme for sampling of various categories of poultry in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The scheme specifies the number of samples for the purposes of self-control and official control at hatchery and farm levels.

#### A. Surveillance of poultry flocks for Salmonella:

Samples from poultry flocks shall be taken by the owner of the holding or a person authorized by the owner (in most of cases a private vet who has a contract signed with the owner) and by the official veterinarians which is a part of the official surveillance program. The official veterinarian responsible for the farm shall provide the training on sampling for the person responsible for the own-check samples. Each year the RFSDs draft a sampling schedule for all poultry farms and hatcheries included in the scope of the programme and located on the territory within its administrative districts. The schedule is drafted for official checks and ownchecks.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator:

Sampling shall take place every two weeks at the hatchery;

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

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

Official control sampling:

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

routine sampling every 16 weeks at the hatchery,

and;

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

confirmatory sampling at the holding, following the detection of relevant Salmonella from sampling at the hatchery.

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

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

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

Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

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

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

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella.

Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

-Only antimicrobials with marketing registration may be used for the treatment.

- Antimicrobials may be used only after the authorisation by and under the supervision of the relevant RFSD and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of the 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 official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.

-Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorized as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

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### 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):*

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

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

Farmer performs a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

In order to ensure the implementation of the bio-security standards on poultry farms, the official veterinarian carries out official controls in accordance with the annual control plan mentioned above. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport and etc.

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

- Health status of poultry
- On entering to all houses on the farm must be located disinfection barrier

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- Control of movement of people
- Transport hygiene
- Feed hygiene
- Water hygiene
- Rodent, insect and bird control
- Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings
- Recording of all events and operations
- For each building must be applied self instruments

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The financing of the 2015 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSAs.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

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

### 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 Salmonella

##### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	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 (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bulgaria	Breeding flocks a	216	1 694 604	194	1 645 309	194	Any targeted serotype	2	2	17 145	270 610	0	X
<b>Total</b>		216	1 694 604	194	1 645 309	194		2	2	17 145	270 610	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

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

(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) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE    Salmonella Typhimurium = ST    Salmonella Hadar = SH    Salmonella Infantis = SI    Salmonella Virchow = SV

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	bacteriological test	<b>feaces</b>	905	7	<b>X</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	serotyping test	<b>izolates</b>	7	7	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			912	14	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

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



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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Bulgaria	2	17 145	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	2	17 145	
		<b>Add a new row</b>	

### 6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year : **2013**

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Bulgaria	216	1 694 604	81	81	1 361 279	822 963	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	216	1 694 604	81	81	1 361 279	822 963	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

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

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Bulgaria	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official samplir	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	routine sampling	650	X
Bulgaria	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	strains	30	X
Bulgaria	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10	X
<b>Total</b>					690	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					10	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					650	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					30	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

### 7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Bulgaria	Breeding flocks	216	194	194	194	650	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	7 500	7 000	0	X
<b>Total</b>		216	194	194	194	650		1	1	7 500	7 000	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) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis +Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

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

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

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities 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 of official sampling	650	18.19	11823.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	30	38.38	1151.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	10	3.43	34.3	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	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	7 500	4	30000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	7 000	1	7000	yes	X

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

						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	CLEANING/DESINFECTION	1	1000	1000	yes		<b>X</b>
						Add a new row	
<b>5.Other costs</b>							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	194	5.97	1158.18	yes		<b>X</b>
						Add a new row	
<b>Total</b>		885		15167.38			

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

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The implementation of the programme is from the national budget.

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



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

### 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 : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 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) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

### List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachmen



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

### 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), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) 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, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Monday, October 06, 2014 01:34:57

Submission Number

1412548499890-3861

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: BULGARIA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual:

no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

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

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of broilers in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i).

The reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) in broilers shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) to 1 % or less.

#### (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

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus \_\_\_\_\_

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :**

**Broilers**       Birds leaving for slaughter

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

## *(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 number of broiler flocks positive for Salmonella spp. in total is as follow:

☒ In 2009 – 3 flocks positive for S.Enteritidis, 1 flock - S.Virchov, 2 flocks -S.Kottbus ,1 flocks-S.Agona

☒ In 2010 - 1 flocks positive for S.Typhimurium,10 flocks positive for S.infantis, 1 flock - S.Newport , 2 flocks -S. Tennessee , 1 flocks - S.Mbandaka.

☒ In 2011 – 3 flocks positive for S. Infantis, 4 flocks - S. Livingstone, 5 flocks - S. Hadar.

☒ In 2012 - 4 flocks positive for S.Infantis, 1 flock – S.Hadar, 1 flock – S.Livingstone, 1flock – S.Kentacky and 1 flock – S. Mbandaka.

☒ In 2013 -1flock positive for S.Enteritidis, -9 flocks positive for S.Infantis; 1 flock positive for S.Derby, 1 flock positive for S. Paratyphi B.

The number of Salmonella serovars detected in broiler flocks is presented on the graphic in part B, pt.2 in the attached file.

#### *(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) :*

An actual organigram of the competent authority is presented in pt.1.2 in the file attached.

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

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

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.

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

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

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

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Minister of agriculture and food on the basis of proposal by the Executive Director of BFSA, shall approve the national reference laboratories within the system of BFSA.

Laboratories shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. to be determined for the types of examinations and analyses, that are carried out by them;
2. to meet the requirements for good laboratory practice;
3. to be capable for a quick communication with laboratories in the country, the respective reference laboratories of the Member States and the respective reference laboratory of the European Union;

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited to

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

ISO 17025 , designated and approved by BFSA.

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

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

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 200/2012.

The official control samples have to be tested by the accredited laboratories listed in point A (state laboratories). The own-check samples could be tested by the accredited laboratories for detecting of Salmonella listed in point A and B (private or state laboratories).

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and Salmonella isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for Salmonella. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for Salmonella isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012.

Examination of samples

Transport and preparation of samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier, or collection line to laboratories designated for the detection of Salmonella spp. within this programme within 25 hours after collection. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

The pair of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature. The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method referred to in this programme.

Detection method

The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. This detection method is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The SCNP shall be applied for all broiler flocks located in the country. The sampling frame shall comprise all flocks of broilers of Gallus gallus ('broilers') within the framework of this programme and will be carried out in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Frequency of sampling at flocks, as described in EC Regulation No 200/2012 :

Sampling by operators

Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by operators, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training shall be performed by the relevant official veterinarian.

Samples shall be taken in each flock, within three weeks before the chickens are moved to a



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

slaughterhouse, so as to results of testing are available prior to the movement to the slaughterhouse.

### Official sampling

Official samples shall be taken by an official veterinarian from the relevant RFSD. The Competent Authority (namely RFSD) shall select each year at random at least 10% of holdings with more than 5000 birds. The random selection will take into account the risk analysis, the size of holding and geographical distribution. The Competent Authority shall take samples from all broiler flocks present on the random selected holding at the time of an official visit within 3 weeks of going for slaughter. The selected flock will be sampled (two pairs of boot swabs normally) in accordance with the Annex in EC Regulation No 200/2012.

Furthermore, official sampling shall be performed each time the RFSD considers it necessary.

Sampling carried out by a farmer may be replaced by the sampling on the initiative of the RFSD.

### Sampling protocol

Two pairs of boot/socks swabs shall be taken. For free range flocks of broilers, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample.

In flocks with less than 100 broilers, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces.

Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the National Reference Laboratory.

The use of water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants is prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs is to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

All sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house. On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.

The RFSD will perform training of operators and/or other persons designated by farmers to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol.

In the case of sampling by the RFSD because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the RFSD shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella presence in flocks of broilers are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

If the flock is under antimicrobial medication for animal health or animal welfare reasons the flock will be sampled again after the period of withdrawal for the product given in its Marketing Authorization. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and to make these records available.

Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are detected, the flock shall be considered as an infected flock of broilers for the purpose of the Community target.

### Official supervision of farms:

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made

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

using risk analysis. Official inspection carried out by the official veterinarian includes verification of the biosecurity measures implemented according to the FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP by FBO. The records of samples taken by the operator will be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority and will provide details of the identity of the flock sampled, date of sample, slaughter date, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result.

### Official Samples Taken from the Feed Used in Poultry Farms

According to the implementation of Article 4 of Regulation (EO) № 882/2004 and in reference with Article 3 (1), point 4 of the Law of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) the BFSA is the Competent Authority for official control in feed in Republic of Bulgaria..

In reference with the implementation of the requirements of Articles 9, 10 and 19 of Regulation (EO) № 183/2005 regarding the feed hygiene and the Bulgarian Feed Law, the feed operators must be approved and registered by the BFSA. The registers with the feed operators are updated and kept by the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSDs).

At central level, the Feed control Unit at Animal Health and Welfare, and Feed control Directorate maintains and updates a Nation feed operator register. The register has been published at the BFSA's website:

<http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/register8.html>

The official control inspections in the feed premises are carried out by the experts responsible for the Feed control at the relevant RFSD.

The sampling in feed premises are as follow:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. feed sampling done at farms.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004. This Plan involves also a minimum number of Salmonella samples taken from poultry feed consignments imported from third countries.

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of the Operational Action Plan in emergency cases regarding the feed control, in compliance with Article 42(2)(g) of Regulation (EO) № 882/2004 and Procedures in case of Salmonella spp detection in feed.

### Official Controls at Other Stages of Food Chain

According to the National legislation (Law of veterinary activity and Food law) the establishments for production, storage and trade of animal products have to be approved registered by BFSA and entered into the national electronic database. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The official inspections in establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products are carried out by the official veterinarians at the BFSA/RFSD.

The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade with food are carried out in accordance with the Regulation 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council Regulation 854/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council, laying down the specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections. The samples from foods of poultry origin shall be taken and preceded as provided in Regulation 2073/2005. The frequency of sample taking could be increased and decreased on the basis of the results

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

of the sample testing.

Annually the Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSDs) draft a schedule for the number of inspections in the controlled establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products.

### *(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) :*

There are 179 broiler holdings rearing almost 33 466 100 broilers for a period of one year. The flocks of broilers covered in the programme are produced from one day chicks, delivered from hatcheries and moved to the slaughterhouses. The hatcheries and holdings with broilers as well as the slaughterhouses are under the supervision of the BFSA. The programme is not applied in case of production of broilers for personal purposes.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All feed intended for feeding of breeding birds must be produced in feed producing-plants registered and approved in compliance with the Article 9 and 10 of Regulation (EO) N° 183/2005

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

### *(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) :*

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry? ; "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

The major point for good farmer practices that should be follow by the farmers are concern to:

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

In addition, operation rules covering all farming procedures from day-old chicks to dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all broiler holdings.

In order to implement principles of good farming practice properly, it is necessary to apply "all in/all out" system. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection, disinsectisation and rat extermination, shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RFSD shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

please see 2.3.1

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance with the national legislation the means of transport and facilities may be used if :

- 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 transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out by official veterinarians at the relevant RFSD.

The official veterinary supervision consists in clinical examination of individual flocks, inspection of register keeping, records of vaccination, inspection of biosecurity measures and welfare and whether the conditions laid down in programme are fulfilled.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All commercial holdings for broilers are registered in accordance with Article 137 of the law of the Veterinary activity. The register commercial holdings are entered into the national electronic database

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

and maintained by Headquarter at the BFSFA. The records on registration of farms are kept at central level (Headquarter at BFSFA) and local level (RFSDs).

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

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

### (d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry,
- the origin of the poultry,
- the number of the poultry,
- death rate,
- feed suppliers,
- types and duration of use of feed additives, withdrawal periods,
- monitoring of feed and water intake,
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary,
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof,
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of broilers intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results on checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. performed in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. Animal health certificate has to be issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification number may consist the registration number of the holding, the serial number of flock, the data of stocking the flock in the premises, etc. according to the decision of the farmer. Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of the flocks so that to ensure the traceability of the animals in all time.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in the relevant documents accompanying the animals at their movement, and in all other records.

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

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Pencho Kamenov

Phone : tel. +359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : tel. +359 2 915 98 42

Email : p\_kam@bfsa.bg

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Salmonella Control Programme in broilers has been in operation since 2009 ( approved by Commission Decision (2008/897/EO).

The data is presented in table and graphic in part B of the attached file on the total number of tested broiler flocks, number of Salmonella target positive flocks and % Salmonella positive flock's prevalence for S.Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium, in the time period 2009-2012.

The number of broiler flocks positive for Salmonella spp. in total is as follow:

In 2009 – 3 flocks positive for S.Enteritidis, 1 flock - S.Virchov, 2 flocks -S.Kottbus ,1 flocks-S.Agona

In 2010 - 1 flocks positive for S.Typhimurium,10 flocks positive for S.infantis, 1 flock - S.Newport , 2 flocks -S. Tennessee , 1 flocks - S.Mbandaka.



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

- ☒ In 2011 – 3 flocks positive for S. Infantis, 4 flocks - S. Livingstone, 5 flocks - S. Hadar.
- ☒ In 2012 - 4 flocks positive for S.Infantis, 1 flock – S.Hadar, 1 flock – S.Livingstone, 1flock – S.Kentacky and 1 flock – S. Mbandaka.
- ☒ In 2013 -1flock positive for S.Enteritidis, -9 flocks positive for S.Infantis; 1 flock positive for S.Derby, 1 flock positive for S. Paratyphi B.

The number of Salmonella serovars detected in broiler flocks is presented on the graphic in part B of the attached file.

In conclusion the target of the SCNP in broilers ( reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) of the maximum percentage of flocks remaining positive to 1 % or less ) was achieved in the time period 2009-2013.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of broilers in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i).

The reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) in broilers shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) to 1 % or less.

The national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and/or Salmonella typhimurium in broilers as specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012.

Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included among targeted serotypes in the framework of the programme in line with the Union target.

Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only named and approved laboratories will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD)

In case of positive result for S. enteritidis and/or S. typhimurium, measures are taken with regard to:  
Check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding;

A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter;

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

Laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

### 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) :*

Farmer shall record the result from the salmonella testing and send them when dispatching the broilers to the slaughterhouse.

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsection shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.

Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

New birds may be introduced only upon laboratory confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

#### 4.1 *Summary of measures under the programme*

*Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2015*

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

## 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):

please see the organigram and description of the competent authority in the file attached. Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

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

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

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

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

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The programme is to be implemented in all 28 RSFD.

### 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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable for poultry

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In case of suspicion or confirmation of Salmonella enteritidis or S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSA.

When a meat chicken flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when S. Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) is isolated from a sample of faeces, or boot swabs, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

Measures taken following the detection of Salmonella spp.in faecal samples:

In case if detection of S. enteritidis and/or S. typhimurium in faecal samples in the farm , the FBO shall record the result into the documents dispatching the broilers to the slaughterhouse.

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsection shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter. Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection. New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the certificate referred to in to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. The certificate for the movement of animals for slaughtering must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.

Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No

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

1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP FBO shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

Official sampling will be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority in all replacement flocks where the previous flock in a building was positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i). This sampling will take place according to the procedure in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2012.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as an epidemiological unit:

“Flock” means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry; this includes all poultry sharing the same airspace.

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification number may consist the registration number of the holding, the serial number of flock, the data of stocking the flock in the premises, etc. according to the decision of the farmer. Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of the flocks so that to ensure the traceability of the animals in all time.

### 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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

In all cases the result about detection of *Salmonella* spp. in faecal samples shall be recorded into the "certificate" at the dispatch of poultry to a slaughterhouse.

### 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) :

Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

In Republic of Bulgaria the use of vaccines for the control of salmonella in poultry is not prohibited.

In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for *Salmonella* spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSA vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings.

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

Use of antimicrobials in accordance with the Council Regulation 1177/2006:

1. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in broilers.

2. Antimicrobials may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:

- poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals;
- the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella;
- authorisation given by the BFSA on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the holding;



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

3. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the BFSA. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

### 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) :*

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

Health status of poultry

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

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

Control of movement of people

Transport hygiene

Feed hygiene

Water hygiene

Rodent, insect and bird control

Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings

Recording of all events and operations

For each buildings must be applied self instruments

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

[http://babh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article\\_id=108.html](http://babh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article_id=108.html)

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The financing of the 2015 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSAs.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

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

### 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 Salmonella

##### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	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 (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bulgaria	Broiler flocks of C	2 229	33 466 097	2 229	33 466 097	898	Any targeted serotype	11	11	9 000	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		2 229	33 466 097	2 229	33 466 097	898		11	11	9 000	0	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

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

(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) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE    Salmonella Typhimurium = ST    Salmonella Hadar = SH    Salmonella Infantis = SI    Salmonella Virchow = SV

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	bacteriological test	<b>feaces samples</b>	1 103	11	<b>X</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	serotyping test	<b>izolates</b>	12	12	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			1 115	23	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

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

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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Bulgaria	1	9 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	1	9 000	
<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year : **2013**

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Bulgaria	2 229	33 466 097	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	2 229	33 466 097	0	0	0	0	
<b>Add a new row</b>							

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

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

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Bulgaria	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	strains	10	X
Bulgaria	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	routine sampling	1 100	X
Bulgaria	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10	X
<b>Total</b>					1 120	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					10	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					1 100	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					10	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

### 7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Bulgaria	Broiler flocks of	2 229	2 229	500	500	1 100	SE+ST	2	2	12 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		2 229	2 229	500	500	1 100		2	2	12 000	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) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

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

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



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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities 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	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	10	38.38	383.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	1 100	18.19	20009	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	10	3.43	34.3	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	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	12 000	2.5	30000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						

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

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	CLEANING/DESINFECTION	2	500	1000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	500	5.97	2985	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		1 622		24412.1		

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

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

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The implementation of the programme is financed by the national budget.

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

### 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 : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 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) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

### List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachmen



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

### 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), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) 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, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Monday, October 06, 2014 01:38:16

Submission Number

1412548699175-3865

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: BULGARIA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual:

no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

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

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the Program is:

- to determine the health status of laying hens of Gallus gallus in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i);
- to achieve the Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) in adult laying hens of Gallus gallus according to the Art. 1 of Regulation 517/2011.

#### (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

*Animal population* Laying flocks of Gallus gallus \_\_\_\_\_

#### (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) :

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 517/2011, as follows:

Laying hens:

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

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

(c) Specific requirements laid down in Parts D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

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

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in laying hens flocks and to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of salmonella infections are taken in laying flocks.

The aim of the SCP in flocks of laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) is to achieve the Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in compliance with the Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011.

Monophasic *Salmonella typhimurium*, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

### (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 number of flocks with laying hens positive for *Salmonella* spp in total is as follow:

☒ In 2009 – 2 flocks positive for *S. Enteritidis*, 1 flock *Salmonella* Abovy, 1- *Salmonella* Corvallis, 1- *S. Agona* ,1-*S. Virchow*

☒ In 2010 - 2 flocks *S. Enteritidis*, 6 - *S. Infantis*, 1 - *S. Parkroyal*

☒ In 2011 – 4 flocks positive *S. Enteritidis*, 2-*S. Agona*, 1-*S. Hadar*, 3 - *S. Kottbus*, 4- *S. Bareilly*, 1-*S. infantis*.

☒ In 2012 - 1 flock positive for *S. Enteritidis* and 1 flock positive for *S. Typhimurium*.

☒ In 2013 -3 flocks positive for *S. Seftenberg* ,-1 flock positive for *S.*

*Mbandaka*, 1 flock positive for *S. Infantis*, 1 flock positive for *S. Cottbus*

In conclusion *S. Enteritidis* remains the most commonly isolated *Salmonella* target serotypes.

The % *Salmonella* positive flock's prevalence for the *Salmonella* target serotypes included in the program decreased to 0.00% and the target of the SCNP in laying flocks according to the Art. 1 of Regulation 517/2011/EC was achieved in 2013.



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

## (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) :

The structure of the relevant competent authority is presented as organigram in the attached file.

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

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

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

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

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited to ISO 17025 , designated and approved by BFSA.

A. within the BFSA system:

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

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 517/2011.

The official control samples shall be tested by the accredited laboratories listed in point A (state laboratories).The own-check samples could be tested by the accredited laboratories for detecting of Salmonella listed in point A and B (private or state laboratories).

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participates regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and Salmonella isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for Salmonella.The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for Salmonella isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control

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

Programme.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Official sampling at flock level shall be carried out according to the sampling scheme of the Annex of the Regulation (EC) No. 517/2011.

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

- (a) in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
- (b) at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- (c) in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and the Council or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- (d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- (e) in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

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

Official supervision of farms:

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

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. Official veterinarian's inspections, which include verifying biosecurity measures, implementation of a FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP are performed also in the case of taking the official samples.

Official sampling on the feed stuffs from poultry:

According to the implementation of Article 4 of Regulation (EO) № 882/2004 and in reference with Article 3 (1), point 4 of the Law of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) the BFSA is the Competent Authority for official control in feed in Republic of Bulgaria..

In reference with the implementation of the requirements of Articles 9, 10 and 19 of Regulation (EO) № 183/2005 regarding the feed hygiene and the Bulgarian Feed Law, the feed operators must be approved and registered by the BFSA. The registers with the feed operators are updated and kept by the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSDs).

At central level, the Feed control Unit at Animal Health and Welfare, and Feed control Directorate maintains and updates a Nation feed operator register. The register has been published at the BFSA's website:

<http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/register8.html>

The official control inspections in the feed premises are carried out by the experts responsible for the Feed control at the relevant RFSD.

The sampling in feed premises are as follow:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. feed sampling done at farms.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004. This Plan involves also a minimum number of Salmonella samples taken from poultry feed consignments imported from third countries.

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of the Operational Action Plan in emergency cases regarding the feed control, in compliance with Article 42(2)(g) of Regulation (EO) № 882/2004 and Procedures in case of Salmonella spp detection in feed.

Official control at the other stages of the food chain:

According to the National legislation (Law of veterinary activity and Food law) the establishments for production, storage and trade of animal products have to be approved registered by BFSA and entered into the national electronic database. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The official inspections in establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products are carried out by the official veterinarians at the BFSA/RFSD.

The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade with food are carried out in accordance with the Regulation 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council Regulation 854/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council, laying down the specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections. The samples from foods of poultry origin shall be taken and preceded as provided in Regulation

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

2073/2005. The frequency of sample taking could be increased and decreased on the basis of the results of the sample testing.

Annually the Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSDs) draft a schedule for the number of inspections in the controlled establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products.

### *(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) :*

On the territory of the country there are 147 holdings with laying hens with at least 1000 birds. The laying hens are reared mainly in cage technology and alternative system. All of these holdings will be included and sampled under this programme.

This programme covers all adult laying hen flocks except flocks described in Art. 1(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

n/a

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

### *(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) :*

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry?"; "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

The major point for good farmer practices that should be followed by the farmers are concern to:

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In order to implement the principles of good farming practice properly, the FBO shall apply "all in/all out" system in the holding. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection and disinsection shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RFSD shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special part of the SCNP checklist is used within official controls in the

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

case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance with the national legislation the means of transport and facilities may be used if :

- 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 transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out by official veterinarians at the relevant RFSD.

The official veterinary supervision consists in clinical examination of individual flocks, inspection of register keeping, records of vaccination, inspection of biosecurity measures and welfare and whether the conditions laid down in programme are fulfilled.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry,
- the origin of the poultry,
- the number of the poultry,
- death rate,
- feed suppliers,
- types and duration of use of feed additives, withdrawal periods,
- monitoring of feed and water intake,
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary,
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof,
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of broilers intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results on checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of Salmonella spp. performed in accordance with requirements of



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

Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

At farm level, each flock must have a unique identification. The identification number may consist the registration number of the holding, the serial number of flock, the data of stocking the flock in the premises, etc. according to the decision of the farmer. Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of the flocks so that to ensure the traceability of the animals in all time. In case of new flock be placed in the same premise during one year this flock must bear different identification number. The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in the relevant documents accompanying the animals at their movement, and in all other records.

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

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From

2015

To

2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Pencho Kamenov

Phone : ++359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : ++359 2 915 98 42

Email : p\_kam@bfsa.bg

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In Republic of Bulgaria the Salmonella Control National Programme in laying hens has been in operation since 2008 and approved by Commission Decision 2007/873/EO.

The table and graphic in the file attached below is presented data on the total number of tested laying flocks, number of Salmonella target positive flocks and % Salmonella positive flock's prevalence for S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium, in the time period 2009-2013.

The number of flocks with laying hens positive for Salmonella spp in total is as follow:

In 2009 – 2 flocks positive for S. Enteritidis, 1 flock Salmonella Abovy, 1- Salmonella Corvallis, 1- S.

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

Agona ,1-S.Virchov

☒ In 2010 - 2 flocks S.Enteritidis,6 - S. Infantis, 1 - S Parkroyal

☒ In 2011 – 4 flocks positive S.Enteritidis, 2-S. Agona, 1-S. Hadar, 3 - S. Kottbus, 4- S. Bareilly, 1-S. infantis.

☒ In 2012 - 1 flock positive for S.Enteritidis and 1 flock positive for S. Typhimurium.

☒ In 2013 -3 flocks positive for S. Seftenberg , -1 flock positive for S.

Mbandaka, 1 flock positive for S. Infantis, 1 flock positive for S. Cottbus

The number of Salmonella serovars detected in laying flocks is presented on the table in the attached file.

In conclusion S. Enteritidis remains the most commonly isolated Salmonella target serotypes.

The % Salmonella positive flock's prevalence for the Salmonella target serotypes included in the program decreased to 0.00% and the target of the SCNP in laying flocks according to the Art. 1 of Regulation 517/2011/EC was achieved in 2013.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The target of the Program is:

- to determine the health status of laying hens of Gallus gallus in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i);

-to achieve the Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i)in adult laying hens of Gallus gallus according to the Art. 1 of Regulation 517/2011.

Sampling in flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only approved and designated for Salmonella control purposes laboratories by the BFSA will carry out the examination and only validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant RFSD

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

*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) :

Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (*S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*) in faeces  
The relevant RFSD shall order at least the following measures:

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;

Eggs shall be:

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

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

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

2) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the official veterinarian from the relevant RFSD 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; all samples must be analysed separately. The RFSD may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the RFSD shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling. RFSD carried out official sampling after positive result in samples taken by operator. Sampling is based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); all samples of faeces and dust must be analysed separately.

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 faeces samples or 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample);
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a

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

confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory analysis.

Measures taken in the case of confirmation of the infection

- In the case of positive result of the confirmatory examination, the flock in question is considered infected. Safe disposal of poultry showing clinical signs is performed; in other poultry targeted effective treatment, including use of probiotics or acidification of water and feeds, is recommended;
- 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 is 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. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009;
- Thorough cleansing and disinfection, including safe removal of faeces or litter must be performed after slaughtering or killing of poultry from infected flocks;
- Table eggs coming from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only after their in a way ensuring that they are completely free of all salmonella serotypes of public health relevance, in accordance with food hygiene legislation;
- Performance of further bacteriological examination of feed and water for the presence of *Salmonella* spp., if necessary;

The emergency veterinary measures applied by RFSD in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering of the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with from parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP FBO shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

*Period of implementation of the programme:* 2015 - 2015

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## **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) :*

please see pt. 1.2

## **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) :*

All commercial holdings for laying hens are registered in accordance with Ordinance 25 laying down the

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

minimal requirements regarding welfare during laying hens rearing, SG 42/23. May 2006, amend. SG 29/06. April 2007, transposing COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2002/4/EC of 30 January 2002 on the registration of establishments keeping laying hens, covered by Council Directive 1999/74/EC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme is performed in poultry without individual identification.



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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of suspicion or confirmation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSa.

In the frame of the *Salmonella* control programme in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* the provisions of Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 is implemented.

Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (*S. enteritidis* and/or *typhimurium*) in faeces samples

The relevant RFSD shall order at least the following measures:

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;

Eggs shall be:

(a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs (1);

(b) Marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 this 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, both in the hall and in other service premises (e. g. feed and litter stores); performance of thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection, as well as safe removal of faeces and litter after completion of each production cycle;

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009;

Thorough cleansing and disinfection, including safe removal of faeces or litter must be performed after slaughtering or killing of poultry from infected flocks;

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

4) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the official veterinarian from the relevant RFSD 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; all samples must be analysed separately. The RFSD may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the RFSD shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

5) In the case of positive result of sample taken by the operator the flock is considered as suspect flock and the measures taken by the competent authorities include also a movement restriction imposed on this flock.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by RFSD in the case of *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium*' detection in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse. In the case of slaughtering of the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

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

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 517/2011/, of 25 May 2011 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 certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

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

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

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

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

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

Council Directive 92/117/EEC

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

"The flocks" are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as:

- all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry; this includes all poultry sharing the same airspace.

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification number may consist the registration number of the holding, the serial number of flock, the data of stocking the flock in the premises, etc. according to the decision of the farmer. Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of the flocks so that to ensure the traceability of the animals in all time.

In case of new flock be placed in the same premise during one year this flock must bear different identification number. The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in food chain information at the dispatch of poultry to a slaughterhouse or in the veterinary certificate at the dispatch of poultry to another holding.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The operators are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the certificate, referred to in to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

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. All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by the RFSD in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S.*

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typhimurium in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

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

### 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 Republic of Bulgaria the use of vaccines for the control of salmonella in poultry is not prohibited.

In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for Salmonella spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSA vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings.

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

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella.

Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

-Only antimicrobials with marketing registration may be used for the treatment.

- Antimicrobials may be used only after the authorisation by and under the supervision of the relevant RFSD and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of the 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 official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.

-Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorized as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22

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

September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

### 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) :*

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

Health status of poultry

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

Control of movement of people

Transport hygiene

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

Feed hygiene  
Water hygiene  
Rodent, insect and bird control  
Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings  
Recording of all events and operations  
For each buildings must be applied self instruments

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

[http://bahh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article\\_id=108.html](http://bahh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article_id=108.html)

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The financing of the 2015 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

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

### 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 Salmonella

##### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	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 (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bulgaria	Laying flocks of C	286	3 644 508	274	3 601 218	261	Any targeted serotype	6	0	0	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		286	3 644 508	274	3 601 218	261		6	0	0	0	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

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

(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) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE    Salmonella Typhimurium = ST    Salmonella Hadar = SH    Salmonella Infantis = SI    Salmonella Virchow = SV

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	bacteriological test	<b>feaces</b>	410	6	<b>X</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	serotyping test	<b>izolates</b>	6	6	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			416	12	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

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



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

### 6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year : **2013**

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Bulgaria	286	3 644 508	85	93	1 723 128	2 352 881	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	286	3 644 508	85	93	1 723 128	2 352 881	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Bulgaria	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	routine sampling	600	X
Bulgaria	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	isolates	50	X
Bulgaria	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	5	X
<b>Total</b>					655	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					5	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					600	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					50	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

### 7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Bulgaria	Laying flocks of	286	286	286	286	600	SE+ST	2	2	15 000	25 000	0	X
<b>Total</b>		286	286	286	286	600		2	2	15 000	25 000	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) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

### 7.2 Targets on vaccination

#### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

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

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

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities 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 of official sampling	600	18.19	10914	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	50	38.38	1919	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	5	3.43	17.15	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	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	2	30000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	25 000	0.04	1000	yes	X

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

						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	CLEANING/DESINFECTION	30	5	150	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Other costs	transport	600	1	600	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	286	5.97	1707.42	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
<b>Total</b>		1 571		15307.57			

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

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The costs of the implementation of the programme are from the national budget.

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



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

### 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 : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 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) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

### List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3865_3416.doc	3865_3416.doc	489 kb
		Total size of attachments :	489 kb



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

### 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), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) 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, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Monday, October 06, 2014 01:34:04

Submission Number

1412548446270-3859

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: BULGARIA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

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

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in the Union target.

#### (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

Animal population Turkeys

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :**

**Turkeys**  Birds leaving for slaughter

Birds for breeding

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

## *(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 programme has been implemented on the territory of the whole country. In 2007 a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys was carried out in the country. The study showed negative results for presence of Salmonella in turkey. In 2008 a sampling for Salmonella in turkey flocks in the country was required according to the State prophylactic programme. The SCNP in turkey has been in operation since 2010 and approved by Commission Decision 2009/883. Data on the total number of tested flocks, number of samples and number of Salmonella positive flocks in the time period 2009-2013 is presented in point 2 in the attachment file..

#### *(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) :*

An actual organigram of the competent authority is presented in pt.1.2 in the file attached. Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

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

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.

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

5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-6.

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

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Minister of agriculture and food on the basis of proposal by the Executive Director of BFSa, shall approve the national reference laboratories within the system of BFSa.

Laboratories shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. to be determined for the types of examinations and analyses, that are carried out by them;
2. to meet the requirements for good laboratory practice;
3. to be capable for a quick communication with laboratories in the country, the respective reference laboratories of the Member States and the respective reference laboratory of the European Union;

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited to ISO 17025 , designated and approved by BFSa.

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

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

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

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 200/2012.

The official control samples have to be tested by the accredited laboratories listed in point A (state laboratories). The own-check samples could be tested by the accredited laboratories for detecting of Salmonella listed in point A and B (private or state laboratories).

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and Salmonella isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for Salmonella. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for Salmonella isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Transport and preparation of samples

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

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier, or collection line to laboratories designated for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. within this programme within 24 hours after collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

The pair(s) of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature. The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method referred to in this programme.

### Detection method

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D to ISO 6579 (2002) standard: "Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

### Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

### Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by farmers, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training shall be performed by the relevant Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) or by the designated for the salmonella control purpose official veterinarian.

c) Official samples shall be taken by inspectors from the relevant RFSD.

### Sampling by FBO

Taking of samples from each flock according to the following schedule:

a) Day-old turkeys: 10 swabs from internal surfaces of at least 10 boxes or baskets used for the transport of day-old turkeys. The swabs shall be taken after the arrival of the turkeys to the holding, prior to their unloading. All swabs must be pooled into one sample. When the turkeys come from two different hatcheries, a separate pooled sample shall be prepared for each hatchery. When the turkeys are delivered within several days, samples are taken each day according to the above mentioned scheme;

b) At 4 weeks of age;



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

c) 2 weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit;

d) Every 3rd week during the laying period.

### Official sampling

a) once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and

b) all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operators or within the frame of official controls, to investigate the origin of infection;

c) sampling may be done on a risk basis and additionally each time the competent authority considers it necessary;

d) a sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace the sampling by the food business operator.

### Sampling protocol

Sampling of flocks of breeding turkeys shall be done in accordance with point 2.2 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

Samples shall be taken in accordance with one of the following methods:

#### A. Pooled faecal samples:

Separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g shall be taken at random from the number of sites indicated in the following table:

Number of birds in the flock Number of faecal samples to be taken from the flock

250 – 349: 200

350 – 449: 220

450 – 799: 250

800 – 999: 260

1 000 and more 300

Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

Or:

#### B. Five pairs of boot swabs

The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

### Official supervision of farms:

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. Official inspection carried out by the official veterinarian includes verification of the biosecurity measures implemented according to the FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP by the FBO. The records of samples taken by the operator will be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority and will provide details of the identity of the flock sampled, date of sample, slaughter date, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result.

### Official Samples Taken from the Feed Used in Poultry Farms:

According to the implementation of Article 4 of Regulation (EO) № 882/2004 and in reference with Article 3 (1), point 4 of the Law of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) the BFSA is the Competent Authority for official control in feed in Republic of Bulgaria..

In reference with the implementation of the requirements of Articles 9, 10 and 19 of Regulation (EO) №

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

183/2005 regarding the feed hygiene and the Bulgarian Feed Law, the feed operators must be approved and registered by the BFSA. The registers with the feed operators are updated and kept by the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSDs).

At central level, the Feed control Unit at Animal Health and Welfare, and Feed control Directorate maintains and updates a Nation feed operator register. The register has been published at the BFSA's website: <http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/register8.html>

The official control inspections in the feed premises are carried out by the experts responsible for the Feed control at the relevant RFSD.

The sampling in feed premises are as follow:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. feed sampling done at farms.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004. This Plan involves also a minimum number of Salmonella samples taken from poultry feed consignments imported from third countries.

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of the Operational Action Plan in emergency cases regarding the feed control, in compliance with Article 42(2)(g) of Regulation (EO) N° 882/2004 and Procedures in case of Salmonella spp detection in feed.

Official Controls at Other Stages of Food Chain

According to the National legislation (Law of veterinary activity and Food law) the establishments for production, storage and trade of animal products have to be approved registered by BFSA and entered into the national electronic database. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The official inspections in establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products are carried out by the official veterinarians at the BFSA/RFSD.

The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade with food are carried out in accordance with the Regulation 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council Regulation 854/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council, laying down the specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections. The samples from foods of poultry origin shall be taken and preceded as provided in Regulation 2073/2005. The frequency of sample taking could be increased and decreased on the basis of the results of the sample testing.

Annually the Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSDs) draft a schedule for the number of inspections in the controlled establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products.

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The flocks of breeding turkeys covered in the programme are created from imported consignments of one day chicks. All hatching eggs produced by this flocks are exported  
There is one holding with hatchery for turkey and hatching eggs in the country which are under the supervision of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All feed intended for feeding of breeding birds must be produced in feed producing-plants registered and approved in compliance with the Article 9 and 10 of Regulation (EO) N° 183/2005

### *(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) :*

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which

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

are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry? ; "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

The major point for good farmer practices that should be followed by the farmers are concerned to:

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In order to implement the principles of good farming practice properly, the FBO shall apply "all in/all out" system in the holding. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection and disinsection shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RFSD shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special part of the SCNP checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance with the national legislation the means of transport and facilities may be used if :

- 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,

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

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 transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out by official veterinarians at the relevant RFSD.

The official veterinary supervision consists in clinical examination of individual flocks, inspection of register keeping, records of vaccination, inspection of biosecurity measures and welfare and whether the conditions laid down in programme are fulfilled.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry,
- the origin of the poultry,
- the number of the poultry,
- death rate,
- feed suppliers,
- types and duration of use of feed additives, withdrawal periods,
- monitoring of feed and water intake,
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary,
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof,
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of broilers intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results on checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. performed in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. Animal health certificate has to be issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and

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

completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification number may consist the registration number of the holding, the serial number of flock, the data of stocking the flock in the premises, etc. according to the decision of the farmer. Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of the flocks so that to ensure the traceability of the animals in all time.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in the relevant documents accompanying the animals at their movement, and in all other records.

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

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Pencho Kamenov

Phone : tel. ++359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : tel. ++359 2 915 98 42

Email : p\_kam@bfsa.bg

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme has been implemented on the territory of the whole country. In 2007 a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys was carried out in the country. The study showed negative results for presence of Salmonella in turkey. In 2008 a sampling for Salmonella in turkey flocks in the country was required according to the State prophylactic programme. The SCNP in turkey has been in operation since 2010 and approved by Commission Decision 2009/883. Table presented in part B pt.2 of the file attached below shows data on the total number of tested flocks, number of samples and number of Salmonella positive flocks in the time period 2009-2013. No positive results recorded in the respective time period.



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

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The objective of this Programme is to identify the health status of turkeys in Bulgaria with regards to Salmonella Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) and a reduction of the maximum annual percentage of adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i).to 1 % or less.

Sampling in turkey flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only approved and designated for Salmonella control purposes laboratories by the BFSA will carry out the examination and only validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used.

The testing (samples taken by operators and official veterinarians) will be performed in the NRL in these laboratories.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant RFSD

### 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) :*

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1190/2012 of 12 December 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys, as provided for in

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

Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council

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

☒

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

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

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

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

a) Measures taken following the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples taken by a farmer:

In the case of the presence of monitored salmonella serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RFSD in each positive flock, in order to confirm the results. Faecal and dust samples shall be taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 and bacteriological analyses thereof shall be performed at the NRL for salmonellas.

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample);

- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory analysis.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RFSD shall impose at least the following measures:

1. bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection Salmonella spp.;

2. in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;

3. a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination, the RFSD shall lift the measures and the

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

flock shall be considered negative.

b) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*:

The RFSD shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

1. further bacteriological examination of feeds for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;
2. all birds, including day-old turkeys, in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed 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. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal byproducts not intended for human consumption;
3. non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
4. where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009;
5. after slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RFSD;
6. the relevant RFSD performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer through bacteriological testing with swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL.

The emergency veterinary measures in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse. In the case of slaughtering the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs. In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

Measures taken following the detection of *Salmonella* spp. in faecal samples are:

- a) The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by documents (certificate) referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, which contains, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.
- b) Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP FBO shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this

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

sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 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) :

Please see the organigram and description of the competent authority in the file attached. Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

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

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

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

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

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme is to be implemented on the territory of all 28 districts.

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

## 4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures taken following the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples taken by a farmer:

In the case of the presence of monitored salmonella serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RFSD in each positive flock, in order to confirm the results. Faecal and dust samples shall be taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 and bacteriological analyses thereof shall be performed at the NL for salmonellas listed in point 1.3

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample);
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory

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

analysis.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RFSD shall impose at least the following measures:

1. bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection *Salmonella* spp.;
2. in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;
3. a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.
4. In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination, the RFSD shall lift the measures and the flock shall be considered negative.

Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*:

The RFSD shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

1. further bacteriological examination of feeds for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;
2. all birds, including day-old turkeys, in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed 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. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal byproducts not intended for human consumption;
3. non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
4. where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009;
5. after slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RFSD;
6. the relevant RFSD performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer through bacteriological testing with swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL.

The emergency veterinary measures in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse. In the case of slaughtering the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs. In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.



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

Measures taken following the detection of *Salmonella* spp. in faecal samples are:

- a) The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by documents (certificate) referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, which contains, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.
- b) Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as an epidemiological unit:

“Flock” means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry; this includes all poultry sharing the same airspace.

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification number may consist the registration number of the holding, the serial number of flock, the data of stocking the flock in the premises, etc. according to the decision of the farmer. Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of the flocks so that to ensure the traceability of the animals in all time.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

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

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

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

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

In all cases at farm level the result about detection of *Salmonella* spp. in faecal samples shall be recorded into the "certificate" at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.

### 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):

The vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* has to be carried out according to the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

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

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

1. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* .

2. Antimicrobials may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:

- poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals;
- the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella;
- authorisation given by the BFSA on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the holding;

3. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the BFSA. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Bio-security measures applied in poultry farms

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

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

[http://babh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article\\_id=108.html](http://babh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article_id=108.html)

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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 financing of the 2015 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

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

### 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 Salmonella

#### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	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 (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bulgaria-breeding turkeys	Turkeys	4	7 410	4	7 410	4	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		4	7 410	4	7 410	4		0	0	0	0	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

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(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) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE    Salmonella Typhimurium = ST    Salmonella Hadar = SH    Salmonella Infantis = SI    Salmonella Virchow = SV

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	bacteriological test	<b>feaces</b>	9	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			9	0	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
--------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--

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

Bulgaria	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	
	<b>Add a new row</b>		

### 6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

**2013**

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Bulgaria-breeding turkey(vaccination carried out)	4	7 410	3	3	2 690	2 690	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	4	7 410	3	3	2 690	2 690	
	<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Bulgaria-breeding turkeys	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	animals	routine sampling	8	X
Bulgaria-breeding turkeys	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strains	routine sampling	1	X
Bulgaria-breeding turkeys	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	organs	confirmatory sampling	1	X
<b>Total</b>					10	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					1	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					8	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					1	
<b>Add a new row</b>						



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

### 7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Bulgaria-breeding turkeys	Turkeys	4	4	4	4	8	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	2 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		4	4	4	4	8		1	1	2 000	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) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis +Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

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

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

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities 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 of official sampling	8	18.19	145.52	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	1	38.38	38.38	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	1	3.43	3.43	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	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	2 000	2.5	5000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						

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

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	CLEANING/DESINFECTION	1	1000	1000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. 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	collection and transport of samples to the laboratory	9	1	9	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	4	5.97	23.88	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		24		1220.21		

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

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The implementation of the programme is from the national budget.

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

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

### 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 : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 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) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

### List of all attachments

		Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
			Total size of attachments :	No attachmen



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

### 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), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) 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, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Monday, October 06, 2014 01:35:47

Submission Number

1412548549956-3863



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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: BULGARIA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

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

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

The target of programme is a reduction of the maximum annual percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1 % or less.

As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in the Union target.

#### (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

Animal population Turkeys

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :**

**Turkeys**  Birds leaving for slaughter

Birds for breeding

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

## *(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 programme has been implemented on the territory of the whole country. In 2007 a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys was carried out in the country. The study showed negative results for presence of Salmonella in turkey. In 2008 a sampling for Salmonella in turkey flocks in the country was required according to the State prophylactic programme. The SCNP in turkey has been in operation since 2010 and approved by Commission Decision 2009/883. Data on the total number of tested flocks, number of samples and number of Salmonella positive flocks in the time period 2009-2013 is presented in point 2 in the attachment file..

#### *(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) :*

An actual organigram of the competent authority is presented in pt.1.2 in the file attached. Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

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

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.

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

5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
6. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-6.

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

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Minister of agriculture and food on the basis of proposal by the Executive Director of BFSa, shall approve the national reference laboratories within the system of BFSa.

Laboratories shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. to be determined for the types of examinations and analyses, that are carried out by them;
2. to meet the requirements for good laboratory practice;
3. to be capable for a quick communication with laboratories in the country, the respective reference laboratories of the Member States and the respective reference laboratory of the European Union;

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited to ISO 17025, designated and approved by BFSa.

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

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

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

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 200/2012.

The official control samples have to be tested by the accredited laboratories listed in point A (state laboratories). The own-check samples could be tested by the accredited laboratories for detecting of Salmonella listed in point A and B (private or state laboratories).

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and Salmonella isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for Salmonella. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for Salmonella isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Transport and preparation of samples

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

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier, or collection line to laboratories designated for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. within this programme within 24 hours after collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

The pair(s) of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature. The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method referred to in this programme.

### Detection method

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D to ISO 6579 (2002) standard: "Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR<sub>V</sub>) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

### Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

### Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by farmers, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training shall be performed by the relevant Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) or by the designated for the salmonella control purpose official veterinarian.

#### Sampling by operators:

Taking of samples from environment shall be performed in each flock according to the following schedule:

Within three weeks before the birds are moved to a slaughterhouse, so as to results of testing are available prior to the movement to the slaughterhouse.

#### Official sampling:

- a) At least once a year one flocks on 10 % of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys;
- b) Each time the RFSD considers it necessary.

A sampling carried out by the RFSD may replace the sampling on the initiative of a farmer.

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

### Sampling protocol:

-Two pairs of boot/socks swabs shall be taken. For free range flocks of turkeys, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample.

-In flocks with less than 100 turkeys, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces.

- Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the National Reference Laboratory .

The use of water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants shall be prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluent within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house. On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.

The RFSD shall perform training of farmers and/or other persons designated by farmers to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol.

-In the case of sampling by the RFSD because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the FSD shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella presence in flocks of turkeys are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

-Where the presence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium is not detected but antimicrobials or inhibitory effect on bacterial growth are detected, the flock shall be considered as an infected flock of turkeys for the purpose of the Community target.

### Official supervision of farms:

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. Official inspection carried out by the official veterinarian includes verification of the biosecurity measures implemented according to the FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP by the FBO. The records of samples taken by the operator will be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority and will provide details of the identity of the flock sampled, date of sample, slaughter date, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result.

### Official Samples Taken from the Feed Used in Poultry Farms:

According to the implementation of Article 4 of Regulation (EO) № 882/2004 and in reference with Article 3 (1), point 4 of the Law of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) the BFSA is the Competent Authority for official control in feed in Republic of Bulgaria..

In reference with the implementation of the requirements of Articles 9, 10 and 19 of Regulation (EO) № 1831/2003 regarding the feed hygiene and the Bulgarian Feed Law, the feed operators must be approved and registered by the BFSA. The registers with the feed operators are updated and kept by the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSDs).

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

At central level, the Feed control Unit at Animal Health and Welfare, and Feed control Directorate maintains and updates a Nation feed operator register. The register has been published at the BFSA's website: <http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/register8.html>

The official control inspections in the feed premises are carried out by the experts responsible for the Feed control at the relevant RFSD.

The sampling in feed premises are as follows:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. feed sampling done at farms.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004. This Plan involves also a minimum number of Salmonella samples taken from poultry feed consignments imported from third countries.

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of the Operational Action Plan in emergency cases regarding the feed control, in compliance with Article 42(2)(g) of Regulation (EO) No 882/2004 and Procedures in case of Salmonella spp detection in feed.

Official Controls at Other Stages of Food Chain

According to the National legislation (Law of veterinary activity and Food law) the establishments for production, storage and trade of animal products have to be approved registered by BFSA and entered into the national electronic database. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The official inspections in establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products are carried out by the official veterinarians at the BFSA/RFSD.

The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade with food are carried out in accordance with the Regulation 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council Regulation 854/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council, laying down the specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections. The samples from foods of poultry origin shall be taken and preceded as provided in Regulation 2073/2005. The frequency of sample taking could be increased and decreased on the basis of the results of the sample testing.

Annually the Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSDs) draft a schedule for the number of inspections in the controlled establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products.

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



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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The flocks of fattening turkeys covered in the programme are produced from imported consignments of one day chicks. The fattened flocks are moved to the slaughterhouses. There are holding with fattening turkey and one hatchery in the Bulgaria. Holding with fattening turkeys, hatchery and slaughterhouses are under the supervision of the BFSA.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All feed intended for feeding of birds must be produced in feed producing-plants registered and approved in compliance with the Article 9 and 10 of Regulation (EO) N° 183/2005

### *(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) :*

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding

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

concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: "How to protect our poultry? ; "Six requirements for protection of your poultry" and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

The major point for good farmer practices that should be followed by the farmers are concern to:

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In order to implement the principles of good farming practice properly, the FBO shall apply "all in/all out" system in the holding. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection and disinsection shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RFSD shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special part of the SCNP checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance with the national legislation the means of transport and facilities may be used if :

- 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;

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

- 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 transport.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out by official veterinarians at the relevant RFSD.

The official veterinary supervision consists in clinical examination of individual flocks, inspection of register keeping, records of vaccination, inspection of biosecurity measures and welfare and whether the conditions laid down in programme are fulfilled.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry,
- the origin of the poultry,
- the number of the poultry,
- death rate,
- feed suppliers,
- types and duration of use of feed additives, withdrawal periods,
- monitoring of feed and water intake,
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary,
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof,
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of broilers intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results on checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. performed in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate.

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

Animal health certificate has to be issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification number may consist the registration number of the holding, the serial number of flock, the data of stocking the flock in the premises, etc. according to the decision of the farmer. Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of the flocks so that to ensure the traceability of the animals in all time.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in the relevant documents accompanying the animals at their movement, and in all other records.

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

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Pencho Kamenov

Phone : tel. ++359 2 915 98 42

Fax. : tel. ++359 2 915 98 42

Email : p\_kam@bfsa.bg

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme has been implemented on the territory of the whole country. In 2007 a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys was carried out in the country. The study showed negative results for presence of Salmonella in turkey. In 2008 a sampling for Salmonella in turkey flocks in the country was required according to the State prophylactic programme. The SCNP in turkey has been in operation since 2010 and approved by Commission Decision 2009/883. Table presented in part B pt.2 of the file attached below shows data on the total number of tested flocks, number of samples and number of Salmonella positive flocks in the time period 2009-2013. No positive results recorded in the respective time period.

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

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The objective of this Programme is to identify the health status of turkeys in Bulgaria with regards to Salmonella Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) and a reduction of the maximum annual percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i).to 1 % or less.

Sampling in turkey flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only approved and designated for Salmonella control purposes laboratories by the BFSA will carry out the examination and only validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used.

The testing (samples taken by operators and official veterinarians) will be performed in the RL listed in 1.3.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant RFSD

### 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) :*

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1190/2012 of 12 December 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys, as provided for in

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

Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council

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

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

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

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

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

-Farmer shall record the result from the salmonella testing and send them when dispatching the broilers to the slaughterhouse.

-Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

- Farmer shall take samples of feedingstuffs from bins; the samples shall be sent for laboratory examination for the detection of Salmonella spp.

- A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsection and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.

-Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

-New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

-Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.

-Only antimicrobials with marketing authorization may be used for the treatment.

0Antimicrobials may be used only after the authorisation by and under the supervision of the relevant RFSD and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of the 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 official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.

-Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorised as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

-The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.



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

- Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP FBO shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 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

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

## 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) :

Please see the organigram and description of the competent authority in the file attached. Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

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

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

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

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

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

the relevant RFSD.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The programme is to be implemented on the territory of all 28 districts.

### 4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable for poultry

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in turkeys the provisions of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 is implemented.

- Farmer shall record the result into the Sertificate at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.
- Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.
- Farmer shall take samples of feedingstuffs from bins; the samples shall be sent for laboratory examination for the detection of Salmonella spp.
- A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.
- Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.
- New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as an epidemiological unit:

“Flock” means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry; this includes all poultry sharing the same airspace.

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification number may consist the registration number of the holding, the serial number of flock, the data of stocking the flock in the premises, etc. according to the decision of the farmer. Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of the flocks so that to ensure the traceability of the animals in all time.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The laboratory result for detection of Salmonella spp. in faecal samples shall be recorded into the

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

"certificate" at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The vaccination of the flock against Salmonella has to be carried out according to the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella.

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

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

1. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control Salmonella .
2. Antimicrobials may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:
  - poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals;
  - the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella;
  - authorisation given by the BFSA on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the holding;
3. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the BFSA. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

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### 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) :*

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

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

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

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Bio-security measures applied in poultry farms

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

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

[http://bahh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article\\_id=108.html](http://bahh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article_id=108.html)

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The financing of the 2015 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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



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

### 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 Salmonella

##### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	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 (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bulgaria -fattening turkeys	Turkeys	4	10 750	4	10 750	3	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	<b>x</b>
<b>Total</b>		4	10 750	4	10 750	3		0	0	0	0	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

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(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) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE    Salmonella Typhimurium = ST    Salmonella Hadar = SH    Salmonella Infantis = SI    Salmonella Virchow = SV

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	bacteriological test	<b>feaces</b>	3	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			3	0	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
--------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--

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Bulgaria	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	
		<b>Add a new row</b>	

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Bulgaria-fattening turkeys	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	animals	routine sampling	4	X
Bulgaria-fattening turkeys	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strains	routine sampling	1	X
Bulgaria-fattening turkeys	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	organs	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	1	X
<b>Total</b>					6	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					1	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					4	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					1	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

### 7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Bulgaria-fattening turkeys	Turkeys	4	4	2	2	4	SE+ST	0	0	0	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		4	4	2	2	4		0	0	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) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST    Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

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

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities 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 of official sampling	4	18.19	72.76	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	1	38.38	38.38	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	1	3.43	3.43	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	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	0	2.5	0	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	CLEANING/DESINFECTION	1	1000	1000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. 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	collection and transport of samples to the laboratory	9	1	9	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	2	5.97	11.94	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		18		1135.51		



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

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The implementation of the programme is from the national budget.

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

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

### 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 : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 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) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

### List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachmen